

SUSSEX BANCORP
Form 10-Q
May 13, 2015

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2015

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-29030

SUSSEX BANCORP

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New Jersey

22-3475473

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

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100 Enterprise Drive, Suite 700, Rockaway, NJ 07866
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(844) 256-7328

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 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 the 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
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

As of May 7, 2015 there were 4,674,997 shares of common stock, no par value, outstanding.

SUSSEX BANCORP

FORM 10-Q

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We may, from time to time, make written or oral “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including statements contained in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), our reports to shareholders and in other communications by us. This Report on Form 10-Q contains “forward-looking statements” which may be identified by the use of such words as “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “should,” “planned,” “estimated” and “potential.” Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, estimates with respect to our financial condition, results of operation and business that are subject to various factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from these estimates. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- § changes in the interest rate environment that reduce margins;
- § changes in the regulatory environment;
 - § the highly competitive industry and market area in which we operate;
- § general economic conditions, either nationally or regionally, resulting in, among other things, a deterioration in credit quality;
- § changes in business conditions and inflation;
- § changes in credit market conditions;
- § changes in the securities markets which affect investment management revenues;
- § increases in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) deposit insurance premiums and assessments could adversely affect our financial condition;
- § changes in technology used in the banking business;
- § the soundness of other financial services institutions which may adversely affect our credit risk;
- § our controls and procedures may fail or be circumvented;
- § new lines of business or new products and services which may subject us to additional risks;
- § changes in key management personnel which may adversely impact our operations;
- § the effect on our operations of recent legislative and regulatory initiatives that were or may be enacted in response to the ongoing financial crisis;
- § severe weather, natural disasters, acts of war or terrorism and other external events which could significantly impact our business; and
- § other factors detailed from time to time in our filings with the SEC.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results may differ materially from the results discussed in these forward-looking statements. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. We do not undertake any obligation to republish revised forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1 – Financial Statements

SUSSEX BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

(Dollars in Thousands)	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 2,606	\$ 2,953
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks	4,360	2,906
Cash and cash equivalents	6,966	5,859
Interest bearing time deposits with other banks	100	100
Securities available for sale, at fair value	84,573	77,976
Securities held to maturity, at amortized cost (fair value of \$6,704 and \$6,190 at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively)	6,491	6,006
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock, at cost	3,539	3,908
Loans receivable, net of unearned income	473,303	471,973
Less: allowance for loan losses	5,763	5,641
Net loans receivable	467,540	466,332
Foreclosed real estate	2,852	4,449
Premises and equipment, net	8,750	8,650
Accrued interest receivable	1,908	1,796
Goodwill	2,820	2,820
Bank-owned life insurance	12,289	12,211
Other assets	6,423	5,808
Total Assets	\$ 604,251	\$ 595,915
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 76,765	\$ 70,490
Interest bearing	396,747	387,780
Total deposits	473,512	458,270
Short-term borrowings	5,200	23,500
Long-term borrowings	56,000	46,000
Accrued interest payable and other liabilities	4,683	4,029
Junior subordinated debentures	12,887	12,887

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Total Liabilities	552,282	544,686
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, no par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	-	-
Common stock, no par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized; 4,700,230 and 4,673,789 shares issued and 4,669,597 and 4,662,606 shares outstanding at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	35,644	35,553
Treasury stock, at cost; 30,633 and 11,183 shares at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	(263)	(59)
Retained earnings	16,331	15,566
Accumulated other comprehensive income	257	169
Total Stockholders' Equity	51,969	51,229
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 604,251	\$ 595,915
See Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements		

SUSSEX BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
(Dollars in thousands except per share data)		
INTEREST INCOME		
Loans receivable, including fees	\$ 5,172	\$ 4,623
Securities:		
Taxable	267	217
Tax-exempt	208	254
Interest bearing deposits	4	3
Total Interest Income	5,651	5,097
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Deposits	416	390
Borrowings	380	348
Junior subordinated debentures	53	53
Total Interest Expense	849	791
Net Interest Income	4,802	4,306
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	305	453
Net Interest Income after Provision for Loan Losses	4,497	3,853
OTHER INCOME		
Service fees on deposit accounts	213	264
ATM and debit card fees	174	167
Bank-owned life insurance	78	83
Insurance commissions and fees	1,155	973
Investment brokerage fees	22	31
Net gain on sales of securities	168	-
Other	91	73
Total Other Income	1,901	1,591
OTHER EXPENSES		

