

ACNB CORP
Form 10-Q
July 31, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2015

Commission file number 0-11783

ACNB CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

23-2233457
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

16 Lincoln Square, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
(Address of principal executive offices)

17325
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(717) 334-3161**

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Title of each class
Common Stock, \$2.50 par value per share

Name of each exchange on which registered
The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC

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

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

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

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 ☒

The number of shares of the Registrant's Common Stock outstanding on July 31, 2015, was 6,030,108.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ACNB CORPORATION

ITEM 1 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CONDITION (UNAUDITED)

Dollars in thousands, except per share data	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	December 31, 2014
ASSETS			
Cash and due from banks	\$ 12,995	\$ 15,423	\$ 13,502
Interest bearing deposits with banks	15,002	13,703	6,171
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	27,997	29,126	19,673
Securities available for sale	107,241	122,938	118,000
Securities held to maturity, fair value \$75,665; \$76,916; \$73,057	75,719	77,593	73,346
Loans held for sale	916	2,013	1,623
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses \$14,865; \$15,763; \$15,172	802,134	733,534	784,100
Premises and equipment	17,676	16,320	17,725
Restricted investment in bank stocks	4,058	5,439	4,216
Investment in bank-owned life insurance	38,489	37,386	37,942
Investments in low-income housing partnerships	3,569	4,143	3,793
Goodwill	6,308	6,308	6,308
Intangible assets	1,203	1,521	1,196
Foreclosed assets held for resale	1,504	1,486	1,617
Other assets	19,437	19,446	20,269
Total Assets	\$ 1,106,251	\$ 1,057,253	\$ 1,089,808
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Deposits:			
Non-interest bearing	\$ 157,562	\$ 142,245	\$ 144,987
Interest bearing	714,607	679,031	699,889
Total Deposits	872,169	821,276	844,876
Short-term borrowings	34,402	42,202	45,699
Long-term borrowings	78,799	76,572	80,937
Other liabilities	7,980	6,749	8,274
Total Liabilities	993,350	946,799	979,786
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Preferred stock, \$2.50 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; no shares outstanding			
Common stock, \$2.50 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized; 6,092,708, 6,067,946 and 6,078,250 shares issued; 6,030,108, 6,005,346 and 6,015,650 shares outstanding	15,232	15,170	15,196

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Treasury stock, at cost (62,600 shares)	(728)	(728)	(728)
Additional paid-in capital	10,209	9,860	9,948
Retained earnings	91,275	85,586	88,329
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(3,087)	566	(2,723)
Total Stockholders' Equity	112,901	110,454	110,022
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 1,106,251	\$ 1,057,253	\$ 1,089,808

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ACNB CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

Dollars in thousands, except per share data	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
INTEREST INCOME				
Loans, including fees	\$ 8,965	\$ 8,033	\$ 17,557	\$ 16,023
Securities:				
Taxable	785	951	1,594	1,962
Tax-exempt	221	267	452	540
Dividends	49	60	214	89
Other	25	14	39	30
Total Interest Income	10,045	9,325	19,856	18,644
INTEREST EXPENSE				
Deposits	533	441	1,032	866
Short-term borrowings	11	14	28	34
Long-term borrowings	445	450	899	907
Total Interest Expense	989	905	1,959	1,807
Net Interest Income	9,056	8,420	17,897	16,837
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES				150
Net Interest Income after Provision for Loan Losses	9,056	8,420	17,897	16,687
OTHER INCOME				
Service charges on deposit accounts	584	533	1,110	998
Income from fiduciary activities	377	411	740	737
Earnings on investment in bank-owned life insurance	285	289	547	544
Net gains on sales or calls of securities	101	52	101	52
Service charges on ATM and debit card transactions	393	400	754	759
Commissions from insurance sales	1,227	1,532	2,280	2,597
Other	272	175	500	307
Total Other Income	3,239	3,392	6,032	5,994
OTHER EXPENSES				
Salaries and employee benefits	5,363	4,954	10,588	9,709
Net occupancy	521	490	1,124	1,074
Equipment	757	677	1,465	1,320
Other tax	236	182	397	371
Professional services	179	270	424	574
Supplies and postage	169	120	318	273
Marketing and corporate relations	127	204	205	301
FDIC and regulatory	162	201	329	399
Intangible assets amortization	85	163	167	325
Foreclosed real estate expenses	81	74	108	117
Other operating	861	885	1,640	1,439
Total Other Expenses	8,541	8,220	16,765	15,902

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Income before Income Taxes	3,754	3,592	7,164	6,779
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	944	861	1,811	1,576
Net Income	\$ 2,810	\$ 2,731	\$ 5,353	\$ 5,203
PER SHARE DATA				
Basic earnings	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.89	\$ 0.87
Cash dividends declared	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.38

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ACNB CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

Dollars in thousands	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
NET INCOME	\$ 2,810	\$ 2,731	\$ 5,353	\$ 5,203
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME				
SECURITIES				
Unrealized (losses) gains arising during the period, net of income taxes of \$(297), \$178, \$(240) and \$243, respectively	(573)	349	(463)	474
Reclassification adjustment for net gains included in net income, net of income taxes of \$(34), \$(18), \$(34) and \$(18), respectively (A) (C)	(67)	(34)	(67)	(34)
PENSION				
Amortization of pension net loss, transition liability, and prior service cost, net of income taxes of \$43, \$11, \$86 and \$11, respectively (B) (C)	83	20	166	20
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME	(557)	335	(364)	460
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 2,253	\$ 3,066	\$ 4,989	\$ 5,663

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

(A) Gross amounts are included in net gains on sales or calls of securities on the Consolidated Statements of Income in total other income.

(B) Gross amounts are included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost and are included in salaries and employee benefits on the Consolidated Statements of Income in total other expenses.

(C) Income tax amounts are included in the provision for income taxes on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

ACNB CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

Dollars in thousands	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders Equity
BALANCE JANUARY 1, 2014	\$ 15,135	\$ (728)	\$ 9,628	\$ 82,661	\$ 106	\$ 106,802
Net income				5,203		5,203
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes					460	460
Common stock shares issued (14,035 shares)	35		232			267
Cash dividends declared				(2,278)		(2,278)
BALANCE JUNE 30, 2014	\$ 15,170	\$ (728)	\$ 9,860	\$ 85,586	\$ 566	\$ 110,454
BALANCE JANUARY 1, 2015	\$ 15,196	\$ (728)	\$ 9,948	\$ 88,329	\$ (2,723)	\$ 110,022
Net income				5,353		5,353
Other comprehensive loss, net of taxes					(364)	(364)
Common stock shares issued (14,458 shares)	36		261			297
Cash dividends declared				(2,407)		(2,407)
BALANCE JUNE 30, 2015	\$ 15,232	\$ (728)	\$ 10,209	\$ 91,275	\$ (3,087)	\$ 112,901

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ACNB CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

Dollars in thousands	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 5,353	\$ 5,203
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Gain on sales of loans originated for sale	(223)	(47)
Gain on sales of foreclosed assets held for resale, including writedowns	(13)	(23)
Earnings on investment in bank-owned life insurance	(547)	(544)
Gain on sales or calls of securities	(101)	(52)
Depreciation and amortization	862	1,001
Provision for loan losses		150
Net amortization of investment securities premiums	351	425
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest receivable	(113)	104
Increase in accrued interest payable	15	2
Mortgage loans originated for sale	(14,159)	(3,825)
Proceeds from sales of loans originated for sale	15,089	2,355
Decrease in other assets	1,357	1,370
Decrease in other liabilities	(57)	(69)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	7,814	6,050
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from maturities of investment securities held to maturity	5,469	16,529
Proceeds from maturities of investment securities available for sale	13,419	10,277
Proceeds from sales of investment securities available for sale	1,606	1,228
Purchase of investment securities available for sale	(5,118)	(3,917)
Purchase of investment securities held to maturity	(8,044)	
Redemption of restricted investment in bank stocks	158	1,422
Net increase in loans	(19,457)	(21,651)
Proceeds from sale of low-income housing partnerships		219
Purchase of bank-owned life insurance		(4,605)
Purchase of book of business	(174)	
Capital expenditures	(646)	(1,006)
Proceeds from sale of foreclosed real estate	1,549	823
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(11,238)	(681)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net increase in demand deposits	12,575	14,234
Net increase in time certificates of deposits and interest bearing deposits	14,718	6,399
Net decrease in short-term borrowings	(11,297)	(6,850)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	4,000	10,000
Repayments on long-term borrowings	(6,138)	(16,131)
Dividends paid	(2,407)	(2,278)
Common stock issued	297	267
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	11,748	5,641
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	8,324	11,010
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEGINNING	19,673	18,116

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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	ENDING	\$	27,997	\$	29,126
Interest paid		\$	1,944	\$	1,805
Income taxes paid		\$	675	\$	500
Loans transferred to foreclosed assets held for resale		\$	1,423	\$	524

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ACNB CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Presentation

ACNB Corporation (the Corporation or ACNB), headquartered in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, provides banking, insurance, and financial services to businesses and consumers through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, ACNB Bank (Bank) and Russell Insurance Group, Inc. (RIG). The Bank engages in full-service commercial and consumer banking and trust services through its twenty-one retail banking office locations in Adams, Cumberland, Franklin and York Counties, Pennsylvania. There is also a loan production office situated in York County, Pennsylvania.

RIG is a full-service insurance agency based in Westminster, Maryland with a second location in Germantown, Maryland. The agency offers a broad range of property and casualty, life, and health insurance to both commercial and individual clients.

The Corporation's primary source of revenue is interest income on loans and investment securities and fee income on its products and services. Expenses consist of interest expense on deposits and borrowed funds, provisions for loan losses, and other operating expenses.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary to present fairly ACNB Corporation's financial position and the results of operations, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature.

The accounting policies followed by the Corporation are set forth in Note A to the Corporation's consolidated financial statements in the 2014 ACNB Corporation Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC on March 6, 2015. It is suggested that the consolidated financial statements contained herein be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes included in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K. The results of operations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

The Corporation has evaluated events and transactions occurring subsequent to the statement of condition date of June 30, 2015, for items that should potentially be recognized or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. The evaluation was conducted through the date these consolidated financial statements were issued.

2. Earnings Per Share

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The Corporation has a simple capital structure. Basic earnings per share of common stock is computed based on 6,019,148 and 5,995,165 weighted average shares of common stock outstanding for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and 6,021,812 and 5,997,999 for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Corporation does not have dilutive securities outstanding.

3. Retirement Benefits

The components of net periodic benefit income related to the non-contributory, defined benefit pension plan for the three and six month periods ended June 30 were as follows:

In thousands	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Service cost	\$ 220	\$ 172	\$ 440	\$ 344
Interest cost	260	259	520	518
Expected return on plan assets	(635)	(578)	(1,270)	(1,156)
Amortization of net loss	120	5	240	11
Amortization of prior service cost	6	10	12	20
Net Periodic Benefit Income	\$ (29)	\$ (132)	\$ (58)	\$ (263)

The Corporation previously disclosed in its consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014, that it had not yet determined the amount the Bank planned on contributing to the defined benefit plan in 2015. As of June 30, 2015, this contribution amount had still not been determined. Effective April 1, 2012, no inactive or former participant in the plan is eligible to again participate in the plan, and no employee hired after March 31, 2012, is eligible to participate in the plan. As of the last annual census, ACNB Bank had a combined 379 active, vested, terminated and retired persons in the plan.

4. Guarantees

The Corporation 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 the Corporation 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 \$4,966,000 in standby letters of credit as of June 30, 2015. 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 guarantees. The current amount of the liability, as of June 30, 2015, for guarantees under standby letters of credit issued is not material.

5. Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income

The components of accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, net of taxes, are as follows:

In thousands		Unrealized Gains on Securities	Pension Liability	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income
BALANCE	JUNE 30, 2015	\$ 2,040	\$ (5,127)	\$ (3,087)

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BALANCE	DECEMBER 31, 2014	\$	2,570	\$	(5,293)	\$	(2,723)
BALANCE	JUNE 30, 2014	\$	3,012	\$	(2,446)	\$	566

6. **Segment Reporting**

The Corporation has two reporting segments, the Bank and RIG. RIG is managed separately from the banking segment, which includes the Bank and related financial services that the Corporation offers through its banking subsidiary. RIG offers a broad range of property and casualty, life, and health insurance to both commercial and individual clients.

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Segment information for the six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, is as follows:

In thousands	Banking		Insurance		Total
2015					
Net interest income and other income from external customers	\$	21,644	\$	2,285	\$ 23,929
Income before income taxes		6,797		367	7,164
Total assets		1,096,404		9,847	1,106,251
Capital expenditures		626		20	646
2014					
Net interest income and other income from external customers	\$	20,229	\$	2,602	\$ 22,831
Income before income taxes		6,297		482	6,779
Total assets		1,048,410		8,843	1,057,253
Capital expenditures		1,006			1,006

Segment information for the three month periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, is as follows:

In thousands	Banking		Insurance		Total
2015					
Net interest income and other income from external customers	\$	11,068	\$	1,227	\$ 12,295
Income before income taxes		3,497		257	3,754
Total assets		1,096,404		9,847	1,106,251
Capital expenditures		337		20	357
2014					
Net interest income and other income from external customers	\$	10,280	\$	1,532	\$ 11,812
Income before income taxes		3,173		419	3,592
Total assets		1,048,410		8,843	1,057,253
Capital expenditures		563			563

Intangible assets, representing customer lists, are amortized over 10 years on a straight line basis. Goodwill is not amortized, but rather is analyzed annually for impairment. If certain events occur which might indicate goodwill has been impaired, the goodwill is tested for impairment when such events occur. Tax amortization of goodwill and the intangible assets is deductible for tax purposes.

7. Securities

Debt securities that management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity and recorded at amortized cost. Securities not classified as held to maturity or trading, including equity securities with readily determinable fair values, are classified as available for sale and recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported, net of tax, in other comprehensive income (loss).

Purchase premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income using the interest method over the terms of the securities. Declines in the fair value of held to maturity and available for sale securities below their cost that are deemed to be other than temporary are reflected in earnings as realized losses. In estimating other-than-temporary impairment losses on debt securities, management considers (1) whether

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management intends to sell the security, or (2) if it is more likely than not that management will be required to sell the security before recovery, or (3) if management does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis. In assessing potential other-than-temporary impairment for equity securities, consideration is given to management's intention and ability to hold the securities until recovery of unrealized losses. Gains and losses on the sale of securities are recorded on the trade date and are determined using the specific identification method.

Amortized cost and fair value of securities at June 30, 2015, and December 31, 2014, were as follows:

In thousands	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE				
JUNE 30, 2015				
U.S. Government and agencies	\$ 15,945	\$ 255	\$ 7	\$ 16,193
Mortgage-backed securities, residential	47,755	1,777	19	49,513
State and municipal	30,781	759	7	31,533
Corporate bonds	7,999	58		8,057
CRA mutual fund	1,044	9		1,053
Stock in other banks	627	265		892
	\$ 104,151	\$ 3,123	\$ 33	\$ 107,241
DECEMBER 31, 2014				
U.S. Government and agencies	\$ 16,980	\$ 337	\$	\$ 17,317
Mortgage-backed securities, residential	51,076	2,187	1	53,262
State and municipal	34,378	1,072	5	35,445
Corporate bonds	10,001	82		10,083
CRA mutual fund	1,044	14		1,058
Stock in other banks	627	208		835
	\$ 114,106	\$ 3,900	\$ 6	\$ 118,000
SECURITIES HELD TO MATURITY				
JUNE 30, 2015				
U.S. Government and agencies	\$ 31,074	\$ 56	\$ 94	\$ 31,036
Mortgage-backed securities, residential	44,645	280	296	44,629
	\$ 75,719	\$ 336	\$ 390	\$ 75,665
DECEMBER 31, 2014				
U.S. Government and agencies	\$ 24,497	\$ 11	\$ 348	\$ 24,160
Mortgage-backed securities, residential	48,849	305	257	48,897
	\$ 73,346	\$ 316	\$ 605	\$ 73,057

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The following table shows the Corporation's investments' gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at June 30, 2015, and December 31, 2014:

In thousands	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE						
JUNE 30, 2015						
U.S. Government and agencies	\$ 1,998	\$ 7	\$	\$	\$ 1,998	\$ 7
Mortgage-backed securities, residential	4,312	19			4,312	19
State and municipal	1,825	2	493	5	2,318	7
	\$ 8,135	\$ 28	\$ 493	\$ 5	\$ 8,628	\$ 33
DECEMBER 31, 2014						
Mortgage-backed securities, residential	\$ 2,038	\$ 1	\$	\$	\$ 2,038	\$ 1
State and municipal			1,059	5	1,059	5
	\$ 2,038	\$ 1	\$ 1,059	\$ 5	\$ 3,097	\$ 6
SECURITIES HELD TO MATURITY						
JUNE 30, 2015						
U.S. Government and agencies	\$ 9,023	\$ 14	\$ 11,920	\$ 80	\$ 20,943	\$ 94
Mortgage-backed securities, residential	3,576	13	17,937	283	21,513	296
	\$ 12,599	\$ 27	\$ 29,857	\$ 363	\$ 42,456	\$ 390
DECEMBER 31, 2014						
U.S. Government and agencies	\$	\$	\$ 21,149	\$ 348	\$ 21,149	\$ 348
Mortgage-backed securities, residential			21,666	257	21,666	257
	\$	\$	\$ 42,815	\$ 605	\$ 42,815	\$ 605

All mortgage-backed security investments are government sponsored enterprise (GSE) pass-through instruments issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), which guarantee the timely payment of principal on these investments.

