

GERMAN AMERICAN BANCORP, INC.
Form 10-K
March 18, 2013

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, 2012

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, 2012 was approximately \$234,036,000. This calculation does not reflect a determination that persons are (or are not) affiliates for any other purpose.

As of March 1, 2013, there were outstanding 12,636,656 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 16, 2013, to the extent stated herein, are incorporated by reference into Part III.

GERMAN AMERICAN BANCORP, INC.

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012

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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., is a NASDAQ-traded (symbol: GABC) financial services holding company based in Jasper, Indiana. German American, through its banking subsidiary German American Bancorp, operates 35 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, mortgage 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

The Company opened a loan production office in Columbus, Indiana, during the second quarter of 2012 as an entry point into the Columbus market. Currently, construction is underway on the Company's first full service retail and commercial branch location in Columbus, with completion expected in the third quarter of 2013.

The Company acquired by merger (effective January 1, 2011) American Community Bancorp, Inc., and its subsidiary, Bank of Evansville. Bank of Evansville provided a full range of commercial and consumer banking services in the Evansville, Indiana, area, from three banking offices located on the east, west and north sides of the city, each of which is now a branch office of the Bank. American Community reported on its balance sheet consolidated assets and deposits (unaudited) as of December 31, 2010 that totaled \$340.3 million and \$302.4 million, respectively. The Company continues its focus on growing its base of operations in the Evansville, Indiana, market.

The Company has in recent years also focused on growing its base of operations in the Bloomington, Indiana, market. The Company opened a new downtown financial services center in Bloomington in July 2011.

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, 2013.

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 via television and the Internet and that provide their services through 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, 2013 the Company and its subsidiaries employed approximately 440 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; dealing in and making a market in securities; 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, 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

The FRB has issued risk-based capital ratio and leverage ratio guidelines for bank holding companies. Under the guidelines and related policies, bank holding companies must maintain capital sufficient to meet both a risk-based asset ratio test and a leverage ratio test on a consolidated basis. The risk-based ratio is 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. The risk-based ratio represents total capital divided by total risk-weighted assets. The leverage ratio is core capital divided by total assets adjusted as specified in the guidelines. The Bank is subject to substantially similar capital requirements.

Generally, under the currently applicable guidelines, a financial institution's capital is divided into two tiers. Institutions that must incorporate market risk exposure into their risk-based capital requirements may also have a third tier of capital in the form of restricted short-term subordinated debt. These tiers are:

Tier 1, or core capital, includes total equity plus qualifying capital securities and minority interests, excluding unrealized gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income, and non-qualifying intangible and servicing assets.

Tier 2, or supplementary capital, includes, among other things, cumulative and limited-life preferred stock, mandatory convertible securities, qualifying subordinated debt, and the allowance for credit losses, up to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets.

Total Capital is Tier 1 plus Tier 2 capital.

The FRB and the other federal banking regulators require that all intangible assets (net of deferred tax), except originated or purchased mortgage servicing rights, nonmortgage servicing assets, and purchased credit card relationships, be deducted from Tier 1 capital. However, the total amount of these items included in capital cannot exceed 100% of its Tier 1 capital.

Under the risk-based guidelines to remain "adequately-capitalized," financial institutions are required to maintain a total risk-based ratio of 8%, with 4% being Tier 1 capital. The appropriate regulatory authority may set higher capital requirements when they believe an institution's circumstances warrant.

Under the leverage guidelines, financial institutions are required to maintain a Tier 1 leverage ratio of at least 3%. The minimum ratio is applicable only to financial institutions that meet certain specified criteria, including excellent asset quality, high liquidity, low interest rate risk exposure, and the highest regulatory rating. Financial institutions not meeting these criteria are required to maintain a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4%.

Failure to meet applicable capital guidelines could subject the financial institution to a variety of enforcement remedies available to the federal regulatory authorities. These include limitations on the ability to pay dividends, the issuance by the regulatory authority of a directive to increase capital, and the termination of deposit insurance by the FDIC. In addition, the financial institution could be subject to the measures described below under a regulatory program known as Prompt Corrective Action as applicable to Under-capitalized institutions.

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.

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.

Throughout 2012, the Company's consolidated regulatory capital ratios and those of the Bank were in excess of the levels established for Well-capitalized institutions for purposes of the Prompt Corrective Action provisions under FDICIA. An institution is deemed to be Well-capitalized if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of 10% or greater, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6% or greater, and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 5% or greater and is not subject to a regulatory order, agreement, or directive to meet and maintain a specific capital level for any capital measure. For a tabular presentation of our regulatory capital ratios and those of the Bank as of December 31, 2012, 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.

FDICIA generally prohibits a depository institution from making any capital distribution, including payment of a cash dividend or paying any management fee to its holding company, if the depository institution would become Under-capitalized after such payment. Under-capitalized institutions are also subject to growth limitations and are required by the appropriate federal banking agency to submit a capital restoration plan. If any depository institution subsidiary of a holding company is required to submit a capital restoration plan, the holding company would be required to provide a limited guarantee regarding compliance with the plan as a condition of approval of such plan.

Depending upon the severity of the under capitalization, the Under-capitalized institutions may be subject to a number of requirements and restrictions, including orders to sell sufficient voting stock to become Adequately-capitalized, requirements to reduce total assets, cessation of receipt of deposits from correspondent banks, and restrictions on making any payment of principal or interest on their subordinated debt. Critically under-capitalized institutions are subject to appointment of a receiver or conservator within 90 days of becoming so classified.

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 is Well-capitalized, the FDICIA brokered deposit rule did not adversely affect its ability to accept brokered deposits. The Bank had no such brokered deposits at December 31, 2012. 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 Dodd-Frank Act, important changes will be implemented concerning the capital requirements for financial institutions. The Dodd-Frank Act requires U.S. regulators to reform the system under which the safety and soundness of banks and other financial institutions, individually and systemically, are regulated. That reform effort will include the regulation of capital and liquidity. An organization of international banking industry regulators, commonly known as the Basel Committee, published in December 2010 and January 2011 the final texts of reforms on capital and liquidity generally referred to as “Basel III.”

In June 2012, the U.S. federal banking agencies issued three notices of proposed rulemaking, including rulemaking based on Basel III’s framework, that would revise and replace the current regulatory capital rules. The proposals were initially intended to be effective on January 1, 2013, but the agencies have deferred implementation due to the volume of comments related to the proposed rules. In the Basel III notice of proposed rulemaking, the agencies’ proposal included the implementation of a new common equity Tier 1 minimum capital requirement and a higher minimum Tier 1 capital requirement. Common equity is the highest quality equity and most loss absorbing form of capital and establishes the base of Tier 1 common equity as adjusted for minority interests and various deductions. The minimum Tier 1 common equity ratio under Basel III is 4.5%. Depending on the final form of the Basel III capital standards, the outcome of this rulemaking as it affects the Company and its subsidiary bank will likely be a higher capital requirement, greater volatility in the amounts that the Company may record as regulatory capital under the applicable standards, and the elimination (potentially not immediately in the case of the Company but under a multi-year phase-out) of trust preferred instruments (such as certain outstanding subordinated debentures of the Company) in regulatory capital. It is expected that final rules will be issued in 2013.

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, 2012, 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 \$26,000,000 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 formulae.

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 will affect the business and affairs of the Company and the Bank in other ways. For instance, the Dodd-Frank Act alters the authority and duties of the federal banking and securities regulatory agencies, implements certain corporate governance requirements for all public companies including financial institutions with regard to executive compensation, proxy access by shareholders, and certain whistleblower provisions; restricts certain proprietary trading and hedge fund and private equity activities of banks and their affiliates; and eliminated the former statutory prohibition against the payment of interest on business checking accounts.

The Dodd-Frank Act also established a new 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 Dodd-Frank Act requires the issuance of many implementing regulations that will take effect over several years, making it difficult to anticipate the overall impact to us, our customers, or the financial industry more generally. For instance, the FRB is directed by the Dodd-Frank Act to adopt regulations that will limit the amount of interchange fees that can be charged to a consumer in an electronic debit card transaction to the “reasonable and proportionate” incremental cost of the transaction. As required by the Dodd-Frank Act, the FRB adopted a rule, effective October 1, 2011, which limits interchange fees on debit card transactions to a maximum of 21 cents per transaction plus 5 basis

points of the transaction amount. A debit card issuer may recover an additional one cent per transaction for fraud prevention purposes if the issuer complies with certain fraud-related requirements prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board. Although banks under \$10 billion in asset size (like the Bank) are exempt from the interchange fee limit of this FRB rule, the Bank contracts with large debit card processors with which management of the Bank will have relatively weak bargaining power. It is therefore possible that these processors will earn lower revenues, leaving less revenue per transaction for the Bank.

While the overall impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on the banking industry in general, and on the Company and the Bank in particular, cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty, we believe that the Company and the Bank are likely to be negatively impacted by the Dodd-Frank Act primarily in the areas of capital requirements and, restrictions on fees, and other charges to customers.

Certain Other Laws and Regulations

In November 2009, the FRB amended its Regulation E under the Electronic Fund Transfer Act to prohibit banks from charging overdraft fees for ATM or point-of-sale debit card transactions that overdraw the account unless the customer opt-in to the discretionary overdraft service and to require banks to explain the terms of their overdraft services and their fees for the services. Compliance with this Regulation E amendment was required by July 1, 2010.

The Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, or 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, or 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 over the past decade has been combating money laundering and terrorist financing. 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.

Federal Deposit Insurance Premiums and Assessments

The Bank’s deposits are insured up to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund, or the DIF, of the FDIC and are subject to deposit insurance premiums and assessments to maintain the DIF. Like every other insured institution, 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.

In addition, the Deposit Insurance Fund Act of 1996 authorizes the Financing Corporation (“FICO”) to impose assessments on all DIF assessable deposits in order to service the interest on FICO’s bond obligations. The amount assessed each FDIC-insured institution is in addition to the amount, if any, paid for deposit insurance under the FDIC’s risk-related assessment rate schedule. FICO assessment rates may be adjusted quarterly to reflect a change in assessment base. These assessments will continue until the FICO bonds mature in 2019.

With the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act, major changes were introduced to the FDIC deposit insurance system. The Dodd-Frank Act permanently increased the basic FDIC insurance coverage for deposit accounts to a maximum amount of \$250,000. Further, under the Dodd-Frank Act, (1) the minimum “designated reserve ratio” for the DIF (a measure of the adequacy of the DIF’s reserves) was increased to 1.35 percent (from the former minimum of 1.15 percent, thereby almost certainly requiring that the FDIC increase assessments on the banking industry to obtain the additional reserves for the DIF) and the upper limit on the designated reserve ratio (which was formerly capped at 1.5 percent and therefore operated as a cap on the size of the DIF) was removed; (2) the DIF reserve ratio was required to reach 1.35 percent by September 30, 2020 (rather than 1.15 percent by the end of 2016, as formerly required); (3) the FDIC was required, in setting future assessments, to “offset the effect of [requiring that the reserve ratio reach 1.35 percent by September 30, 2020 rather than 1.15 percent by the end of 2016] on insured depository institutions with total consolidated assets of less than \$10,000,000,000”; and (4) the FDIC was required to amend its regulations to redefine the assessment base used for calculating deposit insurance assessments from a deposit-based formula to a formula that, with some possible exceptions, would assess insured institutions on the basis of an assessment base that would equal average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity.

As required by the Dodd-Frank Act, the FDIC adopted rules effective April 1, 2011, under which insurance premium assessments are now based on an institution's total assets minus its tangible equity (defined as Tier 1 capital) instead of its deposits. Under these rules, an institution with total assets of less than \$10 billion will be assigned to one of four risk categories based on its capital, supervisory ratings and other factors. Well-capitalized institutions that are financially sound with only a few minor weaknesses are assigned to Risk Category I. Risk Categories II, III and IV present progressively greater risks to the DIF. A range of initial base assessment rates applies to each Risk Category, subject to adjustment downward based on unsecured debt issued by the institution and, except for an institution in Risk Category I, adjustment upward if the institution's brokered deposits exceed 10% of its domestic deposits, to produce total base assessment rates. Total base assessment rates under the final rules range from 2.5 to 9 basis points for Risk Category I, 9 to 24 basis points for Risk Category II, 18 to 33 basis points for Risk Category III, and 30 to 45 basis points for Risk Category IV, all subject to further adjustment upward if the institution holds more than a de minimis amount of unsecured debt issued by another FDIC-insured institution. 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.

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 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;

continued 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;

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.

While we have a history of profitability and operate with capital that exceeds the requirements of bank regulatory agencies, the financial services industry in which we operate was adversely affected by the severe recession that commenced in 2008, and our industry is continuing to be affected by continuing weak economic conditions throughout the United States. 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

Banks will be burdened by implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act but the impact on banks will be uneven and uncertain.

Although it is difficult to predict the extent to which the Dodd-Frank Act or the resulting rules and regulations will impact our business, compliance with these new laws and regulations has already resulted in additional costs for banks and may result in additional costs, which could be significant. Further, the proposed new capital adequacy and liquidity requirements proposed to be adopted by the federal regulatory agencies during 2013 under the Dodd-Frank Act may adversely affect banks. Further, Dodd-Frank Act’s restrictions on permissible customer fees (including electronic bank debit card interchange fees) and other charges to customers have impacted and are expected to continue to impact banking organizations. While we believe that the burdens of the Dodd-Frank Act will fall more heavily on large banks than on smaller community banking organizations like the Company, we expect that the Company will also feel these burdens to some degree.

Changes in regulations may increase the amount of capital that banks must maintain which could hurt our profitability and have other adverse effects.

If a significant tightening of U.S. capital requirements is made by the FRB and the other banking agencies (whether in 2013, as proposed, or in the years that follow) under the Dodd-Frank Act, and if that tightening significantly affects America's smaller community banks as well as the large "money center banks," one effect might be to increase our cost of capital, which in turn might have adverse impacts on the profitability of many of our products, the types of products we could offer profitably, our overall profitability, and our overall growth opportunities, among other things. Other potential effects could include less ability to pay cash dividends and repurchase our common shares, higher dilution of common shareholders, and a higher risk that we might fall below regulatory capital thresholds in an adverse economic cycle.

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, including the Dodd-Frank Act, 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.

