

CODORUS VALLEY BANCORP INC
Form 10-Q
May 13, 2013
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2013
or
 Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number: 0-15536

CODORUS VALLEY BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

23-2428543
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

105 Leader Heights Road, P.O. Box 2887, York, Pennsylvania 17405
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

717-747-1519
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year,
if changed since the last report.)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject

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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 whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definition of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. On May 1, 2013, 4,501,627 shares of common stock, par value \$2.50, were outstanding.

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Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.

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Consolidated Balance Sheets
Unaudited

| <i>(dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)</i> | March 31, 2013 | December 31, 2012 |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Assets | | |
| Interest bearing deposits with banks | \$ 26,340 | \$ 34,866 |
| Cash and due from banks | 10,586 | 14,891 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | 36,926 | 49,757 |
| Securities, available-for-sale | 221,777 | 234,062 |
| Restricted investment in bank stocks, at cost | 3,084 | 2,863 |
| Loans held for sale | 2,622 | 3,091 |
| Loans (net of deferred fees of \$1,407 - 2013 and \$1,186 - 2012) | 759,614 | 737,134 |
| Less-allowance for loan losses | (9,486) | (9,302) |
| Net loans | 750,128 | 727,832 |
| Premises and equipment, net | 12,746 | 11,493 |
| Other assets | 36,100 | 30,639 |
| Total assets | \$ 1,063,383 | \$ 1,059,737 |
| Liabilities | | |
| Deposits | | |
| Noninterest bearing | \$ 88,137 | \$ 88,476 |
| Interest bearing | 805,045 | 812,831 |
| Total deposits | 893,182 | 901,307 |
| Short-term borrowings | 19,243 | 19,356 |
| Long-term debt | 40,650 | 30,815 |
| Other liabilities | 7,123 | 6,928 |
| Total liabilities | 960,198 | 958,406 |
| Shareholders equity | | |
| Preferred stock, par value \$2.50 per share; \$1,000 liquidation preference, 1,000,000 shares authorized; 25,000 Series B shares issued and outstanding - 2013 and 2012 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Common stock, par value \$2.50 per share; 15,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding: 4,487,856 at March 31, 2013 and 4,482,319 at December 31, 2012 | 11,220 | 11,206 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 40,681 | 40,524 |
| Retained earnings | 20,973 | 18,868 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | 5,311 | 5,733 |
| Total shareholders equity | 103,185 | 101,331 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders equity | \$ 1,063,383 | \$ 1,059,737 |
| See accompanying notes. | | |

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Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Income
Unaudited

| <i>(dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i> | Three months ended March 31, | |
|--|---------------------------------|----------|
| | 2013 | 2012 |
| Interest income | | |
| Loans, including fees | \$ 10,068 | \$ 9,870 |
| Investment securities: | | |
| Taxable | 645 | 907 |
| Tax-exempt | 628 | 597 |
| Dividends | 6 | 4 |
| Other | 14 | 15 |
| Total interest income | 11,361 | 11,393 |
| Interest expense | | |
| Deposits | 2,009 | 2,456 |
| Federal funds purchased and other short-term borrowings | 28 | 24 |
| Long-term debt | 172 | 211 |
| Total interest expense | 2,209 | 2,691 |
| Net interest income | 9,152 | 8,702 |
| Provision for loan losses | 260 | 250 |
| Net interest income after provision for loan losses | 8,892 | 8,452 |
| Noninterest income | | |
| Trust and investment services fees | 473 | 408 |
| Income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales | 249 | 188 |
| Service charges on deposit accounts | 634 | 611 |
| Income from bank owned life insurance | 166 | 156 |
| Other income | 166 | 162 |
| Net gain on sales of loans held for sale | 319 | 259 |
| Net gain on sales of securities | 0 | 49 |
| Total noninterest income | 2,007 | 1,833 |
| Noninterest expense | | |
| Personnel | 4,180 | 3,678 |
| Occupancy of premises, net | 511 | 508 |
| Furniture and equipment | 516 | 463 |
| Postage, stationery and supplies | 150 | 134 |
| Professional and legal | 137 | 159 |
| Marketing and advertising | 146 | 210 |
| FDIC insurance | 171 | 219 |
| Debit card processing | 178 | 177 |
| Charitable donations | 475 | 447 |
| Telephone | 134 | 132 |
| External data processing | 147 | 128 |
| Foreclosed real estate including (gains) losses on sales | 63 | 593 |
| Impaired loan carrying costs | 79 | 45 |
| Other | 366 | 377 |
| Total noninterest expense | 7,253 | 7,270 |
| Income before income taxes | 3,646 | 3,015 |
| Provision for income taxes | 984 | 725 |
| Net income | 2,662 | 2,290 |
| Preferred stock dividends | 63 | 188 |
| Net income available to common shareholders | \$ 2,599 | \$ 2,102 |
| Net income per common share, basic | \$ 0.58 | \$ 0.48 |
| Net income per common share, diluted | \$ 0.57 | \$ 0.47 |
| See accompanying notes. | | |

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

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Three months ended March 31, | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| | 2013 | 2012 |
| Net income | \$ 2,662 | \$ 2,290 |
| Other comprehensive (loss) income: | | |
| Securities available for sale: | | |
| Net unrealized holding (losses) gains arising during the period (net of tax (benefit) expense of \$(217) and \$61, respectively) | (422) | 117 |
| Reclassification adjustment for (gains) included in net income (net of tax expense of \$0 and \$17, respectively) | 0 | (32) |
| Net unrealized (losses) gains | (422) | 85 |
| Comprehensive income | \$ 2,240 | \$ 2,375 |
| See accompanying notes. | | |

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

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Three months ended | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------|
| | March 31, | |
| | 2013 | 2012 |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Net income | \$ 2,662 | \$ 2,290 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations: | | |
| Depreciation/amortization | 359 | 331 |
| Net amortization of premiums on securities | 380 | 337 |
| Amortization of deferred loan origination fees and costs | (131) | (54) |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 0 | 7 |
| Provision for loan losses | 260 | 250 |
| Provision for losses on foreclosed real estate | 0 | 707 |
| Amortization of investment in real estate partnership | 85 | 86 |
| Increase in cash surrender value and death benefit on bank owned life insurance | (166) | (156) |
| Originations of loans held for sale | (19,172) | (16,520) |
| Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale | 19,960 | 14,841 |
| Net gain on sales of loans held for sale | (319) | (259) |
| Gain on disposal of premises and equipment | 0 | (8) |
| Net gain on sales of securities available-for-sale | 0 | (49) |
| Net (gain) loss on sales of foreclosed real estate | (14) | 1 |
| Stock-based compensation | 78 | 116 |
| Decrease in accrued interest receivable | 58 | 282 |
| Increase in other assets | (117) | (531) |
| Decrease in accrued interest payable | (41) | (30) |
| Increase (decrease) in other liabilities | 239 | (681) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 4,121 | 960 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | |
| Purchases of securities, available-for-sale | (838) | (14,012) |
| Maturities, repayments and calls of securities, available-for-sale | 12,104 | 7,472 |
| Sales of securities, available-for-sale | 0 | 8,047 |
| (Purchase) redemption of restricted investment in bank stock | (221) | 178 |
| Net increase in loans made to customers | (22,425) | (9,953) |
| Purchases of premises and equipment | (1,612) | (260) |
| Investment in bank owned life insurance | (5,300) | (230) |
| Investment in foreclosed real estate | 0 | (17) |
| Proceeds from sales of foreclosed real estate | 207 | 1,875 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (18,085) | (6,900) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | |
| Net (decrease) increase in demand and savings deposits | (2,030) | 20,336 |
| Net decrease in time deposits | (6,095) | (137) |
| Net (decrease) increase in short-term borrowings | (113) | 3,499 |
| Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt | 10,000 | 0 |
| Repayment of long-term debt | (165) | (10,260) |
| Cash dividends paid to preferred shareholders | (63) | (313) |
| Cash dividends paid to common shareholders | (494) | (378) |
| Issuance of common stock | 93 | 101 |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 1,133 | 12,848 |
| Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents | (12,831) | 6,908 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 49,757 | 32,195 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | \$ 36,926 | \$ 39,103 |

See accompanying notes.

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

| <i>(dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i> | Preferred Stock | Common Stock | Additional Paid-in Capital | Retained Earnings | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income | Total |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---|------------|
| Balance, January 1, 2013 | \$ 25,000 | \$ 11,206 | \$ 40,524 | \$ 18,868 | \$ 5,733 | \$ 101,331 |
| Net income | | | | 2,662 | | 2,662 |
| Other comprehensive loss, net of tax | | | | | (422) | (422) |
| Common stock cash dividends (\$0.11 per share) | | | | (494) | | (494) |
| Preferred stock cash dividends | | | | (63) | | (63) |
| Stock-based compensation | | | 78 | | | 78 |
| Issuance of common stock: | | | | | | |
| 5,537 shares under the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan | | 14 | 79 | | | 93 |
| Balance, March 31, 2013 | \$ 25,000 | \$ 11,220 | \$ 40,681 | \$ 20,973 | \$ 5,311 | \$ 103,185 |
| Balance, January 1, 2012 | \$ 25,000 | \$ 10,507 | \$ 37,253 | \$ 14,558 | \$ 5,924 | \$ 93,242 |
| Net income | | | | 2,290 | | 2,290 |
| Other comprehensive income, net of tax | | | | | 85 | 85 |
| Common stock cash dividends (\$0.086 per share, adjusted) | | | | (378) | | (378) |
| Preferred stock cash dividends | | | | (188) | | (188) |
| Stock-based compensation | | | 116 | | | 116 |
| Issuance of common stock: | | | | | | |
| 6,614 shares under the dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan | | 16 | 52 | | | 68 |
| 3,466 shares under the stock option plan | | 9 | 24 | | | 33 |
| Balance, March 31, 2012 | \$ 25,000 | \$ 10,532 | \$ 37,445 | \$ 16,282 | \$ 6,009 | \$ 95,268 |
| See accompanying notes. | | | | | | |

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1 Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2012 has been derived from audited financial statements, and the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information, the instructions to Form 10-Q, and FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 270. Accordingly, the interim financial statements do not include all of the financial information and notes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, the interim consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial condition and results of operations for the reported periods, and all such adjustments are of a normal and recurring nature.

These consolidated statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the audited consolidated financial statements contained in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

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

The results of operations for the three month period ended March 31, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

In accordance with FASB ASC 855, the Corporation evaluated the events and transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date of March 31, 2013 and through the date these consolidated financial statements were issued, for items of potential recognition or disclosure.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

Loans

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

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

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Allowance for Loan Losses

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

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

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

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

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

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

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Corporation will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered in determining impairment include payment status and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. The Corporation determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Loans that are deemed impaired are evaluated for impairment loss based on the net realizable value of the collateral, as applicable. Loans that are not collateral dependent will rely on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate to determine impairment loss. Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans such as residential mortgage loans, home equity loans and other consumer loans are collectively evaluated for impairment, unless they are considered to be a troubled debt restructuring.

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

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

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Banking regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Corporation's allowance for loan losses and may require the Corporation to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination, which may not be currently available to the Corporation. Based on a comprehensive analysis of the loan portfolio, the Corporation believes that the level of the allowance for loan losses at March 31, 2013 is adequate.

Foreclosed Real Estate

Foreclosed real estate, included in other assets, is comprised of property acquired through a foreclosure proceeding or property that is acquired through in substance foreclosure. Foreclosed real estate is initially recorded at fair value minus estimated costs to sell at the date of foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis. Any difference between the carrying value and the new cost basis is charged against the allowance for loan losses. Appraisals are generally used to determine fair value. After foreclosure, management reviews valuations at least quarterly and adjusts the asset to the lower of cost or fair value minus estimated costs to sell through a valuation allowance. Costs related to the improvement of foreclosed real estate are generally capitalized until the real estate reaches a saleable condition subject to fair value limitations. Revenue and expense from operations and changes in the valuation allowance are included in noninterest expense. When a foreclosed real estate asset is ultimately sold, any gain or loss on the sale is included in the income statement as a component of noninterest expense. At March 31, 2013, foreclosed real estate, net of allowance, was \$3,440,000, compared to \$3,633,000 for December 31, 2012.