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Salaries and employee benefits	2,780	2,418
Occupancy, net	477	453
Data processing	354	380
Furniture and equipment	210	164
Advertising and promotion	70	44
Professional fees	146	153
Director fees	166	137
FDIC assessment	124	176
Insurance	52	76
Stationary and supplies	56	55
Loan collection costs	97	77
Net expenses and write-downs related to foreclosed real estate	164	100
Other	374	235
Total Other Expenses	5,070	4,468
Income before Income Taxes	1,328	976
EXPENSE FOR INCOME TAXES	376	298
Net Income	952	678
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:		
Unrealized gains on available for sale securities arising during the period	316	1,717
Reclassification adjustment for net gain on securities transactions included in net income	(168)	-
Income tax related to items of other comprehensive income	(60)	(687)
Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes	88	1,030
Comprehensive income	\$ 1,040	\$ 1,708
EARNINGS PER SHARE		
Basic	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.15
Diluted	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.15
See Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements		

SUSSEX BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 and 2014
(Unaudited)

(Dollars in Thousands)	Number of Shares Outstanding	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance December 31, 2013	4,629,113	\$ 35,249	\$ 13,386	\$ (2,151)	\$ (59)	\$ 46,425
Net income	-	-	678	-	-	678
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	1,030	-	1,030
Restricted stock granted	29,043	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted stock forfeited	(300)	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation expense related to stock option and restricted stock grants	-	80	-	-	-	80
Balance March 31, 2014	4,657,856	\$ 35,329	\$ 14,064	\$ (1,121)	\$ (59)	\$ 48,213
Balance December 31, 2014	4,662,606	\$ 35,553	\$ 15,566	\$ 169	\$ (59)	\$ 51,229
Net income	-	-	952	-	-	952
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	88	-	88
Treasury shares purchased	(19,450)	-	-	-	(204)	(204)
Restricted stock granted	26,441	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation expense related to stock option and restricted stock grants	-	91	-	-	-	91
Dividends declared on common stock	-	-	(187)	-	-	(187)
Balance March 31, 2015	4,669,597	\$ 35,644	\$ 16,331	\$ 257	\$ (263)	\$ 51,969

See Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

SUSSEX BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015	2014
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 952	\$ 678
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	305	453
Depreciation and amortization	243	163
Net amortization of securities premiums and discounts	428	489
Net realized gain on sale of securities	(168)	-
Net realized gain on sale of foreclosed real estate	(27)	(13)
Write-downs of and provisions for foreclosed real estate	97	-
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense	(111)	251
Earnings on bank-owned life insurance	(78)	(83)
Compensation expense for stock options and stock awards	91	80
(Increase) decrease in assets:		
Accrued interest receivable	(112)	(130)
Other assets	(563)	55
Increase in accrued interest payable and other liabilities	654	733
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	1,711	2,676
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Securities available for sale:		
Purchases	(21,632)	(4)
Sales	12,767	-

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Maturities, calls and principal repayments	2,161		3,646
Securities held to maturity:			
Purchases	(491)		-
Maturities, calls and principal repayments	-		262
Net increase in loans	(1,552)		(21,202)
Proceeds from the sale of foreclosed real estate	1,566		242
Purchases of bank premises and equipment	(343)		(874)
Decrease (increase) in Federal Home Loan Bank stock	369		(720)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(7,155)		(18,650)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	15,242		(4,460)
(Decrease) increase in short-term borrowed funds	(18,300)		15,000
Proceeds of long-term borrowings	15,000		-
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(5,000)		-
Purchase of treasury stock	(204)		-
Dividends paid	(187)		-
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	6,551		10,540
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,107		(5,434)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning	5,859		13,246
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	\$ 6,966		\$ 7,812
Supplementary Cash Flows Information			
Interest paid	\$ 827		\$ 772
Income taxes paid	\$ 250		\$ -
Supplementary Schedule of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities			
Foreclosed real estate acquired in settlement of	\$ 39		\$ 443