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 have significantly increased losses to the Deposit Insurance Fund of the FDIC since 2008. Further, the basic amount of deposit insurance per deposit account was permanently increased by the Dodd-Frank Act, and the Dodd-Frank Act mandates 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 expense may 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 Operations and Business and Financial Strategies

Continuing economic weakness could negatively affect us.

Our performance could be negatively affected to the extent that continuing weaknesses in business and economic conditions 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. These conditions could result in one or more of the following:

- a decrease in the demand for loans and other products and services offered by us;
- a decrease in customer savings generally and in the demand for savings and investment products offered by us; and
- an increase in the number of customers and counterparties who become delinquent, file for protection under bankruptcy laws, or default on their loans or other obligations to us.

Continued weakness or deterioration in the economy, real estate markets or unemployment rates, particularly in the Southern Indiana markets in which we operate, might place downward pressure on the credit worthiness of our Bank's customers and their inclinations to borrow. A continued or worsening disruption and volatility 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. Any substantial, unexpected, prolonged change in market interest rates could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Our success is tied to the economic vitality of our Southern Indiana markets.

We conduct business from offices that are exclusively located in thirteen 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. If current levels of market disruption and volatility worsen in our primary service areas, the quality of our loan portfolio, and the demand for our products and services, could be adversely affected, and this could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

We face substantial competition.

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, such as that experienced in the United States and internationally in 2008, 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 subject to security and operational risks relating to our use of technology that could damage our reputation and our business.

We rely heavily on communications and information systems to conduct our business. Any failure, interruption or breach in security of these systems could result in failures or disruptions in our customer relationship management, general ledger, deposit, loan and other systems. The occurrence of any failures, interruptions or security breaches of information systems used to process customer transactions 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.

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.

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.

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. Furthermore, failure to realize the expected revenue increases, cost savings, increases in geographic or product presence, and/or other projected benefits from an acquisition could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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 38 other locations in Southern Indiana of which 30 are owned by the Company and eight 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.

	2012		Cash Dividend	2011		Cash Dividend
	High	Low		High	Low	
Fourth Quarter	\$24.10	\$19.98	\$ 0.14	\$19.49	\$15.28	\$ 0.14
Third Quarter	\$24.89	\$19.76	\$ 0.14	\$17.50	\$14.65	\$ 0.14
Second Quarter	\$20.50	\$17.94	\$ 0.14	\$17.58	\$15.61	\$ 0.14
First Quarter	\$21.74	\$18.43	\$ 0.14	\$18.88	\$16.00	\$ 0.14
			\$ 0.56			\$ 0.56

The Common Stock was held of record by approximately 3,438 shareholders at March 1, 2013.

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 Royal St
Canton, MA 02021
Contact: Shareholder Relations

Shareholder Information and Corporate Office: Terri A. Eckerle
German American Bancorp, Inc.
P. O. Box 810
Jasper, Indiana 47547-0810
(812) 482-1314

(800) 884-4225

(800) 482-1314

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, 2012, 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 2012 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, Horizon Bancorp, and Tower Financial Corp. 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, 2012.

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 2012	—	—	—	272,789
November 2012	—	—	—	272,789
December 2012	—	—	—	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, 2012 (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, 2012.

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 and the Company’s acquisition of American Community Bancorp, Inc., effective January 1, 2011.

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Summary of Operations:					
Interest Income	\$77,160	\$80,161	\$64,193	\$63,736	\$67,845
Interest Expense	10,912	16,180	15,522	19,223	26,908
Net Interest Income	66,248	63,981	48,671	44,513	40,937
Provision for Loan Losses	2,412	6,800	5,225	3,750	3,990
Net Interest Income after Provision					
For Loan Losses	63,836	57,181	43,446	40,763	36,947
Non-interest Income	21,811	21,576	16,943	15,859	18,210
Non-interest Expense	50,923	50,782	41,361	40,391	36,716
Income before Income Taxes	34,724	27,975	19,028	16,231	18,441
Income Tax Expense	10,669	7,726	5,623	4,013	5,638
Net Income	\$24,055	\$20,249	\$13,405	\$12,218	\$12,803
Year-end Balances:					
Total Assets	\$2,006,300	\$1,873,767	\$1,375,888	\$1,242,965	\$1,190,828
Total Loans, Net of Unearned Income	1,204,866	1,120,993	917,236	877,822	890,436
Total Deposits	1,640,931	1,556,198	1,087,286	969,643	941,750
Total Long-term Debt	89,472	90,974	81,016	113,320	105,608
Total Shareholders’ Equity	185,026	167,610	121,534	113,549	105,174
Average Balances:					
Total Assets	\$1,934,123	\$1,823,703	\$1,330,540	\$1,230,596	\$1,174,583
Total Loans, Net of Unearned Income	1,147,891	1,114,181	906,127	891,322	880,630
Total Deposits	1,618,712	1,521,204	1,046,295	963,928	922,137
Total Shareholders’ Equity	177,207	159,765	119,867	109,887	99,711
Per Share Data ⁽¹⁾:					
Net Income	\$1.91	\$1.61	\$1.21	\$1.10	\$1.16
Cash Dividends	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56
Book Value at Year-end	14.64	13.31	10.94	10.25	9.54
Other Data at Year-end:					
Number of Shareholders	3,105	3,221	3,194	3,364	3,684
Number of Employees	439	417	359	332	348

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Weighted Average Number of Shares (1)	12,622,049	12,581,646	11,098,836	11,065,917	11,029,519
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Selected Performance Ratios:

Return on Assets	1.24	%	1.11	%	1.01	%	0.99	%	1.09	%
Return on Equity	13.57	%	12.67	%	11.18	%	11.12	%	12.84	%
Equity to Assets	9.22	%	8.95	%	8.83	%	9.14	%	8.83	%
Dividend Payout	29.38	%	34.80	%	46.36	%	50.71	%	48.25	%
Net Charge-offs to Average Loans	0.19	%	0.43	%	0.32	%	0.25	%	0.29	%
Allowance for Loan Losses to Loans	1.29	%	1.37	%	1.45	%	1.25	%	1.07	%
Net Interest Margin	3.74	%	3.84	%	3.98	%	3.95	%	3.82	%

(1) Share and Per Share Data excludes 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., is a NASDAQ-traded (symbol: GABC) financial services holding company based in Jasper, Indiana. German American, through its banking subsidiary German American Bancorp, operates 35 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 2010 through 2012 and its financial condition as of December 31, 2012 and 2011. 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.

MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

The Company's 2012 net income totaled \$24,055,000, or \$1.90 per diluted share, which was a record level of earnings for the Company and represented an 18% increase on a per share basis over the Company's 2011 net income of \$20,249,000, or \$1.61 per diluted share. The Company's return on average equity for 2012 was 13.6%, representing the eighth consecutive year the Company has achieved a double-digit return on equity.

The record earnings performance during 2012 was attributable to both an increased level of net interest income, driven by a higher level of earnings assets within both the Company's loan portfolio and securities portfolio, and a reduced level of provision for loan loss, as the Company's asset quality remained strong while showing continued improvement. Net interest income improved by \$2,267,000, or approximately 4%, during 2012 compared with 2011. Provision for loan loss declined \$4,388,000, or 65%, during 2012 compared with 2011.

The Company's 2012 earnings were positively impacted by a \$235,000, 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, increased levels of gains related to the liquidation of other real estate, and higher levels of gains on sales of residential mortgage loans. Non-interest expenses remained relatively stable during 2012 compared with 2011, increasing by \$141,000 or less than 1%.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The financial condition and results of operations for German American Bancorp, Inc. presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements, accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, and selected financial data appearing elsewhere within this Report, are, to a large degree, dependent upon the Company's accounting policies. The selection of and application of these policies involve estimates, judgments, and uncertainties that are subject to change. The critical accounting policies and estimates that the Company has determined to be the most susceptible to change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, the valuation of securities available for sale, and the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets.

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 substandard 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 collectibility 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.

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 a one-year historical average for loan losses for these portfolios, judgmentally adjusted for economic factors and portfolio trends.

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, 2012, gross unrealized losses on the securities available-for-sale portfolio totaled approximately \$195,000 and gross unrealized gains totaled approximately \$16,739,000. As of December 31, 2012, held-to-maturity securities had a gross unrecognized gain of approximately \$5,000.

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, 2012 totaled \$24,055,000 or \$1.90 per diluted share, an increase of \$3,806,000 or approximately 18% on a per share basis, from the year ended December 31, 2011 net income of \$20,249,000 or \$1.61 per diluted share. For 2012, the improvement in earnings was attributable to both an increased level of net interest income, driven by a higher level of earning assets within both the Company's loan portfolio and securities portfolio, and a reduced level of provision for loan loss.

Net income increased \$6,844,000 or 51% to \$20,249,000 or \$1.61 per share in 2011 compared to \$13,405,000 or \$1.21 per share in 2010. The \$0.40 per share increase during 2011 equated to a 33% improvement over 2010. For 2011, the improvement was attributable to both significant core deposit growth within the Company's existing markets and the impact of the Bank of Evansville acquisition.

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 \$2,267,000 or 4% (an increase of \$2,617,000 or 4% on a tax-equivalent basis) during the year ended December 31, 2012 compared with 2011. The increased net interest income during 2012 compared with 2011 was driven by a higher level of earning assets including both average loan growth and growth in the securities portfolio which resulted from growth of the Company's deposit base.

Average earning assets increased by approximately \$114.0 million, or 7%, during 2012 compared with 2011. Average loans outstanding increased \$33.7 million, or 3%, during 2012 compared with 2011. Average federal funds sold and other short-term investments decreased by \$40.2 million, or 47%, during 2012 compared with 2011. The average securities portfolio increased approximately \$120.6 million, or 24%, in 2012 compared to 2011. The key driver of the increased securities portfolio was the decline in the federal funds sold position and an increased level of average core deposits (core deposits defined as demand deposits - both interest and non-interest bearing, savings, money market and time deposits in denominations of less than \$100,000). The increase in average core deposits totaled \$104.5 million, or approximately 7%, during 2012 compared with 2011.

The tax equivalent net interest margin was 3.74% for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to 3.84% in 2011. The yield on earning assets totaled 4.34% in 2012 compared to 4.79% in 2011 while the cost of funds (expressed as a percentage of average earning assets) totaled 0.60% during 2012 compared to 0.95% in 2011.

The decline in the net interest margin in 2012 compared with 2011 was largely attributable to the continued downward pressure on earning asset yields being driven by a historically low market interest rate environment and a very competitive marketplace for lending opportunities. Accretion of loan discounts on certain acquired loans contributed approximately 12 basis points to the net interest margin in 2012 compared with 13 basis points in 2011. The decline in the Company's cost of funds by 35 basis points during 2012 compared to 2011 was driven by a continued decline in deposit rates.

Net interest income increased \$15,310,000 or 31% (an increase of \$15,721,000 or 32% on a tax-equivalent basis) for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared with 2010. The tax equivalent net interest margin was 3.84% for 2011 compared with 3.98% during 2010. The yield on earning assets totaled 4.79% during 2011 compared to 5.23% in 2010 while the cost of funds totaled 0.95% during 2011 compared to 1.25% in 2010. The increased level of net interest income during 2011 compared with 2010 was primarily attributable to an increased level of average earning assets. The decline in the net interest margin expressed as a percentage was largely the result of the Company carrying a higher level of federal funds sold and other short-term investments during 2011 compared with 2010 and an increased securities portfolio driven by an increase in the Company's core deposit base. This core deposit increase was the result of the acquisition of American Community and growth from the Company's existing branch network.

Average earning assets increased by approximately \$456.9 million or 37% during 2011 compared with 2010. Average loans outstanding increased by \$208.1 million, or 23%, during 2011 compared with 2010. The increase in average loans was largely attributable to the American Community acquisition as of January 1, 2011 and the acquisition of two branch offices in the second quarter of 2010. Average federal funds sold and other short-term investments increased by \$44.2 million during 2011 compared with 2010. The average securities portfolio increased by \$204.6 million, or 69%, in 2011 compared with 2010. The key driver of the increased federal funds sold position and securities portfolio was an increased level of average core deposits. The increase in average core deposits totaled \$451.4 million, or approximately 47%, during 2011 compared with 2010. The acquisition of the American Community and the branch acquisition completed in the second quarter of 2010 contributed approximately \$304.6 million of the average core deposit growth while organic growth from the Company's existing branch network contributed approximately \$146.8 of the average core deposit growth.

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 34% was used for all years presented ⁽¹⁾.

Average Balance Sheet

(Tax-equivalent basis, dollars in thousands)

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2012			Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2011			Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2010		
	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	\$44,999	\$ 91	0.20%	\$85,217	\$ 216	0.25%	\$41,020	\$ 76	0.19%
Securities:									
Taxable	547,949	12,946	2.36%	450,099	13,677	3.04%	268,170	9,812	3.66%
Non-taxable	71,961	3,743	5.20%	49,260	2,805	5.69%	26,584	1,575	5.92%
Total Loans and Leases (2)	1,147,891	61,951	5.40%	1,114,181	64,684	5.81%	906,127	53,540	5.91%
TOTAL INTEREST EARNING ASSETS	1,812,800	78,731	4.34%	1,698,757	81,382	4.79%	1,241,901	65,003	5.23%
Other Assets	137,594			139,658			100,124		
Less: Allowance for Loan Losses	(16,271)			(14,712)			(11,485)		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$1,934,123			\$1,823,703			\$1,330,540		
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY									
Interest-bearing									
Demand Deposits	\$512,232	\$ 972	0.19%	\$478,486	\$ 2,374	0.50%	\$281,355	\$ 953	0.34%
Savings Deposits	435,475	792	0.18%	392,166	1,940	0.49%	237,610	735	0.31%
Time Deposits	357,193	5,194	1.45%	394,008	7,672	1.95%	354,239	8,873	2.50%
FHLB Advances and Other Borrowings	118,201	3,954	3.35%	126,922	4,194	3.30%	150,737	4,961	3.29%
TOTAL INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES	1,423,101	10,912	0.77%	1,391,582	16,180	1.16%	1,023,941	15,522	1.52%

Demand Deposit Accounts	313,812	256,544	173,091	
Other Liabilities	20,003	15,812	13,641	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,756,916	1,663,938	1,210,673	
Shareholders' Equity	177,207	159,765	119,867	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 1,934,123	\$ 1,823,703	\$ 1,330,540	
COST OF FUNDS		0.60%	0.95%	1.25%
NET INTEREST INCOME		\$ 67,819	\$ 65,202	\$ 49,481
NET INTEREST MARGIN		3.74%	3.84%	3.98%

(1) Effective tax rates 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 \$3,164, \$3,335, and \$909 for 2012, 2011, and 2010, 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)

	2012 compared to 2011			2011 compared to 2010		
	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	\$ (88)	\$ (37)	\$ (125)	\$ 104	\$ 36	\$ 140
Taxable Securities	2,646	(3,377)	(731)	5,754	(1,889)	3,865
Non-taxable Securities	1,199	(261)	938	1,294	(64)	1,230
Loans and Leases	1,916	(4,649)	(2,733)	12,093	(949)	11,144
Total Interest Income	5,673	(8,324)	(2,651)	19,245	(2,866)	16,379
Interest Expense:						
Savings and Interest-bearing Demand	352	(2,903)	(2,551)	1,481	1,145	2,626
Time Deposits	(667)	(1,810)	(2,477)	923	(2,124)	(1,201)
FHLB Advances and Other Borrowings	(291)	51	(240)	(787)	20	(767)
Total Interest Expense	(606)	(4,662)	(5,268)	1,617	(959)	658
Net Interest Income	\$ 6,279	\$ (3,662)	\$ 2,617	\$ 17,628	\$ (1,907)	\$ 15,721

⁽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 \$2,412,000, \$6,800,000, and \$5,225,000 in 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

The provision for loan loss declined \$4,388,000, or 65%, during 2012 compared to 2011. During 2012, the provision for loan loss represented approximately 21 basis points of average outstanding loans while net charge-offs represented approximately 19 basis points of average outstanding loans. The significant decline in the Company's provision for loan loss during 2012 compared with 2011 was largely attributable to a lower level of net charge-offs and overall improvement in the level of adversely classified and non-performing loans. The Company's allowance for loan losses represented 1.29% of total loans at year-end 2012 compared with 1.37% at year-end 2011.