Per Common Share Computations

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

| <i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i> | Three months ended | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------|
| | March 31, | |
| | 2013 | 2012 |
| Net income available to common shareholders | \$ 2,599 | \$ 2,102 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding (basic) | 4,485 | 4,417 |
| Effect of dilutive stock options | 83 | 26 |
| Weighted average shares outstanding (diluted) | 4,568 | 4,443 |
| Basic earnings per common share | \$ 0.58 | \$ 0.48 |
| Diluted earnings per common share | \$ 0.57 | \$ 0.47 |
| Anti-dilutive stock options and common stock warrants | 28 | 87 |

Comprehensive Income

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

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Cash Flow Information

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

Supplemental cash flow information is provided in the table below.

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Three months ended March 31, | |
|---|---|-------------|
| | 2013 | 2012 |
| Cash paid during the period for: | | |
| Income taxes | \$ 65 | \$ 201 |
| Interest | \$ 2,250 | \$ 2,721 |
| Noncash investing activities: | | |
| Increase in other liabilities for purchase of securities settling after quarter-end | \$ 0 | \$ 3,100 |

Reclassification

Certain amounts in the 2012 consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2013 presentation, which did not impact net income or shareholders' equity.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-11, *Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities*. The ASU amends Topic 210 by requiring additional improved information to be disclosed regarding financial instruments and derivative instruments that are offset in accordance with the conditions under ASC 210-20-45 or ASC 810-10-45 or subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement. The amendments are effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The disclosures required by the amendments were applied retrospectively for all comparative periods presented (See Note 14). The Corporation adopted this Update during the period ending March 31, 2013 and it did not have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-01, *Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities*. The ASU amends Update 2011-11 to clarify that the scope applies to derivatives, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, and securities borrowing and lending transactions that are either offset in accordance with Section 210-20-45 or Section 815-10-45 or subject to master netting or similar arrangements. Other types of financial assets and liabilities subject to master netting or similar arrangements are not subject to the disclosure requirements in Update 2011-11. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods (See Note 14). The Corporation adopted this Update during the period ending March 31, 2013 and it did not have a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, *Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income*. The objective of this ASU is to improve the reporting of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. This ASU requires an entity to report the effect of significant reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income, by component, on the respective line items in the income statement if the amount being reclassified is required under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) to be reclassified in its entirety to net income. Reclassifications that are not required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified in their entirety to net income in the same reporting period are required to be cross-referenced to other U.S. GAAP disclosures that provide additional detail about those amounts. The amendments do not change the current requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in financial statements. However, the amendments require an entity to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. In addition, an entity is required to present, either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The provisions of this ASU are effective for public entities prospectively for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. The Corporation adopted this Update during the period ending March 31, 2013 and it had no impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

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On July 13, 2012, the SEC published their final report on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which included an analysis of the issues related to possible incorporation of IFRS into the U.S. financial reporting regime. The SEC report was designed to inform the SEC commissioners for when they would come to decide whether, and if so, how, IFRS should be applied to the U.S. The next step for the SEC is to develop a recommendation on IFRS, but no timetable has been disclosed for completing this work. The Corporation will continue to monitor the development of the potential implementation of IFRS.

Note 3-Securities

A summary of securities available-for-sale at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is provided below. The securities available-for-sale portfolio is generally comprised of high quality debt instruments, principally obligations of the United States government or agencies thereof. Also included in the portfolio are investments in the obligations of states and municipalities. With the exception of an approximately \$14 million portfolio (fair value) of Texas municipal utility district bonds, which has its own criteria for investment (e.g., maximum debt to assessed valuation, minimum assessed valuation and district size, proximity to employment, etc.), the remaining municipal bonds were all rated A or above by a national rating service at March 31, 2013. The majority of municipal bonds in the portfolio are general obligation bonds, which can draw upon multiple sources of revenue, including taxes, for payment. Only a few bonds are revenue bonds, which are dependent upon a single revenue stream for payment, but they are for critical services such as water and sewer. In many cases, municipal debt issues are insured or, in the case of school districts of selected states, backed by specific loss reserves. At March 31, 2013, the fair value of the municipal bond portfolio was concentrated in the states of Pennsylvania at 42 percent and Texas at 17 percent.

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Amortized Cost | Gross Unrealized Gains | Losses | Fair Value |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------------|
| March 31, 2013 | | | | |
| Debt securities: | | | | |
| U.S. Treasury notes | \$ 3,501 | \$ 22 | \$ 0 | \$ 3,523 |
| U.S. agency | 34,953 | 1,037 | (17) | 35,973 |
| U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential | 76,959 | 3,116 | (3) | 80,072 |
| State and municipal | 98,316 | 3,908 | (15) | 102,209 |
| Total debt securities | \$ 213,729 | \$ 8,083 | \$ (35) | \$ 221,777 |
| December 31, 2012 | | | | |
| Debt securities: | | | | |
| U.S. Treasury notes | \$ 5,001 | \$ 31 | \$ 0 | \$ 5,032 |
| U.S. agency | 37,000 | 1,083 | (25) | 38,058 |
| U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential | 84,630 | 3,603 | 0 | 88,233 |
| State and municipal | 98,744 | 4,053 | (58) | 102,739 |
| Total debt securities | \$ 225,375 | \$ 8,770 | \$ (83) | \$ 234,062 |

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The amortized cost and estimated fair value of debt securities at March 31, 2013 by contractual maturity are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities if call options on select debt issues are exercised in the future. Mortgage-backed securities are included in the maturity categories based on average expected life.

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Available-for-sale | |
|--|--------------------|------------|
| | Amortized Cost | Fair Value |
| Due in one year or less | \$ 15,624 | \$ 15,761 |
| Due after one year through five years | 173,079 | 179,649 |
| Due after five years through ten years | 21,205 | 22,322 |
| Due after ten years | 3,821 | 4,045 |
| Total debt securities | \$ 213,729 | \$ 221,777 |

Gross realized gains and losses on sales of securities available-for-sale are shown below. Realized gains and losses are computed on the basis of specific identification of the adjusted cost of each security and are shown net as a separate line item in the income statement.

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Three months ended March 31, | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | 2013 | 2012 |
| Realized gains | \$ 0 | \$ 50 |
| Realized losses | 0 | (1) |
| Net gains | \$ 0 | \$ 49 |

Securities, issued by agencies of the federal government, with a carrying value of \$140,942,000 and \$135,348,000 on March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, were pledged to secure public and trust deposits, repurchase agreements and other short-term borrowings.

The table below shows gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time, for securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Less than 12 months | | 12 months or more | | Total | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|
| | Fair Value | Unrealized Losses | Fair Value | Unrealized Losses | Fair Value | Unrealized Losses |
| March 31, 2013 | | | | | | |
| Debt securities: | | | | | | |
| U.S. agency | \$ 8,243 | \$ (17) | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 8,243 | \$ (17) |
| U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential | 1,617 | (3) | 0 | 0 | 1,617 | (3) |
| State and municipal | 6,637 | (15) | 0 | 0 | 6,637 | (15) |
| Total temporarily impaired debt securities, available for sale | \$ 16,497 | \$ (35) | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 16,497 | \$ (35) |
| December 31, 2012 | | | | | | |
| Debt securities: | | | | | | |
| U.S. agency | \$ 8,251 | \$ (25) | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 8,251 | \$ (25) |
| State and municipal | 11,565 | (58) | 0 | 0 | 11,565 | (58) |
| Total temporarily impaired debt securities, available for sale | \$ 19,816 | \$ (83) | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 19,816 | \$ (83) |

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The unrealized losses of \$35,000 at March 31, 2013 within the less than 12 months category were attributable to three U.S. agency securities, one U.S. agency mortgage-backed security, and fifteen state and municipal securities, all rated A or above by a national rating service.

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

The Corporation believes that unrealized losses at March 31, 2013 were primarily the result of changes in market interest rates and that it has the ability to hold these investments for a time necessary to recover the amortized cost. Through March 31, 2013 the Corporation has collected all interest and principal on its investment securities as scheduled. The Corporation believes that collection of the contractual principal and interest is probable and, therefore, all impairment is considered to be temporary.

Note 4 Restricted Investment in Bank Stocks

Restricted stock, which represents required investments in the common stock of correspondent banks, is carried at cost and, as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, consisted primarily of the common stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (FHLBP) and, to a lesser degree, Atlantic Central Bankers Bank (ACBB). Under the FHLBP's Capital Plan, PeoplesBank is required to maintain a minimum member stock investment, both as a condition of becoming and remaining a member and as a condition of obtaining borrowings from the FHLBP. The FHLBP uses a formula to determine the minimum stock investment, which is based on the volume of loans outstanding, unused borrowing capacity and other factors.

The FHLBP paid dividends during the periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012 but reported that future dividends will be dependent upon the condition of its private-label residential mortgage-backed securities portfolio, its overall financial performance, retained earnings and other factors. The FHLBP restricts the repurchase of the excess capital stock of member banks. The amount of excess capital stock that can be repurchased from any member is currently the lesser of five percent of the member's total capital stock outstanding or its excess capital stock outstanding.

Management evaluates the restricted stock for impairment in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 942. Management's determination of whether these investments are impaired is based on their assessment of the ultimate recoverability of their cost rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value. Using the FHLBP as an example, the determination of whether a decline affects the ultimate recoverability of cost is influenced by criteria such as: (1) the significance of the decline in net assets of the FHLBP as compared to the capital stock amount for the FHLBP and the length of time this situation has persisted; (2) commitments by the FHLBP to make payments required by law or regulation and the level of such payments in relation to the operating performance of the FHLBP; and (3) the impact of legislative and regulatory changes on institutions and, accordingly, on the customer base of the FHLBP. Management believes no impairment charge was necessary related to the restricted stock during the periods ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

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The table below provides the composition of the loan portfolio at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. The portfolio is comprised of two segments, commercial and consumer loans. The commercial loan segment is disaggregated by industry class which allows the Corporation to monitor risk and performance. Those industries representing the largest dollar investment and most risk are listed separately. The other commercial loans category is comprised of a multitude of industries, including health services, professional services, public administration, restaurant, service, transportation, finance, natural resources, recreation and religious organizations. The consumer related segment is comprised of residential mortgages, home equity and other consumer loans. The Corporation has not engaged in sub-prime residential mortgage originations.