At June 30, 2015, one available for sale U.S. Government and agency security had an unrealized loss that did not exceed 1% of amortized cost. This security has not been in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more. This unrealized loss relates principally to changes in interest rates subsequent to the acquisition of the security.

At June 30, 2015, three available for sale residential mortgage-backed securities had unrealized losses that individually did not exceed 1% of amortized cost. These securities have not been in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more. These unrealized losses relate principally to changes in interest rates subsequent to the acquisition of the specific securities.

At June 30, 2015, five available for sale state and municipal bonds had unrealized losses that individually did not exceed 1% of amortized cost. One of these securities has been in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more. These unrealized losses relate principally to changes in interest rates subsequent to the acquisition of the specific securities.

At June 30, 2015, ten held to maturity U.S. Government and agency securities had unrealized losses that individually did not exceed 2% of amortized cost. Six of these securities have been in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more. These unrealized losses relate principally to changes in interest rates subsequent to the acquisition of the specific securities.

At June 30, 2015, seventeen held to maturity residential mortgage-backed securities had unrealized losses that individually did not exceed 3% of amortized cost. Fourteen of these securities have been in a continuous loss position for 12 months or more. These unrealized losses relate principally to changes in interest rates subsequent to the acquisition of the specific securities.

In analyzing the issuer's financial condition, management considers industry analysts' reports, financial performance, and projected target prices of investment analysts within a one-year time frame. Based on the above information, management has determined that none of these investments are other-than-temporarily impaired.

The fair values of securities available for sale (carried at fair value) and held to maturity (carried at amortized cost) are determined by obtaining 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 security's relationship to other benchmark quoted prices. The Corporation uses independent service providers to provide matrix pricing.

Management routinely sells securities from its available for sale portfolio in an effort to manage and allocate the portfolio. At June 30, 2015, management had not identified any securities with an unrealized loss that it intends to sell or will be required to sell. In estimating other-than-temporary impairment losses on debt securities, management considers (1) whether management intends to sell the security, or (2) if it is more likely than not that management will be required to sell the security before recovery, or (3) if management does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis. In assessing potential other-than-temporary impairment for equity securities, consideration is given to management's intention and ability to hold the securities until recovery of unrealized losses.

Amortized cost and fair value at June 30, 2015, by contractual maturity, where applicable, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay with or without penalties.

In thousands	Available for Sale		Held to Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
1 year or less	\$ 8,749	\$ 8,844	\$	\$
Over 1 year through 5 years	27,294	27,937	29,074	29,013
Over 5 years through 10 years	17,385	17,661	2,000	2,023
Over 10 years	1,297	1,341		
Mortgage-backed securities, residential	47,755	49,513	44,645	44,629
CRA mutual fund	1,044	1,053		
Stock in other banks	627	892		
	\$ 104,151	\$ 107,241	\$ 75,719	\$ 75,665

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The Corporation realized \$101,000 gross gains and \$0 gross losses on sales of securities available for sale during the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2015, respectively. The Corporation realized gross gains of \$52,000 and \$0 in gross losses on sales of securities available for sale during the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2014, respectively.

At June 30, 2015, and December 31, 2014, securities with a carrying value of \$125,935,000 and \$128,710,000, respectively, were pledged as collateral as required by law on public and trust deposits, repurchase agreements, and for other purposes.

8. **Loans**

The Corporation grants commercial, residential, and consumer loans to customers. A substantial portion of the loan portfolio is represented by mortgage loans throughout southcentral Pennsylvania and northern Maryland. The ability of the Corporation's debtors to honor their contracts is dependent upon the real estate values and general economic conditions in this area.

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

The loans receivable portfolio is segmented into commercial, residential mortgage, home equity lines of credit, and consumer loans. Commercial loans consist of the following classes: commercial and industrial, commercial real estate, and commercial real estate construction.

The accrual of interest on residential mortgage and commercial loans is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days past due unless the credit is well-secured and in process of collection. Consumer loans (consisting of home equity lines of credit and consumer loan classes) are typically charged off no later than 120 days past due. Past due status is based on the contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual or charged off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful.

All interest accrued, but not collected, for loans that are placed on nonaccrual or charged off is reversed against interest income. The interest on these loans is accounted for on the cash-basis or cost-recovery method, until qualifying for return to accrual status. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses consists of the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded lending commitments. The allowance for loan losses (the allowance) is established as losses are estimated to occur through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance. The reserve for unfunded lending commitments represents management's estimate of losses inherent in its unfunded loan commitments and is recorded in other liabilities on the consolidated statement of condition. The amount of the reserve for unfunded lending commitments is not material to the consolidated financial statements.

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

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The allowance consists of specific, general and unallocated components. The specific component relates to loans that are classified as either doubtful, substandard, or special mention. For such loans that are also classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value 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 the previous twelve quarters for each of these categories of loans, adjusted for qualitative risk factors. These qualitative risk factors include:

- lending policies and procedures, including underwriting standards and collection, charge-off and recovery practices;
- national, regional and local economic and business conditions, as well as the condition of various market segments, including the impact on the value of underlying collateral for collateral dependent loans;

- the nature and volume of the portfolio and terms of loans;
- the experience, ability and depth of lending management and staff;
- the volume and severity of past due, classified and nonaccrual loans, as well as other loan modifications; and,
- the existence and effect of any concentrations of credit and changes in the level of such concentrations.

Each factor is assigned a value to reflect improving, stable or declining conditions based on management's best judgment using relevant information available at the time of the evaluation. Adjustments to the factors are supported through documentation of changes in conditions in a narrative accompanying the allowance for loan loss calculation.

The unallocated component of the allowance is maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect management'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 portfolio. It covers risks that are inherently difficult to quantify including, but not limited to, collateral risk, information risk, and historical charge-off risk.

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 and/or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and/or interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis for commercial and commercial construction loans by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's obtainable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

A specific allocation within the allowance for loan losses is established for an impaired loan if its carrying value exceeds its estimated fair value. The estimated fair values of the Corporation's impaired loans are measured based on the estimated fair value of the loan's collateral or the discounted cash flows method.

It is the policy of the Corporation to order an updated valuation on all real estate secured loans when the loan becomes 90 days past due and there has not been an updated valuation completed within the previous 12 months. In addition, the Corporation orders third-party valuations on all impaired real estate collateralized loans within 30 days of the loan being classified as impaired. Until the valuations are completed, the Corporation utilizes the most recent independent third-party real estate valuation to estimate the need for a specific allocation to be assigned to the loan. These existing valuations are discounted downward to account for such things as the age of the existing collateral valuation, change in the condition of the real estate, change in local market and economic conditions, and other specific factors involving the collateral. Once the updated valuation is completed, the collateral value is updated accordingly.

For commercial and industrial 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 reports, 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.

The Corporation actively monitors the values of collateral as well as the age of the valuation of impaired loans. Management believes that the Corporation's market area is not as volatile as other areas throughout the United States, therefore valuations are ordered at least every 18 months, or more frequently if management believes that there is an indication that the fair value has declined.

For impaired loans secured by collateral other than real estate, the Corporation considers the net book value of the collateral, as recorded in the most recent financial statements of the borrower, and determines fair value based on estimates made by management.

Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment. Accordingly, the Corporation does not separately identify individual consumer and residential loans for impairment disclosures, unless

such loans are the subject of a troubled debt restructure.

Loans whose terms are modified are classified as troubled debt restructured loans if the Corporation grants such borrowers concessions that it would not otherwise consider and it is deemed that those borrowers are experiencing financial difficulty. Concessions granted under a troubled debt restructuring generally involve a temporary reduction in interest rate, a below market interest rate given the risk associated with the loan, or an extension of a loan's stated maturity date. Nonaccrual troubled debt restructurings may be restored to accrual status if principal and interest payments, under the modified terms, are current for a sustained period of time and, based on a well-documented credit evaluation of the borrower's financial condition, there is reasonable assurance of repayment. Loans classified as troubled debt restructurings are generally designated as impaired.

The allowance calculation methodology includes further segregation of loan classes into credit quality rating categories. The borrower's overall financial condition, repayment sources, guarantors, and value of collateral, if appropriate, are generally evaluated annually for commercial loans or when credit deficiencies arise, such as delinquent loan payments.

Credit quality risk ratings include regulatory classifications of special mention, substandard, doubtful, and loss. Loans classified special mention have potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If uncorrected, the potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects. Loans classified substandard have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They include loans that are inadequately protected by the current sound net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans classified doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in loans classified substandard with the added characteristic that collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of current conditions and facts, is highly improbable. Loans classified as a loss are considered uncollectible and are charged to the allowance for loan losses. Loans not classified are rated pass.

In addition, federal and state 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 management. Based on management's comprehensive analysis of the loan portfolio and economic conditions, management believes the current level of the allowance for loan losses is adequate.

Commercial and Industrial Lending The Corporation originates commercial and industrial loans primarily to businesses located in its primary market area and surrounding areas. These loans are used for various business purposes which include short-term loans and lines of credit to finance machinery and equipment purchases, inventory, and accounts receivable. Generally, the maximum term for loans extended on machinery and equipment is based on the projected useful life of such machinery and equipment. Most business lines of credit are written on demand and may be renewed annually.

Commercial and industrial loans are generally secured with short-term assets; however, in many cases, additional collateral such as real estate is provided as additional security for the loan. Loan-to-value maximum values have been established by the Corporation and are specific to the type of collateral. Collateral values may be determined using invoices, inventory reports, accounts receivable aging reports, collateral appraisals, etc.

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In underwriting commercial and industrial loans, an analysis is performed to evaluate the borrower's character and capacity to repay the loan, the adequacy of the borrower's capital and collateral, as well as the conditions affecting the borrower. Evaluation of the borrower's past, present and future cash flows is also an important aspect of the Corporation's analysis.

Commercial loans generally present a higher level of risk than other types of loans due primarily to the effect of general economic conditions.

Commercial Real Estate Lending The Corporation engages in commercial real estate lending in its primary market area and surrounding areas. The Corporation's commercial loan portfolio is secured primarily by commercial retail space, office buildings, and hotels. Generally, commercial real estate loans have terms that do not exceed 20 years, have loan-to-value ratios of up to 80% of the appraised value of the property, and are typically secured by personal guarantees of the borrowers.

In underwriting these loans, the Corporation performs a thorough analysis of the financial condition of the borrower, the borrower's credit history, and the reliability and predictability of the cash flow generated by the property securing

the loan. Appraisals on properties securing commercial real estate loans originated by the Corporation are performed by independent appraisers.

Commercial real estate loans generally present a higher level of risk than other types of loans due primarily to the effect of general economic conditions and the complexities involved in valuing the underlying collateral.

Commercial Real Estate Construction Lending The Corporation engages in commercial real estate construction lending in its primary market area and surrounding areas. The Corporation's commercial real estate construction lending consists of commercial and residential site development loans, as well as commercial building construction and residential housing construction loans.

The Corporation's commercial real estate construction loans are generally secured with the subject property. Terms of construction loans depend on the specifics of the project, such as estimated absorption rates, estimated time to complete, etc.

In underwriting commercial real estate construction loans, the Corporation performs a thorough analysis of the financial condition of the borrower, the borrower's credit history, and the reliability and predictability of the cash flow generated by the project using feasibility studies, market data, etc. Appraisals on properties securing commercial real estate construction loans originated by the Corporation are performed by independent appraisers.

Commercial real estate construction loans generally present a higher level of risk than other types of loans due primarily to the effect of general economic conditions and the uncertainties surrounding total construction costs.

Residential Mortgage Lending One-to-four family residential mortgage loan originations, including home equity closed-end loans, are generated by the Corporation's marketing efforts, its present customers, walk-in customers, and referrals. These loans originate primarily within the Corporation's market area or with customers primarily from the market area.

The Corporation offers fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgage loans with terms up to a maximum of 30 years for both permanent structures and those under construction. The Corporation's one-to-four family residential mortgage originations are secured primarily by properties located in its primary market area and surrounding areas. The majority of the Corporation's residential mortgage loans originate with a loan-to-value of 80% or less. Loans in excess of 80% are required to have private mortgage insurance.

In underwriting one-to-four family residential real estate loans, the Corporation evaluates both the borrower's financial ability to repay the loan as agreed and the value of the property securing the loan. Properties securing real estate loans made by the Corporation are appraised by independent appraisers. The Corporation generally requires borrowers to obtain an attorney's title opinion or title insurance, as well as fire and property insurance (including flood insurance, if necessary) in an amount not less than the amount of the loan. The Corporation has not engaged in subprime residential mortgage originations.

Residential mortgage loans present a moderate level of risk due primarily to general economic conditions, as well as a continued weak housing market.

Home Equity Lines of Credit Lending The Corporation originates home equity lines of credit primarily within the Corporation's market area or with customers primarily from the market area. Home equity lines of credit are generated by the Corporation's marketing efforts, its present customers, walk-in customers, and referrals.

Home equity lines of credit are secured by the borrower's primary residence with a maximum loan-to-value of 90% and a maximum term of 20 years. In underwriting home equity lines of credit, the Corporation evaluates both the value of the property securing the loan and the borrower's financial ability to repay the loan as agreed. The ability to repay is determined by the borrower's employment history, current financial condition, and credit background.

Home equity lines of credit generally present a moderate level of risk due primarily to general economic conditions, as well as a continued weak housing market.

Junior liens inherently have more credit risk by virtue of the fact that another financial institution may have a higher security position in the case of foreclosure liquidation of collateral to extinguish the debt. Generally, foreclosure actions could become more prevalent if the real estate market continues to be weak and property values deteriorate.

Consumer Lending The Corporation offers a variety of secured and unsecured consumer loans, including those for vehicles and mobile homes and those secured by savings deposits. These loans originate primarily within the Corporation's market area or with customers primarily from the market area.

Consumer loan terms vary according to the type and value of collateral and the creditworthiness of the borrower. In underwriting consumer loans, a thorough analysis of the borrower's financial ability to repay the loan as agreed is performed. The ability to repay is determined by the borrower's employment history, current financial condition, and credit background.

Consumer loans may entail greater credit risk than residential mortgage loans or home equity lines of credit, particularly in the case of consumer loans which are unsecured or are secured by rapidly depreciable assets such as automobiles or recreational equipment. In such cases, any repossessed collateral for a defaulted consumer loan may not provide an adequate source of repayment of the outstanding loan balance as a result of the greater likelihood of damage, loss or depreciation. In addition, consumer loan collections are dependent on the borrower's continuing financial stability, and thus are more likely to be affected by adverse personal circumstances. Furthermore, the application of various federal and state laws, including bankruptcy and insolvency laws, may limit the amount which can be recovered on such loans.