The level of provision for loan losses increased by \$1,575,000 or 30% during 2011 compared with 2010. The increase in provision during 2011 compared with 2010 was largely the result of a higher level of net charge-offs and an upward trend in the Company's level of non-performing loans. During 2011, the provision for loan losses totaled 0.61% of average outstanding loans while net charge-offs represented 0.43% of average outstanding loans. The Company's allowance for loan losses represented 1.37% of total loans at year-end 2011 compared with 1.45% at year-end 2010. The decline in the allowance compared with total loans at year-end 2011 compared with year-end 2010 was attributable to the acquisition of the Bank of Evansville. 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.

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 2012, non-interest income increased \$235,000 or 1% compared with 2011 and during 2011 increased \$4,633,000 or 27% compared with 2010.

Non-interest Income (dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,			% Change From	
	2012	2011	2010	Prior Year	
Trust and Investment Product Fees	\$2,657	\$2,145	\$1,582	24 %	36 %
Service Charges on Deposit Accounts	4,076	4,154	4,065	(2)	2
Insurance Revenues	5,524	5,819	5,347	(5)	9
Company Owned Life Insurance	974	1,100	806	(11)	36
Interchange Fee Income	1,724	1,501	1,243	15	21
Other Operating Income	1,955	1,452	1,740	35	(17)
Subtotal	16,910	16,171	14,783	5	9
Net Gains on Sales of Loans	3,234	2,381	2,160	36	10
Net Gain on Securities	1,667	3,024	—	(45)	n/m ⁽¹⁾
TOTAL NON-INTEREST INCOME	\$21,811	\$21,576	\$16,943	1	27

⁽¹⁾ n/m = not meaningful

Trust and investment product fees increased \$512,000, or 24%, during 2012 compared with 2011 following an increase of \$563,000, or 36%, during 2011 compared with 2010. The increase during 2012 compared to 2011 was primarily attributable to a 50% increase in trust revenues supplemented by a 7% increase in retail brokerage revenues. The increase during 2011 compared with 2010 was attributable to an increase of 44% in trust revenues and 31% in retail brokerage revenues.

Insurance revenues decreased approximately \$295,000 or 5% during 2012 as compared to 2011 as a result of lower contingency revenue. Contingency revenue totaled \$88,000 during 2012 compared to \$872,000 in 2011. The decline in contingency revenue was partially offset by an increased level of commercial insurance revenues during 2012 compared with 2011. Insurance revenues increased by \$472,000 or 9% during 2011 compared with 2010 primarily as a result of increased contingency revenue. Contingency revenue totaled \$872,000 during 2011 compared with contingency revenue of \$363,000 during 2010.

Company owned life insurance declined by \$126,000, or 11%, during 2012 compared with 2011 following an increase of \$294,000, or 36%, during 2011 compared with 2010. The decline during 2012 compared with 2011 as well as the increase during 2011 compared with 2010 was primarily attributable to a 1035 exchange transaction on a portion of

the Company's portfolio that was completed during the first quarter 2011. Also contributing to the increase in 2011 was the company owned life insurance related to the Bank of Evansville acquisition.

Net interchange revenues related to debit cards increased \$223,000, or 15%, during 2012 compared with 2011 and increased \$258,000, or approximately 21%, during 2011 compared with 2010. This increase during both years was attributable to increased customer utilization and in 2011 compared with 2010 also was attributable to the Bank of Evansville acquisition.

Other operating income increased \$503,000, or 35%, during 2012 compared with 2011 and declined \$288,000, or 17%, during 2011 compared with 2010. The change in all years was primarily related to the net gains/losses and write-downs of other real estate. During 2012, the Company recognized a net gain on other real estate of \$221,000 compared with a net loss of \$168,000 during 2011 and a net gain of \$147,000 during 2010.

During 2012, the net gain on sales of residential loans increased \$853,000, or 36%, compared with 2011 following an increase of \$221,000, or 10%, during 2011 compared with 2010. Loan sales for 2012, 2011, and 2010 totaled \$186.8 million, \$134.2 million, and \$119.3 million, respectively.

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. During 2011, the Company realized net gains on securities of \$3,024,000 related to the sale of approximately \$59.3 million of securities in the fourth quarter of 2011 and a gain of \$1,045,000 during the first quarter of 2011 related to the acquisition accounting treatment of the existing equity ownership position the Company held in American Community at the time of acquisition. During 2010, the Company recorded no gain or loss on securities.

NON-INTEREST EXPENSE

During the year ended December 31, 2012, non-interest expense remained very stable compared with the year ended December 31, 2011, increasing by less than 1%. During the year ended December 31, 2011, non-interest expense totaled \$50,782,000, an increase of \$9,421,000 or 23% from the year ended 2010. During 2011, non-interest expense attributable to the Bank of Evansville operations and the operations of the two other branches acquired during the second quarter of 2010 totaled approximately \$7,003,000 compared with approximately \$1,255,000 in 2010. Other acquisition accounting items related to the acquisition of American Community totaled \$2,868,000.

Non-interest Expense (dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,			% Change From	
	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011
Salaries and Employee Benefits	\$29,086	\$27,992	\$22,070	4 %	27 %
Occupancy, Furniture and Equipment Expense	7,064	7,198	6,083	(2)	18
FDIC Premiums	1,116	1,473	1,455	(24)	1
Data Processing Fees	1,071	2,092	1,411	(49)	48
Professional Fees	2,247	2,056	2,285	9	(10)
Advertising and Promotion	1,714	1,525	1,255	12	22
Intangible Amortization	1,655	1,956	898	(15)	118
Other Operating Expenses	6,970	6,490	5,904	7	10
TOTAL NON-INTEREST EXPENSE	\$50,923	\$50,782	\$41,361	n/m ⁽¹⁾	23

(1)n/m = not meaningful

Salaries and employee benefits increased \$1,094,000 or 4% during 2012 compared with 2011. The increase in salaries and benefits during 2012 compared with 2011 was primarily the result of an increased number of full-time equivalent employees, increased costs related to the Company's partially self-insured health insurance plan and increased commission payout related to higher levels of mortgage loan sales revenues in the secondary market and increased insurance revenues. During 2011, approximately \$875,000 of merger-related salary and benefit costs were incurred related to the acquisition of American Community Bancorp, Inc. which partially mitigated the increases in salaries and benefits during 2012. Salaries and benefits increased approximately 27% during 2011 compared with 2010. The increase was attributable to the additional staffing as a result of the acquisition of American Community and the branch acquisition completed during the second quarter 2010 and the \$875,000 of merger related salary and benefit costs related to the American Community acquisition.

Occupancy, furniture and equipment expense decreased 2% during 2012 compared with 2011 following an 18% increase in 2011 compared with 2010. The increase in occupancy, furniture and equipment expense in 2011 compared with 2010 was primarily related to the costs of the additional five branches that resulted from the acquisition of American Community and the branch acquisition completed during the second quarter 2010.

The Company's FDIC deposit insurance assessments decreased \$357,000 or 24% during 2012 compared with 2011 following a 1% increase in 2011 compared with 2010. The decline during 2012 was attributable to changes in the deposit insurance assessment calculation that became effective in the second quarter of 2011 related to the Dodd Frank Act.

Data processing fees declined \$1,021,000, or 49%, during 2012 compared with 2011. This decline was largely related to running the Bank of Evansville's separate core processing system during the first four months of 2011 and the resolution of a contractual dispute during the first quarter of 2012 related to the acquisition of American Community Bancorp and its banking subsidiary the Bank of Evansville. An expense for the cancellation of the data processing contract was recorded in the first quarter of 2011, and upon resolution of the contractual dispute, a portion of that accrued expense was reversed in the first quarter of 2012. The customers of the Bank of Evansville were moved to the Company's core processing system during April 2011. Data processing fees increased approximately \$681,000, or 48%, during 2011 compared with 2010. The increase in 2011 compared with 2010 was due primarily to the aforementioned issues.

Professional fees increased \$191,000, or 9%, during 2012 compared with 2011 following a decline \$229,000, or 10%, during 2011 compared with 2010. The increase during 2012 compared with 2011 was attributable to increased professional fees related to strategic customer service and leadership development initiatives and increased legal fees. The decline in 2011 compared with 2010 was related to a lower level of professional fees incurred during 2010 associated with the acquisition activity.

Advertising and promotion increased \$189,000, or 12%, during 2012 compared with 2011 following an increase of \$270,000, or 22%, in 2011 compared with 2010. The increase during 2012 was largely attributable to an increased level of contributions to community based organizations in the Company's primary market areas. The increase in 2011 was largely the result of increased advertising efforts in a newer market for the Company that resulted from the acquisition of American Community.

Intangible amortization declined \$301,000, or 15%, in 2012 compared with 2011. This decline was related to a lower level of core deposit intangible amortization. Intangible amortization increased \$1,058,000, or 118%, during 2011 compared with 2010. The increase was primarily related to amortization of core deposit intangible resulting from the acquisition of American Community and to a lesser extent the amortization of the core deposit intangible resulting from the acquisition of two branches in May 2010.

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 30.7%, 27.6%, and 29.6%, respectively, in 2012, 2011, and 2010. 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 income generated by subsidiaries domiciled in a state with no state or local income tax. In addition, the Company's effective tax rate was reduced in all periods presented as a result of tax credits attributable to a new markets tax credit in which the Company invested in 2009. 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 2012 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. Also, see the discussion in Item 1 of this Report concerning management's expectations that new regulatory capital requirements under a framework commonly referred to as "Basel III" will become applicable to the United States banking industry during 2013, and that such new requirements may, in general, be expected to increase the amount of capital that the Company and the Bank may be required to maintain under these standards, introduce greater volatility in the amounts that the Company may record as regulatory capital under the applicable standards between time periods, and diminish or eliminate the amount of qualifying capital that the Company may claim in respect to its outstanding issues of debentures associated with certain trust preferred securities issuances.

As of December 31, 2012, shareholders' equity increased by \$17.4 million to \$185.0 million compared with \$167.6 million at year-end 2011. The increase in shareholders' equity was primarily attributable to an increase of \$17.0 million in retained earnings. Shareholders' equity represented 9.2% of total assets at December 31, 2012 and 9.0% of total assets at December 31, 2011. Shareholders' equity included \$21.6 million of goodwill and other intangible assets at year-end 2012 compared to \$23.2 million of goodwill and other intangible assets at December 31, 2011.

USES OF FUNDS

LOANS

December 31, 2012 loans outstanding increased \$84.4 million, or 8% from year-end 2011. The increase in loans during 2012 was broad based including commercial and industrial loans, commercial real estate loans and agricultural loans and with growth occurring across virtually the entire market area of the Company. Commercial and industrial loans increased \$42.2 million, or 14%, commercial real estate loans increased \$36.4 million, or 8%, agricultural loans increased \$12.2 million, or 7%, and residential mortgage loans increased \$2.5 million, or 3%, while consumer loans decreased \$8.9 million or 7%.

December 31, 2011 loans outstanding increased approximately \$204.8 million, or 22% from year-end 2010. The loans acquired from American Community totaled approximately \$218.9 million at the time of acquisition. Commercial and industrial loans increased \$74.7 million or 34%, commercial real estate loans increased \$112.6 million or 33%, agricultural loans increased \$2.5 million or 2%, consumer loans increased \$6.2 million or 5%, and residential mortgage loans increased \$8.8 million or 11% during 2011.

The composition of the loan portfolio has remained relatively stable over the past several years including 2012. 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 19% of the total loan portfolio at year-end 2012. 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 4% of the total loan portfolio.

Loan Portfolio (dollars in thousands)	December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$335,373	\$293,172	\$218,443	\$188,962	\$175,828
Commercial Real Estate Loans	488,496	452,071	339,555	334,255	329,363
Agricultural Loans	179,906	167,693	165,166	156,845	159,923
Consumer Loans	115,540	124,479	118,244	114,736	127,343
Residential Mortgage Loans	88,586	86,134	77,310	84,677	100,054
Total Loans	1,207,901	1,123,549	918,718	879,475	892,511
Less: Unearned Income	(3,035)	(2,556)	(1,482)	(1,653)	(2,075)
Subtotal	1,204,866	1,120,993	917,236	877,822	890,436
Less: Allowance for Loan Losses	(15,520)	(15,312)	(13,317)	(11,016)	(9,522)
Loans, Net	\$1,189,346	\$1,105,681	\$903,919	\$866,806	\$880,914

Ratio of Loans to Total Loans

Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	28	%	26	%	24	%	21	%	20	%
Commercial Real Estate Loans	40	%	40	%	37	%	38	%	37	%
Agricultural Loans	15	%	15	%	18	%	18	%	18	%
Consumer Loans	10	%	11	%	13	%	13	%	14	%
Residential Mortgage Loans	7	%	8	%	8	%	10	%	11	%
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 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, 2012, which, based on remaining scheduled repayments of principal, are due in the periods indicated (dollars in thousands).