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | March 31, 2013 | December 31, 2012 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Builder & developer | \$ 97,195 | \$ 96,936 |
| Commercial real estate investor | 124,917 | 122,714 |
| Residential real estate investor | 66,725 | 66,419 |
| Hotel/Motel | 68,903 | 64,948 |
| Wholesale & retail | 69,905 | 70,443 |
| Manufacturing | 37,923 | 40,258 |
| Agriculture | 27,935 | 20,928 |
| Other | 133,946 | 124,834 |
| Total commercial related loans | 627,449 | 607,480 |
| Residential mortgages | 23,538 | 23,511 |
| Home equity | 68,864 | 65,858 |
| Other | 39,763 | 40,285 |
| Total consumer related loans | 132,165 | 129,654 |
| Total loans | \$ 759,614 | \$ 737,134 |

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

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

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The table below presents a summary of loan risk ratings by loan class at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Pass | Special Mention | Substandard | Nonaccrual | Total |
|----------------------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| March 31, 2013 | | | | | |
| Builder & developer | \$ 84,364 | \$ 4,629 | \$ 7,817 | \$ 385 | \$ 97,195 |
| Commercial real estate investor | 115,368 | 3,837 | 2,295 | 3,417 | 124,917 |
| Residential real estate investor | 63,740 | 171 | 85 | 2,729 | 66,725 |
| Hotel/Motel | 68,903 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68,903 |
| Wholesale & retail | 65,909 | 1,348 | 0 | 2,648 | 69,905 |
| Manufacturing | 37,235 | 0 | 688 | 0 | 37,923 |
| Agriculture | 27,466 | 0 | 469 | 0 | 27,935 |
| Other | 130,205 | 1,026 | 346 | 2,369 | 133,946 |
| Total commercial related loans | 593,190 | 11,011 | 11,700 | 11,548 | 627,449 |
| Residential mortgage | 23,450 | 5 | 31 | 52 | 23,538 |
| Home equity | 68,468 | 117 | 188 | 91 | 68,864 |
| Other | 38,884 | 261 | 145 | 473 | 39,763 |
| Total consumer related loans | 130,802 | 383 | 364 | 616 | 132,165 |
| Total loans | \$ 723,992 | \$ 11,394 | \$ 12,064 | \$ 12,164 | \$ 759,614 |
| December 31, 2012 | | | | | |
| Builder & developer | \$ 79,101 | \$ 6,567 | \$ 11,013 | \$ 255 | \$ 96,936 |
| Commercial real estate investor | 107,415 | 9,563 | 2,459 | 3,277 | 122,714 |
| Residential real estate investor | 62,327 | 1,361 | 2,044 | 687 | 66,419 |
| Hotel/Motel | 64,948 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64,948 |
| Wholesale & retail | 66,155 | 1,521 | 983 | 1,784 | 70,443 |
| Manufacturing | 39,559 | 0 | 699 | 0 | 40,258 |
| Agriculture | 20,457 | 0 | 471 | 0 | 20,928 |
| Other | 121,223 | 1,156 | 612 | 1,843 | 124,834 |
| Total commercial related loans | 561,185 | 20,168 | 18,281 | 7,846 | 607,480 |
| Residential mortgage | 23,421 | 5 | 32 | 53 | 23,511 |
| Home equity | 65,406 | 112 | 188 | 152 | 65,858 |
| Other | 39,318 | 325 | 351 | 291 | 40,285 |
| Total consumer related loans | 128,145 | 442 | 571 | 496 | 129,654 |
| Total loans | \$ 689,330 | \$ 20,610 | \$ 18,852 | \$ 8,342 | \$ 737,134 |

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The table below presents a summary of impaired loans at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. Generally, impaired loans are loans risk rated substandard and nonaccrual or classified as troubled debt restructurings. An allowance is established for individual commercial related loans where the Corporation has doubt as to full recovery of the outstanding principal balance. Typically, impaired consumer related loans are partially or fully charged-off obviating the need for a specific allowance. The recorded investment represents outstanding unpaid principal loan balances adjusted for charge-offs.

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | March 31, 2013 | | | December 31, 2012 | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | Recorded Investment | Unpaid Principal Balance | Related Allowance | Recorded Investment | Unpaid Principal Balance | Related Allowance |
| Impaired loans with no related allowance: | | | | | | |
| Builder & developer | \$ 9,254 | \$ 9,254 | | \$ 12,211 | \$ 12,211 | |
| Commercial real estate investor | 5,712 | 5,812 | | 5,736 | 5,836 | |
| Residential real estate investor | 157 | 157 | | 72 | 72 | |
| Hotel/Motel | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Wholesale & retail | 2,928 | 5,203 | | 3,048 | 5,323 | |
| Manufacturing | 688 | 688 | | 699 | 699 | |
| Agriculture | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| Other commercial | 1,745 | 1,873 | | 1,483 | 1,611 | |
| Residential mortgage | 83 | 109 | | 85 | 111 | |
| Home equity | 279 | 279 | | 340 | 340 | |
| Other consumer | 618 | 676 | | 642 | 718 | |
| Total impaired loans with no related allowance | \$ 21,464 | \$ 24,051 | | \$ 24,316 | \$ 26,921 | |
| Impaired loans with a related allowance: | | | | | | |
| Builder & developer | \$ 132 | \$ 132 | \$ 62 | \$ 256 | \$ 256 | \$ 147 |
| Commercial real estate investor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Residential real estate investor | 2,657 | 2,657 | 700 | 2,659 | 2,659 | 700 |
| Hotel/Motel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wholesale & retail | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Agriculture | 469 | 469 | 100 | 471 | 471 | 100 |
| Other commercial | 969 | 969 | 170 | 972 | 972 | 215 |
| Residential mortgage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Home equity | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other consumer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total impaired loans with a related allowance | \$ 4,227 | \$ 4,227 | \$ 1,032 | \$ 4,358 | \$ 4,358 | \$ 1,162 |
| Total impaired loans: | | | | | | |
| Builder & developer | \$ 9,386 | \$ 9,386 | \$ 62 | \$ 12,467 | \$ 12,467 | \$ 147 |
| Commercial real estate investor | 5,712 | 5,812 | 0 | 5,736 | 5,836 | 0 |
| Residential real estate investor | 2,814 | 2,814 | 700 | 2,731 | 2,731 | 700 |
| Hotel/Motel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wholesale & retail | 2,928 | 5,203 | 0 | 3,048 | 5,323 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | 688 | 688 | 0 | 699 | 699 | 0 |
| Agriculture | 469 | 469 | 100 | 471 | 471 | 100 |
| Other commercial | 2,714 | 2,842 | 170 | 2,455 | 2,583 | 215 |
| Residential mortgage | 83 | 109 | 0 | 85 | 111 | 0 |
| Home equity | 279 | 279 | 0 | 340 | 340 | 0 |
| Other consumer | 618 | 676 | 0 | 642 | 718 | 0 |
| Total impaired loans | \$ 25,691 | \$ 28,278 | \$ 1,032 | \$ 28,674 | \$ 31,279 | \$ 1,162 |

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The tables below present a summary of average impaired loans and related interest income that was included in net income for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

| | For the three months ended | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | March 31, 2013 | | | March 31, 2012 | | |
| | Average Recorded Investment | Total Interest Income | Cash Basis Interest Income | Average Recorded Investment | Total Interest Income | Cash Basis Interest Income |
| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | | | | | | |
| Impaired loans with no related allowance: | | | | | | |
| Builder & developer | \$ 10,732 | \$ 130 | \$ 2 | \$ 5,245 | \$ 116 | \$ 42 |
| Commercial real estate investor | 5,724 | 67 | 36 | 4,260 | 69 | 34 |
| Residential real estate investor | 115 | 2 | 1 | 463 | 1 | 1 |
| Hotel/Motel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wholesale & retail | 2,988 | (23) | 1 | 2,955 | (3) | 1 |
| Manufacturing | 693 | 10 | 0 | 713 | 10 | 0 |
| Agriculture | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other commercial | 1,614 | (2) | 1 | 5,373 | (23) | 23 |
| Residential mortgage | 84 | 2 | 1 | 203 | 3 | 2 |
| Home equity | 310 | 3 | 1 | 246 | 2 | 1 |
| Other consumer | 630 | 6 | 6 | 295 | 3 | 3 |
| Total impaired loans with no related allowance | \$ 22,890 | \$ 195 | \$ 49 | \$ 19,753 | \$ 178 | \$ 107 |
| Impaired loans with a related allowance: | | | | | | |
| Builder & developer | \$ 194 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 264 | 0 | 0 |
| Commercial real estate investor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 113 | 1 | 0 |
| Residential real estate investor | 2,658 | (9) | 0 | 89 | 0 | 0 |
| Hotel/Motel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wholesale & retail | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Agriculture | 470 | 8 | 0 | 488 | 9 | 0 |
| Other commercial | 971 | 1 | 0 | 925 | (1) | 0 |
| Residential mortgage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Home equity | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other consumer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total impaired loans with a related allowance | \$ 4,293 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 1,879 | \$ 9 | \$ 0 |
| Total impaired loans: | | | | | | |
| Builder & developer | \$ 10,926 | \$ 130 | \$ 2 | \$ 5,509 | \$ 116 | \$ 42 |
| Commercial real estate investor | 5,724 | 67 | 36 | 4,373 | 70 | 34 |
| Residential real estate investor | 2,773 | (7) | 1 | 552 | 1 | 1 |
| Hotel/Motel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wholesale & retail | 2,988 | (23) | 1 | 2,955 | (3) | 1 |
| Manufacturing | 693 | 10 | 0 | 713 | 10 | 0 |
| Agriculture | 470 | 8 | 0 | 488 | 9 | 0 |
| Other commercial | 2,585 | (1) | 1 | 6,298 | (24) | 23 |
| Residential mortgage | 84 | 2 | 1 | 203 | 3 | 2 |
| Home equity | 310 | 3 | 1 | 246 | 2 | 1 |
| Other consumer | 630 | 6 | 6 | 295 | 3 | 3 |
| Total impaired loans | \$ 27,183 | \$ 195 | \$ 49 | \$ 21,632 | \$ 187 | \$ 107 |

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The performance and credit quality of the loan portfolio is also monitored by using an aging schedule which shows the length of time a loan is past due. The table below presents a summary of past due loans, nonaccrual loans and current loans by loan segment and class at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | 30-59 Days Past Due | 60-89 Days Past Due | ≥ 90 Days Past Due and Accruing | Nonaccrual | Total Past Due and Nonaccrual | Current | Total Loans |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| March 31, 2013 | | | | | | | |
| Builder & developer | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 385 | \$ 385 | \$ 96,810 | \$ 97,195 |
| Commercial real estate investor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,417 | 3,417 | 121,500 | 124,917 |
| Residential real estate investor | 0 | 268 | 0 | 2,729 | 2,997 | 63,728 | 66,725 |
| Hotel/Motel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68,903 | 68,903 |
| Wholesale & retail | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,648 | 2,648 | 67,257 | 69,905 |
| Manufacturing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37,923 | 37,923 |
| Agriculture | 375 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 375 | 27,560 | 27,935 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,369 | 2,369 | 131,577 | 133,946 |
| Total commercial related loans | 375 | 268 | 0 | 11,548 | 12,191 | 615,258 | 627,449 |
| Residential mortgage | 397 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 449 | 23,089 | 23,538 |
| Home equity | 0 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 91 | 68,773 | 68,864 |
| Other | 553 | 27 | 0 | 473 | 1,053 | 38,710 | 39,763 |
| Total consumer related loans | 950 | 27 | 0 | 616 | 1,593 | 130,572 | 132,165 |
| Total loans | \$ 1,325 | \$ 295 | \$ 0 | \$ 12,164 | \$ 13,784 | \$ 745,830 | \$ 759,614 |
| December 31, 2012 | | | | | | | |
| Builder & developer | \$ 400 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 255 | \$ 655 | \$ 96,281 | \$ 96,936 |
| Commercial real estate investor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,277 | 3,277 | 119,437 | 122,714 |
| Residential real estate investor | 2,044 | 0 | 0 | 687 | 2,731 | 63,688 | 66,419 |
| Hotel/Motel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64,948 | 64,948 |
| Wholesale & retail | 1,067 | 0 | 0 | 1,784 | 2,851 | 67,592 | 70,443 |
| Manufacturing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40,258 | 40,258 |
| Agriculture | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,928 | 20,928 |
| Other | 456 | 0 | 0 | 1,843 | 2,299 | 122,535 | 124,834 |
| Total commercial related loans | 3,967 | 0 | 0 | 7,846 | 11,813 | 595,667 | 607,480 |
| Residential mortgage | 474 | 129 | 0 | 53 | 656 | 22,855 | 23,511 |
| Home equity | 62 | 0 | 0 | 152 | 214 | 65,644 | 65,858 |
| Other | 842 | 195 | 186 | 291 | 1,514 | 38,771 | 40,285 |
| Total consumer related loans | 1,378 | 324 | 186 | 496 | 2,384 | 127,270 | 129,654 |
| Total loans | \$ 5,345 | \$ 324 | \$ 186 | \$ 8,342 | \$ 14,197 | \$ 722,937 | \$ 737,134 |

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

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

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The table below shows loans whose terms have been modified under TDRs during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. There was no impairment loss recognized on any of these TDRs, and they are all performing under their modified terms. There were no defaults during the three months ended March 31, 2013 for TDRs entered into for the last 12 months.