The following table presents the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by the aggregate pass rating and the classified ratings of special mention, substandard, and doubtful within the Corporation's internal risk rating system as of June 30, 2015, and December 31, 2014:

In thousands	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
JUNE 30, 2015					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 91,366	\$ 2,651	\$ 1,957	\$	\$ 95,974
Commercial real estate	239,295	25,014	15,081		279,390
Commercial real estate construction	12,735	2,736	194		15,665
Residential mortgage	347,783	5,603	1,047		354,433
Home equity lines of credit	55,879	907	82		56,868
Consumer	14,669				14,669
	\$ 761,727	\$ 36,911	\$ 18,361	\$	\$ 816,999
DECEMBER 31, 2014					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 68,712	\$ 2,412	\$ 3,731	\$	\$ 74,855
Commercial real estate	238,820	26,214	16,548		281,582
Commercial real estate construction	8,714	2,917	579		12,210
Residential mortgage	352,283	4,507	2,585		359,375
Home equity lines of credit	55,254	650	69		55,973
Consumer	15,277				15,277
	\$ 739,060	\$ 36,700	\$ 23,512	\$	\$ 799,272

The following table summarizes information relative to impaired loans by loan portfolio class as of June 30, 2015, and December 31, 2014:

In thousands	Impaired Loans with Allowance			Impaired Loans with No Allowance	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance
JUNE 30, 2015					
Commercial and industrial	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,582	\$ 1,582
Commercial real estate				8,964	9,174
Commercial real estate construction				194	468
Residential mortgage				310	310
	\$	\$	\$	\$ 11,050	\$ 11,534
DECEMBER 31, 2014					
Commercial and industrial	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,729	\$ 2,844
Commercial real estate				9,999	10,209
Commercial real estate construction				368	642
Residential mortgage	694	694	302	826	1,052
	\$ 694	\$ 694	\$ 302	\$ 12,922	\$ 14,747

The following table summarizes information in regards to the average of impaired loans and related interest income by loan portfolio class for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

In thousands	Impaired Loans with Allowance		Impaired Loans with No Allowance	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income
JUNE 30, 2015				
Commercial and industrial	\$	\$	\$ 1,620	\$ 129
Commercial real estate			9,424	214
Commercial real estate construction			261	
Residential mortgage	347		312	
	\$ 347	\$	\$ 11,617	\$ 343
JUNE 30, 2014				
Commercial and industrial	\$	\$	\$ 833	\$
Commercial real estate	180		10,295	82
Commercial real estate construction			749	
Residential mortgage	1,252	9	386	4
	\$ 1,432	\$ 9	\$ 12,263	\$ 86

The following table summarizes information in regards to the average of impaired loans and related interest income by loan portfolio class for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

In thousands	Impaired Loans with Allowance		Impaired Loans with No Allowance	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income
JUNE 30, 2015				
Commercial and industrial	\$	\$	\$ 1,657	\$ 129
Commercial real estate			9,615	271
Commercial real estate construction			297	
Residential mortgage	463		483	5
	\$ 463	\$	\$ 12,052	\$ 405
JUNE 30, 2014				
Commercial and industrial	\$	\$	\$ 1,080	\$
Commercial real estate	241		10,476	330
Commercial real estate construction			762	
Residential mortgage	1,401	9	408	8
	\$ 1,642	\$ 9	\$ 12,726	\$ 338

No additional funds are committed to be advanced in connection with impaired loans.

The following table presents nonaccrual loans by loan portfolio class as of June 30, 2015, and December 31, 2014:

In thousands	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Commercial and industrial	\$ 1,582	\$ 1,729
Commercial real estate	2,372	3,325
Commercial real estate construction	194	368
Residential mortgage	21	1,226
	\$ 4,169	\$ 6,648

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The following table summarizes information relative to troubled debt restructurings by loan portfolio class as of June 30, 2015, and December 31, 2014:

In thousands	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Recorded Investment at Period End
JUNE 30, 2015			
Nonaccruing troubled debt restructurings:			
Commercial real estate	\$ 1,021	\$ 1,021	\$ 503
Commercial real estate construction	1,548	1,541	194
Total nonaccruing troubled debt restructurings	2,569	2,562	697
Accruing troubled debt restructurings:			
Commercial real estate	7,118	7,170	6,593
Residential mortgage	336	336	288
Total accruing troubled debt restructurings	7,454	7,506	6,881
Total Troubled Debt Restructurings	\$ 10,023	\$ 10,068	\$ 7,578
DECEMBER 31, 2014			
Nonaccruing troubled debt restructurings:			
Commercial and industrial	\$ 490	\$ 485	\$ 46
Commercial real estate	1,021	1,021	546
Commercial real estate construction	1,548	1,541	274
Total nonaccruing troubled debt restructurings	3,059	3,047	866
Accruing troubled debt restructurings:			
Commercial real estate	7,118	7,170	6,674
Residential mortgage	336	336	294
Total accruing troubled debt restructurings	7,454	7,506	6,968
Total Troubled Debt Restructurings	\$ 10,513	\$ 10,553	\$ 7,834

All of the Corporation's troubled debt restructured loans are also impaired loans, of which some have resulted in a specific allocation and, subsequently, a charge-off as appropriate. As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, there were no defaulted troubled debt restructured loans. There were no charge-offs on troubled debt restructured loans for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. One troubled debt restructured loan paid off during the second quarter of 2015. One forbearance agreement was negotiated during 2009 and modified during 2011, two were negotiated during 2010 and modified during 2013, three were negotiated during 2012, and one was negotiated during 2013.

There are forbearance agreements on all loans currently classified as troubled debt restructurings, except for two loans in which the forbearance agreement has expired and one loan in which a modification took place, all of which remain classified as troubled debt restructured loans. All of these troubled debt restructured loans have resulted in additional principal repayment. The terms of these troubled debt restructured loans vary whereby principal payments have been decreased, interest rates have been reduced, and/or the loan will be repaid as collateral is sold.

There were no loans whose terms have been modified resulting in troubled debt restructurings during the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

Consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate properties for which formal foreclosure proceedings are in process at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, totaled \$749,000 and \$568,000, respectively.

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The performance and credit quality of the loan portfolio is also monitored by analyzing the age of the loans receivable as determined by the length of time a recorded payment is past due.

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The following table presents the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by the past due status as of June 30, 2015, and December 31, 2014:

In thousands	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	>90 Days Past Due	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivable	Loans Receivable >90 Days and Accruing
JUNE 30, 2015							
Commercial and industrial	\$ 124	\$	\$ 1,582	\$ 1,706	\$ 94,268	\$ 95,974	\$
Commercial real estate	1,786	232	1,637	3,655	275,735	279,390	
Commercial real estate construction			194	194	15,471	15,665	
Residential mortgage	285	826	1,579	2,690	351,743	354,433	1,558
Home equity lines of credit	197		88	285	56,583	56,868	88
Consumer	33			33	14,636	14,669	
	\$ 2,425	\$ 1,058	\$ 5,080	\$ 8,563	\$ 808,436	\$ 816,999	\$ 1,646
DECEMBER 31, 2014							
Commercial and industrial	\$ 153	\$	\$ 1,729	\$ 1,882	\$ 72,973	\$ 74,855	\$
Commercial real estate	236	769	2,269	3,274	278,308	281,582	33
Commercial real estate construction		17	368	385	11,825	12,210	
Residential mortgage	2,664	1,332	2,704	6,700	352,675	359,375	1,502
Home equity lines of credit	169		101	270	55,703	55,973	101
Consumer	23	9		32	15,245	15,277	
	\$ 3,245	\$ 2,127	\$ 7,171	\$ 12,543	\$ 786,729	\$ 799,272	\$ 1,636

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The following tables summarize the allowance for loan losses and recorded investment in loans receivable:

In thousands	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate Construction	Residential Mortgage	Home Equity Lines of Credit	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
AS OF AND FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2015								
Allowance for Loan Losses								
Beginning balance - April 1, 2015	\$ 2,170	\$ 5,500	\$ 168	\$ 3,591	\$ 537	\$ 1,030	\$ 2,069	\$ 15,065
Charge-offs	(37)		(39)	(428)	(15)	(26)		(545)
Recoveries	340			2		3		345
Provisions	(209)	(346)	26	196	50	83	200	
Ending balance - June 30, 2015	\$ 2,264	\$ 5,154	\$ 155	\$ 3,361	\$ 572	\$ 1,090	\$ 2,269	\$ 14,865
Beginning balance - January 1, 2015	\$ 2,048	\$ 5,872	\$ 194	\$ 3,845	\$ 557	\$ 1,050	\$ 1,606	\$ 15,172
Charge-offs	(73)		(39)	(504)	(15)	(47)		(678)
Recoveries	363			4		4		371
Provisions	(74)	(718)		16	30	83	663	
Ending balance - June 30, 2015	\$ 2,264	\$ 5,154	\$ 155	\$ 3,361	\$ 572	\$ 1,090	\$ 2,269	\$ 14,865
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 2,264	\$ 5,154	\$ 155	\$ 3,361	\$ 572	\$ 1,090	\$ 2,269	\$ 14,865
Loans Receivable								
Ending balance	\$ 95,974	\$ 279,390	\$ 15,665	\$ 354,433	\$ 56,868	\$ 14,669	\$	\$ 816,999
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,582	\$ 8,964	\$ 194	\$ 310	\$	\$	\$	\$ 11,050
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 94,392	\$ 270,426	\$ 15,471	\$ 354,123	\$ 56,868	\$ 14,669	\$	\$ 805,949
AS OF AND FOR THE PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2014								
Allowance for Loan Losses								
Beginning Balance - April 1, 2014	\$ 1,798	\$ 5,831	\$ 207	\$ 3,740	\$ 525	\$ 952	\$ 3,106	\$ 16,159
Charge-offs	(23)	(111)		(151)	(121)	(4)		(410)
Recoveries	4			7		3		14
Provisions	185	(258)	18	333	125	47	(450)	
Ending balance - June 30, 2014	\$ 1,964	\$ 5,462	\$ 225	\$ 3,929	\$ 529	\$ 998	\$ 2,656	\$ 15,763
Beginning Balance - January 1, 2014	\$ 1,915	\$ 5,819	\$ 247	\$ 4,013	\$ 537	\$ 947	\$ 2,613	\$ 16,091
Charge-offs	(57)	(111)		(173)	(121)	(40)		(502)
Recoveries	12			7		5		24
Provisions	94	(246)	(22)	82	113	86	43	150
Ending balance - June 30, 2014	\$ 1,964	\$ 5,462	\$ 225	\$ 3,929	\$ 529	\$ 998	\$ 2,656	\$ 15,763
Ending balance: individually evaluated for	\$	\$	\$	\$ 260	\$	\$	\$	\$ 260

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impairment																
Ending balance:																
collectively evaluated for																
impairment	\$	1,964	\$	5,462	\$	225	\$	3,669	\$	529	\$	998	\$	2,656	\$	15,503
Loans Receivable																
Ending balance	\$	61,195	\$	251,007	\$	13,707	\$	355,286	\$	53,170	\$	14,932	\$		\$	749,297
Ending balance:																
individually evaluated for																
impairment	\$	311	\$	10,464	\$	709	\$	1,291	\$		\$		\$		\$	12,775
Ending balance:																
collectively evaluated for																
impairment	\$	60,884	\$	240,543	\$	12,998	\$	353,995	\$	53,170	\$	14,932	\$		\$	736,522

In thousands	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Commercial Real Estate Construction	Residential Mortgage	Home Equity Lines of Credit	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014								
Allowance for Loan Losses								
Ending balance	\$ 2,048	\$ 5,872	\$ 194	\$ 3,845	\$ 557	\$ 1,050	\$ 1,606	\$ 15,172
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$	\$	\$	\$ 302	\$	\$	\$	302
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 2,048	\$ 5,872	\$ 194	\$ 3,543	\$ 557	\$ 1,050	\$ 1,606	\$ 14,870
Loans Receivable								
Ending balance	\$ 74,855	\$ 281,582	\$ 12,210	\$ 359,375	\$ 55,973	\$ 15,277	\$	\$ 799,272
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 1,729	\$ 9,999	\$ 368	\$ 1,520	\$	\$	\$	\$ 13,616
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 73,126	\$ 271,583	\$ 11,842	\$ 357,855	\$ 55,973	\$ 15,277	\$	\$ 785,656

9. Fair Value Measurements

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

Fair value measurement and disclosure guidance defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell the asset or transfer the liability in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

Fair value measurement and disclosure guidance provides a list of factors that a reporting entity should evaluate to determine whether there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability in relation to normal market activity for the asset or liability. When the reporting entity concludes there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, further analysis of the information from that market is needed and significant adjustments to the related prices may be necessary to estimate fair value in accordance with fair value measurement and disclosure guidance.

This guidance further clarifies that when there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, some transactions may not be orderly. In those situations, the entity must evaluate the weight of the evidence to determine whether the transaction is orderly. The guidance provides a list of circumstances that may indicate that a transaction is not orderly. A transaction price that is not associated with an orderly transaction is given little, if any, weight when estimating fair value.

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Fair value measurement and disclosure guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation methods used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (i.e., supported with little or no market activity).

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An asset 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.

For assets measured at fair value, the fair value measurements by level within the fair value hierarchy, and the basis of measurement used, at June 30, 2015, and December 31, 2014, are as follows:

In thousands	Basis	June 30, 2015			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
U.S. Government and agencies		\$ 16,193	\$	\$ 16,193	\$
Mortgage-backed securities, residential		49,513		49,513	
State and municipal		31,533		31,533	
Corporate bonds		8,057		8,057	
CRA mutual fund		1,053	1,053		
Stock in other banks		892	892		
Total securities available for sale	Recurring	\$ 107,241	\$ 1,945	\$ 105,296	\$
Impaired loans	Nonrecurring	\$ 4,638	\$	\$	\$ 4,638

In thousands	Basis	December 31, 2014			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
U.S. Government and agencies		\$ 17,317	\$	\$ 17,317	\$
Mortgage-backed securities, residential		53,262		53,262	
State and municipal		35,445		35,445	
Corporate bonds		10,083		10,083	
CRA mutual fund		1,058	1,058		
Stock in other banks		835	835		
Total securities available for sale	Recurring	\$ 118,000	\$ 1,893	\$ 116,107	\$
Impaired loans	Nonrecurring	\$ 5,785	\$	\$	\$ 5,785
Foreclosed assets held for resale	Nonrecurring	\$ 383	\$	\$	\$ 383

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

Dollars in thousands	Fair Value Estimate	Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements			Weighted Average
		Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range	
June 30, 2015					
Impaired loans	\$ 4,638	Appraisal of collateral (a)	Appraisal adjustments (b)	(10) - (50)%	(16)%
December 31, 2014					
Impaired loans	\$ 5,785	Appraisal of collateral (a)	Appraisal adjustments (b)	(10) - (50)%	(18)%
Foreclosed assets held for resale	\$ 383	Appraisal of collateral (a)	Appraisal adjustments (b)	(10) - (50)%	(44)%

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(a) Fair value is generally determined through independent third-party appraisals of the underlying collateral, which generally includes various Level 3 inputs which are not observable.

(b) Appraisals may be adjusted downward by 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 percentage of the appraisal. Higher downward adjustments are caused by negative changes to the collateral or conditions in the real estate market, actual offers or sales contracts received, and/or age of the appraisal.

The following information should not be interpreted as an estimate of the fair value of the entire Corporation since a fair value calculation is only provided for a limited portion of the Corporation's assets and liabilities. Due to a wide range of valuation techniques and the degree of subjectivity used in making the estimates, comparisons between the Corporation's disclosures and those of other companies may not be meaningful. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of certain Corporation financial instruments at June 30, 2015, and December 31, 2014:

Cash and Cash Equivalents (Carried at Cost)

The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated statement of condition for cash and short-term instruments approximate those assets' fair value. U.S. currency is Level 1 and cash equivalents are Level 2.

Securities

The fair values of securities available for sale (carried at fair value) and held to maturity (carried at amortized cost) are determined by obtaining quoted market prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1), or by 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 security but rather by relying on the security's relationship to other benchmark quoted prices. The Corporation uses an independent service provider to provide matrix pricing, and uses the valuation of another provider to compare for reasonableness.

Loans Held for Sale (Carried at Lower of Cost or Fair Value)

The fair values of mortgage loans held for sale are determined based on amounts to be received at settlement by establishing the respective buyer requirement or market interest rates.

Loans (Carried at Cost)

The fair values of non-impaired loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, as well as using market rates at the balance sheet date that reflect the credit and interest rate risk inherent in the loans. Projected future cash flows are calculated based upon contractual maturity or call dates, projected repayments, and prepayments of principal. Generally, for variable rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values.

Impaired Loans (Generally Carried at Fair Value)

Loans for which the Corporation has measured impairment are 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 assets are included as Level 3 fair values, based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. The fair value consists of the loan balances less the valuation allowance and/or charge-offs.

Foreclosed Assets Held for Resale

The fair value of real estate acquired through foreclosure is based on independent third-party appraisals of the properties. These assets are included as Level 3 fair values, based upon appraisals that consider the sales prices of similar properties in the proximate vicinity.

It is the policy of the Corporation to have the initial market value of a foreclosed asset held for resale determined by an independent third-party valuation. If the Corporation already has a valid appraisal on file for the property and that appraisal has been completed within the previous 12 months, another appraisal shall not be required when the Corporation acquires ownership of that real estate. Further, the Corporation shall update the market value of each foreclosed asset with an independent third-party valuation at least every 18 months, or more frequently if management believes that there is an indication that the fair value has declined. These valuations may be adjusted downward to account for specialized use of the property, change in the condition of the real estate, change in local market and economic conditions, and other specific factors involving the collateral.

Restricted Investment in Bank Stock (Carried at Cost)

The carrying amount of required and restricted investment in correspondent bank stock approximates fair value, and considers the limited marketability of such securities.

Accrued Interest Receivable and Payable (Carried at Cost)

The carrying amounts of accrued interest receivable and accrued interest payable approximate their fair value.