	Within One Year	One to Five Years	After Five Years	Total
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Commercial and Agricultural \$302,344 \$ 416,550 \$ 284,881 \$ 1,003,775

Interest Sensitivity

**Fixed
Rate Variable Rate**

Loans Maturing After One Year \$208,546 \$ 492,885

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,							
	2012	%	2011	%	2010	%		
Federal Funds Sold and Other Short-term Investments	\$7,463	1 %	\$32,737	6 %	\$4,250	1 %		
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	23,570	4	6,340	1	—	—		
Corporate Securities	—	—	1,003	n/m ⁽¹⁾	—	—		
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	71,698	13	61,296	12	33,087	10		
Mortgage-backed Securities - Residential	475,452	82	431,495	81	304,935	88		
Equity Securities	684	n/m ⁽¹⁾	684	n/m ⁽¹⁾	2,418	1		
Total Securities Portfolio	\$578,867	100 %	\$533,555	100 %	\$344,690	100 %		

⁽¹⁾ n/m = not meaningful

The amortized cost of investment securities, including federal funds sold and short-term investments, increased \$45.3 million at year-end 2012 compared with year-end 2011 and increased \$188.9 million at year-end 2011 compared with year-end 2010. The increase in the portfolio during 2012 and 2011 was largely due to the growth of the Company's core deposit base at a greater pace than the Company's loan portfolio.

The largest concentration in the investment portfolio continues to be in mortgage related securities representing 82% of the total securities portfolio at December 31, 2012. The Company's level of obligations of state and political subdivisions increased to \$71.7 million or 13% of the portfolio at December 31, 2012.

The Company's equity securities portfolio at year-end 2012 and 2011 consisted of non-controlling common stock investments in two unaffiliated banking companies. The decline in 2011 compared with year-end 2010 in the equity securities portfolio was primarily the result of the acquisition of American Community Bancorp, Inc. effective January 1, 2011 in which the Company had a non-controlling common stock investment prior to the acquisition.

Investment Securities, at Carrying Value**(dollars in thousands)**

	December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Securities Held-to-Maturity			
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	\$ 346	\$ 690	\$ 1,604
 Securities Available-for-Sale			
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$ 23,472	\$ 6,422	\$ —
Corporate Securities	—	1,005	—
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	76,485	64,799	32,178
Mortgage-backed Securities - Residential	486,912	443,934	311,066
Equity Securities	733	684	3,503
Subtotal of Securities Available-for-Sale	587,602	516,844	346,747
Total Securities	\$ 587,948	\$ 517,534	\$ 348,351

The Company's \$587.6 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, 2012 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, 2012

(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	\$2,075	1.12 %	\$1,495	1.58 %	\$20,000	1.30 %	\$—	N/A
Corporates	—	N/A	—	N/A	—	N/A	—	N/A
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	1,070	2.56 %	12,042	3.82 %	31,937	5.32 %	26,649	6.08 %
Mortgage-backed Securities - Residential	40,676	3.85 %	361,283	2.65 %	73,493	1.81 %	—	N/A
Total Securities	\$43,821	3.69 %	\$374,820	2.68 %	\$125,430	2.62 %	\$26,649	6.08 %

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, 2012. These contractual obligations primarily consisted of long-term borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”), JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., subordinated debentures issued during 2009 through a shareholders’ rights offering, and junior subordinated debentures assumed as a part of the of the American Community acquisition, 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	\$87,150	\$ 20,043	\$31,581	\$ 794	\$ 34,732
Time Deposits	329,183	172,507	71,281	85,367	28
Capital Lease Obligation	6,118	348	696	696	4,378
Operating Lease Commitments	3,258	462	716	443	1,637
Total Contractual Obligations	\$425,709	\$ 193,360	\$104,274	\$ 87,300	\$ 40,775

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	
	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011
Demand Deposits					
Non-interest-bearing	\$313,812	\$256,544	\$173,091	22 %	48 %
Interest-bearing	512,232	478,486	281,355	7	70
Savings Deposits	116,515	95,748	76,721	22	25
Money Market Accounts	318,960	296,418	160,889	8	84
Other Time Deposits	255,722	285,564	269,286	(10)	6
Total Core Deposits	1,517,241	1,412,760	961,342	7	47
Certificates of Deposits of \$100,000 or more and Brokered Deposits	101,471	108,444	84,953	(6)	28
FHLB Advances and Other Borrowings	118,201	126,922	150,737	(7)	(16)
Total Funding Sources	\$1,736,913	\$1,648,126	\$1,197,032	5	38

Maturities of certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more 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, 2012	\$ 26,167	\$ 14,719	\$ 21,316	\$ 33,559	\$95,761

CORE DEPOSITS

The Company's overall level of average core deposits increased approximately \$104.5 million, or 7%, during 2012 following a \$451.4 million, or 47%, increase during 2011. During 2012, the increase in average core deposits came from across the Company's branch network and market areas. During 2011, the acquisition of American Community and the branch acquisition completed in the second quarter of 2010 contributed approximately \$304.6 million of the average core deposit growth while organic growth from the Company's existing branch network contributed approximately \$146.8 of the average core deposit growth.

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 87% of average total funding sources during 2012 compared with 86% during 2011 and 80% during 2010.

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 12% during 2012 following 63% growth during 2011. Average demand, savings, and money market deposits totaled \$1.262 billion or 83% of core deposits (73% of total funding sources) in 2012 compared with \$1.127 billion or 80% of core deposits (68% of total funding sources) in 2011 and \$692.1 million or 72% of core deposits (58% of total funding sources) in 2010.

Other time deposits consist of certificates of deposits in denominations of less than \$100,000. These deposits declined by 10% during 2012 following an increase of 6% in 2011. Other time deposits comprised 17% of core deposits in 2012, 20% in 2011 and 28% in 2010.

OTHER FUNDING SOURCES

Federal Home Loan Bank advances and other borrowings represent the Company's most significant source of other funding. Average borrowed funds decreased \$8.7 million, or 7%, during 2012 following a decline of \$23.8 million, or 16% in 2011. Borrowings comprised approximately 7% of average total funding sources in 2012 and 8% in 2011 and 13% in 2010.

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 declined \$7.0 million, or 6% during 2012 following an increase of \$23.5 million, or 28% during 2011. Large certificates and brokered deposits comprised approximately 6% of average total funding sources in 2012, 7% in 2011 and 2010. 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 2012, the Company had an outstanding credit facility with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("JPMorgan Chase") pursuant to which the parent company was obligated to JPMorgan Chase under a \$10 million subordinated debenture issued by the parent company to JPMorgan Chase in 2006, and a term loan made by the Lender to the parent company in 2006 in the original principal amount of \$10 million, of which \$1.5 million was outstanding as of year-end 2012. On January 24, 2013, the \$11.5 million in outstanding debt to the JPMorgan Chase was repaid in full by the Company.

On January 25, 2013, the Company and Stock Yards Bank & Trust Company (based in Louisville, Kentucky) (the "Lender") executed and delivered to each other a Loan Agreement dated January 25, 2013 ("Loan Agreement"). Under the Loan Agreement, the Lender has made available to the Company's parent company certain credit facilities, in the form of a term loan made by the Lender on January 25, 2013, in the principal amount of \$10 million and evidenced by a term loan promissory note (the "Term Note") and a revolving line of credit in a maximum principal amount of \$10

million and evidenced by a revolving loan promissory note (the "Revolving Note").

The \$10 million term loan was advanced in its entirety on January 25, 2013, for the purpose of replenishing the parent company's working capital that was spent January 24, 2013, to repay indebtedness owed to JPMorgan Chase previously discussed. The principal amount of the term loan (which may be prepaid at any time without premium or penalty) is payable in annual installments of \$3 million each on or before December 31 of each of the years 2013 and 2014, and the remaining \$4 million of principal is due on or before the maturity of the Term Note on December 30, 2015. Interest is payable quarterly at a floating rate based upon 90-day LIBOR plus a margin.

The \$10 million revolving line of credit will terminate, and the balances due under the related Revolving Note (if any) will mature, on December 31, 2013. 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.

The Loan Agreement includes standard representations, warranties, conditions, covenants and other obligations, including financial covenants that require that (a) the parent company and its bank subsidiary must maintain "well capitalized" status; (b) the parent company must maintain a consolidated Total Risk Based Capital Ratio of 11.0%, and (c) the Company's bank subsidiary must maintain (i) a Total Risk Based Capital Ratio of 11.5%, (ii) a ratio of non-performing assets to total assets at or below 2.5%, and (iii) its return on assets (calculated as specified by the Loan Agreement) at 0.75% or more. In addition, the parent company generally may not, during the term of the Loan Agreement, without Lender's written consent, incur indebtedness to others unless it is unsecured and is subordinated to the obligations owed the Lender and the aggregate amount of all of the parent company's indebtedness for borrowed money (as defined) does not (and would not) exceed the amount then outstanding under the Loan Agreement and the amount owed by the Company under its currently-outstanding issues of trust preferred securities, plus \$20 million. Default in compliance with these financial or other covenants, or material inaccuracies in the Company's representations and warranties made to the Lender by the Loan Agreement, may result in the revolving line of credit becoming unavailable for further borrowings and in the immediate acceleration of the due dates to the time of default of all amounts of principal and accrued interest owed under the Term Note and Revolving Note.

On April 30, 2009, the parent company issued \$19.3 million of 8% redeemable subordinated debentures that were scheduled to mature in a single payment of principal on March 30, 2019 for gross proceeds (before offering expenses) of \$19.3 million. The parent company has the right to redeem the debentures without penalty or premium on or after March 30, 2012 subject to prior consultation with the Federal Reserve Board. The entire principal amount was includable in the parent company's consolidated Tier 2 regulatory capital under banking agency regulatory standards at December 31, 2012. The Company announced on January 29, 2013, that effective April 1, 2013, it would redeem all \$19.3 million of these subordinated debentures at a redemption price of 100% of principal, plus accrued but unpaid interest through the redemption date. The redemption of these subordinated debentures will be done through existing cash balances on hand at the parent company as of year-end 2012.

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, 2012 approximately \$4.7 million of the junior subordinated debentures were treated as Tier 1 capital for regulatory capital purposes. Under currently-proposed rules, these types of debentures for banking companies of our size would be phased-out, and only 90% of the carrying value of such instruments would be permitted in 2013, with annual 10% decreases in the includable amount through 2021, until the instruments are fully phased-out on January 1, 2022. Although it is possible that the final rules, when adopted, will vary from the proposed rules in order to "grandfather" the Company's debentures to a greater extent than currently proposed, there is no assurance that any greater grandfathering will be authorized by the regulations, as finally adopted.

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,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Balance of Allowance for Possible Losses at Beginning of Period	\$15,312	\$13,317	\$11,016	\$9,522	\$8,044
Loans Charged-off:					
Commercial and Industrial Loans	162	1,513	345	941	148
Commercial Real Estate Loans	1,789	2,604	2,842	1,248	2,005
Agricultural Loans	—	—	44	—	28
Consumer Loans	380	575	465	640	686
Residential Mortgage Loans	199	497	518	345	257
Total Loans Charged-off	2,530	5,189	4,214	3,174	3,124
Recoveries of Previously Charged-off Loans:					
Commercial and Industrial Loans	74	98	24	—	49
Commercial Real Estate Loans	97	139	1,089	588	285
Agricultural Loans	—	—	—	17	—
Consumer Loans	125	131	171	192	267
Residential Mortgage Loans	30	16	6	121	11
Total Recoveries	326	384	1,290	918	612
Net Loans Recovered (Charged-off)	(2,204)	(4,805)	(2,924)	(2,256)	(2,512)
Additions to Allowance Charged to Expense	2,412	6,800	5,225	3,750	3,990
Balance at End of Period	\$15,520	\$15,312	\$13,317	\$11,016	\$9,522
Net Charge-offs to Average Loans Outstanding	0.19 %	0.43 %	0.32 %	0.25 %	0.29 %
Provision for Loan Losses to Average Loans Outstanding	0.21 %	0.61 %	0.58 %	0.42 %	0.45 %
Allowance for Loan Losses to Total Loans at Year-end	1.29 %	1.37 %	1.45 %	1.25 %	1.07 %

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

Commercial and Industrial Loans	\$4,555	\$3,493	\$3,713	\$2,146	\$2,476
Commercial Real Estate Loans	8,931	9,297	7,497	6,477	4,909
Agricultural Loans	989	926	750	872	1,258
Consumer Loans	355	448	582	520	481
Residential Mortgage Loans	186	402	543	545	398
Unallocated	504	746	232	456	—
Total Allowance for Loan Losses	\$15,520	\$15,312	\$13,317	\$11,016	\$9,522

The Company's allowance for loan losses totaled \$15.5 million at December 31, 2012 representing a modest increase of \$208,000 or 1% compared with year-end 2011. The significant contributing factors that led to the stability of the allowance for loan losses included positive trends in the level of non-performing and adversely classified loans as well as a decline in the level of net-charge-offs in 2012 compared with 2011.

The allowance for loan losses represented 1.29% of period end loans at December 31, 2012 compared with 1.37% at December 31, 2011. 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 \$3.5 million as of December 31, 2012 and \$6.4 million at year-end 2011.

The allowance for loan loss at year-end 2012 represented 145% of non-performing loans compared to 84% at year-end 2011. Net charge-offs totaled \$2.2 million or 0.19% of average loans during 2012 compared with net charge-offs of \$4.8 million or 0.43% of average loans outstanding during 2011.

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,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Non-accrual Loans	\$10,357	\$17,857	\$10,150	\$8,374	\$8,316
Past Due Loans (90 days or more)	—	—	671	113	34
Restructured Loans	362	409	396	306	—
Total Non-performing Loans	10,719	18,266	11,217	8,793	8,350
Other Real Estate	1,645	2,343	2,095	2,363	1,818
Total Non-performing Assets	\$12,364	\$20,609	\$13,312	\$11,156	\$10,168
Non-performing Loans to Total Loans	0.89 %	1.63 %	1.22 %	1.00 %	0.94 %
Allowance for Loan Losses to Non-performing Loans	144.79 %	83.83 %	118.72 %	125.28 %	114.04 %

Non-performing assets totaled \$12.4 million or 0.62% of total assets at December 31, 2012 compared to \$20.6 million or 1.10% of total assets at December 31, 2011. Non-performing loans totaled \$10.7 million or 0.89% of total loans at December 31, 2012 representing a \$7.5 million, or 41%, decline in non-performing loans compared to the \$18.3 million of non-performing loans at December 31, 2011.