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Number of Contracts | Modifications Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments | Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| Three months ended: | | | |
| March 31, 2013 | | | |
| Commercial related loans accruing | 1 | \$ 208 | \$ 208 |
| March 31, 2012 | | | |
| Commercial related loans nonaccrual | 1 | \$ 286 | \$ 286 |

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Table of Contents**NOTE 6 Allowance for Loan Losses**

The table below shows the activity in and the composition of the allowance for loan losses by loan segment and class detail as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Builder & developer | Commercial real estate investor | Residential real estate investor | Hotel/Motel | Wholesale & retail | Manufacturing | Agriculture | Other | Total commercial related |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Allowance for loan losses: | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance, January 1, 2013 | \$ 1,571 | \$ 1,259 | \$ 1,195 | \$ 485 | \$ 1,913 | \$ 237 | \$ 202 | \$ 1,170 | \$ 8,032 |
| Charge-offs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Recoveries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Provisions | (37) | 27 | 1 | 29 | (85) | (13) | 35 | (14) | (57) |
| Balance, March 31, 2013 | \$ 1,534 | \$ 1,286 | \$ 1,196 | \$ 514 | \$ 1,832 | \$ 224 | \$ 237 | \$ 1,156 | \$ 7,979 |
| Balance, January 1, 2012 | \$ 2,170 | \$ 2,003 | \$ 505 | \$ 394 | \$ 1,806 | \$ 151 | \$ 184 | \$ 907 | \$ 8,120 |
| Charge-offs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Recoveries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Provisions | (191) | 10 | (5) | 49 | (96) | 0 | 9 | 108 | (116) |
| Balance, March 31, 2012 | \$ 1,979 | \$ 2,013 | \$ 500 | \$ 443 | \$ 1,716 | \$ 151 | \$ 193 | \$ 1,015 | \$ 8,010 |

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Residential mortgage | Home equity | Other | Total consumer related | Unallocated | Total |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Allowance for loan losses: | | | | | | |
| Balance, January 1, 2013 | \$ 124 | \$ 237 | \$ 238 | \$ 599 | \$ 671 | \$ 9,302 |
| Charge-offs | 0 | (75) | (32) | (107) | 0 | (107) |
| Recoveries | 0 | 1 | 26 | 27 | 0 | 31 |
| Provisions | (76) | 152 | (35) | 41 | 276 | 260 |
| Balance, March 31, 2013 | \$ 48 | \$ 315 | \$ 197 | \$ 560 | \$ 947 | \$ 9,486 |
| Balance, January 1, 2012 | \$ 88 | \$ 86 | \$ 171 | \$ 345 | \$ 237 | \$ 8,702 |
| Charge-offs | (39) | 0 | (51) | (90) | 0 | (90) |
| Recoveries | 17 | 0 | 4 | 21 | 0 | 27 |
| Provisions | 51 | 1 | 39 | 91 | 275 | 250 |
| Balance, March 31, 2012 | \$ 117 | \$ 87 | \$ 163 | \$ 367 | \$ 512 | \$ 8,889 |

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The table below shows the allowance amount required for loans individually evaluated for impairment and the amount required for loans collectively evaluated for impairment at March 31, 2013 and 2012 and December 31, 2012.

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Builder & developer | Commercial real estate investor | Residential real estate investor | Hotel/Motel | Wholesale & retail | Manufacturing | Agriculture | Other | Total commercial related |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Allowance for loan losses: | | | | | | | | | |
| Individually evaluated for impairment | \$ 62 | \$ 0 | \$ 700 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 100 | \$ 170 | \$ 1,032 |
| Collectively evaluated for impairment | 1,472 | 1,286 | 496 | 514 | 1,832 | 224 | 137 | 986 | 6,947 |
| Balance, March 31, 2013 | \$ 1,534 | \$ 1,286 | \$ 1,196 | \$ 514 | \$ 1,832 | \$ 224 | \$ 237 | \$ 1,156 | \$ 7,979 |
| Individually evaluated for impairment | \$ 147 | \$ 0 | \$ 700 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 100 | \$ 215 | \$ 1,162 |
| Collectively evaluated for impairment | 1,424 | 1,259 | 495 | 485 | 1,913 | 237 | 102 | 955 | 6,870 |
| Balance, December 31, 2012 | \$ 1,571 | \$ 1,259 | \$ 1,195 | \$ 485 | \$ 1,913 | \$ 237 | \$ 202 | \$ 1,170 | \$ 8,032 |
| Individually evaluated for impairment | \$ 147 | \$ 100 | \$ 30 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 100 | \$ 210 | \$ 587 |
| Collectively evaluated for impairment | 1,832 | 1,913 | 470 | 443 | 1,716 | 151 | 93 | 805 | 7,423 |
| Balance, March 31, 2012 | \$ 1,979 | \$ 2,013 | \$ 500 | \$ 443 | \$ 1,716 | \$ 151 | \$ 193 | \$ 1,015 | \$ 8,010 |
| Loans: | | | | | | | | | |
| Individually evaluated for impairment | \$ 9,386 | \$ 5,712 | \$ 2,814 | \$ 0 | \$ 2,928 | \$ 688 | \$ 469 | \$ 2,714 | \$ 24,711 |
| Collectively evaluated for impairment | 87,809 | 119,205 | 63,911 | 68,903 | 66,977 | 37,235 | 27,466 | 131,232 | 602,738 |
| Balance, March 31, 2013 | \$ 97,195 | \$ 124,917 | \$ 66,725 | \$ 68,903 | \$ 69,905 | \$ 37,923 | \$ 27,935 | \$ 133,946 | \$ 627,449 |
| Individually evaluated for impairment | \$ 12,467 | \$ 5,736 | \$ 2,731 | \$ 0 | \$ 3,048 | \$ 699 | \$ 471 | \$ 2,455 | \$ 27,607 |
| Collectively evaluated for impairment | 84,469 | 116,978 | 63,688 | 64,948 | 67,395 | 39,559 | 20,457 | 122,379 | 579,873 |
| Balance, December 31, 2012 | \$ 96,936 | \$ 122,714 | \$ 66,419 | \$ 64,948 | \$ 70,443 | \$ 40,258 | \$ 20,928 | \$ 124,834 | \$ 607,480 |
| Individually evaluated for impairment | \$ 8,128 | \$ 4,782 | \$ 552 | \$ 0 | \$ 2,128 | \$ 711 | \$ 486 | \$ 8,096 | \$ 24,883 |
| Collectively evaluated for impairment | 91,569 | 114,679 | 61,069 | 59,462 | 56,385 | 25,616 | 18,583 | 122,333 | 549,696 |
| Balance, March 31, 2012 | \$ 99,697 | \$ 119,461 | \$ 61,621 | \$ 59,462 | \$ 58,513 | \$ 26,327 | \$ 19,069 | \$ 130,429 | \$ 574,579 |
| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Residential mortgage | Home equity | Other | Total consumer related | Unallocated | Total | | | |
| Allowance for loan losses: | | | | | | | | | |
| Individually evaluated for impairment | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 1,032 | | | |
| Collectively evaluated for impairment | 48 | 315 | 197 | 560 | 947 | 8,454 | | | |
| Balance, March 31, 2013 | \$ 48 | \$ 315 | \$ 197 | \$ 560 | \$ 947 | \$ 9,486 | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-------|
| Individually evaluated for impairment | \$ | 0 | \$ | 0 | \$ | 0 | \$ | 0 | \$ | 0 | \$ | 1,162 |
| Collectively evaluated for impairment | | 124 | | 237 | | 238 | | 599 | | 671 | | 8,140 |
| Balance, December 31, 2012 | \$ | 124 | \$ | 237 | \$ | 238 | \$ | 599 | \$ | 671 | \$ | 9,302 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-------|
| Individually evaluated for impairment | \$ | 0 | \$ | 0 | \$ | 0 | \$ | 0 | \$ | 0 | \$ | 587 |
| Collectively evaluated for impairment | | 117 | | 87 | | 163 | | 367 | | 512 | | 8,302 |
| Balance, March 31, 2012 | \$ | 117 | \$ | 87 | \$ | 163 | \$ | 367 | \$ | 512 | \$ | 8,889 |

Loans:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|---------|--|----|---------|
| Individually evaluated for impairment | \$ | 83 | \$ | 279 | \$ | 618 | \$ | 980 | | \$ | 25,691 |
| Collectively evaluated for impairment | | 23,455 | | 68,585 | | 39,145 | | 131,185 | | | 733,923 |
| Balance, March 31, 2013 | \$ | 23,538 | \$ | 68,864 | \$ | 39,763 | \$ | 132,165 | | \$ | 759,614 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|---------|--|----|---------|
| Individually evaluated for impairment | \$ | 85 | \$ | 340 | \$ | 642 | \$ | 1,067 | | \$ | 28,674 |
| Collectively evaluated for impairment | | 23,426 | | 65,518 | | 39,643 | | 128,587 | | | 708,460 |
| Balance, December 31, 2012 | \$ | 23,511 | \$ | 65,858 | \$ | 40,285 | \$ | 129,654 | | \$ | 737,134 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|----|---------|--|----|---------|
| Individually evaluated for impairment | \$ | 202 | \$ | 269 | \$ | 320 | \$ | 791 | | \$ | 25,674 |
| Collectively evaluated for impairment | | 22,448 | | 58,413 | | 47,228 | | 128,089 | | | 677,785 |
| Balance, March 31, 2012 | \$ | 22,650 | \$ | 58,682 | \$ | 47,548 | \$ | 128,880 | | \$ | 703,459 |

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Table of Contents**Note 7 Deposits**

The composition of deposits as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is shown below.

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | March 31, 2013 | December 31, 2012 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Noninterest bearing demand | \$ 88,137 | \$ 88,476 |
| NOW | 84,161 | 77,531 |
| Money market | 277,804 | 289,149 |
| Savings | 37,395 | 34,372 |
| Time deposits less than \$100,000 | 233,177 | 236,683 |
| Time deposits \$100,000 or more | 172,508 | 175,096 |
| Total deposits | \$ 893,182 | \$ 901,307 |

Note 8 Long-term Debt

A summary of long-term debt as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is shown below.

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | March 31, 2013 | December 31, 2012 |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| PeoplesBank's obligations: | | |
| FHLBP | | |
| Due May 2013, 3.46%, amortizing | \$ 98 | \$ 245 |
| Due July 2015, 1.90% | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Due July 2016, 2.35% | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Due March 2018, 1.17% | 10,000 | 0 |
| Due June 2018, 1.87% | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Due June 2019, 2.10% | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Total FHLBP | 30,098 | 20,245 |
| Capital lease obligation | 242 | 260 |
| Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. obligations: | | |
| Junior subordinated debt | | |
| Due 2034, 2.30%, floating rate based on 3 month LIBOR plus 2.02%, callable quarterly | 3,093 | 3,093 |
| Due 2036, 1.84% floating rate based on 3 month LIBOR plus 1.54%, callable quarterly | 7,217 | 7,217 |
| Total long-term debt | \$ 40,650 | \$ 30,815 |

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

In June 2006, Codorus Valley formed CVB Statutory Trust No. 2, a wholly-owned special purpose subsidiary whose sole purpose was to facilitate a pooled trust preferred debt issuance of \$7,217,000. In November 2004, Codorus Valley formed CVB Statutory Trust No. 1 to facilitate a pooled trust preferred debt issuance of \$3,093,000. The Corporation owns all of the common stock of these nonbank subsidiaries, and the debentures are the sole assets of the Trusts. The accounts of both Trusts are not consolidated for financial reporting purposes in accordance with FASB ASC 810. For regulatory capital purposes, all of the Corporation's trust preferred securities qualified as Tier 1 capital for all reported periods. Trust preferred securities are subject to capital limitations under the FDIC's risk-based capital guidelines. The Corporation used the net proceeds from these offerings to fund its operations.