Deposits (Carried at Cost)

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

Short-Term Borrowings (Carried at Cost)

The carrying amounts of short-term borrowings approximate their fair values.

Long-Term Borrowings (Carried at Cost)

The fair values of Federal Home Loan Bank (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. The prices obtained from this active market represent a market value that is deemed to represent the transfer price if the liability were assumed by a third party.

Off-Balance Sheet Credit-Related Instruments

The fair values for the Corporation's off-balance sheet financial instruments (specifically, lending commitments and letters of credit) are based on fees currently charged in the market to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing.

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The following presents the carrying amount, fair value, and placement in the fair value hierarchy of the Corporation's financial instruments as of June 30, 2015, and December 31, 2014:

In thousands	June 30, 2015				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets:					
Cash and due from banks	\$ 12,995	\$ 12,995	\$ 6,357	\$ 6,638	\$
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	15,002	15,002	15,002		
Investment securities available for sale	107,241	107,241	1,945	105,296	
Investment securities held to maturity	75,719	75,665		75,665	
Loans held for sale	916	916		916	
Loans, less allowance for loan losses	802,134	813,027			813,027
Accrued interest receivable	3,063	3,063		3,063	
Restricted investment in bank stocks	4,058	4,058		4,058	
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	872,169	872,804		872,804	
Short-term borrowings	34,402	34,402		34,402	
Long-term borrowings	78,799	80,095		80,095	
Accrued interest payable	788	788		788	
Off-balance sheet financial instruments					

In thousands	December 31, 2014				
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets:					
Cash and due from banks	\$ 13,502	\$ 13,502	\$ 7,200	\$ 6,302	\$
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	6,171	6,171	6,171		
Investment securities available for sale	118,000	118,000	1,893	116,107	
Investment securities held to maturity	73,346	73,057		73,057	
Loans held for sale	1,623	1,623		1,623	
Loans, less allowance for loan losses	784,100	795,117			795,117
Accrued interest receivable	2,950	2,950		2,950	
Restricted investment in bank stocks	4,216	4,216		4,216	
Financial liabilities:					
Deposits	844,876	845,565		845,565	
Short-term borrowings	45,699	45,699		45,699	
Long-term borrowings	80,937	82,478		82,478	
Accrued interest payable	773	773		773	
Off-balance sheet financial instruments					

10. Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase (Repurchase Agreements)

The Corporation enters into agreements under which it sells securities subject to an obligation to repurchase the same or similar securities. Under these arrangements, the Corporation may transfer legal control over the assets but still

retain effective control through an agreement that both entitles and obligates the Corporation to repurchase the assets. As a result, these repurchase agreements are accounted for as collateralized financing agreements (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 statements of condition, while the securities underlying the repurchase agreements remain in the respective investment securities asset accounts. In other words, there is no offsetting or netting of the investment securities assets with the repurchase agreement liabilities. In addition, as the Corporation does not enter into reverse repurchase agreements, there is no such offsetting to be done with the repurchase agreements.

The right of setoff for a repurchase agreement resembles a secured borrowing, whereby the collateral would be used to settle the fair value of the repurchase agreement should the Corporation be in default (e.g., fails to make an interest payment to the counterparty). For private institution repurchase agreements, if the private institution counterparty were to default (e.g., declare bankruptcy), the Corporation could cancel the repurchase agreement (i.e., cease payment of principal and interest), and attempt collection on the amount of collateral value in excess of the repurchase agreement fair value. The collateral is held by a third-party financial institution in the counterparty's custodial account. The counterparty has the right to sell or repledge the investment securities. For government entity repurchase agreements, the collateral is held by the Corporation in a segregated custodial account under a tri-party agreement.

The following table presents the short-term borrowings subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or repurchase agreement as of June 30, 2015, and December 31, 2014:

In thousands	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	Cash Collateral Pledged	Net Amount
June 30, 2015						
Repurchase agreements						
Commercial customers and government entities (a)	\$ 34,402	\$	\$ 34,402	\$ (34,402)	\$	\$
December 31, 2014						
Repurchase agreements						
Commercial customers and government entities (a)	\$ 45,699	\$	\$ 45,699	\$ (45,699)	\$	\$

(a) As of June 30, 2015, and December 31, 2014, the fair value of securities pledged in connection with repurchase agreements was \$52,882,000 and \$47,576,000, respectively.

The following table presents the remaining contractual maturity of the master netting arrangement or repurchase agreements as of June 30, 2015:

In thousands	Overnight and continuous	Up to 30 days	30 - 90 days	Greater than 90 days	Total
Repurchase agreements and repurchase-to-maturity transactions					
U.S. Treasury and agency securities	\$ 34,402	\$	\$	\$	\$ 34,402

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Total	\$	34,402	\$	\$	\$	\$	34,402
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11. New Accounting Pronouncements

ASU 2014-09

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*.

The amendments in this Update establish a comprehensive revenue recognition standard for virtually all industries under U.S. GAAP, including those that previously followed industry-specific guidance such as the real estate, construction and software industries. The revenue standard's core principle is built on the contract between a vendor and a customer for the provision of goods and services. It attempts to depict the exchange of rights and obligations between the parties in the pattern of revenue recognition based on the consideration to which the vendor is entitled. To accomplish this objective, the standard requires five basic steps: (i) identify the contract with the customer, (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (iii) determine the transaction price, (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The amendments in this Update are effective for public entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods therein. Three basic transition methods are available - full retrospective, retrospective with certain practical expedients, and a cumulative effect approach. Under the third alternative, an entity would apply the new revenue standard only to contracts that are incomplete under legacy U.S. GAAP at the date of initial application (e.g. January 1, 2017) and recognize the cumulative effect of the new standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. That is, prior years would not be restated and additional disclosures would be required to enable users of the financial statements to understand the impact of adopting the new standard in the current year compared to prior years that are presented under legacy U.S. GAAP. Early adoption is prohibited under U.S. GAAP.

In July 2015, the FASB approved a one-year delay of the effective date for the new revenue recognition standard that it issued jointly with the IASB in 2014. The deferral would require public entities to apply the new revenue standard for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 (i.e., January 1, 2018 for a calendar year entity), including interim reporting periods therein. Public entities would be permitted to elect to early adopt for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016.

The Corporation is evaluating the effects this Update will have on its consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

ACNB CORPORATION

ITEM 2 - MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

INTRODUCTION AND FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Introduction

The following is management's discussion and analysis of the significant changes in the financial condition, results of operations, comprehensive income, capital resources, and liquidity presented in its accompanying consolidated financial statements for ACNB Corporation (the Corporation or ACNB), a financial holding company. Please read this discussion in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and disclosures included herein. Current performance does not guarantee, assure or indicate similar performance in the future.

Forward-Looking Statements

In addition to historical information, this Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements. Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, (a) projections or statements regarding future earnings, expenses, net interest income, other income, earnings or loss per share, asset mix and quality, growth prospects, capital structure, and other financial terms, (b) statements of plans and objectives of management or the Board of Directors, and (c) statements of assumptions, such as economic conditions in the Corporation's market areas. Such forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as *believes*, *expects*, *may*, *intends*, *will*, *should*, *anticipates*, *negative* of any of the foregoing or other variations thereon or comparable terminology, or by discussion of strategy. Forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties such as local economic conditions, competitive factors, and regulatory limitations. Actual results may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results and experience to differ from those projected include, but are not limited to, the following: the effects of economic deterioration and the prolonged economic malaise on current customers, specifically the effect of the economy on loan customers' ability to repay loans; the effects of governmental and fiscal policies, as well as legislative and regulatory changes; the effects of new laws and regulations, specifically the impact of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act; impacts of the new capital and liquidity requirements of the Basel III standards; the effects of changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the regulatory agencies, as well as the Financial Accounting Standards Board and other accounting standard setters; ineffectiveness of the business strategy due to changes in current or future market conditions; future actions or inactions of the United States government, including the effects of short- and long-term federal budget and tax negotiations and a failure to increase the government debt limit or a prolonged shutdown of the federal government; the effects of competition, and of changes in laws and regulations on competition, including industry consolidation and development of competing financial products and services; the risks of changes in interest rates on the level and composition of deposits, loan demand, and the values of loan collateral, securities, and interest rate protection agreements, as well as interest rate risks; difficulties in acquisitions and integrating and operating acquired business operations, including information technology difficulties; challenges in establishing and maintaining operations in new markets; the effects of technology changes; volatilities in the securities markets; slow economic conditions; the failure of assumptions underlying the establishment of reserves for loan losses and estimations of values of collateral and various financial assets and liabilities; acts of war or terrorism; disruption of credit and equity markets; the ability to manage current levels of impaired assets; the loss of certain key officers; the ability to maintain the value and image of ACNB's brand and protect ACNB's intellectual property rights; continued relationships with major customers; and, potential impacts to ACNB from continually evolving cybersecurity and other technological risks and attacks, including additional costs, reputational damage, regulatory penalties, and financial losses. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. They only reflect management's analysis as of this date. The Corporation does not revise or update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or changed circumstances. Please carefully review the risk factors described in other documents the Corporation files from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and any Current Reports on Form 8-K.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies that the Corporation's management deems to be most important to the portrayal of its financial condition and results of operations, and that require management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgment, often result in the need to make estimates about the effect of such matters which are inherently uncertain. The following policies are deemed to be critical accounting policies by management:

The allowance for loan losses represents management's estimate of probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio.

Management makes numerous assumptions, estimates and adjustments in determining an adequate allowance. The Corporation assesses the level of potential loss associated with its loan portfolio and provides for that exposure through an allowance for loan losses. The allowance is established through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. The allowance is an estimate of the losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the end of each reporting period. The Corporation assesses the adequacy of its allowance on a quarterly basis. The specific methodologies applied on a consistent basis are discussed in greater detail under the caption, *Allowance for Loan Losses*, in a subsequent section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The evaluation of securities for other-than-temporary impairment requires a significant amount of judgment. In estimating other-than-temporary impairment losses, management considers various factors including the length of time the fair value has been below cost, the financial condition of the issuer, and the Corporation's intent to sell, or requirement to sell, the security before recovery of its value. Declines in fair value that are determined to be other than temporary are charged against earnings.

Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) Topic 350, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other*, requires that goodwill is not amortized to expense, but rather that it be assessed or tested for impairment at least annually. Impairment write-downs are charged to results of operations in the period in which the impairment is determined. The Corporation did not identify any impairment on its outstanding goodwill from its most recent testing, which was performed as of October 1, 2014. If certain events occur which might indicate goodwill has been impaired, the goodwill is tested for impairment when such events occur. The Corporation has not identified any such events and, accordingly, has not tested goodwill for impairment during the six months ended June 30, 2015. Other acquired intangible assets with finite lives, such as customer lists, are required to be amortized over the estimated lives. These intangibles are generally amortized using the straight line method over estimated useful lives of ten years.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Quarter ended June 30, 2015, compared to quarter ended June 30, 2014

Executive Summary

Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2015, was \$2,810,000, compared to \$2,731,000 for the same quarter in 2014, an increase of \$79,000 or 2.9%. Earnings per share was \$0.47 in 2015 and \$0.46 in 2014. The Corporation does not report diluted earnings per share, because the Corporation does not have dilutive securities. Net interest income increased \$636,000, or 7.6%, as increases in total interest income (including one-time prepayment penalties) offset increases in total interest expense. Provision for loan losses was \$0, no change from the same quarter in 2014, based on the adequacy analysis of the allowance for loan losses calculation at the end of each period, resulting in an allowance to total loans of 1.82% at June 30, 2015. Other income decreased \$153,000, or 4.5%, due primarily to lower insurance agency revenues being greater than increases in revenue from deposit fees and sales of loans held for sale. Other expenses increased \$321,000, or 3.9%, due in part to higher salary/benefits from a change to higher skilled and compensated staff and higher per employee benefit cost.

Net Interest Income

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Net interest income totaled \$9,056,000 for the quarter ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$8,420,000 for the same period in 2014, an increase of \$636,000 or 7.6%. Net interest income increased due to an increase in interest income offsetting an increase in interest expense. Interest income increased \$720,000, or 7.7%, due to changing the mix of earning assets to more lending in the Corporation's marketplace funded from paydowns in the investment portfolio. Additionally, a higher than average amount of loan prepayment penalties and other interest recoveries were recognized totaling \$444,000; these sources are unlikely to recur. The increase in interest expense resulted from efforts to better match funding interest rate sensitivity by lengthening maturities to asset sensitivity. More lending was a result of a concerted effort to offset the recent year trend of interest income decreases due to slow economic activity and declines in the Federal Funds Target Rate and other market driver interest rates. These driver rates affect new loan originations and are indexed to a portion of the loan portfolio in that a decrease in the driver rates decreases the yield on new loans and on existing loans at subsequent interest rate reset dates. In this manner, interest income yield is negatively affected as new loans replace paydowns on existing loans and variable rate loans reset to new lower rates. Interest income was lower on investment securities (not including the FHLB dividend) as paydowns were not reinvested due to continued low market rates, which were a result of uneven domestic and international economic conditions. An appropriate amount of earning assets remained in short-term, low-rate money market type accounts during the second quarter of 2015; even with increased loan demand, there exists ample ability to borrow at low rates for liquidity needs. The ability to increase lending is contingent on the effects of intense competition that can reduce new loans and may result in the payoff of existing loans, as well as economic conditions in the Corporation's marketplace. As to funding costs, interest rates on alternative funding sources, such as the FHLB, and other market driver rates are factors in rates the Corporation and the local

market pay for deposits. However, during the second quarter of 2015, several of the core deposit rates continued at practical floors after the Federal Open Market Committee decreased the Federal Funds Target Rate by 400 basis points during 2008 and has maintained it at 0% to 0.25% since that time. Interest expense increased \$84,000, or 9.3%, due to both an increase in volume and higher rates. For more information about interest rate risk, please refer to Item 7A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, and filed with the SEC on March 6, 2015. Over the longer term, the Corporation continues its strategic direction to increase asset yield and interest income by means of loan growth and rebalancing the composition of earning assets.

The net interest spread for the second quarter of 2015 was 3.44% compared to 3.41% during the same period in 2014. Also comparing the second quarter of 2015 to 2014, the yield on interest earning assets increased by 0.05% and the cost of interest bearing liabilities increased by 0.02%. The net interest margin was 3.53% (3.36% without non recurring interest income) for the second quarter of 2015 and 3.53% for the second quarter of 2014. The net interest margin stability was mainly a result of the non recurring interest income and an improved mix of loans in earning assets offsetting the increase in funding rates.

Average earning assets were \$1,031,000,000 during the second quarter of 2015, an increase of \$61,000,000 from the average for the second quarter of 2014. Average interest bearing liabilities were \$841,000,000 in the second quarter of 2015, an increase of \$39,000,000 from the same quarter in 2014. Non-interest demand deposits increased \$20,500,000 on average.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses was \$0 in the second quarters of 2015 and 2014. The determination of no need for additional provision was a result of the analysis of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses calculation, as well as continuing improvement in asset quality, including nonaccrual loans decreasing by 27% and all substandard loans decreasing by 19% since June 30, 2014, and all substandard loans decreasing by 22% and nonaccrual loans decreasing by 37% since December 31, 2014. Each quarter, the Corporation assesses risk in the loan portfolio compared with the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the current evaluation factors. For more information, please refer to *Allowance for Loan Losses* in the following Financial Condition section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. ACNB charges confirmed loan losses to the allowance and credits the allowance for recoveries of previous loan charge-offs. For the second quarter of 2015, the Corporation had net charge-offs of \$200,000, as compared to net charge-offs of \$396,000 for the second quarter of 2014.