The decline in non-performing loans during 2012 was largely the result of a decline in non-accrual commercial real estate loans and to a lesser extent a decline in non-accrual commercial and industrial loans. Non-accrual commercial real estate loans totaled \$7.3 million at December 31, 2012 representing a decline of \$6.0 million, or 45%, from the \$13.3 million of non-accrual commercial real estate loans at year-end 2011. Non-accrual commercial real estate loans represented 70% of the total non-performing loans at year-end 2012 compared to 74% of total non-performing loans at year-end 2011. Non-accrual commercial and industrial loans totaled \$2.5 million at December 31, 2012 representing a decline of \$1.0 million, or 29%, decline from the \$3.5 million of non-accrual commercial and industrial loans at year-end 2011. Non-accrual commercial and industrial loans represented 24% of the total non-performing loans at year-end 2012 compared with 19% of total non-performing loans at year-end 2011. The decline in both non-accrual commercial real estate and commercial and industrial loans was the result of pay-offs, pay-downs on remaining non-performing loans, partial charge-offs on remaining non-performing loans, and foreclosure and liquidation of non-performing loans during 2012. There were no significant additions to non-performing loans during 2012.

At December 31, 2012, three commercial loan relationships represented approximately 64% of the total non-performing loans of the Company. The first relationship was a \$2.7 million commercial real estate loan secured by various commercial real estate properties. This loan was in non-performing status as of December 31, 2011. The borrower has made all contractual payments due during 2012 and the principal balance of the loan was reduced by approximately \$0.8 million during 2012. The second relationship was an approximately \$2.0 million loan secured by the business assets of a mechanical contractor. This loan was in non-performing status as of year-end 2011. The borrower has made all contractual payments due during 2012 and the principal balance of the loan was reduced by \$0.3 million during 2012. The third relationship was a \$2.0 million commercial real estate loan secured by a commercial warehouse facility. This loan was in non-performing status as of year-end 2011. The borrower has made all contractual payments due during 2012 and the principal balance of this relationship was reduced by \$0.1 million during 2012. These three relationships represent the only loan relationships greater than \$1.0 million included in non-performing 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.

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 2011 or 2012. 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 \$148,000 at December 31, 2012 compared with \$859,000 at December 31, 2011 a decline of approximately 83%. The non-performing purchased loans with evidence of credit deterioration since origination represented approximately 1% of total non-performing loans at December 31, 2012 compared with approximately 5% of total non-performing loans at December 31, 2011.

Past due purchased loans with evidence of credit deterioration since origination totaled \$118,000 at year-end 2012 compared with \$859,000 at year-end 2011 representing a decline of approximately 86%. Past due purchased loans with evidence of credit deterioration since origination represented approximately 1% of total past due loans at year-end 2012 compared with approximately 7% of total past due loans at December 31, 2011.

Adversely classified purchased loans with evidence of credit deterioration since origination totaled \$7.3 million at December 31, 2012 compared with \$12.9 million at December 31, 2011 a decline of approximately 44%. Adversely classified purchased loans with evidence of credit deterioration since origination represented approximately 19% of total adversely classified loans at year-end 2012 compared with approximately 28% of total adversely classified loans at December 31, 2011.

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 \$12.6 million at December 31, 2012. 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 2012 was \$18,000. The gross interest income that would have been recognized in 2012 on non-performing loans if the loans had been current in accordance with their original terms was \$1,195,000. 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, 2012 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, 2012

Changes in Rates	Net Portfolio Value		Net Portfolio Value as a % of Present Value of Assets		
	Amount	% Change	NPV Ratio	Change	
+2%	\$174,142	(12.29))% 8.99 %	(84) b.p.	
+1%	189,480	(4.56))% 9.57 %	(26) b.p.	
Base	198,540	—	9.83 %	—	
-1%	167,075	(15.85))% 8.23 %	(160) b.p.	

-2% 159,264 (19.78)% 7.83 % **(200) 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, 2012 and 2011 and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012. We also have audited German American Bancorp, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in *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, 2012 and 2011, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012, 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, 2012, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the COSO.

/s/ Crowe Horwath LLP
Crowe Horwath LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana

March 18, 2013

Consolidated Balance Sheets**Dollars in thousands, except per share data**

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
ASSETS		
Cash and Due from Banks	\$41,624	\$28,366
Federal Funds Sold and Other Short-term Investments	7,463	32,737
Cash and Cash Equivalents	49,087	61,103
Interest-bearing Time Deposits with Banks	2,707	5,986
Securities Available-for-Sale, at Fair Value	587,602	516,844
Securities Held-to-Maturity, at Cost (Fair value of \$351 and \$697 on December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively)	346	690
Loans Held-for-Sale, at Fair Value	16,641	21,485
Loans	1,207,901	1,123,549
Less: Unearned Income	(3,035)	(2,556)
Allowance for Loan Losses	(15,520)	(15,312)
Loans, Net	1,189,346	1,105,681
Stock in FHLB of Indianapolis and Other Restricted Stock, at Cost	8,340	8,340
Premises, Furniture and Equipment, Net	36,554	37,706
Other Real Estate	1,645	2,343
Goodwill	18,865	18,865
Intangible Assets	2,692	4,346
Company Owned Life Insurance	30,223	29,263
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	62,252	61,115
TOTAL ASSETS	\$2,006,300	\$1,873,767
LIABILITIES		
Non-interest-bearing Demand Deposits	\$349,174	\$282,335
Interest-bearing Demand, Savings, and Money Market Accounts	962,574	899,584
Time Deposits	329,183	374,279
Total Deposits	1,640,931	1,556,198
FHLB Advances and Other Borrowings	161,006	130,993
Accrued Interest Payable and Other Liabilities	19,337	18,966
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,821,274	1,706,157
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 12)		

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Preferred Stock, no par value; 500,000 shares authorized, no shares issued	—	—
Common Stock, no par value, \$1 stated value; 30,000,000 shares authorized	12,637	12,594
Additional Paid-in Capital	95,617	95,039
Retained Earnings	66,421	49,434
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	10,351	10,543
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	185,026	167,610
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$2,006,300	\$1,873,767
End of period shares issued and outstanding	12,636,656	12,594,258

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
INTEREST INCOME			
Interest and Fees on Loans	\$61,691	\$64,445	\$53,266
Interest on Federal Funds Sold and Other Short-term Investments	91	216	76
Interest and Dividends on Securities:			
Taxable	12,946	13,677	9,812
Non-taxable	2,432	1,823	1,039
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	77,160	80,161	64,193
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Interest on Deposits	6,958	11,986	10,561
Interest on FHLB Advances and Other Borrowings	3,954	4,194	4,961
TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSE	10,912	16,180	15,522
NET INTEREST INCOME	66,248	63,981	48,671
Provision for Loan Losses	2,412	6,800	5,225
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	63,836	57,181	43,446
NON-INTEREST INCOME			
Trust and Investment Product Fees	2,657	2,145	1,582
Service Charges on Deposit Accounts	4,076	4,154	4,065
Insurance Revenues	5,524	5,819	5,347
Company Owned Life Insurance	974	1,100	806
Interchange Fee Income	1,724	1,501	1,243
Other Operating Income	1,955	1,452	1,740
Net Gains on Sales of Loans	3,234	2,381	2,160
Net Gain on Securities	1,667	3,024	—
TOTAL NON-INTEREST INCOME	21,811	21,576	16,943
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE			
Salaries and Employee Benefits	29,086	27,992	22,070
Occupancy Expense	4,277	4,264	3,492
Furniture and Equipment Expense	2,787	2,934	2,591
FDIC Premiums	1,116	1,473	1,455
Data Processing Fees	1,071	2,092	1,411
Professional Fees	2,247	2,056	2,285
Advertising and Promotion	1,714	1,525	1,255
Intangible Amortization	1,655	1,956	898
Other Operating Expenses	6,970	6,490	5,904

TOTAL NON-INTEREST EXPENSE	50,923	50,782	41,361
Income before Income Taxes	34,724	27,975	19,028
Income Tax Expense	10,669	7,726	5,623
NET INCOME	\$24,055	\$20,249	\$13,405
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):			
Changes in Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Securities Available-for-Sale, Net	(124)	5,677	474
Change in Unrecognized Loss on Postretirement Benefit Obligation, Net	(21)	(38)	(176)
Change in Unrecognized Amounts in Pension, Net	(47)	4	(13)
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$(192)	\$5,643	\$285
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$23,863	\$25,892	\$13,690
Basic Earnings per Share	\$1.91	\$1.61	\$1.21
Diluted Earnings per Share	\$1.90	\$1.61	\$1.21

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balances, January 1, 2010	11,077,382	\$11,077	\$ 68,816	\$29,041	\$ 4,615	\$ 113,549
Net Income				13,405		13,405
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)					285	285
Cash Dividends (\$.56 per share)				(6,214)		(6,214)
Issuance of Common Stock for:						
Exercise of Stock Options	3,698	4	31			35
Employee Stock Purchase Plan			(30)			(30)
Restricted Share Grants	24,503	24	381			405
Income Tax Benefit From Restricted Share Grant			99			99
Balances, December 31, 2010	11,105,583	11,105	69,297	36,232	4,900	121,534
Net Income				20,249		20,249
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)					5,643	5,643
Cash Dividends (\$.56 per share)				(7,047)		(7,047)
Issuance of Common Stock for:						
Exercise of Stock Options	1,652	2	10			12
Acquisition of American Community Bancorp, Inc.	1,448,520	1,449	25,123			26,572
Employee Stock Purchase Plan			(25)			(25)
Restricted Share Grants	38,503	38	597			635
Income Tax Benefit From Restricted Share Grant			37			37
Balances, December 31, 2011	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
Employee Stock Purchase Plan			(67)			(67)
Restricted Share Grants	35,120	35	593			628
Income Tax Benefit From Restricted Share Grant			23			23

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Balances, December 31, 2012	12,636,656	\$12,637	\$ 95,617	\$66,421	\$ 10,351	\$ 185,026
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Dollars in thousands

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Income	\$24,055	\$20,249	\$13,405
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash from Operating Activities:			
Net Amortization on Securities	4,567	2,509	1,080
Depreciation and Amortization	4,688	5,139	3,720
Loans Originated for Sale	(181,993)	(143,738)	(125,473)
Proceeds from Sales of Loans Held-for-Sale	189,984	136,364	121,489
Loss in Investment in Limited Partnership	—	20	135
Provision for Loan Losses	2,412	6,800	5,225
Gain on Sale of Loans, net	(3,234)	(2,381)	(2,160)
Gain on Securities, net	(1,667)	(3,024)	—
Loss (Gain) on Sales of Other Real Estate and Repossessed Assets	(221)	165	(161)
Loss (Gain) on Disposition and Impairment of Premises and Equipment	(1)	28	(33)
Post Retirement Medical Benefit	31	—	—
Other-than-temporary Impairment on Securities	—	110	—
Increase in Cash Surrender Value of Company Owned Life Insurance	(960)	(1,107)	(814)
Equity Based Compensation	628	635	405
Excess Tax Benefit from Restricted Share Grant	(23)	(37)	(99)
Change in Assets and Liabilities:			
Interest Receivable and Other Assets	3,433	5,020	(532)
Interest Payable and Other Liabilities	298	(136)	1,040
Net Cash from Operating Activities	41,997	26,616	17,227
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from Maturity of Other Short-term Investments	3,236	6,223	—
Proceeds from Maturities, Calls, Redemptions of Securities Available-for-Sale	143,253	99,272	59,795
Redemption of Federal Reserve Bank Stock	—	694	—
Proceeds from Sales of Securities Available-for-Sale	92,344	20,061	—
Purchase of Securities Available-for-Sale	(312,063)	(296,547)	(155,797)
Proceeds from Maturities of Securities Held-to-Maturity	344	915	1,175
Proceeds from Redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	—	1,523	1,414
Purchase of Loans	—	—	(3,496)
Proceeds from Sales of Loans	9,560	3,364	6,778
Loans Made to Customers, net of Payments Received	(98,620)	3,498	(4,874)
Proceeds from Sales of Other Real Estate	3,899	4,231	2,575
Property and Equipment Expenditures	(3,617)	(3,965)	(1,975)
Proceeds from Sales of Property and Equipment	1	12	512
Acquire Capitalized Lease	—	(7)	—
Acquire Bank Branches	—	—	855
Acquisition of American Community Bancorp, Inc.	—	55,780	—
Net Cash from Investing Activities	(161,663)	(104,946)	(93,038)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Change in Deposits	84,779	166,416	67,578
Change in Short-term Borrowings	31,515	(32,682)	37,900
Advances in Long-term Debt	20,000	—	—
Repayments of Long-term Debt	(21,569)	(6,549)	(32,305)
Issuance of Common Stock	37	12	—
Income Tax Benefit from Restricted Share Grant	23	37	99
Employee Stock Purchase Plan	(67)	(25)	(30)
Dividends Paid	(7,068)	(7,047)	(6,214)
Net Cash from Financing Activities	107,650	120,162	67,028
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(12,016)	41,832	(8,783)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	61,103	19,271	28,054
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$49,087	\$61,103	\$19,271
Cash Paid During the Year for			
Interest	\$11,521	\$16,577	\$15,534
Income Taxes	8,990	6,693	6,102
Supplemental Non Cash Disclosures			
Loans Transferred to Other Real Estate	\$2,980	\$3,492	\$2,160
Securities Transferred to Accounts Receivable	45,803	43,167	—
Accounts Receivable Transferred to Securities	(43,167)	—	—

See accompanying notes to 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. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates susceptible to change in the near term include the allowance for loan losses, other-than-temporary impairment of securities, the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets, and loss contingencies.

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. In 2012, consistent with 2011, a one-year historical loan loss average was utilized which is indicative of the inherent losses in the Company's loan portfolio in the current economic environment. As the Company continues to monitor the current portfolio, the methodology could change in the future.