loans

See Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

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NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Sussex Bancorp (“we,” “us,” “our” or the “company”) and our wholly owned subsidiary Sussex Bank (the “Bank”). The Bank’s wholly owned subsidiaries are SCB Investment Company, Inc., SCBNY Company, Inc., ClassicLake Enterprises, LLC, Wheatsworth Properties Corp., PPD Holding Company, LLC, and Tri-State Insurance Agency, Inc. (“Tri-State”), a full service insurance agency located in Sussex County, New Jersey with a satellite office located in Bergen County, New Jersey. Tri-State’s operations are considered a separate segment for financial disclosure purposes. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. The Bank operates eleven banking offices, eight located in Sussex County, New Jersey, one located in Warren County, New Jersey, one in Queens County, New York and one in Orange County, New York.

We are subject to the supervision and regulation of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “FRB”). The Bank’s deposits are insured by the Deposit Insurance Fund (“DIF”) of the FDIC up to applicable limits. The operations of the company and the Bank are subject to the supervision and regulation of the FRB, the FDIC and the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance (the “Department”) and the operations of Tri-State are subject to supervision and regulation by the Department.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) for full year financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included and are of a normal, recurring nature. Operating results for the three month period ended March 31, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2015. These unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto that are included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014.

New Accounting Standards

In January 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-04, Receivables - Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors. This ASU clarifies that an in substance repossession or foreclosure occurs, and a creditor is considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan, upon either (1) the creditor obtaining legal title to the residential real estate property upon completion of a foreclosure or (2) the borrower conveying all interest in the residential real estate property to the creditor to satisfy that loan through completion of a deed in lieu of foreclosure or through a similar legal agreement. Additionally, the amendments require interim and annual disclosure of both (1) the amount of foreclosed residential real estate property held by the creditor and (2) the recorded investment in consumer mortgage loans collateralized by residential real estate property that are in the process of foreclosure according to local requirements of the applicable jurisdiction. For public entities, the guidance is effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. The adoption of this guidance did

not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The ASU'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. For public entities, the guidance is effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. However, on April 1, 2015, FASB proposed to defer the effective date by one year. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2014, FASB issued ASU 2014-11, Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions, Repurchase Financings, and Disclosures, to change the accounting for repurchase-to-maturity transactions and certain linked repurchase financings. This will result in accounting for both types of arrangements as secured borrowings on the balance sheet, rather than sales. Additionally, the ASU introduces new disclosures to (i) increase transparency about the types of collateral pledged in secured borrowing transactions and (ii) enable users to better understand transactions in which the transferor retains substantially all of the exposure to the economic return on the transferred financial asset throughout the term of the transaction. For public entities, the disclosure for repurchase agreements, securities lending transactions, and repurchase-to-maturity transactions accounted for as secured borrowings is required to be presented for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and for interim periods beginning after March 15, 2015. All other

accounting and disclosure amendments in the ASU are effective for public business entities for the first interim or annual period beginning after December 15, 2014. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2014, FASB issued ASU 2014-12, Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force), to clarify that a performance target in a share-based compensation award that could be achieved after an employee completes the requisite service period should be treated as a performance condition that affects the vesting of the award. As such, the performance target should not be reflected in estimating the grant-date fair value of the award. For all entities, the amendments are effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Earlier adoption is permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements

NOTE 2 – SECURITIES

Available for Sale

The amortized cost and approximate fair value of securities available for sale as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
March 31, 2015				
U.S. government agencies	\$ 11,428	\$ 25	\$ (47)	\$ 11,406
State and political subdivisions	32,145	276	(220)	32,201
Mortgage-backed securities -				
U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	40,563	435	(43)	40,955
Equity securities-financial services industry and other	8	3	-	11
	\$ 84,144	\$ 739	\$ (310)	\$ 84,573
December 31, 2014				
U.S. government agencies	\$ 7,873	\$ 17	\$ (32)	\$ 7,858
State and political subdivisions	26,432	158	(206)	26,384
Mortgage-backed securities -				
U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	43,382	500	(158)	43,724

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Equity securities-financial services industry and other	8	2	-	10
	\$ 77,695	\$ 677	\$ (396)	\$ 77,976

Securities with a carrying value of approximately \$32.1 million and \$32.8 million at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes required or permitted by applicable laws and regulations.