Other Income

Total other income was \$3,239,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2015, down \$153,000, or 4.5%, from the second quarter of 2014. Fees from deposit accounts increased by \$51,000, or 9.6%, due to increased volume. Fee volume varies with balance levels, account transaction activity, and customer-driven events such as overdrawing account balances. Various specific government regulations effectively limit fee assessments related to deposit accounts, making future revenue levels uncertain. Revenue from ATM and debit card transactions decreased by \$7,000 or 1.8% to \$393,000 due to lower volume. The longer term trend had been increases resulting from consumer desire to use more electronic delivery channels; however, regulations or legal challenges for large financial institutions may impact industry pricing for such transactions and fees in connection therewith in future periods, the effect of which cannot be currently quantified. A more immediate challenge to this revenue source is the retail system wide security breaches in the merchant base that are negatively affecting consumer confidence in the debit card channel. Income from fiduciary activities, which include both institutional and personal trust and investment management services, totaled \$377,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2015, as compared to \$411,000 for the second quarter of 2014, an 8.3% decrease as a result of lower estate fee income, which is inherently sporadic in nature, which to a large extent was offset by higher fee volume from increased assets under management. Earnings on bank-owned life insurance decreased by \$4,000, or 1.4%, as a result of changes in crediting rates. At the Corporation's wholly-owned insurance subsidiary, Russell Insurance Group, Inc. (RIG), revenue was down by \$305,000, or 19.9%, to

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\$1,227,000 partially due to timing of commission receipts from insurance carriers on swim club program premiums. A continuing risk to RIG revenue is nonrenewal of large commercial accounts and actions by insurance carriers to reduce commissions paid to agencies such as RIG. Contingent or extra commission payments from insurance carriers are mostly received in the second quarter of each year, and the amount is at the discretion of the insurance carriers in accordance with applicable insurance regulations, included in the revenue decrease was \$81,000 lower contingent commissions in 2015 when compared to 2014. Heightened pressure on commissions is expected to continue in this business line from insurance company actions, and contingent commissions are not predictable. Other income in the quarter ended June 30, 2015, was up by \$97,000, or 55.4%, to \$272,000 due to increased (but still historically low) fees related to sales of residential mortgages, which continues to reflect industry-wide low activity.

Impairment Testing

RIG has certain long-lived assets, including purchased intangible assets subject to amortization, such as insurance books of business, and associated goodwill assets, which are reviewed for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. Assets to be disposed of would be separately presented in the statement of condition and reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell, and are no longer depreciated.

Goodwill, which has an indefinite useful life, is evaluated for impairment annually and is evaluated for impairment more frequently if events and circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the asset's fair value. Accounting rules permit an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. The goodwill impairment analysis currently used by the Corporation is a two-step test. The first step, used to identify potential impairment, involves comparing the reporting unit's estimated fair value to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the estimated fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, goodwill is considered not to be impaired. If the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value, there is an indication of potential impairment and the second step is performed to measure the amount of impairment. If required, the second step involves calculating an implied fair value of goodwill for the reporting unit for which the first step indicated potential impairment. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in a manner similar to the amount of goodwill calculated in a business combination, by measuring the excess of the estimated fair value of the reporting unit to a group of likely buyers whose cash flow estimates could differ from those of the reporting entity, as determined in the first step, over the aggregate estimated fair values of the individual assets, liabilities and identifiable intangibles as if the reporting unit was being acquired in a business combination. If the implied fair value of goodwill exceeds the carrying value of goodwill assigned to the reporting unit, there is no impairment. If the carrying value of goodwill assigned to a reporting unit exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment charge is recorded for the excess. Subsequent reversal of goodwill impairment losses is not permitted. The testing for potential impairment involved methods that include both current and projected income amounts, and the fair value remained above the carrying value as of the annual impairment test date. Therefore, the results of the annual evaluations to date have determined that there is no impairment of goodwill, including the most recent testing at October 1, 2014. However, future declines in RIG's net income or changes in external market factors, including likely buyers that are assumed in impairment testing, may require an impairment charge to goodwill.

Other Expenses

The largest component of other expenses is salaries and employee benefits, which increased by \$409,000, or 8.3%, when comparing the second quarter of 2015 to the same quarter a year ago. Overall, the increase in salaries and employee benefits was the result of:

- a higher skilled mix of employees necessitated by growth;
- normal merit increases to employees and associated payroll taxes;
- higher performance-based commissions and incentives;

- higher employee benefit plan costs, including health insurance;
- increases related to 401(k) plan and non-qualified retirement plan benefits; and,
- increased defined benefit pension expense, which was up by \$103,000, or 77.9%, when comparing the three months ended June 30, 2015, to June 30, 2014, resulting from a decrease in the discount rate on the last valuation date which increased the future pension obligations and changes in actuarial assumptions.

The Corporation's overall pension plan investment strategy is to achieve a mix of investments to meet the long-term rate of return assumption and near-term pension obligations with a diversification of asset types, fund strategies, and fund managers. The mix of investments is adjusted periodically by retaining an advisory firm to recommend appropriate allocations after reviewing the Corporation's risk tolerance on contribution levels, funded status, plan expense, as well as any applicable regulatory requirements. However, the determination of future benefit expense is also dependent on the fair value of assets and the discount rate on the year-end measurement date, which in recent years has experienced fair value volatility and low discount rates. The expense could also be

higher in future years due to further lowered discount rate at the latest measurement date, lower plan returns, and change in mortality tables utilized. The ACNB plan has maintained a well-funded status.

Net occupancy expense increased by \$31,000, or 6.3%, mostly due to new net lease expense of additional facilities. Equipment expense increased by \$80,000, or 11.8%, as a result of cost of additional technology assets.

Professional services expense totaled \$179,000 for the second quarter of 2015, as compared to \$270,000 for the same period in 2014, a decrease of \$91,000 or 33.7%. This category includes expenses related to legal corporate governance, risk and compliance management engagements, and legal counsel matters in connection with loans. It varies with specific engagements that are not on a regular recurring basis.

Marketing and corporate relations expenses were \$127,000 for the quarter, or 37.8% lower in the second quarter of 2015, as compared to the same period of 2014. Marketing expense varies with the timing and amount of budgeted advertising production and media expenditures, typically related to the promotion of certain in-market banking and trust products. Some of the higher expense in 2014 was also related to the opening of a new retail banking office location.

Foreclosed assets held for resale consist of the fair value of real estate acquired through foreclosure on real estate loan collateral or the acceptance of ownership of real estate in lieu of the foreclosure process. Fair values are based on appraisals that consider the sales prices of similar properties in the proximate vicinity less estimated selling costs. Foreclosed real estate expense was \$81,000 and \$74,000 for the quarters ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The expense varies based upon the number and mix of commercial and residential real estate properties, unpaid property taxes, and deferred maintenance required upon acquisition. In addition, some properties suffer decreases in value after acquisition, requiring write-downs to fair value during the prolonged marketing cycles for these distressed properties. Foreclosed assets held for resale expenses or recoveries will vary in the remainder of 2015 depending on the successful closing of sales agreements on some existing properties and the unknown expenses related to new properties acquired.

Other tax expense increased by \$54,000, or 29.7%, due to higher accruals for Shares Tax partially offset by a sales tax refund from a prior period received in the second quarter of 2015. Shares Tax, the Pennsylvania shareholders' equity-based tax is projected to increase sharply based on a state government budget proposal. Supplies and postage expense increased by 40.8% in part due to variation in timing of postage refills and supply reorders. FDIC and regulatory expense decreased 19.4% based on balance sheet and risk parameters. Intangible amortization decreased 47.9% due to the full amortization of the RIG purchase intangible assets, while subsequent books of business purchases amortization continues. Other operating expenses decreased by \$24,000, or 2.7%, in the second quarter of 2015, as compared to the second quarter of 2014. Increases and decreases included normal variations for electronic delivery channels, telecommunications, and director fees, as well as various other categories. The expense of reimbursing debit card customers for unauthorized transactions to their accounts, resulting from various merchant database breaches and other third-party fraudulent use, added approximately \$13,000 to other expenses in the second quarter of 2015. These third-party breaches also cause additional card inventory and processing costs to the Corporation, none of which is expected to be recovered from the third-party merchants or other parties where the breaches occur. The debit card electronic delivery channel is valued by customers and provides material revenue to the Corporation. The expense related to reimbursements are unpredictable and varying, but ACNB has policies and procedures to limit exposure.

Provision for Income Taxes

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The Corporation recognized income taxes of \$944,000, or 25.2% of pretax income, during the second quarter of 2015, as compared to \$861,000, or 24.0% of pretax income, during the same period in 2014. The variances from the federal statutory rate of 34% in both periods are generally due to tax-exempt income from investments in and loans to state and local units of government at below-market rates (an indirect form of taxation), investment in bank-owned life insurance, and investments in low-income housing partnerships (which qualify for federal tax credits). Some tax-exempt investments have been allowed to run off due to concerns of interest rate risk related to these investments, while an amount were sold in the prior year to reduce the chance of future credit risk. The largest change to income tax provision and rate during the second quarter ended June 30, 2015, was lower low-income housing tax credits of \$75,000 due to expirations, as compared to \$169,000 for the second quarter of 2014.

Six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to Six months ended June 30, 2014

Executive Summary

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2015, was \$5,353,000, compared to \$5,203,000 for the same quarter in 2014, an increase of \$150,000 or 2.9%. Earnings per share was \$0.89 in 2015 and \$0.87 in 2014. The Corporation does not report diluted

earnings per share, because the Corporation does not have dilutive securities. Net interest income increased \$1,060,000, or 6.3%, as increases in total interest income (including one-time prepayment penalties) offset increases in total interest expense. Provision for loan losses decreased \$150,000, or 100.0%, based on the adequacy analysis of the allowance for loan losses calculation at the end of each period, resulting in an allowance to total loans of 1.82% at June 30, 2015. Other income increased \$38,000, or 0.6%, due primarily to higher deposit fees, selling certain municipal securities, and selling loans held for sale. Other expenses increased \$863,000, or 5.4%, due in part to higher salary/benefits from a change to higher skilled and compensated staff and higher per employee benefit cost.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income totaled \$17,897,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015, compared to \$16,837,000 for the same period in 2014, an increase of \$1,060,000 or 6.3%. Net interest income increased due to an increase in interest income offsetting an increase in interest expense. Interest income increased \$1,212,000, or 6.5%, due to changing the mix of earning assets to more lending in the Corporation's marketplace funded from paydowns in the investment portfolio. Additionally, a higher than average dividend was received on its Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) stock and certain loan prepayment penalties and other non recurring interest recoveries were recognized; these sources are sporadic in nature. The increase in interest expense resulted from efforts to better match funding interest rate sensitivity by lengthening maturities to asset sensitivity. More lending was a result of a concerted effort to offset the recent year trend of interest income decreases due to slow economic activity and declines in the Federal Funds Target Rate and other market driver interest rates. These driver rates affect new loan originations and are indexed to a portion of the loan portfolio in that a decrease in the driver rates decreases the yield on new loans and on existing loans at subsequent interest rate reset dates. In this manner, interest income yield is negatively affected as new loans replace paydowns on existing loans and variable rate loans reset to new lower rates. Interest income was lower on investment securities (not including the FHLB dividend) as paydowns were not reinvested due to continued low market rates, which were a result of uneven domestic and international economic conditions. An appropriate amount of earning assets remained in short-term, low-rate money market type accounts during the first six months of 2015; even with increased loan demand, there exists ample ability to borrow at low rates for liquidity needs. The ability to increase lending is contingent on the effects of intense competition that can reduce new loans and may result in the payoff of existing loans, as well as economic conditions in the Corporation's marketplace. As to funding costs, interest rates on alternative funding sources, such as the FHLB, and other market driver rates are factors in rates the Corporation and the local market pay for deposits. However, during the first half of 2015, several of the core deposit rates continued at practical floors after the Federal Open Market Committee decreased the Federal Funds Target Rate by 400 basis points during 2008 and has maintained it at 0% to 0.25% since that time. Interest expense increased \$152,000, or 8.4%. For more information about interest rate risk, please refer to Item 7A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, and filed with the SEC on March 6, 2015. Over the longer term, the Corporation continues its strategic direction to increase asset yield and interest income by means of loan growth and rebalancing the composition of earning assets.

The net interest spread for the first six months of 2015 was 3.46% compared to 3.45% during the same period in 2014. Also comparing the first six months of 2015 to 2014, the yield on interest earning assets increased by 0.04% and the cost of interest bearing liabilities increased by 0.03%. The net interest margin was 3.55% (3.43% without non recurring interest income) for the first six months of 2015 and 3.52% (3.48% without the one-time interest recoveries) for the same period in 2014. The net interest margin increase was mainly a result of an improved mix of loans in earning assets and non recurring interest offsetting the approximately same increase in funding rates.

Average earning assets were \$1,018,000,000 during the first six months of 2015, an increase of \$53,000,000 from the average for the first six months of 2014. Average interest bearing liabilities were \$835,000,000 in the first six months of 2015, an increase of \$32,000,000 from the same period in 2014. Non-interest demand deposits increased \$19,000,000 on average.

Provision for Loan Losses

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The provision for loan losses was \$0 in the first six months of 2015 compared to \$150,000 in the first six months of 2014, a decrease of \$150,000 or 100.0%. The decrease was a result of the analysis of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses calculation, as well as continuing improvement in asset quality, including nonaccrual loans decreasing by 27% and all substandard loans decreasing by 19% since June 30, 2014, and all substandard loans decreasing by 22% and nonaccrual loans decreasing by 37% since December 31, 2014. Each quarter, the Corporation assesses risk in the loan portfolio compared with the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the current evaluation factors. For more information, please refer to *Allowance for Loan Losses* in the following Financial Condition section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. ACNB charges confirmed loan losses to the allowance and credits the allowance for recoveries of previous loan charge-offs. For the first six months of 2015, the Corporation had net charge-offs of \$307,000, as compared to net charge-offs of \$478,000 for the first six months of 2014.

Other Income

Total other income was \$6,032,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015, up \$38,000, or 0.6%, from the first six months of 2014. Fees from deposit accounts increased by \$112,000, or 11.2%, due to increased volume. Fee volume varies with balance levels, account transaction activity, and customer-driven events such as overdrawing account balances. Various specific government regulations effectively limit fee assessments related to deposit accounts, making future revenue levels uncertain. Revenue from ATM and debit card transactions decreased 0.5% to \$754,000 due to lower volume. The longer term trend had been increases resulting from consumer desire to use more electronic delivery channels; however, regulations or legal challenges for large financial institutions may impact industry pricing for such transactions and fees in connection therewith in future periods, the effect of which cannot be currently quantified. A more immediate challenge to this revenue source is the retail system wide security breaches in the merchant base that are negatively affecting consumer confidence in the debit card channel. Income from fiduciary activities, which include both institutional and personal trust and investment management services, totaled \$740,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015, as compared to \$737,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2014, an 0.4% increase as a result of lower estate fee income, which is inherently sporadic in nature, offset by higher fee volume from increased assets under management. Earnings on bank-owned life insurance increased by \$3,000, or 0.6%, as a result of the purchase of additional policies in the first quarter of 2014. At the Corporation's wholly-owned insurance subsidiary, Russell Insurance Group, Inc. (RIG), revenue was down by \$317,000, or 12.2%, to \$2,280,000 partially due to timing of commission receipts from a new insurance carrier on carrier-billed premiums, which differs from the timing of payments from the previous carrier, but also lower commission rates on commercial policies. A continuing risk to RIG revenue is nonrenewal of large commercial accounts and actions by insurance carriers to reduce commissions paid to agencies such as RIG. Contingent or extra commission payments from insurance carriers are mostly received in the second quarter of each year, and the amount is at the discretion of the insurance carriers in accordance with applicable insurance regulations, included in the revenue decrease was \$81,000 lower contingent commissions in 2015. Heightened pressure on commissions is expected to continue in this business line from insurance company actions, and contingent commissions are not predictable. Other income in the six months ended June 30, 2015, was up by \$193,000, or 62.9%, to \$500,000 due to increased fees related to sales of residential mortgages.

Impairment Testing

RIG has certain long-lived assets, including purchased intangible assets subject to amortization, such as insurance books of business, and associated goodwill assets, which are reviewed for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. Assets to be disposed of would be separately presented in the statement of condition and reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell, and are no longer depreciated.

Goodwill, which has an indefinite useful life, is evaluated for impairment annually and is evaluated for impairment more frequently if events and circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the asset's fair value. Accounting rules permit an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. The goodwill impairment analysis currently used by the Corporation is a two-step test. The first step, used to identify potential impairment, involves comparing the reporting unit's estimated fair value to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the estimated fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, goodwill is considered not to be impaired. If the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value, there is an indication of potential impairment and the second step is performed to measure the amount of impairment. If required, the second step involves calculating an implied fair value of goodwill for the reporting unit for which the first step indicated potential impairment. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in a manner similar to the amount of goodwill calculated in a business combination, by measuring the excess of the estimated fair value of the reporting unit to a group of likely buyers whose cash flow estimates could differ from those of the reporting entity, as determined in the first step, over the aggregate estimated fair values of the individual assets, liabilities and identifiable intangibles as if the reporting unit was being acquired in a business combination. If the implied fair value of goodwill exceeds the carrying value of goodwill assigned to the reporting unit, there is no impairment. If the carrying value of goodwill assigned to a reporting unit exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment charge is recorded for the excess. Subsequent reversal of goodwill impairment losses is not permitted. The testing for potential impairment involved methods that include both current and projected

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income amounts, and the fair value remained above the carrying value as of the annual impairment test date. Therefore, the results of the annual evaluations to date have determined that there is no impairment of goodwill, including the most recent testing at October 1, 2014. However, future declines in RIG's net income or changes in external market

factors, including likely buyers that are assumed in impairment testing, may require an impairment charge to goodwill.