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 over the most recent year. This actual loss experience is supplemented with other economic factors based on the risks present for each portfolio segment. These economic 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, 2012 and 2011, respectively, the Company was required to have \$15,241 and \$1,119 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. 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 July 2012, the FASB amended existing guidance relating to testing indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment. The amendment permits an assessment of qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events and circumstances indicates that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. If, after assessing the totality of events and circumstances, it is concluded that it is not more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired, then no further action is required. However, after the same assessment, if it is concluded that it is more likely than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired, then a quantitative impairment test should be performed whereby the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset is compared to the carrying amount. The amendments in this guidance are effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted. The effect of adopting this standard did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated operating results or financial condition.

In September 2011, the FASB amended existing guidance relating to goodwill impairment testing. The amendment permits an assessment of qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing these events or circumstances, it is concluded that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the two-step impairment test is unnecessary. The amendments in this guidance are effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. The effect of adopting this standard did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated operating results or financial condition.

In June 2011, the FASB amended existing guidance and eliminated the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in shareholder's equity. The amendment requires that comprehensive income be presented in either a single continuous statement or in two separate consecutive statements. The amendments in this guidance are effective as of the beginning of a fiscal reporting year, and interim periods within that year, that begins after December 15, 2011. The Company adopted this amendment in 2011 and the amendments continue to have no material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

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
2012				
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$ 23,570	\$ 40	\$ (138)	\$ 23,472
Corporate Securities	—	—	—	—
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	71,352	5,145	(12)	76,485
Mortgage-backed Securities - Residential	475,452	11,505	(45)	486,912
Equity Securities	684	49	—	733
Total	\$ 571,058	\$ 16,739	\$ (195)	\$ 587,602
2011				
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$ 6,340	\$ 82	\$ —	\$ 6,422
Corporate Securities	1,003	2	—	1,005
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	60,606	4,195	(2)	64,799
Mortgage-backed Securities - Residential	431,495	12,529	(90)	443,934
Equity Securities	684	—	—	684
Total	\$ 500,128	\$ 16,808	\$ (92)	\$ 516,844

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
2012				
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	\$ 346	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ 351
2011				
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	\$ 690	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ 697

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The amortized cost and fair value of Securities at December 31, 2012 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	\$ 3,145	\$3,162
Due after one year through five years	13,191	13,570
Due after five years through ten years	51,937	54,239
Due after ten years	26,649	28,986
Mortgage-backed Securities - Residential	475,452	486,912
Equity Securities	684	733
Total	\$ 571,058	\$587,602

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Securities Held-to-Maturity:		
Due in one year or less	\$ —	\$—
Due after one year through five years	346	351
Due after five years through ten years	—	—
Due after ten years	—	—
Total	\$ 346	\$ 351

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 2 – Securities (continued)

Proceeds from the Sales of Securities are summarized below:

	2012 Available- for-Sale	2011 Available- for-Sale	2010 Available- for-Sale
Proceeds from Sales and Calls	\$ 92,344	\$ 20,061	\$ —
Gross Gains on Sales and Calls	1,667	2,089	—
Income Taxes on Gross Gains	583	721	—

The Company held a minority interest in American Community Bancorp, Inc., prior to the acquisition on January 1, 2011. For the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company recognized a gain of \$1.045 million on the stock held of American Community Bancorp, Inc. as a result of the acquisition. No gains or losses were recognized during the year ended December 31, 2010.

The carrying value of securities pledged to secure repurchase agreements, public and trust deposits, and for other purposes as required by law was \$61,744 and \$70,718 as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Below is a summary of securities with unrealized losses as of year-end 2012 and 2011, presented by length of time the securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position:

At December 31, 2012:	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$ 19,862	\$ (138)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 19,862	\$ (138)
Corporate Securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	1,042	(12)	—	—	1,042	(12)
Mortgage-backed Securities - Residential Equity Securities	18,323	(45)	—	—	18,323	(45)
Total	\$ 39,227	\$ (195)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 39,227	\$ (195)

At December 31, 2011:	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$—	\$ —
Corporate Securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	203	(2)	—	—	203	(2)
Mortgage-backed Securities - Residential	39,947	(90)	—	—	39,947	(90)
Equity Securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$40,150	\$ (92)	\$ —	\$ —	\$40,150	\$ (92)

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, 2012 and 2011, none of the Company's equity securities had an unrealized loss.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 2 – Securities (continued)

As a result of an evaluation of the Company’s equity securities portfolio as of December 31, 2011, the Company recognized a \$110 pre-tax charge for an other-than-temporary decline in fair value of this portfolio. Accordingly, the other-than-temporary impairment was recognized in the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income as part of Net Gain (Loss) on Securities during 2011.

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 \$6.1 million at December 31, 2012. 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.

The following table reflects the fair value hedges included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31:

	2012		2011	
	Notional		Notional	
	Amount	Fair Value	Amount	Fair Value
Included in Other Assets:				
Interest Rate Swaps	\$6,051	\$ 187	\$ —	\$ —

Included in Other Liabilities:

Interest Rate Swaps	\$6,051	\$ 178	\$ —	\$ —
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The effect of derivative instruments on the Consolidated Statement of Income for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
Interest Rate Swaps:			
Included in Interest Income / (Expense)	\$—	\$ —	\$ —
Included in Other Income / (Expense)	163	—	—

NOTE 4 – Loans

Loans were comprised of the following classifications at December 31:

	2012	2011
Commercial:		
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$335,373	\$293,172
Commercial Real Estate Loans	488,496	452,071
Agricultural Loans	179,906	167,693
Retail:		
Home Equity Loans	74,437	77,070
Consumer Loans	41,103	47,409
Residential Mortgage Loans	88,586	86,134
Subtotal	1,207,901	1,123,549
Less: Unearned Income	(3,035)	(2,556)
Allowance for Loan Losses	(15,520)	(15,312)
Loans, net	\$1,189,346	\$1,105,681

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 4 – Loans (continued)

The following tables present the activity in the allowance for loan losses by portfolio class for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	Commercial Real Estate Loans	Agricultural Loans	Home Equity Loans	Consumer Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans	Unallocated	Total
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

	Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	Commercial Real Estate Loans	Agricultural Loans	Home Equity Loans	Consumer Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans	Unallocated	Total
December 31, 2011								
Beginning Balance	\$ 3,713	\$ 7,497	\$ 750	\$ 220	\$ 362	\$ 543	\$ 232	\$13,317
Provision for Loan Losses	1,195	4,265	176	287	23	340	514	6,800
Recoveries	98	139	—	6	125	16	—	384
Loans Charged-off	(1,513)	(2,604)	—	(255)	(320)	(497)	—	(5,189)
Ending Balance	\$ 3,493	\$ 9,297	\$ 926	\$ 258	\$ 190	\$ 402	\$ 746	\$15,312

The following table presents the activity in the allowance for loan losses for the year ended December 31, 2010:

Beginning Balance	\$11,016
Provision for Loan Losses	5,225
Loans Charged-off	(4,214)
Recoveries	1,290
Ending Balance	\$13,317

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 4 – Loans (continued)

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.

The following tables present 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, 2012 and 2011:

		Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	Commercial Real Estate Loans	Agricultural Loans	Home Equity Loans	Consumer Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans	Unallocated
December 31, 2012	Total							
Allowance for Loan Losses:								
Ending Allowance Balance								
Attributable to Loans:								
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$5,323	\$1,279	\$3,894	\$150	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	10,109	3,208	5,017	839	141	214	186	504
Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality	88	68	20	—	—	—	—	—
Total Ending Allowance Balance	\$15,520	\$4,555	\$8,931	\$989	\$141	\$214	\$186	\$504

Loans:

Loans Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$12,520	\$2,547	\$7,550	\$2,423	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Loans Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	1,189,729	331,920	473,209	180,152	74,699	41,083	88,666	—
Loans Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality	11,174	1,840	9,037	—	—	148	149	—
Total Ending Loans Balance ⁽¹⁾	\$1,213,423	\$336,307	\$489,796	\$182,575	\$74,699	\$41,231	\$88,815	\$—

⁽¹⁾ Total recorded investment in loans includes \$5,522 in accrued interest.

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
December 31, 2011	Total							
Allowance for Loan Losses:								
Ending Allowance Balance								
Attributable to Loans:								
Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$4,834	\$466	\$4,368	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	10,401	3,027	4,852	926	258	190	402	746
Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality	77	—	77	—	—	—	—	—
Total Ending Allowance Balance	\$15,312	\$3,493	\$9,297	\$926	\$258	\$190	\$402	\$746
Loans:								
Loans Individually Evaluated for Impairment	\$16,613	\$3,567	\$13,046	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Loans Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	1,096,571	287,924	427,063	170,513	77,323	47,431	86,317	—
Loans Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality	16,121	2,596	13,209	—	—	164	152	—
Total Ending Loans Balance ⁽¹⁾	\$1,129,305	\$294,087	\$453,318	\$170,513	\$77,323	\$47,595	\$86,469	\$—

⁽¹⁾ Total recorded investment in loans includes \$5,756 in accrued interest.

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The following table presents loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loans as of December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	Unpaid Principal Balance ⁽¹⁾	Recorded Investment	Allowance for Loan Losses Allocated
December 31, 2012			
With No Related Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$ 108	\$ 87	\$ —
Commercial Real Estate Loans	4,312	2,154	—
Agricultural Loans	2,126	2,137	—
Subtotal	6,546	4,378	—
With An Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	2,642	2,581	1,347
Commercial Real Estate Loans	5,579	5,418	3,914
Agricultural Loans	285	286	150
Subtotal	8,506	8,285	5,411
Total	\$ 15,052	\$ 12,663	\$ 5,411
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality With No Related Allowance Recorded (Included in the Total Above)	\$ 45	\$ 25	\$ —
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality With An Additional Allowance Recorded (Included in the Total Above)	\$ 155	\$ 118	\$ 88

⁽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)

	Unpaid Principal Balance ⁽¹⁾	Recorded Investment	Allowance for Loan Losses Allocated
December 31, 2011			
With No Related Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$ 1,731	\$ 1,066	\$ —
Commercial Real Estate Loans	6,991	5,894	—
Agricultural Loans	—	—	—
Subtotal	8,722	6,960	—
With An Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	2,502	2,501	466
Commercial Real Estate Loans	7,587	7,230	4,445
Agricultural Loans	—	—	—
Subtotal	10,089	9,731	4,911
Total	\$ 18,811	\$ 16,691	\$ 4,911
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality With No Related Allowance Recorded (Included in the Total Above)	\$ 48	\$ 28	\$ —
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality With An Additional Allowance Recorded (Included in the Total Above)	\$ 205	\$ 77	\$ 77

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

The following table presents loans individually evaluated for impairment by class of loans as of December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	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

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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

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, 2011			
With No Related Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$ 1,107	\$ 9	\$ 9
Commercial Real Estate Loans	4,438	75	75
Agricultural Loans	19	6	6
Subtotal	5,564	90	90
With An Allowance Recorded:			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	3,642	11	11
Commercial Real Estate Loans	9,390	37	34
Agricultural Loans	—	—	—
Subtotal	13,032	48	45
Total	\$ 18,596	\$ 138	\$ 135
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality With No Related Allowance Recorded (Included in the Total Above)	\$ 28	\$ 4	\$ 4
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality With An Additional Allowance Recorded (Included in the Total Above)	\$ 77	\$ 1	\$ 1

The following table presents information for loans individually evaluated for impairment for the year ended December 31, 2010:

	2010
Average Balance of Impaired Loans During the Year	\$10,166
Interest Income Recognized During Impairment	78
Interest Income Recognized on Cash Basis	78

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 table presents 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, 2012 and 2011:

	Non-Accrual		Loans Past Due 90 Days or More & Still Accruing	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$2,480	\$3,471	\$ —	\$ —
Commercial Real Estate Loans	7,275	13,289	—	—
Agricultural Loans	—	—	—	—
Home Equity Loans	178	90	—	—
Consumer Loans	167	259	—	—
Residential Mortgage Loans	257	748	—	—
Total	\$10,357	\$17,857	\$ —	\$ —
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality (Included in the Total Above)	\$148	\$859	\$ —	\$ —

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 4 – Loans (continued)

The following table presents the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans by class of loans as of December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	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, 2012						
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$336,307	\$ 436	\$ 133	\$ 448	\$ 1,017	\$335,290
Commercial Real Estate Loans	489,796	1,352	—	2,063	3,415	486,381
Agricultural Loans	182,575	42	14	—	56	182,519
Home Equity Loans	74,699	177	48	178	403	74,296
Consumer Loans	41,231	431	23	18	472	40,759
Residential Mortgage Loans	88,815	2,070	495	257	2,822	85,993
Total ⁽¹⁾	\$1,213,423	\$ 4,508	\$ 713	\$ 2,964	\$ 8,185	\$ 1,205,238
Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit Quality (Included in the Total Above)	\$11,174	\$ —	\$ 120	\$ —	\$ 120	\$11,054

⁽¹⁾ Total recorded investment in loans includes \$5,522 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, 2011						
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$294,087	\$ 220	\$ —	\$ 1,141	\$ 1,361	\$292,726
Commercial Real Estate Loans	453,318	381	148	5,920	6,449	446,869
Agricultural Loans	170,513	10	—	—	10	170,503
Home Equity Loans	77,323	176	6	90	272	77,051
Consumer Loans	47,595	287	117	221	625	46,970
Residential Mortgage Loans	86,469	2,752	893	748	4,393	82,076
Total ⁽¹⁾	\$1,129,305	\$ 3,826	\$ 1,164	\$ 8,120	\$ 13,110	\$ 1,116,195

Loans Acquired With Deteriorated Credit
Quality

(Included in the Total Above)	\$ 16,121	\$ 248	\$ 56	\$ 554	\$ 858	\$ 15,263
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⁽¹⁾ Total recorded investment in loans includes \$5,756 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 years ending December 31, 2012 and 2011, the terms of certain loans were modified as troubled debt restructurings. The modification of the terms of such loans included one or a combination of the following: a reduction of the stated interest rate of the loan; an extension of the maturity date at a stated rate of interest lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk; or a permanent reduction of the recorded investment in the loan. There were no troubled debt restructurings for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 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 table presents the recorded investment of troubled debt restructurings by class of loans as of December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	Total	Performing	Non-Accrual ⁽¹⁾
December 31, 2012			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$2,461	\$ 66	\$ 2,395
Commercial Real Estate Loans	6,031	304	5,727
Total	\$8,492	\$ 370	\$ 8,122
December 31, 2011			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$3,391	\$ 98	\$ 3,293
Commercial Real Estate Loans	9,088	315	8,773
Total	\$12,479	\$ 413	\$ 12,066

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

The Company has not committed to lending any additional amounts as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 to customers with outstanding loans that are classified as troubled debt restructurings.