Table of Contents**Note 9 Regulatory Matters**

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

Quantitative measures established by regulators to ensure capital adequacy require Codorus Valley and PeoplesBank to maintain minimum ratios, as set forth below, to total and Tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets, and of Tier 1 capital to quarter-to-date average assets (leverage ratio). Management believes that Codorus Valley and PeoplesBank were well capitalized on March 31, 2013 based on regulatory capital guidelines.

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Actual | | Minimum for Capital Adequacy | | Well Capitalized Minimum* | |
|--|------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
| | Amount | Ratio | Amount | Ratio | Amount | Ratio |
| Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. (consolidated) | | | | | | |
| at March 31, 2013 | | | | | | |
| Capital ratios: | | | | | | |
| Tier 1 risk based | \$ 107,874 | 13.52% | \$ 31,926 | 4.00% | n/a | n/a |
| Total risk based | 117,360 | 14.70 | 63,852 | 8.00 | n/a | n/a |
| Leverage | 107,874 | 10.29 | 41,939 | 4.00 | n/a | n/a |
| at December 31, 2012 | | | | | | |
| Capital ratios: | | | | | | |
| Tier 1 risk based | \$ 105,597 | 13.59% | \$ 31,074 | 4.00% | n/a | n/a |
| Total risk based | 114,899 | 14.79 | 62,147 | 8.00 | n/a | n/a |
| Leverage | 105,597 | 10.02 | 42,143 | 4.00 | n/a | n/a |
| PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company | | | | | | |
| at March 31, 2013 | | | | | | |
| Capital ratios: | | | | | | |
| Tier 1 risk based | \$ 104,430 | 13.13% | \$ 31,811 | 4.00% | \$ 47,716 | 6.00% |
| Total risk based | 113,916 | 14.32 | 63,621 | 8.00 | 79,527 | 10.00 |
| Leverage | 104,430 | 9.99 | 41,824 | 4.00 | 52,280 | 5.00 |
| at December 31, 2012 | | | | | | |
| Capital ratios: | | | | | | |
| Tier 1 risk based | \$ 102,120 | 13.20% | \$ 30,951 | 4.00% | \$ 46,427 | 6.00% |
| Total risk based | 111,422 | 14.40 | 61,902 | 8.00 | 77,378 | 10.00 |
| Leverage | 102,120 | 9.72 | 42,020 | 4.00 | 52,526 | 5.00 |

* To be well capitalized under prompt corrective action provisions.

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Note 10 Shareholders Equity

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

On August 18, 2011, as part of the Treasury Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) program, the Corporation entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (SBLF Purchase Agreement) with the United States Department of the Treasury (Treasury) pursuant to which the Corporation sold to the Treasury, for an aggregate purchase price of \$25 million, 25,000 shares of senior non-cumulative, perpetual preferred stock, Series B, \$1,000 liquidation value, \$2.50 par value. Generally, the preferred stock is non-voting and qualifies as Tier 1 regulatory capital. The SBLF agreement imposes limits on the ability of the Corporation to pay dividends and repurchase shares of common stock if it fails to declare and pay quarterly dividends on the SBLF preferred stock. The dividend rate can fluctuate on a quarterly basis during the first 10 quarters during which the SBLF preferred stock is outstanding, based upon changes in the level of Qualified Small Business Lending or QSBL (as defined in the Purchase Agreement) by the Bank. Based upon the increase in the Bank's level of QSBL over the baseline level calculated under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the dividend rate for the initial dividend period was set at 5 percent. For the second through ninth calendar quarters, the dividend rate may be adjusted between one percent (1%) and five percent (5%) per annum to reflect the amount of change in the Bank's level of QSBL. The annualized dividend rate was 1 percent for the quarters ended March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, and approximately 3 percent for the quarter ended March 31, 2012. For the tenth calendar quarter through four and one half years after issuance, the dividend rate will be fixed at between one percent (1%) and seven percent (7%) based upon the increase in QSBL as compared to the baseline. After four and one half years from issuance, the dividend rate will increase to 9% (including a quarterly lending incentive fee of 0.5%). Additional information about SBLF preferred stock is disclosed in Note 10 Shareholders Equity in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Common stock dividend

Periodically, the Corporation distributes stock dividends on its common stock. The Corporation distributed a 5 percent common stock dividend on December 11, 2012 which resulted in the issuance of 211,564 additional common shares.

Note 11 Contingent Liabilities

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

Note 12 Guarantees

Codorus Valley does not issue any guarantees that would require liability recognition or disclosure, other than its standby letters of credit. Standby letters of credit are written conditional commitments issued by PeoplesBank to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Generally, all letters of credit, when issued, have expiration dates within one year. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as those that are involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Corporation generally holds collateral and/or personal guarantees supporting these commitments. The Corporation had \$17,467,000 of standby letters of credit outstanding on March 31, 2013, compared to \$17,064,000 on December 31, 2012. Management believes that the proceeds obtained through a liquidation of collateral and the enforcement of guarantees would be sufficient to cover the potential amount of future payments required under the corresponding letters of credit. The amount of the liability as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, for guarantees under standby letters of credit issued, was not material. Many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon and, therefore, generally do not present significant liquidity risk to the Corporation or PeoplesBank.

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Note 13 Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Securities available-for-sale

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

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| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Total | Fair Value Measurements | | |
|--|----------|--|---|---|
| | | (Level 1) Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets | (Level 2) Significant Other Observable Inputs | (Level 3) Significant Other Unobservable Inputs |
| March 31, 2013 | | | | |
| Securities available-for-sale: | | | | |
| U.S. Treasury notes | \$ 3,523 | \$ 3,523 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 |
| U.S. agency | 35,973 | 0 | 35,973 | 0 |
| U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential | 80,072 | 0 | 80,072 | 0 |
| State and municipal | 102,209 | 0 | 102,209 | 0 |
| December 31, 2012 | | | | |
| Securities available-for-sale: | | | | |
| U.S. Treasury notes | \$ 5,032 | \$ 5,032 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 |
| U.S. agency | 38,058 | 0 | 38,058 | 0 |
| U.S. agency mortgage-backed, residential | 88,233 | 0 | 88,233 | 0 |
| State and municipal | 102,739 | 0 | 102,739 | 0 |

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

Impaired loans are those that are accounted for under FASB ASC Topic 310, in which the Corporation has measured impairment generally based on the fair value of the loan's collateral. Fair value is generally determined based upon independent third-party appraisals of the properties, or discounted cash flows based upon the expected proceeds. These loans are included as Level 3 fair values, based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. At March 31, 2013, the fair value consists of loan balances of \$4,256,000, net of valuation allowances of \$1,032,000 and charge-offs of \$2,587,000, compared to loan balances of \$4,493,000, net of valuation allowances of \$1,162,000 and charge-offs of \$2,605,000, at December 31, 2012.

Foreclosed Real Estate

Other real estate property acquired through foreclosure is initially recorded at fair value of the property at the transfer date less estimated selling cost. Subsequently, other real estate owned is carried at the lower of its carrying value or the fair value less estimated selling cost. Fair value is usually determined based upon an independent third-party appraisal of the property or occasionally upon a recent sales offer. At March 31, 2013, the carrying value of foreclosed real estate with valuation allowances was \$2,661,000 (\$6,372,000 less \$3,711,000 of allowances). At December 31, 2012, the carrying value of foreclosed real estate with valuation allowances was \$2,779,000 (\$6,491,000 less \$3,712,000 of allowances).

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Total | Fair Value Measurements | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|--|---|--|
| | | (Level 1) Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets | (Level 2) Significant Other Observable Inputs | (Level 3) Significant Other Unobservable Inputs |
| March 31, 2013 | | | | |
| Impaired loans | \$ 4,256 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 4,256 |
| Foreclosed real estate | 2,661 | 0 | 0 | 2,661 |
| December 31, 2012 | | | | |
| Impaired loans | \$ 4,493 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 | \$ 4,493 |
| Foreclosed real estate | 2,779 | 0 | 0 | 2,779 |

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

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | Fair Value Estimate | Valuation Techniques | Unobservable Input | Range |
| March 31, 2013 | | | | |
| Impaired loans | \$ 4,256 | Appraisal (1) | Appraisal adjustments (2) | 20% - 30% |
| Foreclosed real estate | 2,661 | Appraisal (1), (3) | | |
| December 31, 2012 | | | | |
| Impaired loans | \$ 4,493 | Appraisal (1) | Appraisal adjustments (2) | 20% - 30% |
| Foreclosed real estate | 2,779 | Appraisal (1), (3) | | |

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

Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the Corporation's financial instruments as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

Cash and cash equivalents

The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Securities available for sale

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

Restricted investment in bank stocks

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

Loans held for sale

The fair value of loans held for sale is determined, when possible, using quoted secondary-market prices. If no such quoted prices exist, the fair value of a loan is determined using quoted prices for a similar loan or loans, adjusted for the specific attributes of that loan.

Loans, net

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

Interest receivable

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

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Deposits

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

Short-term borrowings

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

Long-term debt

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

Interest payable

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

Off-balance sheet instruments

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

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The following presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Corporation's financial instruments as of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Carrying Amount | Estimated Fair Value | (Level 1) Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets | Fair Value Estimates (Level 2) Significant Other Observable Inputs | (Level 3) Significant Other Unobservable Inputs |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| March 31, 2013 | | | | | |
| Financial assets | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 36,926 | \$ 36,926 | \$ 36,926 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 |
| Securities available-for-sale | 221,777 | 221,777 | 3,523 | 218,254 | 0 |
| Restricted investment in bank stocks | 3,084 | 3,084 | 0 | 3,084 | 0 |
| Loans held for sale | 2,622 | 2,675 | 0 | 2,675 | 0 |
| Loans, net | 750,128 | 776,915 | 0 | 0 | 776,915 |
| Interest receivable | 3,521 | 3,521 | 0 | 3,521 | 0 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | |
| Deposits | \$ 893,182 | \$ 898,423 | \$ 0 | \$ 898,423 | \$ 0 |
| Short-term borrowings | 19,243 | 19,243 | 0 | 19,243 | 0 |
| Long-term debt | 40,650 | 36,325 | 0 | 31,059 | 5,266 |
| Interest payable | 429 | 429 | 0 | 429 | 0 |
| Off-balance sheet instruments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| December 31, 2012 | | | | | |
| Financial assets | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 49,757 | \$ 49,757 | \$ 49,757 | \$ 0 | \$ 0 |
| Securities available-for-sale | 234,062 | 234,062 | 5,032 | 229,030 | 0 |
| Restricted investment in bank stocks | 2,863 | 2,863 | 0 | 2,863 | 0 |
| Loans held for sale | 3,091 | 3,151 | 0 | 3,151 | 0 |
| Loans, net | 727,832 | 753,299 | 0 | 0 | 753,299 |
| Interest receivable | 3,579 | 3,579 | 0 | 3,579 | 0 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | |
| Deposits | \$ 901,307 | \$ 907,439 | \$ 0 | \$ 907,439 | \$ 0 |
| Short-term borrowings | 19,356 | 19,356 | 0 | 19,356 | 0 |
| Long-term debt | 30,815 | 26,568 | 0 | 21,289 | 5,279 |
| Interest payable | 470 | 470 | 0 | 470 | 0 |
| Off-balance sheet instruments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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

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

| <i>dollars in thousands</i> | Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities | Gross Amounts Offset in the Statements of Condition | Net Amounts of Liabilities Presented in the Statements of Condition | Gross amounts Not Offset in the Statements of Condition | | Net Amount |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Financial Instruments | Cash Collateral Pledged | |
| March 31, 2013 | | | | | | |
| Repurchase Agreements (1) | \$ 19,243 | \$ 0 | \$ 19,243 | \$(19,243) | \$ 0 | 0 |
| December 31, 2012 | | | | | | |
| Repurchase Agreements (1) | \$ 19,356 | \$ 0 | \$ 19,356 | \$(19,356) | \$ 0 | 0 |

(1) As of March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the fair value of securities pledged was \$23,718,000 and \$25,876,000, respectively.