Other Expenses

The largest component of other expenses is salaries and employee benefits, which increased by \$879,000, or 9.1%, when comparing the first six months of 2015 to the same period a year ago. Overall, the increase in salaries and employee benefits was the result of:

- staffing a new office plus other staff increases and higher skilled mix of employees necessitated by growth;
- normal merit increases to employees and associated payroll taxes;
- higher performance-based commissions and incentives;
- higher employee benefit plan costs, including health insurance;
- increases related to 401(k) plan and non-qualified retirement plan benefits; and,
- increased defined benefit pension expense, which was up by \$205,000, or 77.9%, when comparing the six months ended June 30, 2015, to June 30, 2014, resulting from a decrease in the discount rate on the last valuation date which increased the future pension obligations and changes in actuarial assumptions.

The Corporation's overall pension plan investment strategy is to achieve a mix of investments to meet the long-term rate of return assumption and near-term pension obligations with a diversification of asset types, fund strategies, and fund managers. The mix of investments is adjusted periodically by retaining an advisory firm to recommend appropriate allocations after reviewing the Corporation's risk tolerance on contribution levels, funded status, plan expense, as well as any applicable regulatory requirements. However, the determination of future benefit expense is also dependent on the fair value of assets and the discount rate on the year-end measurement date, which in recent years has experienced fair value volatility and low discount rates. The expense could also be higher in future years due to further lowered discount rate at the latest measurement date, lower plan returns, and change in mortality tables utilized. The ACNB plan has maintained a well-funded status.

Net occupancy expense increased by \$50,000, or 4.7%, mostly due to new depreciation expense of additional facilities. Equipment expense increased by \$145,000, or 11.0%, as a result of cost of additional technology assets.

Professional services expense totaled \$424,000 during the first six months of 2015, as compared to \$574,000 for the same period in 2014, a decrease of \$150,000 or 26.1%. This category includes expenses related to corporate governance, risk and compliance management engagements, and legal counsel matters in connection with loans. It varies with specific engagements that are not on a regular recurring basis.

Marketing and corporate relations expenses were \$205,000 for the first six months of 2015, or 31.9% lower as compared to the same period of 2014. Marketing expense varies with the timing and amount of budgeted advertising production and media expenditures, typically related to the promotion of certain in-market banking and trust products. Some of the higher expense in 2014 was also related to the opening of the new retail banking office location.

Foreclosed assets held for resale consist of the fair value of real estate acquired through foreclosure on real estate loan collateral or the acceptance of ownership of real estate in lieu of the foreclosure process. Fair values are based on appraisals that consider the sales prices of similar properties in the proximate vicinity less estimated selling costs. Foreclosed real estate expense was \$108,000 and \$117,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The expense varies based upon the number and mix of commercial and residential real estate properties, unpaid property taxes, and deferred maintenance required upon acquisition. In addition, some properties suffer decreases in value after acquisition, requiring write-downs to fair value during the prolonged marketing cycles for these distressed properties. Foreclosed assets held for resale expenses or recoveries will vary in the remainder of 2015 depending on the successful closing of sales agreements on some existing properties and the unknown expenses related to new properties acquired.

Other tax expense increased by \$26,000, or 7.0%, net of sales tax refund from a prior period received in the first half of 2015, due to higher Shares Tax. The Pennsylvania shareholders' equity-based tax is projected to increase sharply based on a state government budget proposal. Supplies and postage expense increased by 16.5% in part due to variation in postage refills and supply reorders. FDIC and regulatory expense decreased 17.5% based on balance sheet and risk parameters. Intangible amortization decreased 48.6%

due to the full amortization of the RIG purchase intangible assets at the end of 2014, while subsequent books of business purchases amortization continues. Other operating expenses increased by \$201,000, or 14.0%, in the first six months of 2015, as compared to the first six months of 2014. Increases included higher costs for corporate governance, as well as other normal variations in various categories. The first six months of 2014 included one-time reductions associated with closing out a low-income housing project. \$24,000 in expense of reimbursing debit card customers for unauthorized transactions to their accounts, resulting from various merchant database breaches and other third-party fraudulent use, was included in other expenses in the first half of 2015. These third-party breaches also cause additional card inventory and processing costs to the Corporation, none of which is expected to be recovered from the third-party merchants or other parties where the breaches occur. The debit card electronic delivery channel is valued by customers and provides material revenue to the Corporation.

Provision for Income Taxes

The Corporation recognized income taxes of \$1,811,000, or 25.3% of pretax income, during the first six months of 2015, as compared to \$1,576,000, or 23.3% of pretax income, during the same period in 2014. The variances from the federal statutory rate of 34% in both periods are generally due to tax-exempt income from investments in and loans to state and local units of government at below-market rates (an indirect form of taxation), investment in bank-owned life insurance, and investments in low-income housing partnerships (which qualify for federal tax credits). Some tax-exempt investments have been allowed to run off due to concerns of interest rate risk related to these investments, while a limited amount were sold in both years to reduce the chance of future credit risk. The largest change to income tax provision and rate during the six months ended June 30, 2015, was lower low-income housing tax credits of \$150,000 due to expirations, as compared to \$339,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2014.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Assets totaled \$1,106,251,000 at June 30, 2015, compared to \$1,089,808,000 at December 31, 2014, and \$1,057,253,000 at June 30, 2014. Average earning assets during the six months ended June 30, 2015, increased to \$1,018,000,000 from \$965,000,000 during the same period in 2014. Average interest bearing liabilities increased in 2015 to \$835,000,000 from \$803,000,000 in 2014, while average non-interest bearing deposits increased by \$19,000,000.

Investment Securities

ACNB uses investment securities to generate interest and dividend income, manage interest rate risk, provide collateral for certain funding products, and provide liquidity. The changes in the securities portfolio were mainly to deploy available funds into the appropriate mix of earning assets. Investing into investment security portfolio assets over the last several years was made more challenging due to the Federal Reserve Bank's program commonly called Quantitative Easing in which, by the Federal Reserve's open market purchases, the yields are maintained at a lower level than would otherwise be the case. The investment portfolio is comprised of U.S. Government agency, municipal and corporate securities. These securities provide the appropriate characteristics with respect to credit quality, yield and maturity relative to the management of the overall balance sheet.

At June 30, 2015, the securities balance included a net unrealized gain on available for sale securities of \$2,040,000, net of taxes, on amortized cost of \$104,151,000 versus a net unrealized gain of \$2,570,000, net of taxes, on amortized cost of \$114,106,000 at December 31, 2014, and a net unrealized gain of \$3,012,000, net of taxes, on amortized cost of \$118,380,000 at June 30, 2014. The change in fair value of available for sale securities during 2015 was the result of a lower amount of investments in the available for sale portfolio as well as changes in the U.S. Treasury yield curve rates, and the spread from this yield curve required by investors on the types of investment securities that ACNB owns.

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Even though the Federal Reserve ceased their rate-decreasing Quantitative Easing program in 2014, events in the domestic and international economies caused interest rates to continue to remain low. Previously, actions by the Federal Reserve to lower rates on the yield curve most conducive to stimulating the housing market and to boost employment and consumption were offset by the bond markets' concern about the level of U.S. debt and inflation, leading to generally lower rates on the yield curve despite fair values being volatile on any given day in all periods presented.

At June 30, 2015, the securities balance included held to maturity securities with an amortized cost of \$75,719,000 and a fair value of \$75,665,000, as compared to an amortized cost of \$73,346,000 and a fair value of \$73,057,000 at December 31, 2014, and an amortized cost of \$77,593,000 and a fair value of \$76,916,000 at June 30, 2014. The held to maturity securities are U.S. government agency debentures and pass-through mortgage-backed securities in which the full payment of principal and interest is guaranteed; however, they were not classified as available for sale because of prevailing low interest rates at purchase; therefore, these securities are projected not to be practicable to sell for liquidity needs in future periods. These securities are generally used as required collateral

for certain eligible government accounts or repurchase agreements. They are also held for possible pledging to access additional liquidity for banking subsidiary needs in the form of FHLB borrowings.

The Corporation does not own investments consisting of pools of Alt-A or subprime mortgages, private label mortgage-backed securities, or trust preferred investments.

The fair values of securities available for sale (carried at fair value) are determined by obtaining quoted market prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1) or by 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 security but rather by relying on the security's relationship to other benchmark quoted prices. The Corporation uses independent service providers to provide matrix pricing. Please refer to Note 7 Securities in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on the security portfolio and Note 9 Fair Value Measurements in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information about fair value.

Loans

Loans outstanding increased by \$67,702,000, or 9.0%, from June 30, 2014, to June 30, 2015, and increased by \$17,727,000, or 2.2%, from December 31, 2014, to June 30, 2015. The year-over-year increase in loan volume, as discussed below, was the result of determined efforts to lend to creditworthy borrowers subject to the Corporation's disciplined underwriting standards, despite the continued slow economic conditions and intense competition. In all periods, residential real estate lending and refinance activity was slow and commercial loans were subject to refinancing elsewhere for different rates or terms. More payoffs are anticipated in the remainder of 2015 from either customers' cash reserves or refinancing at competing banks. Nonetheless, during the first six months of 2015, commercial purpose loans increased, while local market portfolio residential mortgages decreased. Commercial purpose segments increased \$22,382,000, or 6.1%, as compared to December 31, 2014. These loans are spread among diverse categories that include commercial real estate, commercial real estate construction, and commercial and industrial. Residential real estate mortgage lending, which includes smaller commercial purpose loans secured by the owner's home, decreased by \$4,047,000, or 1.0%, as compared to December 31, 2014. These loans are to local borrowers who preferred loan types that would not be sold into the secondary mortgage market. Of the \$411,301,000 total in residential mortgage loans at June 30, 2015, \$88,021,000 were secured by junior liens or home equity loans, which are also in many cases junior liens. Junior liens inherently have more credit risk by virtue of the fact that another financial institution may have a senior security position in the case of foreclosure liquidation of collateral to extinguish the debt. Generally, foreclosure actions could become more prevalent if the real estate market weakens, property values deteriorate, or rates increase sharply. Non-real estate secured consumer loans comprise less than 2.0% of the portfolio, with automobile-secured loans representing 0.09% of the portfolio.

Most of the Corporation's lending activities are with customers located within southcentral Pennsylvania and in the northern Maryland area that is proximal to its Pennsylvania retail banking offices. This region currently and historically has lower unemployment than the U.S. as a whole. Included in commercial real estate loans are loans made to lessors of non-residential properties that total \$127,281,000, or 15.6% of total loans, at June 30, 2015. These borrowers are geographically dispersed throughout ACNB's marketplace and are leasing commercial properties to a varied group of tenants including medical offices, retail space, and other commercial purpose facilities. Because of the varied nature of the tenants, in aggregate, management believes that these loans present an acceptable risk when compared to commercial loans in general. ACNB does not originate or hold Alt-A or subprime mortgages in its loan portfolio.

Allowance for Loan Losses

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ACNB maintains the allowance for loan losses at a level believed to be adequate by management to absorb probable losses in the loan portfolio, and it is funded through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. On a quarterly basis, ACNB utilizes a defined methodology in determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, which considers specific credit reviews, past loan losses, historical experience, and qualitative factors. This methodology results in an allowance that is considered appropriate in light of the high degree of judgment required and that is prudent and conservative, but not excessive.

Management assigns internal risk ratings for each commercial lending relationship. Utilizing historical loss experience, adjusted for changes in trends, conditions, and other relevant factors, management derives estimated losses for non-rated and non-classified loans. When management identifies impaired loans with uncertain collectability of principal and interest, it evaluates a specific reserve on a quarterly basis in order to estimate potential losses. Management's analysis considers:

- adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay;

- the current estimated fair value of underlying collateral; and,
- prevailing market conditions.

If management determines a loan is not impaired, a specific reserve allocation is not required. Management then places the loan in a pool of loans with similar risk factors and assigns the general loss factor to determine the reserve. For homogeneous loan types, such as consumer and residential mortgage loans, management bases specific allocations on the average loss ratio for the previous twelve quarters for each specific loan pool. Additionally, management adjusts projected loss ratios for other factors, including the following:

- lending policies and procedures, including underwriting standards and collection, charge-off and recovery practices;
- national, regional and local economic and business conditions, as well as the condition of various market segments, including the impact on the value of underlying collateral for collateral dependent loans;
- nature and volume of the portfolio and terms of loans;
- experience, ability and depth of lending management and staff;
- volume and severity of past due, classified and nonaccrual loans, as well as other loan modifications; and,
- existence and effect of any concentrations of credit and changes in the level of such concentrations.

Management determines the unallocated portion of the allowance for loan losses, which represents the difference between the reported allowance for loan losses and the calculated allowance for loan losses, based on the following criteria:

- the risk of imprecision in the specific and general reserve allocations;

- the perceived level of consumer and small business loans with demonstrated weaknesses for which it is not practicable to develop specific allocations;
- other potential exposure in the loan portfolio;
- variances in management's assessment of national, regional and local economic conditions; and,
- other internal or external factors that management believes appropriate at that time.

The unallocated portion of the allowance is deemed to be appropriate as it reflects an uncertainty that remains in the loan portfolio; specifically reserves where the Corporation believes that tertiary losses are probable above the loss amount derived using appraisal-based loss estimation, where such additional loss estimates are in accordance with regulatory and GAAP guidance. Appraisal-based loss derivation does not fully develop the loss present in certain unique, ultimately bank-owned collateral. The Corporation has determined that the amount of provision in 2015 and the resulting allowance at June 30, 2015, are appropriate given the continuing level of risk in the loan portfolio. Further, management believes the unallocated allowance is appropriate, because even though the impaired loans added since 2014 demonstrate generally low risk due to adequate real estate collateral, the value of such collateral can decrease; plus, the growth in the loan portfolio is centered around commercial real estate which continues to have little increase in value and low liquidity. In addition, there are certain loans that, although they did not meet the criteria for impairment, management believes there was a strong possibility that these loans represented probable losses at June 30, 2015.

Management believes the above methodology accurately reflects losses inherent in the portfolio. Management charges actual loan losses to the allowance for loan losses. Management periodically updates the methodology and the assumptions discussed above.

Management bases the provision for loan losses, or lack of provision, on the overall analysis taking into account the methodology discussed above. The provision for year-to-date June 30, 2015, was \$150,000 less than the provision for year-to-date June 30, 2014. More specifically, even though total loans increased, provision expense decreased because of the decrease in substandard loans, as well as the fact that most impaired credits were, in the opinion of management, adequately collateralized. Management believes that the decrease in the provision reflects that potential losses inherent in the portfolio were reflected in previous period provision expense consistent with recent improving credit quality in the loan portfolio.

Federal and state 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 management. Based on management's comprehensive analysis of the loan portfolio and economic conditions, management believes the current level of the allowance for loan losses is adequate.

In an exposure draft issued in the fourth quarter of 2012, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) proposed changes to the accounting guidance related to the impairment of financial assets and the recognition of credit losses. The FASB proposal would require financial institutions to reserve for losses for the duration of the credit exposure as opposed to reserving for probable losses. The new methodology would be known as the current expected credit losses (CECL) methodology. The FASB is currently in the process of re-deliberating significant issues raised through feedback received via comment letters and outreach activities. FASB expects to issue this proposed accounting standard update in late 2015. An effective date has yet to be discussed. Upon adoption, the change in this accounting guidance could result in an increase in the Company's allowance for loan losses and require the Company to record loan losses more rapidly. Upon final issuance of the standard, the Company will be able to better evaluate the potential impact of this new standard on its consolidated financial statements.

The allowance for loan losses at June 30, 2015, was \$14,865,000, or 1.82% of loans, as compared to \$15,763,000, or 2.10% of loans, at June 30, 2014, and \$15,172,000, or 1.90% of loans, at December 31, 2014.

Changes in the allowance for loan losses were as follows:

In thousands	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Six Months Ended June 30, 2014
Beginning balance - January 1	\$ 15,172	\$ 16,091	\$ 16,091
Provisions charged to operations		150	150
Recoveries on charged-off loans	371	122	24
Loans charged-off	(678)	(1,191)	(502)
Ending balance	\$ 14,865	\$ 15,172	\$ 15,763

Loans past due 90 days and still accruing were \$1,646,000 and nonaccrual loans were \$4,169,000 as of June 30, 2015. \$697,000 of the nonaccrual balance at June 30, 2015, were in troubled debt restructured loans. \$6,881,000 of the impaired loans were accruing troubled debt restructured loans. Loans past due 90 days and still accruing were \$1,643,000 at June 30, 2014, while nonaccruals were \$5,722,000. \$1,296,000 of the nonaccrual balance at June 30, 2014, was in troubled debt restructured loans. \$7,053,000 of the impaired loans were accruing troubled debt restructured loans. Loans past due 90 days and still accruing were \$1,636,000 at December 31, 2014, while nonaccruals were \$6,648,000. \$866,000 of the nonaccrual balance at December 31, 2014, were in troubled debt restructured loans. \$6,968,000 of the impaired loans were accruing troubled debt restructured loans. Total additional loans classified as substandard (potential problem loans) at June 30, 2015, June 30, 2014, and December 31, 2014, were approximately \$7,311,000, \$10,000,000 and \$9,896,000, respectively.