The following table presents loans by class modified as troubled debt restructurings that occurred during the year ending December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	Number of Loans	Pre-Modification Outstanding Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Investment
December 31, 2012			
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.

	Number of Loans	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
December 31, 2011			
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	4	\$ 4,541	\$ 4,499
Commercial Real Estate Loans	6	7,099	6,850
Total	10	\$ 11,640	\$ 11,349

The troubled debt restructurings described above increased the allowance for loan losses by \$1,945 and resulted in charge-offs of \$834 during the year ending December 31, 2011.

The following table presents loans by class modified as troubled debt restructurings for which there was a payment default within twelve months following the modification during the year ending December 31, 2012 and 2011:

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.

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, 2011		
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	1	\$ 527
Commercial Real Estate Loans	—	—
Total	1	\$ 527

The troubled debt restructurings that subsequently defaulted described above decreased the allowance for loan losses by \$500 and resulted in charge-offs of \$500 during the year ending December 31, 2011.

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. Loans listed as not rated are either less than \$100 or are included in groups of homogeneous 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, 2012					
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$307,997	\$14,441	\$13,869	\$ —	\$336,307
Commercial Real Estate Loans	446,639	21,338	21,819	—	489,796
Agricultural Loans	176,730	2,855	2,990	—	182,575
Total	\$931,366	\$38,634	\$38,678	\$ —	\$1,008,678
Loans Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (Included in the Total Above)	\$319	\$3,220	\$7,338	\$ —	\$10,877

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, 2011					
Commercial and Industrial Loans and Leases	\$264,037	\$16,188	\$13,862	\$—	\$294,087
Commercial Real Estate Loans	396,057	28,272	28,989	—	453,318
Agricultural Loans	165,153	2,744	2,616	—	170,513
Total	\$825,247	\$47,204	\$45,467	\$—	\$917,918
Loans Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (Included in the Total Above)	\$—	\$2,804	\$13,001	\$—	\$15,805

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, 2012 and 2011:

	Home Equity Loans	Consumer Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans
December 31, 2012			
Performing	\$74,521	\$41,064	\$88,558
Nonperforming	178	167	257
Total	\$74,699	\$41,231	\$88,815
Loans Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (Included in the Total Above)	\$—	\$148	\$149

	Home Equity Loans	Consumer Loans	Residential Mortgage Loans
December 31, 2011			
Performing	\$77,233	\$47,336	\$85,721
Nonperforming	90	259	748
Total	\$77,323	\$47,595	\$86,469
Loans Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality (Included in the Total Above)	\$—	\$164	\$152

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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 is as follows:

	December 31, 2012
Commercial and Industrial Loans	\$ 1,840
Commercial Real Estate Loans	9,037
Home Equity Loans	—
Consumer Loans	148
Residential Mortgage Loans	149
Total	\$ 11,174

Carrying Amount, Net of Allowance \$ 11,086

	December 31, 2011
Commercial and Industrial Loans	\$ 2,596
Commercial Real Estate Loans	13,209
Home Equity Loans	—
Consumer Loans	164
Residential Mortgage Loans	152
Total	\$ 16,121

Carrying Amount, Net of Allowance \$ 16,044

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:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Balance at January 1	\$ 967	\$ —
New Loans Purchased	—	2,042
Accretion of Income	(1,265) (1,130)
Reclassifications from Non-accretable Difference	468	129
Charge-off of Accretable Yield	—	(74)
Balance at December 31	\$ 170	\$ 967

For those purchased loans disclosed above, the Company increased the allowance for loan losses by \$88 and \$77 for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011. 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 2012. A summary of the activity of these loans follows:

Balance	Changes			Balance
January 1,	Additions	in Persons	Deductions	December 31,
2012		Included	Collected	2012
			Charged-off	
\$ 6,994	\$ 7,419	\$ 119	\$(5,530)	\$ — \$ 9,002

NOTE 5 – Premises, Furniture, and Equipment

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

2012	2011
------	------

Land	\$7,948	\$7,878
Buildings and Improvements	43,706	41,850
Furniture and Equipment	19,584	19,944
Total Premises, Furniture and Equipment	71,238	69,672
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(34,684)	(31,966)
Total	\$36,554	\$37,706

Depreciation expense was \$2,941, \$3,261, and \$2,872 for 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

The Company leases two of its branch buildings under a capital lease. The lease arrangement requires monthly payments through 2027. The Company has included the leases in buildings and improvements as follows:

	2012	2011
Capital Leases	\$2,442	\$2,442
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(344)	(223)
Total	\$2,098	\$2,219

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 2012:

2013	\$ 348
2014	348
2015	348
2016	348
2017	348
Thereafter	4,378
Total minimum lease payments	6,118
Less: Amount representing interest	(3,796)
Present Value of Net Minimum Lease Payments	\$2,322

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 6 – Deposits

At year end 2012, stated maturities of time deposits were as follows:

2013	\$ 172,507
2014	28,969
2015	42,312
2016	67,050
2017	18,317
Thereafter	28
Total	\$ 329,183

Time deposits of \$100 or more at December 31, 2012 and 2011 were \$95,761 and \$100,616, respectively.

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, 2012	2011
Long-term Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank collateralized by qualifying mortgages, investment securities, and mortgage-backed securities	\$ 51,526	\$ 51,642
Term Loans	1,500	3,000
	4,874	4,724

Junior Subordinated Debentures assumed from American Community Bancorp, Inc.				
Subordinated Debentures		29,250		29,250
Capital Lease Obligation		2,322		2,358
Long-term Borrowings		89,472		90,974
Overnight Variable Rate Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank collateralized by qualifying mortgages, investment securities, and mortgage-backed securities	\$	48,500	\$	3,500
Federal Funds Purchased		5,400		—
Repurchase Agreements		17,634		36,519
Short-term Borrowings		71,534		40,019
Total Borrowings	\$	161,006	\$	130,993

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.

	2012	2011
Average Daily Balance During the Year	\$19,813	\$34,243
Average Interest Rate During the Year	0.23 %	0.31 %
Maximum Month-end Balance During the Year	\$24,220	\$43,514
Weighted Average Interest Rate at Year-end	0.20 %	0.25 %

At December 31, 2012 interest rates on the fixed rate long-term FHLB advances ranged from 0.39% to 7.22% with a weighted average rate of 2.07%. Of the \$51.5 million, \$30.0 million or 58% of the advances contained options whereby the FHLB may convert the fixed rate advance to an adjustable rate advance, at which time the Company may prepay the advance without penalty. The options on these advances are subject to a variety of terms including LIBOR based strike rates.

At December 31, 2011 interest rates on the fixed rate long-term FHLB advances ranged from 2.12% to 7.22% with a weighted average rate of 3.32%. Of the \$51.6 million, \$40.0 million or 78% of the advances contained options whereby the FHLB may convert the fixed rate advance to an adjustable rate advance, at which time the Company may prepay the advance without penalty. The options on these advances are subject to a variety of terms including LIBOR based strike rates.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 7 – FHLB Advances and Other Borrowings (continued)

The long-term borrowings shown above includes \$1.5 million and \$3.0 million outstanding on a term loan owed by the parent company as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. At December 31, 2012 and 2011, interest on the term loan is based upon 90-day LIBOR plus 3.00%. The term loan matures January 1, 2014. At December 31, 2011, the parent company had a \$5 million line of credit with no outstanding balance. The line of credit matured September 30, 2012. Interest on the line of credit was based upon 90-day LIBOR plus 3.00% and included an unused commitment fee of 0.35%.

At December 31, 2012, the long-term borrowings shown above includes an aggregate of \$29.3 million of indebtedness represented by subordinated debentures issued by the Company's parent company in two separate transactions. A \$10 million subordinated debenture issued by the parent company to another bank, bears interest based upon 90-day LIBOR plus 1.35%. This subordinated debenture matures on January 1, 2014. 20% of the subordinated debenture was treated as Tier 2 capital for regulatory capital purposes as of December 31, 2012. 40% of the subordinated debenture was treated as Tier 2 capital for regulatory capital purposes as of December 31, 2011. On April 30, 2009, the parent company issued \$19.3 million principal amount of 8% redeemable subordinated debentures to the public. These debentures will mature in a single payment of principal on March 30, 2019. The Company has the right to redeem these debentures without penalty or premium on or after March 30, 2012 subject to prior consultation with the Federal Reserve Board. The entire principal amount of these debentures was treated as Tier 2 capital for regulatory capital purposes as of December 31, 2012 and 2011.

At December 31, 2012, scheduled principal payments on long-term borrowings, excluding the capitalized lease obligation and acquired subordinated debentures (which are discussed below) are as follows:

2013	\$20,043
2014	31,539
2015	42
2016	45
2017	749
Thereafter	29,858
Total	\$82,276

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 ACB 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. \$4,725 of the junior subordinated debentures were treated as Tier 1 capital for regulatory capital purposes as of December 31, 2012. \$4,476 of the junior subordinated debentures were treated as Tier 1 capital for regulatory capital purposes as of December 31, 2011. 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, 2012	Variable Rate	Rate as of December 31, 2012	Rate as of December 31, 2011	Maturity Date
ACB Trust I	5/6/2005	\$ 5,155	\$ 3,094	90 day LIBOR + 2.15%	2.46	% 2.73	% May 2035
ACB Trust II	7/15/2005	3,093	1,780	90 day LIBOR + 1.85%	2.16	% 2.35	% July 2035

See also Note 5 regarding the capital lease obligation.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

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, 2012, 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.

At December 31, 2012, 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	\$ 194,990	13.70 %	\$ 113,859	8.00 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	167,904	11.83	113,523	8.00	\$ 141,904	10.00 %
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)						
Consolidated	\$ 158,198	11.12 %	\$ 56,930	4.00 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	152,384	10.74	56,762	4.00	\$ 85,142	6.00 %

Tier 1 Capital
(to Average Assets)

Consolidated	\$158,198	8.18 %	\$ 77,317	4.00 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	152,384	7.91	77,025	4.00	\$ 96,281	5.00 %

At December 31, 2011, 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	\$ 177,303	13.52 %	\$ 104,883	8.00 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	158,522	12.14	104,462	8.00	\$ 130,577	10.00 %
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)						
Consolidated	\$ 138,741	10.58 %	\$ 52,442	4.00 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	143,210	10.97	52,231	4.00	\$ 78,346	6.00 %
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)						
Consolidated	\$ 138,741	7.46 %	\$ 74,436	4.00 %	N/A	N/A
Bank	143,210	7.72	74,160	4.00	\$ 92,700	5.00 %

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 8 – Shareholders’ Equity (continued)

The Company and the affiliate bank at year end 2012 and 2011 were categorized as well-capitalized. There have been no conditions or events that management believes have changed the classification of the Company or 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, 2012, the affiliate bank had \$26,000 in retained earnings available for payment of dividends to the parent company without prior regulatory approval.

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, 2012, the Company has reserved 481,791 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 2012:

	Year Ended December 31, 2012			Aggregate Intrinsic Value
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Price of Options	Weighted Average Life of Options (in years)	
Outstanding at Beginning of Period	129,109	\$ 17.06		
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	(48,089)	17.65		
Forfeited	—	—		
Expired	(1,103)	14.92		
Outstanding & Exercisable at End of Period	79,917	\$ 16.73	3.94	\$ 399

The following table presents information related to stock options under the Company's equity incentive plan during the years ended 2012, 2011, and 2010:

	2012	2011	2010
Intrinsic Value of Options Exercised	\$203	\$ 28	\$ 46
Cash Received from Option Exercises	\$—	\$—	\$—
Tax Benefit of Option Exercises	\$78	\$ 12	\$ 19
Weighted Average Fair Value of Options Granted	\$—	\$—	\$—

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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 8 – Shareholders’ Equity (continued)

During 2012, 2011 and 2010, 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, 2012, 2011 and 2010 because all outstanding options were fully vested prior to 2007. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, there was no unrecognized option expense as all outstanding options were fully vested.

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 under a management incentive plan were granted in tandem with cash credit entitlements (typically in the form of 50% restricted stock grants and 50% cash credit entitlements). These management restricted stock grants and tandem cash credit entitlements are subject to forfeiture in the event that the recipient of the grant does not continue employment with the Company through December 5 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 in December 2012 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 5 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 2012, 2011, and 2010:

	Year Ended 12/31/2012	Year Ended 12/31/2011	Year Ended 12/31/2010
Restricted Stock Expense	\$ 628	\$ 636	\$ 405
Cash Entitlement Expense	588	564	380
Tax Effect	(493)	(475)	(311)
Net of Tax	\$ 723	\$ 725	\$ 474

Unrecognized expense associated with the restricted stock grants and cash entitlements totaled \$101 as of December 31, 2012. There was no unrecognized expense associated with the restricted stock grants as of December 31, 2011.

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

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	
	Restricted Shares	Weighted Average Market Price at Grant
Outstanding at Beginning of Period	—	\$ —
Granted	37,742	20.74
Issued and Vested	(30,137)	20.54
Forfeited	(2,622)	20.55
Outstanding at End of Period	4,983	22.07

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 provides 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 8 – Shareholders’ Equity (continued)

The Employee Stock Purchase Plan is not considered compensatory. There was no expense recorded for the employee stock purchase plan in 2012, 2011, and 2010 nor was there any unrecognized compensation expense as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 for the Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

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, 2012, the Company had purchased 334,965 shares under the program. No shares were purchased under the program during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

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 \$777, \$717, and \$608 for 2012, 2011, and 2010, 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 \$1,799, \$1,620, and \$1,489 for 2012, 2011, and 2010, 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 \$2,003 and \$2,240 at December 31, 2012 and 2011. Deferred compensation expense was \$170, \$183, and \$223 for 2012, 2011, and 2010, 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 during 2008, 2009, and 2010. Accrued benefits payable as a result of the agreements totaled \$298 and \$456 at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Expense associated with these agreements totaled \$0, \$72, and \$135 during 2012, 2011, and 2010, 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.