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

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

Forward-looking statements

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

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

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

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

Critical accounting policies

We have identified critical accounting policies for the Corporation to include allowance for loan losses, valuation of foreclosed real estate and evaluation of other-than-temporary impairment losses of securities.

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There were no material changes made to the critical accounting policies disclosed in the 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K in regards to application or related judgments and estimates used. A detailed disclosure pertaining to critical accounting estimates is provided in Item 7 of the Corporation's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

**Three months ended March 31, 2013,
compared to three months ended March 31, 2012**

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Corporation earned net income available to common shareholders (earnings) totaling \$2,599,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, compared to \$2,102,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2012. The \$497,000 or 24 percent increase in earnings for the first quarter of 2013, compared to the first quarter of 2012, was primarily the result of increases in net interest income and noninterest income, and a decrease in preferred stock dividends, which more than offset an increase in the provision for income taxes, as described below.

The \$450,000 or 5 percent pretax increase in net interest income was due primarily to a decrease in funding costs resulting from a larger proportion of low cost core deposits to total deposits and lower rates generally paid on all deposit products, which reflected unusually low market interest rates. The average balance of interest earning assets, principally commercial loans, increased approximately \$51 million or 5 percent for the first quarter of 2013, compared to the same quarter of 2012. While the volume of earning assets increased, its effect on interest income was largely offset by lower yields, a reflection of the low interest rate environment.

The \$174,000 or 9 percent increase in noninterest income was primarily the result of increases in income from wealth management services (i.e., trust fees and income from mutual funds, annuity and insurance sales) due to increased sales and appreciation in the market value of managed accounts, upon which some fees are based. An increase in gains from the sale of loans held for sale (i.e., residential mortgage loans) also contributed to the increase in noninterest income as a result of greater loan origination volumes due to increased refinancing activity.

The \$125,000 or 66 percent decrease in preferred stock dividends was the result of a decrease in the dividend rate caused by the addition of loans that qualified for the U.S. Treasury's Small Business Lending Fund Program. The annualized dividend rate in effect for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 was 1 percent, compared to approximately 3 percent for the quarter ended March 31, 2012.

Total noninterest expense for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, was \$7,253,000, slightly less than the \$7,270,000 recorded for the quarter ended March 31, 2012. Personnel expense during the current quarter increased \$502,000 or 14 percent above the first quarter of 2012 due to increases in planned staff additions, employee benefits costs and normal business growth. However, for the same periods, foreclosed real estate costs decreased \$530,000 or 89 percent due primarily to a decrease in provisioning for impairment losses. Consequently, the overall level of noninterest expense for the first quarter of 2013, compared to the first quarter of 2012, was basically flat.

The provision for income taxes for the first quarter of 2013 was \$984,000, compared to \$725,000 for the first quarter of 2012. The \$259,000 or 36 percent increase in income taxes was primarily the result of the 21 percent increase in income before income taxes.

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The schedule below presents selected performance metrics for the first quarter of 2013 and 2012.

| | Three months ended March 31, | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| | 2013 | 2012 |
| Basic earnings per share | \$ 0.58 | \$ 0.48 |
| Diluted earnings per share | \$ 0.57 | \$ 0.47 |
| Cash dividend payout ratio | 19.0% | 18.0% |
| Return on average assets | 1.01% | 0.91% |
| Return on average equity | 10.39% | 9.61% |
| Net interest margin (tax equivalent) | 3.86% | 3.85% |
| Net overhead ratio | 1.99% | 2.17% |
| Efficiency ratio | 63.85% | 66.40% |
| Average equity to average assets | 9.73% | 9.42% |

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

INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS**Net interest income**

Net interest income for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, was \$9,152,000, an increase of \$450,000 or 5 percent above the first quarter of 2012. The increase in net interest income was due primarily to a decrease in funding costs resulting from a larger proportion of low cost core deposits to total deposits and lower rates generally paid on all deposit products, which reflected unusually low market interest rates. Net interest income (tax equivalent basis) as a percentage of interest earning assets, i.e., net interest margin, was 3.86 percent for the first quarter of 2013, compared to 3.85 percent for the first quarter of 2012.

The \$32,000 or 0.3 percent decrease in total interest income for the current quarter, compared to the first quarter of 2012, was due primarily to a decrease in yields on earning assets, which was reflective of the long duration of historically low market interest rates. Interest earning assets averaged \$998 million and yielded 4.76 percent (tax equivalent basis) for the current quarter, compared to \$947 million and 4.99 percent, respectively, for the first quarter of 2012. The average balance of interest earning assets, principally commercial loans, increased approximately \$51 million or 5 percent for the first quarter of 2013, compared to the same quarter of 2012. While the volume of earning assets increased, its effect on interest income was largely offset by lower yields, a reflection of the low interest rate environment.

The \$482,000 or 18 percent decrease in total interest expense for the current quarter, compared to the first quarter of 2012 resulted from a larger proportion of low cost core deposits to total deposits and lower rates generally paid on all deposit products, which reflected historically low market interest rates. Total interest bearing liabilities averaged \$862 million at an average rate of 1.04 percent for the current quarter, compared to \$836 million and 1.29 percent, respectively, for the first quarter of 2012. The \$26 million or 3 percent increase in the average volume of interest bearing liabilities reflected growth in core deposits, principally money market and interest bearing demand deposits. The growth of core deposits is a particular focus of the Corporation because the rates are relatively low, are a source of fee income and provide the opportunity to cross-sell other financial products and services. For internal purposes, the Corporation excludes time deposits in its definition of core deposits.

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

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Three months ended March 31, | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| | Average Balance | 2013 Interest | Yield/Rate | Average Balance | 2012 Interest | Yield/Rate |
| Assets | | | | | | |
| Interest bearing deposits with banks | \$ 22,651 | \$ 14 | 0.25% | \$ 24,366 | \$ 15 | 0.25% |
| Investment securities: | | | | | | |
| Taxable | 127,832 | 651 | 2.07 | 147,440 | 911 | 2.49 |
| Tax-exempt | 95,046 | 931 | 3.97 | 78,887 | 883 | 4.50 |
| Total investment securities | 222,878 | 1,582 | 2.88 | 226,327 | 1,794 | 3.19 |
| Loans: | | | | | | |
| Taxable (1) | 741,583 | 9,967 | 5.45 | 681,343 | 9,724 | 5.74 |
| Tax-exempt | 10,635 | 151 | 5.76 | 14,531 | 216 | 5.98 |
| Total loans | 752,218 | 10,118 | 5.46 | 695,874 | 9,940 | 5.75 |
| Total earning assets | 997,747 | 11,714 | 4.76 | 946,567 | 11,749 | 4.99 |
| Other assets (2) | 56,263 | | | 64,991 | | |
| Total assets | \$ 1,054,010 | | | \$ 1,011,558 | | |
| Liabilities and Shareholders Equity | | | | | | |
| Deposits: | | | | | | |
| Interest bearing demand | \$ 365,246 | \$ 334 | 0.37% | \$ 324,492 | \$ 328 | 0.41% |
| Savings | 35,727 | 22 | 0.25 | 31,814 | 20 | 0.25 |
| Time | 406,250 | 1,653 | 1.65 | 426,641 | 2,108 | 1.99 |
| Total interest bearing deposits | 807,223 | 2,009 | 1.01 | 782,947 | 2,456 | 1.26 |
| Short-term borrowings | 20,127 | 28 | 0.56 | 14,559 | 24 | 0.66 |
| Long-term debt | 34,169 | 172 | 2.04 | 38,262 | 211 | 2.22 |
| Total interest bearing liabilities | 861,519 | 2,209 | 1.04 | 835,768 | 2,691 | 1.29 |
| Noninterest bearing deposits | 83,227 | | | 74,217 | | |
| Other liabilities | 6,747 | | | 6,273 | | |
| Shareholders equity | 102,517 | | | 95,300 | | |
| Total liabilities and shareholders equity | \$ 1,054,010 | | | \$ 1,011,558 | | |
| Net interest income | | \$ 9,505 | | | \$ 9,058 | |
| Net interest margin (3) | | | 3.86% | | | 3.85% |

(1) Average balance includes average nonaccrual loans of \$8,749,000 for 2013 and \$11,106,000 for 2012. Interest includes net loan fees of \$329,000 for 2013 and \$199,000 for 2012.

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

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

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Three months ended March 31, 2013 vs. 2012 | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|----------|--------|
| | Volume | Rate | Net |
| Interest Income | | | |
| Interest bearing deposits with banks | \$ (1) | \$ 0 | \$ (1) |
| Investment securities: | | | |
| Taxable | (102) | (158) | (260) |
| Tax-exempt | 181 | (133) | 48 |
| Loans: | | | |
| Taxable | 998 | (755) | 243 |
| Tax-exempt | (58) | (7) | (65) |
| Total interest income | 1,018 | (1,053) | (35) |
| Interest Expense | | | |
| Deposits: | | | |
| Interest bearing demand | 35 | (29) | 6 |
| Savings | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Time | (100) | (355) | (455) |
| Short-term borrowings | 9 | (5) | 4 |
| Long-term debt | (23) | (16) | (39) |
| Total interest expense | (77) | (405) | (482) |
| Net interest income | \$ 1,095 | \$ (648) | \$ 447 |

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

Provision for loan losses

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2013, the provision for loan losses was \$260,000, which was the level needed to maintain the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. Comparatively, the provision was \$250,000 for the first quarter of 2012. More information about the allowance for loan losses can be found in this report under the caption Allowance for Loan Losses on page 45.

Table of Contents**Noninterest income**

The following table presents the components of total noninterest income for the first quarter of 2013, compared to the first quarter of 2012.

Table 3 - Noninterest income

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Three months ended March 31, | | Change Increase (Decrease) | |
|--|---------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|-----|
| | 2013 | 2012 | \$ | % |
| Trust and investment services fees | \$ 473 | \$ 408 | \$ 65 | 16% |
| Income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales | 249 | 188 | 61 | 32 |
| Service charges on deposit accounts | 634 | 611 | 23 | 4 |
| Income from bank owned life insurance | 166 | 156 | 10 | 6 |
| Other income | 166 | 162 | 4 | 2 |
| Net gain on sales of loans held for sale | 319 | 259 | 60 | 23 |
| Net gain on sales of securities | 0 | 49 | (49) | nm |
| Total noninterest income | \$ 2,007 | \$ 1,833 | \$ 174 | 9% |

nm - not meaningful

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

Trust and investment services fees The \$65,000 or 16 percent increase in trust and investment services fees was due in part to the recognition of approximately \$36,000 in estate fees, appreciation in the market value of managed accounts, upon which some fees are based, and growth in traditional trust business.

Income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales The \$61,000 or 32 percent increase in income from mutual fund, annuity and insurance sales was due to increased sales and appreciation in the market value of managed accounts, upon which some fees are based.

Service charges on deposit accounts The \$23,000 or 4 percent increase in service charge income was due primarily to increases in debit card revenue, overdraft fees and account analysis fees.