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Information on nonaccrual loans, by collateral type rather than loan class, at June 30, 2015, as compared to December 31, 2014, is as follows:

Dollars in thousands	Number of Credit Relationships	Balance	Specific Loss Allocations	Current Year Charge-Offs	Location	Originated
June 30, 2015						
Commercial real estate construction	1	\$ 194	\$	\$	In market	2006 - 2010
Owner occupied commercial real estate	10	2,372			In market	1995 - 2012
Investment/rental residential real estate	1	21			In market	2003 - 2011
Commercial and industrial	2	1,582			In market	2006 - 2007
Total	14	\$ 4,169	\$	\$		
December 31, 2014						
Commercial real estate construction	2	\$ 368	\$	\$	In market	2006 - 2010
Owner occupied commercial real estate	12	3,325		111	In market	1995 - 2012
Investment/rental residential real estate	3	1,226	302	543	In market	2003 - 2011
Commercial and industrial	3	1,729			In market	2006 - 2007
Total	20	\$ 6,648	\$ 302	\$ 654		

Management deemed it appropriate to provide this type of more detailed information by collateral type in order to provide additional detail on the loans.

All nonaccrual impaired loans are to borrowers located within the market area served by the Corporation in southcentral Pennsylvania and nearby areas of northern Maryland. All nonaccrual impaired loans were originated by ACNB's banking subsidiary, except for one participation loan discussed below, between 1995 and 2012 for purposes listed in the classifications in the table above.

Included in commercial real estate construction at June 30, 2015, the Corporation had one impaired and nonaccrual loan of \$194,000 to finance a project in the Corporation's primary trading area of southcentral Pennsylvania. The loan had standard terms and conditions, including repayment from the sales of the respective properties and no interest reserves, and was originated during the first half of 2006. Foreclosure has been held in abeyance while allowing the pursuit of a workout plan. The workout plan resulted in payments of \$500,000 since 2013. One smaller unrelated commercial real estate construction loan, added in 2010, was reduced by collateral sales to \$94,000 and was moved to foreclosed assets in 2015 with a \$39,000 charge off.

Owner occupied commercial real estate at June 30, 2015, includes 10 unrelated loan relationships, all of which but an \$830,000 loan relationship for farmland, have balances of less than \$465,000 each, for which the real estate is collateral and is used in connection with a business enterprise that is suffering economic stress or is out of business. A farmland relationship with an outstanding balance of \$830,000, with normal terms and conditions, was added to nonaccrual in the second quarter of 2013 after the loan matured and the borrower commenced a bankruptcy filing. Based on recent appraisals, management believes the loan is adequately collateralized and some principal payments are being made. The other loans in this category were originated between 1995 and 2012 and are business loans impacted by the general economic downturn that has not recovered. Collection efforts will continue until it is deemed in the best interest of the Corporation to initiate foreclosure procedures. A \$619,000 loan was paid in full by the borrower in the second quarter of 2015.

Investment/rental residential real estate at June 30, 2015, includes one loan relationships totaling \$21,000 for which the real estate is collateral and the purpose of which is for speculation, rental, or other non-owner occupied uses. One unrelated loan for approximately \$508,000 in this category at December 31, 2014, was moved to foreclosed assets upon receipt of legal title in the first quarter 2015. One loan at December 31, 2014, with a balance of \$694,000 had a specific allocation of \$302,000 based upon appraisal less estimated

costs to sell was moved to foreclosed assets in the second quarter with a \$416,000 charge off based on more recent appraisals.

Included in impaired commercial and industrial loans at June 30, 2015, is a participation loan with standard terms and conditions including repayment from conversion of trade assets for a business in southcentral Pennsylvania in Chapter 11 bankruptcy that has a balance of \$1,581,000. This loan was moved to nonaccrual in the third quarter of 2014 after becoming delinquent with no indication of when regular payments would resume. Besides trade assets, the loan is fully guaranteed by a government sponsored entity so no specific allocation was deemed to be necessary. The remaining unrelated smaller loan in this category, a business loan impacted by the general economic downturn, has a remaining balance of \$1,000 at June 30, 2015.

The Corporation utilizes a systematic review of its loan portfolio on a quarterly basis in order to determine the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. In addition, ACNB engages the services of an outside independent loan review function and sets the timing and coverage of loan reviews during the year. The results of this independent loan review are included in the systematic review of the loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses consists of a component for individual loan impairment, primarily based on the loan's collateral fair value and expected cash flow. A watch list of loans is identified for evaluation based on internal and external loan grading and reviews. Loans other than those determined to be impaired are grouped into pools of loans with similar credit risk characteristics. These loans are evaluated as groups with allocations made to the allowance based on historical loss experience adjusted for current trends in delinquencies, trends in underwriting and oversight, concentrations of credit, and general economic conditions within the Corporation's trading area. The provision expense was based on the loans discussed above, as well as current trends in the watch list and the local economy as a whole. The charge-offs discussed elsewhere in this Management's Discussion and Analysis create the recent loss history experience and result in the qualitative adjustment which, in turn, affects the calculation of losses inherent in the portfolio. The provision for loan losses for 2015 and 2014 was a result of the measurement of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses at each period. The decrease in the provision was also a result of the analysis of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. More specifically, nonaccrual loans decreased and provision expense decreased due to the amount of the allowance necessary in proportion to substandard loans in accordance with management's belief that adequate collateralization generally exists for substandard loans in accordance with GAAP. Each quarter, the Corporation assesses risk in the loan portfolio compared with the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the current evaluation factors.

Foreclosed Assets Held for Resale

Foreclosed assets held for resale consists of the fair value of real estate acquired through foreclosure on real estate loan collateral or the acceptance of ownership of real estate in lieu of the foreclosure process. These fair values, less estimated costs to sell, become the Corporation's new cost basis. Fair values are based on appraisals that consider the sales prices of similar properties in the proximate vicinity less estimated selling costs. The carrying value of real estate acquired through foreclosure totaled \$1,504,000 for 10 properties to unrelated borrowers at June 30, 2015, compared to \$1,617,000 for 12 unrelated properties at December 31, 2014. The decrease in the carrying value was due to asset values of four properties that were added, less six properties that were sold. All properties are actively being marketed. The Corporation expects to obtain and market additional foreclosed assets through the remainder of 2015; however, the total amount and timing is currently not certain.

Deposits

ACNB relies on deposits as a primary source of funds for lending activities with total deposits of \$872,169,000 as of June 30, 2015. Deposits increased by \$50,893,000, or 6.2%, from June 30, 2014, to June 30, 2015, and increased by \$27,293,000, or 3.2%, from December 31, 2014, to June 30, 2015. Deposits vary between quarters mostly reflecting different levels held by local government and school districts during different times of the year. Included in the overall increase since 2014 was an increase in certificate of deposit (CD) retail balances, a change from previous periods when market-priced CD products were not attractive compared to alternative investments such as equity securities. ACNB's deposit pricing function employs a disciplined pricing approach based upon alternative funding rates, but also strives to price deposits to be

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competitive with relevant local competition, including credit unions and larger regional banks. During the recession and subsequent slow recovery, deposit growth mix experienced a shift to transaction accounts as customers put more value in liquidity and FDIC insurance. Products, such as money market accounts and interest-bearing transaction accounts that had suffered declines in past years, continued with recovered balances; however, more recent trends suggest a return to more normal, lower balances. With persistent low market interest rates in a slow economy, ACNB's ability to maintain and add to its deposit base may be impacted by the reluctance of consumers to accept low rates and by competition willing to pay above market rates to attract market share. Alternatively, if rates rise rapidly and the equity markets continue to improve, funds could leave the Corporation or be priced higher to maintain similar levels.

Borrowings

Short-term borrowings are comprised primarily of securities sold under agreements to repurchase and short-term borrowings from the FHLB. As of June 30, 2015, short-term borrowings were \$34,402,000, as compared to \$45,699,000 at December 31, 2014, and \$42,202,000 at June 30, 2014. Agreements to repurchase accounts are within the commercial customer base and have attributes similar to core deposits. Investment securities are pledged in sufficient amounts to collateralize these agreements. In comparison to year-end 2014, repurchase agreement balances were down \$11,297,000, or 24.7%, due to changes in the cash flow position of ACNB's commercial and local government customer base. There were \$0 in short-term FHLB borrowings at June 30, 2015, December 31, 2014, and June 30, 2014, respectively. Short-term FHLB borrowings are used to even out funding from seasonality and daily fluctuations in the deposit base. Long-term borrowings consist primarily of longer-term advances from the FHLB that provide term funding of loan assets and contribute to a more balanced net repricing position. In addition, this category includes a loan from a commercial bank to fund the purchase of RIG with a remaining balance of \$1,299,000. Long-term borrowings totaled \$78,799,000 at June 30, 2015, versus \$80,937,000 at December 31, 2014, and \$76,572,000 at June 30, 2014. The Corporation increased long-term borrowings from June 30, 2014, even though deposits were available to fund loan demand and amounts were available from investment cash flow, because the FHLB has longer duration. To replace normal FHLB maturities, laddered FHLB fixed-rate term advances were taken in 2014 and 2015 to reduce net liability sensitivity and to take advantage of lower rates. Further borrowings will be used when necessary for a variety of risk management and funding purposes. Please refer to the *Liquidity* discussion below for more information on the Corporation's ability to borrow.

Capital

ACNB's capital management strategies have been developed to enhance long-term shareholder value, while maintaining its well-capitalized position in relationship to its risk exposure. Total stockholders' equity was \$112,901,000 at June 30, 2015, compared to \$110,022,000 at December 31, 2014, and \$110,454,000 at June 30, 2014. Stockholders' equity increased in the first six months of 2015 by \$2,879,000 due in part to \$2,946,000 in earnings retained in capital and a \$364,000 increase in accumulated other comprehensive loss in part as a result of decrease in the fair value of the investment portfolio and changes in the net funded position of the defined benefit pension plan. Other comprehensive income or loss is mainly caused by fixed-rate investment securities gaining or losing value in different interest rate environments and changes in the net funded position of the defined benefit pension plan.

The primary source of additional capital to ACNB is earnings retention, which represents net income less dividends declared. During the first six months of 2015, ACNB earned \$5,353,000 and paid dividends of \$2,407,000 for a dividend payout ratio of 45.0%. During the first six months of 2014, ACNB earned \$5,203,000 and paid dividends of \$2,278,000 for a dividend payout ratio of 43.8%.

ACNB Corporation has a Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan that provides registered holders of ACNB Corporation common stock with a convenient way to purchase additional shares of common stock by permitting participants in the plan to automatically reinvest cash dividends on all or a portion of the shares owned and to make quarterly voluntary cash payments under the terms of the plan. Participation in the plan is voluntary, and there are eligibility requirements to participate in the plan. Year-to-date June 30, 2015, 14,458 shares were issued under this plan with proceeds in the amount of \$297,000. Year-to-date June 30, 2014, 14,035 shares were issued under this plan with proceeds in the amount of \$267,000. Proceeds are used for general corporate purposes.

ACNB is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on ACNB. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, ACNB must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of its assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and reclassifications are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about

components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require ACNB to maintain minimum amounts and ratios of total and Tier 1 capital to average assets. Management believes, as of June 30, 2015, and December 31, 2014, that ACNB's banking subsidiary met all minimum capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject and is categorized as "well capitalized". There are no subsequent conditions or events that management believes have changed the banking subsidiary's category.

Regulatory Capital Changes

In July 2013, the federal banking agencies issued final rules to implement the Basel III regulatory capital reforms and changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act. The phase-in period for community banking organizations began January 1, 2015, while larger institutions (generally those with assets of \$250 billion or more) were required to begin compliance effective January 1, 2014. The final rules call for the following capital requirements:

- a minimum ratio of common Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 4.5%;
- a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 6.0%;
- a minimum ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets of 8.0%, which is no change from the current rule; and,
- a minimum leverage ratio of 4.0%.

In addition, the final rules establish a common equity Tier 1 capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of risk-weighted assets applicable to all banking organizations. If a banking organization fails to hold capital above the minimum capital ratios and the capital conservation buffer, it will be subject to certain restrictions on capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments. The phase-in period for the capital conservation and countercyclical capital buffers for all banking organizations will begin on January 1, 2016.

Under the rules, accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) would have been included in a banking organization's common equity Tier 1 capital. The final rules allow community banks to make a one-time election not to include these additional components of AOCI in regulatory capital and instead use the existing treatment under the general risk-based capital rules that excludes most AOCI components from regulatory capital. The opt-out election must be made in the first call report and FR Y-9 series report that is filed after the financial institution becomes subject to the final rule. The Corporation elected to opt-out.

The final rules permanently grandfather non-qualifying capital instruments (such as trust preferred securities and cumulative perpetual preferred stock) issued before May 19, 2010, for inclusion in the Tier 1 capital of banking organizations with total consolidated assets of less than \$15 billion as of December 31, 2009, and banking organizations that were mutual holding companies as of May 19, 2010.

The proposed rules would have modified the risk-weight framework applicable to residential mortgage exposures to require banking organizations to divide residential mortgage exposures into two categories in order to determine the applicable risk weight. In response to commenter concerns about the burden of calculating the risk weights and the potential negative effect on credit availability, the final rules do not adopt the proposed risk weights, but retain the current risk weights for mortgage exposures under the general risk-based capital rules.

Consistent with the Dodd-Frank Act, the new rules replace the ratings-based approach to securitization exposures, which is based on external credit ratings, with the simplified supervisory formula approach in order to determine the appropriate risk weights for these exposures. Alternatively, banking organizations may use the existing gross-up approach to assign securitization exposures to a risk weight category or choose to assign such exposures a 1,250 percent risk weight.

Under the new rules, mortgage servicing assets and certain deferred tax assets are subject to stricter limitations than those applicable under the current general risk-based capital rule. The new rules also increase the risk weights for past due loans, certain commercial real estate loans, and some equity exposures, and makes selected other changes in risk weights and credit conversion factors.

The Corporation calculated regulatory ratios as of June 30, 2015, and confirmed no material impact on the capital, operations, liquidity, and earnings of the Corporation and the banking subsidiary from the changes in the regulations.

Risk-Based Capital

The banking subsidiary's capital ratios are as follows:

	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Regulations
Tier 1 leverage ratio (to average assets)	8.84%	8.86%	5.00%
Common Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)	12.98%	%	6.50%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio (to risk-weighted assets)	12.98%	12.75%	8.00%
Total risk-based capital ratio	14.24%	14.01%	10.00%

Liquidity

Effective liquidity management ensures the cash flow requirements of depositors and borrowers, as well as the operating cash needs of ACNB, are met.

ACNB's funds are available from a variety of sources, including assets that are readily convertible such as interest bearing deposits with banks, maturities and repayments from the securities portfolio, scheduled repayments of loans receivable, the core deposit base, and the ability to borrow from the FHLB. At June 30, 2015, ACNB's banking subsidiary had a borrowing capacity of approximately \$478,500,000 from the FHLB, of which \$401,000,000 was available. Because of various restrictions and requirements on utilizing the available balance, ACNB considers \$281,000,000 to be the practicable additional borrowing capacity, which is considered to be sufficient for operational needs. The FHLB system is self-capitalizing, member-owned, and its member banks' stock is not publicly traded. ACNB creates its borrowing capacity with the FHLB by granting a security interest in certain loan assets with requisite credit quality. ACNB has reviewed information on the FHLB system and the FHLB of Pittsburgh, and has concluded that they have the capacity and intent to continue to provide both operational and contingency liquidity. The FHLB of Pittsburgh instituted a requirement that a member's investment securities must be moved into a safekeeping account under FHLB control to be considered in the calculation of maximum borrowing capacity. The Corporation currently has securities in safekeeping at the FHLB of Pittsburgh; however, the safekeeping account is under the Corporation's control. As better contingent liquidity is maintained by keeping the securities under the Corporation's control, the Corporation has not moved the securities which, in effect, lowered the Corporation's maximum borrowing capacity. However, there is no practical reduction in borrowing capacity as the securities can be moved into the FHLB-controlled account promptly if they are needed for borrowing purposes.

Another source of liquidity is securities sold under repurchase agreements to customers of ACNB's banking subsidiary totaling approximately \$34,402,000 and \$45,699,000 at June 30, 2015, and December 31, 2014, respectively. These agreements vary in balance according to the cash flow needs of customers and competing accounts at other financial organizations.