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, 2012 and 2011 was as follows:

	2012	2011
Changes in Benefit Obligation:		
Obligation at Beginning of Year	\$734	\$712
Interest Cost	27	32
Benefits Paid	(33)	(33)
Actuarial (Gain) Loss	109	23
Obligation at End of Year	837	734

Changes in Plan Assets:		
Fair Value at Beginning of Year	353	319
Actual Return on Plan Assets	1	1
Employer Contributions	78	66
Benefits Paid	(33)	(33)
Fair Value at End of Year	399	353

Funded Status:		
Funded Status at End of Year	\$(438)	\$(381)

Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income at December 31 consist of:

	2012	2011
Net Loss (Gain)	\$360	\$280
Prior Service Cost	13	14
	\$373	\$294

The accumulated benefit obligation was \$837 and \$734 at year-end 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Because the plan has been suspended, the projected benefit obligation and accumulated benefit obligation are the same. The accumulated benefit obligation for the defined benefit pension plan exceeds the fair value of the assets included in the plan.

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

	2012	2011	2010
Interest Cost	\$27	\$32	\$34
Expected Return on Assets	(1)	(2)	(3)
Amortization of Transition Amount	—	—	—
Amortization of Prior Service Cost	1	1	(3)
Recognition of Net Loss	30	31	25
Net Periodic Benefit Cost	\$57	\$62	\$53
Net Loss During the Period	110	24	43
Amortization of Unrecognized Loss	(30)	(30)	(25)
Amortization of Transition Cost	—	—	—
Amortization of Prior Service Cost	(1)	(1)	3
Total Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	79	(7)	21
Total Recognized in Net Periodic Benefit Cost and Other Comprehensive Income	\$136	\$55	\$74

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 are \$46, \$2, and \$0, respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 9 – Employee Benefit Plans (continued)

Assumptions

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

	2012	2011	2010
Discount Rate	3.25 %	3.75 %	4.60 %
Rate of Compensation Increase ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

	2012	2011	2010
Discount Rate	3.75 %	4.60 %	5.29 %
Expected Return on Plan Assets	0.25 %	0.50 %	1.00 %
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.

Plan Assets

The Company's defined benefit pension plan asset allocation at year-end 2012 and 2011 and target allocation for 2013 by asset category are as follows:

Target Allocation	Percentage of Plan Assets at Year-end
-------------------	---------------------------------------

Asset Category	2013		2012		2011	
Cash	50	%	100	%	28	%
Certificates of Deposit	50	%	0	%	72	%
Total	100	%	100	%	100	%

Plan benefits are suspended. Therefore, the Company has invested predominantly in relatively short-term investments over the past two years. No significant changes to investing strategies are anticipated.

Fair Value of Plan Assets

Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Since plan assets consist of cash and certificates of deposit, there are no estimates or assumptions applied to determine fair value.

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:	2012	2011	
Obligation at the Beginning of Year	\$624	\$560	
Unrecognized Loss (Gain)	43	57	
Components of Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost:			
Service Cost	35	28	
Interest Cost	24	25	
Net Expected Benefit Payments	(35)	(46)	
Obligation at End of Year	\$691	\$624	
Components of Postretirement Benefit Expense:	2012	2011	
Service Cost	\$35	\$28	
Interest Cost	24	25	
Net Postretirement Benefit Expense	59	53	
Net Gain During Period Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	—	—	
Total Recognized in Net Postretirement Benefit Expense and Other Comprehensive Income	\$59	\$53	
Assumptions Used to Determine Net Periodic Cost and Benefit Obligations:	2012	2011	2010
Discount Rate	3.41 %	3.98 %	4.72 %
Assumed Health Care Cost Trend Rates at Year-end:	2012	2011	
Health Care Cost Trend Rate Assumed for Next Year	8.00 %	8.00 %	
Rate that the Cost Trend Rate Gradually Declines to	4.50 %	4.50 %	
Year that the Rate Reaches the Rate it is Assumed to Remain at	2019	2018	

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, 2012:

	One-Percentage-Point Increase	One-Percentage-Point Decrease
Effect on Total of Service and Interest Cost	\$ 5	\$ (4)
Effect on Postretirement Benefit Obligation	\$ 43	\$ (39)

Pension and Other Benefit Plans

Contributions

The Company expects to contribute \$80 to its defined benefit pension plan and \$50 to its postretirement medical and life insurance plan in 2013.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 9 – Employee Benefit Plans (continued)

Estimated Future Benefits

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

Year	Pension Benefits	Postretirement Benefits
2013	\$ 123	\$ 50
2014	44	42
2015	58	50
2016	129	48
2017	34	60
2018-2022	265	357

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 10 – Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:	2012	2011	2010
Current Federal	\$9,649	\$3,333	\$6,147
Current State	568	184	480
Deferred Federal	260	4,241	(686)
Deferred State	192	(32)	(318)
Total	\$10,669	\$7,726	\$5,623

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

	2012	2011	2010
Statutory Rate Times Pre-tax Income	\$12,153	\$9,791	\$6,660
Add (Subtract) the Tax Effect of:			
Income from Tax-exempt Loans and Investments	(1,007)	(780)	(533)
State Income Tax, Net of Federal Tax Effect	494	99	105
General Business Tax Credits	(547)	(370)	(365)
Company Owned Life Insurance	(341)	(385)	(282)
Gain on American Community Bancorp, Inc. Stock	—	(366)	—
Other Differences	(83)	(263)	38
Total Income Taxes	\$10,669	\$7,726	\$5,263

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

	2012	2011
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Allowance for Loan Losses	\$5,845	\$5,596
Deferred Compensation and Employee Benefits	1,282	1,355
Other-than-temporary Impairment	443	443
Accrued Expenses	646	705
Business Combination Fair Value Adjustments	—	985
Pension and Postretirement Plans	195	149
Other Real Estate Owned	140	100

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Non-Accrual Loan Interest Income	254	3
General Business Tax Credits	—	25
Net Operating Loss Carryforward	—	72
Other	279	337
Total Deferred Tax Assets	9,084	9,770
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Depreciation	(1,419)	(1,520)
Leasing Activities, Net	(7,753)	(7,612)
Unrealized Appreciation on Securities	(5,915)	(5,949)
FHLB Stock Dividends	(336)	(333)
Prepaid Expenses	(516)	(431)
Intangibles	(359)	(861)
Deferred Loan Fees	(394)	(350)
Business Combination Fair Value Adjustments	(333)	—
General Business Tax Credits	(7)	—
Other	(255)	(181)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	(17,287)	(17,237)
Valuation Allowance	(45)	(45)
Net Deferred Tax Liability	\$(8,248)	\$(7,512)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 10 – Income Taxes (continued)

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, 2012, 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, 2012 was approximately \$1,048.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

The Company had no unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, and did not recognize any increase in unrecognized benefits during 2012 relative to any tax positions taken in 2012. 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, 2012, 2011, and 2010. The Company and its corporate subsidiaries file a consolidated U.S. Federal income tax return, which is subject to examination for all years after 2008. 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 2007.

NOTE 11 – Per Share Data

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

	2012	2011	2010
Basic Earnings per Share:			
Net Income	\$24,055	\$20,249	\$13,405
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	12,622,049	12,581,646	11,098,836
Basic Earnings per Share	\$1.91	\$1.61	\$1.21
Diluted Earnings per Share:			
Net Income	\$24,055	\$20,249	\$13,405
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	12,622,049	12,581,646	11,098,836
Stock Options, Net	15,694	6,102	6,051
Diluted Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	12,637,743	12,587,748	11,104,887
Diluted Earnings per Share	\$1.90	\$1.61	\$1.21

Stock options for 89,276 and 99,276 shares of common stock were not considered in computing diluted earnings per common share for 2011 and 2010, respectively, because they were anti-dilutive. There were no anti-dilutive shares at December 31, 2012.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 12 – Lease Commitments

The total rental expense for all operating leases for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010 was \$486, \$413, and \$385, respectively, including amounts paid under short-term cancelable leases.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments for premises & equipment at year end 2012:

2013	\$462
2014	392
2015	324
2016	259
2017	184
Thereafter	1,637
Total	\$3,258

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 to sell loans are not mandatory (i.e., do not require net settlement with the counter-party to cancel the commitment).

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

	2012		2011	
	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate	Fixed Rate	Variable Rate
Commitments to Fund Loans:				
Consumer Lines	\$6,013	\$137,668	\$3,498	\$126,807
Commercial Operating Lines	13,444	187,829	5,341	179,790
Residential Mortgages	33,004	676	30,459	489
Total Commitments to Fund Loans	\$52,461	\$326,173	\$39,298	\$307,086
Commitments to Sell Loans	\$52,511	\$—	\$55,098	\$—
Standby Letters of Credit	\$1,408	\$4,279	\$850	\$4,559

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 21 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

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.

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, 2012, the Company held \$12.5 million in Level 3 securities which consist of \$12.2 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 14 – Fair Value (continued)

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.

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, 2012 Using			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Other Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Assets:				
U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$ —	\$ 23,472	\$ —	\$ 23,472
Corporate Securities	—	—	—	—
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	—	64,316	12,169	76,485
Mortgage-backed Securities-Residential Equity Securities	—	486,912	—	486,912
	380	—	353	733
Total Securities	\$ 380	\$ 574,700	\$ 12,522	\$ 587,602
Loans Held-for-Sale	\$ —	\$ 16,641	\$ —	\$ 16,641
Derivative Assets	\$ —	\$ 187	\$ —	\$ 187
Derivative Liabilities	\$ —	\$ 178	\$ —	\$ 178

	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2011 Using			
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Other Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total

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Assets:

U.S. Treasury and Agency Securities	\$ —	\$ 6,422	\$ —	\$ 6,422
Corporate Securities	—	—	1,005	1,005
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	—	60,724	4,075	64,799
Mortgage-backed Securities-Residential	—	443,934	—	443,934
Equity Securities	331	—	353	684
Total Securities	\$ 331	\$ 511,080	\$ 5,433	\$ 516,844
Loans Held-for-Sale	\$ —	\$ 21,485	\$ —	\$ 21,485
Derivative Assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Derivative Liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the periods ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

At December 31, 2012, the aggregate fair value of the Loans Held-for-Sale was \$16,641, aggregate contractual principal balance was \$16,413 with a difference of \$228. At December 31, 2011, the aggregate fair value of the Loans Held-for-Sale was \$21,485, aggregate contractual principle balance was \$21,225 with a difference of \$260.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 14 – Fair Value (continued)

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, 2012 and 2011:

	Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions		Equity Securities		Corporate Securities	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Beginning Balance of Recurring Level 3 Assets at January 1	\$ 4,075	\$ —	\$ 353	\$ 353	\$ 1,005	\$ —
Total Gains or Losses (realized/unrealized) Included in earnings	156	—	—	—	—	—
Maturities / Calls	—	—	—	—	(1,005)	—
Purchases	7,938	4,075	—	—	—	1,005
Ending Balance of Recurring Level 3 Assets at December 31	\$ 12,169	\$ 4,075	\$ 353	\$ 353	\$ —	\$ 1,005

Of the total gain/loss included in earnings for the year ended December 31, 2012, \$1 was attributable to interest income on securities and \$155 was attributable to other changes in fair value.

Assets and Liabilities Measured on a Non-Recurring Basis

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

Assets:	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2012 Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)			Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
	Impaired Loans with Specific Allocations					

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Commercial and Industrial Loans	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,231	\$ 1,231
Commercial Real Estate Loans	—	—	1,497	1,497
Agricultural Loans	—	—	135	135
Other Real Estate Commercial Real Estate	—	—	150	150

Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2011 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	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,035		\$ 2,035	\$ 2,035
Commercial Real Estate Loans	—	—	2,783		2,783	2,783
Agricultural Loans	—	—	—		—	—
Other Real Estate Commercial Real Estate	—	—	250		250	250

Impaired loans, which are measured for impairment using the fair value of the collateral for collateral dependent loans, had a carrying amount of \$8,274 with a valuation allowance of \$5,411, resulting in an additional provision for loan losses of \$2,230 for the year ended December 31, 2012. Impaired loans, which are measured for impairment using the fair value of the collateral for collateral dependent loans, had a carrying amount of \$9,729 with a valuation allowance of \$4,911, resulting in an additional provision for loan losses of \$4,226 for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Dollars in thousands, except per share data

NOTE 14 – Fair Value (continued)

Other Real Estate which is measured at the lower of carrying or fair value less costs to sell had a carrying value of \$150 at December 31, 2012. A charge to earnings through Other Operating Income of \$100 was included in the year ended December 31, 2012. Other Real Estate, which is measured at the lower of carrying or fair value less costs to sell, had a carrying amount of \$250 at December 31, 2011. A charge to earnings through Other Operating Income of \$150 was included in the year ended December 31, 2011.

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, 2012:

	Fair Value	Valuation Technique(s)	Unobservable Input(s)	Range (Weighted Average)
Impaired Loans - Commercial and Industrial Loans	\$ 1,231	Sales comparison approach	Adjustment for differences between the comparable sales	4%-68% (8%)
Impaired Loans - Commercial Real Estate Loans	\$ 1,497	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	15%-78% (48%)
Impaired Loans – Agricultural Loans	\$ 135	Sales comparison approach Income approach	Adjustment for physical condition of comparable properties sold Adjustment for net operating income generated by the property	76% (76%)

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, 2012 and 2011. 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, 2012 Using			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets:					
Cash and Short-term Investments	\$ 51,794	\$41,624	\$10,170	\$—	\$51,794
Securities Held-to-Maturity	346	—	351	—	351
FHLB Stock and Other Restricted Stock	8,340	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Loans, Net	1,186,483	—	—	1,199,566	1,199,566
Accrued Interest Receivable	7,419	—	1,893	5,526	7,419
Financial Liabilities:					
Demand, Savings, and Money Market Deposits	(1,311,748)	(1,311,748)	—	—	(1,311,748)
Time Deposits	(329,183)	—	(333,170)	—	(333,170)
Short-term Borrowings	(71,534)	—	(71,534)	—	(71,534)
Long-term Debt	(89,472)	—	(66,892)	(28,872)	(95,764)
Accrued Interest Payable	(1,275)	—	(829)	(446)	(1,275)
Unrecognized Financial Instruments:					
Commitments to Extend Credit	—	—	—	—	—
Standby Letters of Credit	—	—	—	—	—
Commitments to Sell Loans	—	—	—	—	—