Income from bank owned life insurance (BOLI) The \$10,000 or 6 percent increase in income from BOLI was due to an additional investment totaling \$5.3 million in February 2013. Of this total \$4.7 million was invested with Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company and \$0.6 million was invested with Midland National Life Insurance Company. The tax-exempt yield on this investment is approximately 3.77 percent or 5.71 percent on a taxable equivalent basis.

Net gain on sales of loans held for sale The \$60,000 or 23 percent increase in gains from the sale of residential mortgage loans resulted from an increase in loan origination volumes due to increased refinancing activity.

Net gain on sales of securities There were no gains or losses from the sale of securities recognized in the current quarter. Comparatively, approximately \$8 million of U.S. agency mortgage-backed bonds were prepaying principal faster than anticipated in the first quarter of 2012 and were sold at that time at a \$49,000 gain.

Table of Contents**Noninterest expense**

The following table presents the components of total noninterest expense for the first quarter of 2013, compared to the first quarter of 2012.

Table 4 - Noninterest expense

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | Three months ended | | Change | |
|--|--------------------|----------|---------------------|------|
| | March 31, | | Increase (Decrease) | |
| | 2013 | 2012 | \$ | % |
| Personnel | \$ 4,180 | \$ 3,678 | \$ 502 | 14% |
| Occupancy of premises, net | 511 | 508 | 3 | 1 |
| Furniture and equipment | 516 | 463 | 53 | 11 |
| Postage, stationery and supplies | 150 | 134 | 16 | 12 |
| Professional and legal | 137 | 159 | (22) | (14) |
| Marketing and advertising | 146 | 210 | (64) | (30) |
| FDIC insurance | 171 | 219 | (48) | (22) |
| Debit card processing | 178 | 177 | 1 | 1 |
| Charitable donations | 475 | 447 | 28 | 6 |
| Telephone | 134 | 132 | 2 | 2 |
| External data processing | 147 | 128 | 19 | 15 |
| Foreclosed real estate including (gains) losses on sales | 63 | 593 | (530) | (89) |
| Impaired loan carrying costs | 79 | 45 | 34 | 76 |
| Other | 366 | 377 | (11) | (3) |
| Total noninterest expense | \$ 7,253 | \$ 7,270 | \$ (17) | 0% |

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

Personnel The \$502,000 or 14 percent increase in personnel expense was due largely to an increase in wage expense resulting from planned staff additions, an increase in sales commissions due to increased production and normal business growth. An increase in employee benefit expenses also contributed, including increases in medical insurance, due to a greater level of claims, and employer paid 401K Plan costs. Effective January 1, 2013, PeoplesBank increased 401K Plan matching contributions to 100 percent up to the first 4 percent of an employee's compensation contributed to the Plan, compared to a 50 percent match up to the first 6 percent contributed, for 2012.

Furniture and equipment The \$53,000 or 11 percent increase in furniture and equipment was due primarily normal business growth, which included increases in software license fees and maintenance and depreciation expense on computer hardware.

Marketing and advertising The \$64,000 or 30 percent decrease in marketing expense was due solely to the timing of expenditures.

FDIC insurance The \$48,000 or 22 percent decrease in FDIC insurance premiums was due to a lower assessment rate, which resulted from improved financial performance by PeoplesBank. The FDIC uses various performance and risk metrics to establish assessment rates and to classify banking institutions.

Foreclosed real estate including (gains) losses on sales The \$530,000 or 89 percent decrease in foreclosed real estate costs primarily reflected a decrease in provisioning for impairment losses.

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Provision for income taxes

The provision for income tax for the first quarter of 2013 was \$984,000, compared to \$725,000 for the first quarter of 2012. The \$259,000 increase in income taxes was primarily the result of the 21 percent increase in income before income taxes. For both periods, the Corporation's statutory federal income tax rate was 34 percent. The Corporation's effective income tax rate was 27 percent for the first quarter of 2013, compared to 24 percent for the first quarter of 2012. The effective tax rate differs from the statutory tax rate due to the impact of low-income housing credits and tax-exempt income, including income from bank owned life insurance.

Preferred stock dividends

Preferred stock dividends for the first quarter of 2013 were \$63,000, compared to \$188,000 for the first quarter of 2012. The \$125,000 or 66 percent decrease was the result of a decrease in the dividend rate caused by the addition of loans that qualified for the U.S. Treasury's Small Business Lending Fund Program (SBLF Program). The annualized dividend rate in effect for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 was 1 percent, compared to approximately 3 percent for the quarter ended March 31, 2012. Information about the SBLF Program is provided in this report at Note 10-Shareholders' Equity.

BALANCE SHEET REVIEW

Securities available-for-sale

At March 31, 2013, the fair value of securities available-for-sale totaled approximately \$222 million, which represented a 5 percent decrease compared to the \$234 million value at year-end 2012. During the current quarter, investable funds were used to meet increased loan demand, principally commercial and home equity loans. The composition of the Corporation's investment securities portfolio is provided in Note 3-Securities.

On January 1, 2013, provision 939(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act became effective changing the definition of investment grade by removing reliance on credit ratings by national statistical rating organizations. Investment grade under the revised definition requires an active review (i.e., pre-purchase and post-purchase credit risk analysis) of the obligor to determine that the obligor has an adequate capacity to meet its financial commitments and more specifically that the risk of default is low and that full and timely repayment of principal and interest is expected. Obligations of the U.S. government and U.S. government sponsored enterprises are not subject to the due diligence requirement; however, municipal and corporate obligations are subject to the new requirement.

Loans

On March 31, 2013, total loans, net of deferred fees, totaled \$760 million, which was \$22 million or 3 percent higher than the year-end 2012 level. The increase in volume was due primarily to an increase in commercial loans and, to a lesser degree, an increase in home equity loans. The composition of the Corporation's loan portfolio at March 31, 2013, compared to December 31, 2012, is provided in Note 5 - Loans.

Other assets

On March 31, 2013, other assets totaled \$36 million, which was \$5 million or 18 percent higher than the year-end 2012 level as a result of an investment in bank owned life insurance (BOLI). As a revenue raising strategy, PeoplesBank purchased \$5.3 million of BOLI in February 2013. Of this total, \$4.7 million was invested with Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company and \$0.6 million was invested with Midland National Life Insurance Company. The selection of these insurers was based on their high credit rating and reputation, competitive tax-exempt yield and to accomplish diversification among insurers for the BOLI portfolio. The level of BOLI investment, including the \$5.3 million addition, is estimated at 21 percent of PeoplesBank's Tier 1 capital, excluding unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, at March 31, 2013, which is well within PeoplesBank's investment limitation of 25 percent of Tier 1 capital.

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Deposits

On March 31, 2013, deposits totaled \$893 million, which represented an \$8 million or 0.9 percent decrease compared to the year-end 2012 level. The decrease in total deposits occurred primarily within the money market and time deposit categories as some depositors redeployed their funds to the capital markets seeking higher returns. The composition of the Corporation's deposit portfolio at March 31, 2013, is provided in Note 7 Deposits.

Long-term debt

On March 31, 2013, long-term debt totaled \$41 million, which was \$10 million or 32 percent above the year-end 2012 level. The increase reflected a \$10 million advance from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh that provides liquidity and acts as a hedge against rising market interest rates. The advance has a balloon maturity in March 2018 and a 1.17 percent fixed rate of interest. A listing of outstanding long-term debt obligations is provided in Note 8 Long-term Debt.

Shareholders' equity and capital adequacy

Shareholders' equity, or capital, enables Codorus Valley to maintain asset growth and absorb losses. Total shareholders' equity was approximately \$103 million on March 31, 2013, an increase of approximately \$2 million or 2 percent, compared to the level at December 31, 2012. The increase was primarily the result of an increase in retained earnings from profitable operations.

Dividends on preferred stock

As previously disclosed, the Corporation participates in the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Small Business Lending Fund Program (SBLF Program). Information about the SBLF Program can be found in this report at Note 10 Shareholders' Equity. For the quarter ended March 31, 2013, accrued dividends equated to an annualized dividend rate of 1 percent on the \$25 million of preferred stock outstanding. Comparatively, for the quarters ended December 31 and March 31 of 2012, the annualized dividend rates were 1 percent and approximately 3 percent, respectively.

Dividends on common stock

The Corporation typically pays cash dividends on its common stock on a quarterly basis. The Board of Directors determines the dividend rate after considering the Corporation's capital requirements, current and projected net income, and other factors. On April 9, 2013, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.11 per common share payable on May 14, 2013, to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 23, 2013. This dividend follows a \$0.11 per common share cash dividend paid in February 2013.

Capital adequacy

Codorus Valley and PeoplesBank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by banking regulators that involve quantitative guidelines and qualitative judgments. Quantitative measures established by regulators pertain to minimum capital ratios, as set forth in Note 9 Regulatory Matters, to the financial statements. We believe that Codorus Valley and PeoplesBank were well capitalized on March 31, 2013, based on regulatory capital guidelines.

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On June 18, 2012, the federal regulatory agencies jointly issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that would revise the general risk-based capital rules to incorporate certain revisions by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision to the Basel capital framework (i.e., Basel III). Generally, the proposed rule revises the definition of regulatory capital components and related calculations, adds a new common equity tier 1 capital ratio, implements a new capital conservation buffer, increases the risk weighting for residential mortgages and past due loans, and provides a transition period for several aspects of the proposed rule. The standards set forth in the proposed rule would require bank holding companies and their bank subsidiaries to maintain substantially more capital, with a greater emphasis on common equity. Subsequent to the review and comment period on the proposal which ended October 22, 2012, the banking regulators announced that the project was being delayed. The timing for adoption of final rules to implement the Basel III capital framework is uncertain. Accordingly, final rules applicable to the Corporation and Bank may be substantially different from the Basel III framework initially proposed. The Corporation plans to monitor Basel III capital rules to ensure compliance, once finalized.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit risk management

The Credit Risk Management section included in the Corporation's Form 10-K for year-end 2012 provides a general overview of the Corporation's credit risk management process and loan concentrations. Credit risk represents the possibility that a loan client, counterparty or issuer may not perform in accordance with contractual terms, posing one of the most significant risks to the Corporation.

Nonperforming assets

The following table presents asset categories posing the greatest risk of loss and related ratios. We generally place a loan on nonaccrual status and cease accruing interest income, i.e., recognize interest income on a cash basis, as long as the loan is sufficiently collateralized, when loan payment performance is unsatisfactory and the loan is past due 90 days or more. Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest represent loans that are contractually past due, but are well collateralized and in the process of collection. Foreclosed real estate represents real estate acquired to satisfy debts owed to PeoplesBank. The final category, troubled debt restructurings, pertains to loans whose terms have been modified to include a concession that we would not ordinarily consider due to the debtor's financial difficulties. Concessions granted under a troubled debt restructuring typically involve a reduction of interest rate lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk, the deferral of payments or extension of the stated maturity date. Troubled debt restructurings are evaluated for impairment if they have been restructured during the most recent calendar year, or if they cease to perform in accordance with the modified terms. The paragraphs below explain significant changes in the aforementioned categories as of March 31, 2013, compared to December 31, 2012.

Nonperforming assets are under the purview of in-house counsel who continuously monitors and manages the collection of these accounts. Additionally, an internal asset quality control committee meets monthly to review nonperforming assets. We generally rely on appraisals performed by independent licensed appraisers to determine the value of collateral for impaired collateral-dependent loans. Generally, an appraisal is performed when: an account reaches 60 days past due, unless a certified appraisal was completed within the past six months; market values have changed significantly; the condition of the property has changed significantly; or the existing appraisal is outdated. In instances where the value of the collateral net of costs to sell is less than the net carrying amount for impaired commercial related loans, a specific loss allowance is established for the difference by recording a loss provision to the income statement. When it is probable that some portion or an entire loan balance will not be collected, that amount is charged off as loss against the allowance.