The liquidity of the parent company also represents an important aspect of liquidity management. The parent company's cash outflows consist principally of dividends to stockholders and corporate expenses. The main source of funding for the parent company is the dividends it receives from its subsidiaries. Federal and state banking regulations place certain legal restrictions and other practicable safety and soundness restrictions on dividends paid to the parent company from the subsidiary bank.

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ACNB manages liquidity by monitoring projected cash inflows and outflows on a daily basis, and believes it has sufficient funding sources to maintain sufficient liquidity under varying degrees of business conditions.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Corporation is party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and, to a lesser extent, standby letters of credit. At June 30, 2015, the Corporation had unfunded outstanding commitments to extend credit of approximately \$196,284,000 and outstanding standby letters of credit of approximately \$4,966,000. Because these commitments generally have fixed expiration dates and many will expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment level does not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Market Risks

Financial institutions can be exposed to several market risks that may impact the value or future earnings capacity of the organization.

These risks involve interest rate risk, foreign currency exchange risk, commodity price risk, and equity market price risk. ACNB's primary market risk is interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is inherent because, as a financial institution, ACNB derives a significant amount of its operating revenue from purchasing funds (customer deposits and wholesale borrowings) at various terms and rates. These funds are then invested into earning assets (primarily loans and investments) at various terms and rates.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

DODD-FRANK WALL STREET REFORM AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT (DODD-FRANK) - In 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act was signed into law. Dodd-Frank was intended to effect a fundamental restructuring of federal banking regulation. Among other things, Dodd-Frank created the Financial Stability Oversight Council to identify systemic risks in the financial system and gives federal regulators new authority to take control of and liquidate financial firms. Dodd-Frank additionally created a new independent federal regulator to administer federal consumer protection laws. Dodd-Frank has had and will continue to have a significant impact on ACNB's business operations as its provisions take effect. It is expected that, as various implementing rules and regulations are released, they will increase ACNB's operating and compliance costs and could increase the banking subsidiary's interest expense. Among the provisions that are likely to affect ACNB are the following:

Holding Company Capital Requirements

Dodd-Frank requires the Federal Reserve to apply consolidated capital requirements to bank holding companies that are no less stringent than those currently applied to depository institutions. Under these standards, trust preferred securities will be excluded from Tier 1 capital unless such securities were issued prior to May 19, 2010, by a bank holding company with less than \$15 billion in assets as of December 31, 2009. Dodd-Frank additionally requires that bank regulators issue countercyclical capital requirements so that the required amount of capital increases in times of economic expansion, consistent with safety and soundness.

Deposit Insurance

Dodd-Frank permanently increased the maximum deposit insurance amount for banks, savings institutions, and credit unions to \$250,000 per depositor. Dodd-Frank also broadens the base for FDIC insurance assessments. Assessments are now based on the average consolidated total assets less tangible equity capital of a financial institution. Dodd-Frank requires the FDIC to increase the reserve ratio of the Deposit Insurance Fund from 1.15% to 1.35% of insured deposits by 2020 and eliminates the requirement that the FDIC pay dividends to insured depository institutions when the reserve ratio exceeds certain thresholds. Dodd-Frank also eliminated the federal statutory prohibition against the payment of interest on business checking accounts.

Corporate Governance

Dodd-Frank requires publicly-traded companies to give stockholders a non-binding vote on executive compensation at least every three years, a non-binding vote regarding the frequency of the vote on executive compensation at least every six years, and a non-binding vote on golden parachute payments in connection with approvals of mergers and acquisitions unless previously voted on by the stockholders. The SEC has finalized the rules implementing these requirements which took effect on January 21, 2011. Additionally, Dodd-Frank directs the federal

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banking regulators to promulgate rules prohibiting excessive compensation paid to executives of depository institutions and their holding companies with assets in excess of \$1.0 billion, regardless of whether the company is publicly traded. Dodd-Frank also gives the SEC authority to prohibit broker discretionary voting on elections of directors and executive compensation matters.

Prohibition Against Charter Conversions of Troubled Institutions

Dodd-Frank prohibits a depository institution from converting from a state to a federal charter, or vice versa, while it is the subject of a cease and desist order or other formal enforcement action or a memorandum of understanding with respect to a significant supervisory matter unless the appropriate federal banking agency gives notice of the conversion to the federal or state authority that issued the enforcement action and that agency does not object within 30 days. The notice must include a plan to address the significant supervisory matter. The converting institution must also file a copy of the conversion application with its current federal regulator, which must notify the resulting federal regulator of any ongoing supervisory or investigative proceedings that are likely to result in an enforcement action and provide access to all supervisory and investigative information relating thereto.

Interstate Branching

Dodd-Frank authorizes national and state banks to establish branches in other states to the same extent as a bank chartered by that state would be permitted. Previously, banks could only establish branches in other states if the host state expressly permitted out-of-state banks to establish branches in that state. Accordingly, banks are able to enter new markets more freely.

Limits on Interstate Acquisitions and Mergers

Dodd-Frank precludes a bank holding company from engaging in an interstate acquisition the acquisition of a bank outside its home state unless the bank holding company is both well capitalized and well managed. Furthermore, a bank may not engage in an interstate merger with another bank headquartered in another state unless the surviving institution will be well capitalized and well managed. The previous standard in both cases was adequately capitalized and adequately managed.

Limits on Interchange Fees

Dodd-Frank amended the Electronic Fund Transfer Act to, among other things, give the Federal Reserve the authority to establish rules regarding interchange fees charged for electronic debit transactions by payment card issuers having assets over \$10 billion and to enforce a new statutory requirement that such fees be reasonable and proportional to the actual cost of a transaction to the issuer.

Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

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

ABILITY-TO-REPAY AND QUALIFIED MORTGAGE RULE - Pursuant to Dodd-Frank as highlighted above, the CFPB issued a final rule on January 10, 2013 (effective on January 10, 2014), amending Regulation Z as implemented by the Truth in Lending Act, requiring mortgage lenders to make a reasonable and good faith determination based on verified and documented information that a consumer applying for a mortgage loan has a reasonable ability to repay the loan according to its terms. Mortgage lenders are required to determine the consumer's ability to repay in one of two ways. The first alternative requires the mortgage lender to consider the following eight underwriting factors when making

the credit decision: (1) current or reasonably expected income or assets; (2) current employment status; (3) the monthly payment on the covered transaction; (4) the monthly payment on any simultaneous loan; (5) the monthly payment for mortgage-related obligations; (6) current debt obligations, alimony, and child support; (7) the monthly debt-to-income ratio or residual income; and, (8) credit history. Alternatively, the mortgage lender can originate qualified mortgages, which are entitled to a presumption that the creditor making the loan satisfied the ability-to-repay requirements. In general, a qualified mortgage is a mortgage loan without negative amortization, interest-only payments, balloon payments, or terms exceeding 30 years. In addition, to be a qualified mortgage, the points and fees paid by a consumer cannot exceed 3% of the total loan amount. Loans which meet these criteria will be considered qualified mortgages and, as a result, generally protect lenders from fines or litigation in the event of foreclosure. Qualified mortgages that are higher-priced (e.g., subprime loans) garner a rebuttable presumption of compliance with the ability-to-repay rules, while qualified mortgages that are not higher-priced (e.g., prime loans) are given a safe harbor of compliance. The impact of the final rule, and the subsequent amendments thereto, on the Corporation's lending activities and the Corporation's statements of income or condition are uncertain at this time; however, management will continue to monitor the implementation of the rule for any potential effects on the Corporation's business.

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

Dividends

ACNB is a legal entity separate and distinct from its subsidiary bank. ACNB's revenues, on a parent company only basis, result primarily from dividends paid to the Corporation by its subsidiaries. Federal and state laws regulate the payment of dividends by ACNB's subsidiary bank. For further information, please refer to *Regulation of Bank* below.

Regulation of Bank

The operations of the subsidiary bank are subject to statutes applicable to banks chartered under the banking laws of Pennsylvania, to state nonmember banks, and to banks whose deposits are insured by the FDIC. The subsidiary bank's operations are also subject to regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Banking and Securities, Federal Reserve, and FDIC.

The Pennsylvania Department of Banking and Securities, which has primary supervisory authority over banks chartered in Pennsylvania, regularly examines banks in such areas as reserves, loans, investments, management practices, and other aspects of operations. The subsidiary bank is also subject to examination by the FDIC for safety and soundness, as well as consumer compliance. These examinations are designed for the protection of the subsidiary bank's depositors rather than ACNB's stockholders. The subsidiary bank must file quarterly and annual reports to the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, or FFIEC.

Monetary and Fiscal Policy

ACNB and its subsidiary bank are affected by the monetary and fiscal policies of government agencies, including the Federal Reserve and FDIC. Through open market securities transactions and changes in its discount rate and reserve requirements, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve exerts considerable influence over the cost and availability of funds for lending and investment. The nature of monetary and fiscal policies on future business and earnings of ACNB cannot be predicted at this time. From time to time, various federal and state legislation is proposed that could result in additional regulation of, and restrictions on, the business of ACNB and the subsidiary bank, or otherwise change the business environment. Management cannot predict whether any of this legislation will have a material effect on the business of ACNB.

ITEM 3 - QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Management monitors and evaluates changes in market conditions on a regular basis. Based upon the most recent review, management has determined that there have been no material changes in market risks since year-end 2014. For further discussion of year-end information, please refer to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

ITEM 4 - CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Corporation carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting them to material information relating to the Corporation (including its consolidated subsidiaries) required to be included in periodic SEC filings.

Disclosure controls and procedures are Corporation controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Corporation in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

There were no changes in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting during the quarterly period ended June 30, 2015, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ACNB CORPORATION

ITEM 1 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As of June 30, 2015, there were no material pending legal proceedings, other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to the business, to which ACNB or its subsidiaries are a party or by which any of their property is the subject, which could have a material adverse effect on ACNB or its subsidiaries or their results of operations. In addition, no material proceedings are pending or are known to be threatened or contemplated against the Corporation or its subsidiaries by governmental authorities.

ITEM 1A - RISK FACTORS

Management has reviewed the risk factors that were previously disclosed in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year-ended December 31, 2014. There are no material changes in the risk factors as previously disclosed in the Form 10-K.

ITEM 2 - UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

On November 3, 2008, the Corporation announced a plan to purchase up to 120,000 shares of its outstanding common stock. There were no treasury shares purchased under this plan during the quarter ended June 30, 2015. The maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under this stock repurchase plan is 57,400.

On May 5, 2009, stockholders approved and ratified the ACNB Corporation 2009 Restricted Stock Plan, effective as of February 24, 2009, in which awards shall not exceed, in the aggregate, 200,000 shares of common stock. The Corporation's Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933 on Form S-8 for the ACNB Corporation 2009 Restricted Stock Plan was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 4, 2013.

On May 5, 2009, stockholders approved and adopted the amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of ACNB Corporation to authorize up to 20,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$2.50 per share. As of June 30, 2015, there were no issued or outstanding shares of preferred stock.

ITEM 3 - DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES - NOTHING TO REPORT.

ITEM 4 - MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES - NOT APPLICABLE.

ITEM 5 - OTHER INFORMATION - NOTHING TO REPORT.

ITEM 6 - EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are included in this report:

- Exhibit 3(i) Articles of Incorporation of ACNB Corporation, as amended. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 2, 2009.)
- Exhibit 3(ii) Bylaws of ACNB Corporation, as amended. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on February 4, 2013.)
- Exhibit 10.1 ACNB Corporation, ACNB Acquisition Subsidiary LLC, and Russell Insurance Group, Inc. Stock Purchase Agreement. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, filed with the Commission on March 15, 2005.)
- Exhibit 10.2 Salary Continuation Agreement Applicable to Ronald L. Hankey. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, filed with the Commission on March 13, 2009.)
- Exhibit 10.3 Amended and Restated Executive Supplemental Life Insurance Plan Applicable to Thomas A. Ritter, David W. Cathell, Lynda L. Glass and James P. Helt. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, filed with the Commission on March 6, 2015.)
- Exhibit 10.4 Amended and Restated Director Supplemental Life Insurance Plan Applicable to Frank Elsner III, Scott L. Kelley, James J. Lott, Robert W. Miller, Donna M. Newell, J. Emmett Patterson, Daniel W. Potts, Marian B. Schultz, David L. Sites, Alan J. Stock, and James E. Williams. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, filed with the Commission on March 6, 2015.)
- Exhibit 10.5 Amended and Restated Director Deferred Fee Plan Applicable to Frank Elsner III, Scott L. Kelley, James J. Lott, Robert W. Miller, Donna M. Newell, J. Emmett Patterson, Marian B. Schultz, David L. Sites, Alan J. Stock, and James E. Williams. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on January 6, 2012.)
- Exhibit 10.6 ACNB Bank Salary Savings Plan. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, filed with the Commission on March 12, 2010.)
- Exhibit 10.7 Group Pension Plan for Employees of ACNB Bank. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012, filed with the Commission on May 4, 2012.)
- Exhibit 10.8 Complete Settlement Agreement and General Release made among ACNB Corporation, Adams County National Bank and John W. Krichten effective June 13, 2006. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 15, 2006.)
- Exhibit 10.9 Employment Agreement between ACNB Corporation, Adams County National Bank and Thomas A. Ritter dated as of December 31, 2008. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, filed with the Commission on March 13, 2009.)
- Exhibit 10.10 Employment Agreement between ACNB Corporation, Adams County National Bank and Lynda L. Glass dated as of December 31, 2008. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, filed with the Commission on March 13, 2009.)

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- Exhibit 10.11 Employment Agreement between ACNB Corporation, Russell Insurance Group, Inc. and Frank C. Russell, Jr. dated as of January 13, 2011. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on January 19, 2011.)
- Exhibit 10.12 Employment Agreement between ACNB Corporation, Adams County National Bank and David W. Cathell dated as of April 17, 2009. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on April 23, 2009.)
- Exhibit 10.13 2009 Restricted Stock Plan. (Incorporated by reference to Appendix C of the Registrant's Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A, filed with the Commission on March 25, 2009.)
- Exhibit 10.14 Salary Continuation Agreement by and between ACNB Bank and Thomas A. Ritter dated as of March 28, 2012. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on April 3, 2012.)
- Exhibit 10.15 Salary Continuation Agreement by and between ACNB Bank and Lynda L. Glass dated as of March 28, 2012. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on April 3, 2012.)
- Exhibit 10.16 Salary Continuation Agreement by and between ACNB Bank and David W. Cathell dated as of March 28, 2012. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on April 3, 2012.)
- Exhibit 10.17 Amended and Restated 2001 Salary Continuation Agreement by and between ACNB Bank and Thomas A. Ritter dated as of March 28, 2012. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.4 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on April 3, 2012.)
- Exhibit 10.18 Amended and Restated 1996 Salary Continuation Agreement by and between ACNB Bank and Lynda L. Glass dated as of March 28, 2012. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.5 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on April 3, 2012.)
- Exhibit 10.19 Employment Agreement between Adams County National Bank and James P. Helt dated as of April 15, 2009. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, filed with the Commission on March 7, 2014.)
- Exhibit 10.20 Salary Continuation Agreement by and between ACNB Bank and James P. Helt dated as of March 28, 2012. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, filed with the Commission on March 7, 2014.)
- Exhibit 10.21 ACNB Bank Variable Compensation Plan dated January 1, 2014. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 25, 2015.)
- Exhibit 10.22 Form of ACNB Bank Variable Compensation Plan Restricted Stock Agreement. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 25, 2015.)
- Exhibit 11 Statement re Computation of Earnings. (Incorporated by reference to page 7 of this Form 10-Q.)
- Exhibit 14 Code of Ethics. (A copy of the Code of Ethics is available under the Corporate Governance Documents section of the Registrant's website at www.acnb.com.)
- Exhibit 16.1 Correspondence from ParenteBeard LLC to the Securities and Exchange Commission dated July 11, 2013. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 16.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on July 15, 2013.)

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Exhibit 18	Preferability Letter from ParenteBeard LLC dated as of August 3, 2012. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 18 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2012, filed with the Commission on August 3, 2012.)
Exhibit 31.1	Chief Executive Officer Certification of Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.
Exhibit 31.2	Chief Financial Officer Certification of Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.
Exhibit 32.1	Chief Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 32.2	Chief Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase.
Exhibit 101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase.
Exhibit 101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.
Exhibit 101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema.
Exhibit 101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase.
Exhibit 101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ACNB CORPORATION (Registrant)

Date: July 31, 2015

/s/ Thomas A. Ritter
Thomas A. Ritter
President & Chief Executive Officer

/s/ David W. Cathell
David W. Cathell
Executive Vice President, Treasurer &
Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)