Table of Contents**Table 5-Nonperforming Assets**

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | March 31, 2013 | December 31, 2012 |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| Nonaccrual loans | \$ 9,914 | \$ 6,232 |
| Nonaccrual loans, troubled debt restructurings | 2,250 | 2,110 |
| Accruing loans 90 days or more past due | 0 | 186 |
| Total nonperforming loans | 12,164 | 8,528 |
| Foreclosed real estate, net of allowance | 3,440 | 3,633 |
| Total nonperforming assets | \$ 15,604 | \$ 12,161 |
| Accruing troubled debt restructurings | \$ 3,585 | \$ 3,550 |
| Total period-end loans, net of deferred fees | \$ 759,614 | \$ 737,134 |
| Allowance for loan losses (ALL) | \$ 9,486 | \$ 9,302 |
| ALL as a % of total period-end loans | 1.25% | 1.26% |
| Annualized net charge-offs as a % of average total loans | 0.04% | 0.16% |
| ALL as a % of nonperforming loans | 77.99% | 109.08% |
| Nonperforming loans as a % of total period-end loans | 1.60% | 1.16% |
| Nonperforming assets as a % of total period-end loans and net foreclosed real estate | 2.04% | 1.64% |
| Nonperforming assets as a % of total period-end assets | 1.47% | 1.15% |
| Nonperforming assets as a % of total period-end shareholders' equity | 15.12% | 12.00% |

The current level of nonperforming assets has increased by approximately \$3 million or 28 percent when compared to year-end 2012, primarily as a result of the addition of two unrelated commercial loans to nonaccrual status. Generally, we remain concerned about prolonged weak economic conditions and the corresponding effects it has on our commercial borrowers.

Nonaccrual loans

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

On March 31, 2013, the nonperforming loan portfolio balance totaled \$12,164,000 and was comprised primarily of collateralized commercial loans. Comparatively, nonperforming loans totaled \$8,528,000 at year-end 2012. During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, two unrelated commercial loans experiencing deteriorating financial condition were reclassified to nonaccrual status described as loan no. 2 and loan no. 3, below. On March 31, 2013, the nonaccrual loan portfolio was comprised of twenty-seven unrelated loan relationships with outstanding principal balances ranging in size from \$3,000 to \$2,092,000. Six unrelated commercial relationships, which represent 74 percent of the nonperforming loan portfolio balance, are described below.

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Loan no. 1 At March 31, 2013, the outstanding principal balance of the loan relationship was \$2,092,000, collateralized by commercial rental properties whose rents are assigned to PeoplesBank. Based on a recent appraisal of the primary real estate collateralizing the relationship, we believe that the loans are adequately collateralized. The borrower is presently operating under a troubled debt restructuring agreement.

Loan no. 2 At March 31, 2013, the outstanding principal balance of the loan relationship was \$2,042,000, collateralized by a portfolio of investment properties. The Bank is presently pursuing its legal remedies to recover the amount due. A \$400,000 allowance for loan losses was established for this relationship in the year 2012.

Loan no. 3 At March 31, 2013, the outstanding principal balance of the loan relationship was \$1,579,000, collateralized by residential and commercial properties. The Bank is presently pursuing its legal remedies to recover the amount due.

Loan no. 4 At March 31, 2013, the outstanding principal balance of the loan relationship was \$1,349,000, collateralized by two commercial properties. Based on an independent appraisal of the real estate collateralizing the relationship, we believe that the loans are adequately collateralized. The Bank is presently pursuing its legal remedies to recover the amount due.

Loan no. 5 At March 31, 2013, the outstanding principal balance of the loan relationship was \$1,280,000, which represents three commercial loans guaranteed from 70% to 80%, depending upon the specific loan, by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A \$120,000 allowance for loan losses was established for this relationship. Several parcels of improved real estate provide collateral for the loans. The Bank is working through the process to liquidate the real estate.

Loan no. 6 PeoplesBank owns a 62.5 percent participation interest in this loan relationship. The carrying value of the Bank's principal at March 31, 2013, was \$603,000, which reflects the reduction of approximately \$253,000 from recoveries by the guarantors since year-end 2012. The Bank is pursuing its legal options against parties to the original loan agreement, including the liquidation of remaining collateral.

Foreclosed real estate

On March 31, 2013, foreclosed real estate, net of allowance, totaled \$3,440,000, compared to \$3,633,000 at December 31, 2012. On March 31, 2013, the portfolio was comprised of four unrelated accounts ranging in size from \$259,000 to \$1,314,000 (net of allowance), which in general, we are actively attempting to liquidate. If a valuation allowance for probable loss has been established for a particular property it is so noted in the property description below. Further valuation allowances may be required on any foreclosed property as additional information becomes available or conditions change. Foreclosed real estate is included in the other assets category on the Corporation's balance sheet. Three unrelated foreclosed real estate properties, which represent the majority of the foreclosed real estate portfolio balance, are described below.

Property no. 1 The carrying amount of this property at March 31, 2013 was \$1,314,000, which is net of a \$1,984,000 allowance for probable loss based on an independent appraisal less estimated selling costs. This account is collateralized by 266 acres of unimproved land that is zoned for residential development. Based on information obtained in 2012, plans to obtain a formal development plan were suspended with the intent to temporarily retain the property and investigate other development, disposition or income generating options at some future date.

Property no. 2 The carrying amount of this property at March 31, 2013 was \$1,088,000, which is net of a \$1,627,000 allowance for probable loss based on the results of an independent appraisal less estimated selling costs. This account is collateralized by 136 approved residential building lots. Of this total, 29 lots are improved. Management is evaluating its disposition options with regard to this property.

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Property no. 3 The carrying amount of this property at March 31, 2013 was \$780,000, which represents the value of the borrower's personal residence presently listed for sale less estimated selling costs.

Allowance for loan losses

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

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

The following table presents an analysis of the activity in the allowance for loan losses for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012. The increase in the allowance generally supported an increase in the balance of the loan portfolio. The level of annualized net charge-offs for both periods were very low at 0.04 percent. However, the risks and uncertainties associated with prolonged weakness in economic and business conditions, a relatively high level of unemployment and erosion of real estate values, which adversely affect our borrowers' ability to service their loans, remain and can cause significant fluctuations in the level of charge-offs and provision expense from one period to another. Based on a comprehensive analysis of the loan portfolio, we believe that the allowance for loan losses was adequate at March 31, 2013.

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

| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | 2013 | 2012 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Balance-January 1, | \$ 9,302 | \$ 8,702 |
| Provision charged to operating expense | 260 | 250 |
| Loans charged off: | | |
| Commercial, financial and agricultural | 0 | 0 |
| Real estate - construction and land development | 0 | 0 |
| Real estate - residential mortgages | 0 | 39 |
| Consumer and home equity | 107 | 51 |
| Total loans charged off | 107 | 90 |
| Recoveries: | | |
| Commercial, financial and agricultural | 4 | 6 |
| Real estate - residential mortgages | 0 | 17 |
| Consumer and home equity | 27 | 4 |
| Total recoveries | 31 | 27 |
| Net charge-offs | 76 | 63 |
| Balance-March 31, | \$ 9,486 | \$ 8,889 |
| Ratios: | | |
| Allowance for loan losses as a % of total period-end loans | 1.25% | 1.26% |
| Annualized net charge-offs as a % of average total loans | 0.04% | 0.04% |
| Allowance for loan losses as a % of nonperforming loans | 77.99% | 62.25% |

Liquidity risk management

Maintaining adequate liquidity provides the Corporation with the ability to meet financial obligations to depositors, loan customers, employees, and shareholders on a timely and cost effective basis in the normal course of business. Additionally, it provides funds for growth and business opportunities as they arise. Liquidity is generated from transactions relating to both the Corporation's assets and liabilities. The primary sources of asset liquidity are scheduled investment security maturities and cash inflows, funds received from customer loan payments, and asset sales. The primary sources of liability liquidity are deposit growth, short-term borrowings and long-term debt. The Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, included in this report, present the changes in cash from operating, investing and financing activities. At March 31, 2013, we believe that liquidity was adequate based upon the \$26 million level of interest bearing deposits with banks, the potential liquidation of unpledged available-for-sale securities with a fair value totaling approximately \$78 million and available credit from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh totaling approximately \$166 million. The Corporation's loan-to-deposit ratio was 85 percent at March 31, 2013, compared to 82 percent at year-end 2012.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

The Corporation's financial statements do not reflect various commitments that are made in the normal course of business, which may involve some liquidity risk. These commitments consist primarily of commitments to grant new loans, unfunded commitments under existing loan facilities, and letters of credit issued under the same standards as on-balance sheet instruments. Unused commitments on March 31, 2013, totaled \$328 million and consisted of \$169 million in unfunded commitments under existing loan facilities, \$141 million to grant new loans and \$18 million in letters of credit. Normally these commitments have fixed expiration dates or termination clauses and are for specific purposes. Accordingly, many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon and therefore, generally do not present significant liquidity risk to the Corporation or PeoplesBank.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not applicable to smaller reporting companies.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Corporation carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Corporation's management, including the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e). Based upon the evaluation, the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of March 31, 2013, the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures are effective. The Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that information required to be disclosed in the Corporation's reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, that the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs, and inherent limitations that may not prevent fraud, particularly by collusion of two or more people or by management override of a control.

There has been no change in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2013, that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

Part II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal proceedings

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

Item 1A. Risk factors

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

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

The Corporation relies on its subsidiary PeoplesBank, A Codorus Valley Company, for dividend distributions, which are subject to restrictions as reported in Note 9 Regulatory Matters of the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

The Corporation has a Share Repurchase Program (Program), which was authorized in 1995, and periodically amended, to permit the purchase of up to a maximum of 4.9 percent of the outstanding shares of the Corporation's common stock at a price per share no greater than 200 percent of the latest quarterly published book value. For the quarter ended March 31, 2013 and the year ended December 31, 2012, the Corporation had not acquired any of its common stock under the Program. The U.S. Treasury's Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) agreement imposes limits on the ability of the Corporation to repurchase shares of common stock if it fails to declare and pay quarterly dividends on the SBLF preferred stock.

Item 3. Defaults upon senior securities

The Corporation has nothing to report under this Item 3.

Item 4. Mine safety disclosures

This Item 4 is not applicable to the Corporation.

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Item 5. Other information

The Corporation has nothing to report under this Item 5.

Item 6. Exhibits

| Exhibit Number | Description of Exhibit |
|-------------------|---|
| 3.1 | Amended Articles of Incorporation (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i) to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for September 30, 2012, filed with the Commission on November 13, 2012) |
| 3.2 | Amended By-laws (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(ii) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on February 17, 2012) |
| 3.3 | Certificate of Designations for the Series A Preferred Stock (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on January 15, 2009) |
| 3.4 | Certificate of Designation of Senior Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on August 24, 2011) |
| 4 | Rights Agreement dated as of November 4, 2005 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for September 30, 2010, filed with Commission on November 15, 2010), as amended January 9, 2009 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for September 30, 2010, filed with the Commission on November 15, 2010), as further amended August 18, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on August 24, 2011) |
| 4.1 | Small Business Lending Fund- Securities Purchase Agreement, dated August 18, 2011, between Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. and the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to the issuance and sale of the SBLF Preferred Stock (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on August 24, 2011) |
| 31.1 | Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 31.2 | Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 32 | Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 101 | Financial statements from the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc. for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, formatted in XBRL: (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Income (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity, and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements filed herewith. As provided in Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, this interactive data file shall not be deemed to be filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and shall not be deemed filed or part of any registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Section 11 or 12 under the Securities Act of 1933, or otherwise subject to liability under those sections. |

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Signatures

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

Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.
(Registrant)

May 13, 2013

Date

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

May 13, 2013

Date

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

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