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The amortized cost and fair value of securities available for sale at March 31, 2015 are shown below by contractual maturity. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities as issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ -	\$ -
Due after one year through five years	-	-
Due after five years through ten years	2,301	2,333
Due after ten years	29,844	29,868
Total bonds and obligations	32,145	32,201
U.S. government agencies	11,428	11,406
Mortgage-backed securities:		
U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	40,563	40,955
Equity securities-financial services industry and other	8	11
Total available for sale securities	\$ 84,144	\$ 84,573

Gross realized gains on sales of securities available for sale were \$216 thousand and gross realized losses were \$48 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2015. There were no sales of securities available for sale for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

Temporarily Impaired Securities

The following table shows gross unrealized losses and fair value of securities with unrealized losses that are not deemed to be other than temporarily impaired, aggregated by category and length of time that individual available for sale securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

(Dollars in thousands)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
March 31, 2015						
U.S. government agencies	\$ 5,677	\$ (16)	\$ 2,784	\$ (31)	\$ 8,461	\$ (47)
State and political subdivisions	15,522	(179)	1,859	(41)	17,381	(220)
Mortgage-backed securities -						
U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	9,624	(30)	2,024	(13)	11,648	(43)

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Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 30,823	\$ (225)	\$ 6,667	\$ (85)	\$ 37,490	\$ (310)
December 31, 2014						
U.S. government agencies	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,905	\$ (32)	\$ 2,905	\$ (32)
State and political subdivisions	7,603	(112)	5,713	(94)	13,316	(206)
Mortgage-backed securities -						
U.S. government-sponsored enterprises	15,679	(94)	3,432	(64)	19,111	(158)
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 23,282	\$ (206)	\$ 12,050	\$ (190)	\$ 35,332	\$ (396)

For each security whose fair value is less than their amortized cost basis, a review is conducted to determine if an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred. As of March 31, 2015, we reviewed our available for sale securities portfolio for indications of impairment. This review includes analyzing the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been lower than the cost, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, including any specific events which may influence the operations of the issuer and the intent and likelihood of selling the security. The intent and likelihood of sale of debt and equity securities are evaluated based upon our investment strategy for the particular type of security and our cash flow needs, liquidity position, capital adequacy and interest rate risk position.

U.S. Government Agencies

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At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the decline in fair value and the unrealized losses for our U.S. government agencies securities were primarily due to changes in spreads and market conditions and not credit quality. At March 31, 2015, there were five securities with a fair value of \$8.5 million that had an unrealized loss that amounted to \$47 thousand. As of March 31, 2015, we did not intend to sell and it was not more-likely-than-not that we would be required to sell any of these securities before recovery of their amortized cost basis. Therefore, none of the U.S. government agency securities at March 31, 2015, were deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired (“OTTI”).

At December 31, 2014, there were two securities with a fair value of \$2.9 million that had an unrealized loss that amounted to \$32 thousand.

State and Political Subdivisions

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the decline in fair value and the unrealized losses for our state and political subdivisions securities were caused by changes in interest rates and spreads and were not the result of credit quality. At March 31, 2015, there were 28 securities with a fair value of \$17.4 million that had an unrealized loss that amounted to \$220 thousand. These securities typically have maturity dates greater than 10 years and the fair values are more sensitive to changes in market interest rates. As of March 31, 2015, we did not intend to sell and it was not more-likely-than-not that we would be required to sell any of these securities before recovery of their amortized cost basis. Therefore, none of our state and political subdivision securities at March 31, 2015, were deemed to be OTTI.

At December 31, 2014, there were 22 securities with a fair value of \$13.3 million that had an unrealized loss that amounted to \$206 thousand.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the decline in fair value and the unrealized losses for our mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises were primarily due to changes in spreads and market conditions and not credit quality. At March 31, 2015, there were seven securities with a fair value of \$11.6 million that had an unrealized loss that amounted to \$43 thousand. As of March 31, 2015, we did not intend to sell and it was not more-likely-than-not that we would be required to sell any of these securities before recovery of their amortized cost basis. Therefore, none of our mortgage-backed securities at March 31, 2015, were deemed to be OTTI.

At December 31, 2014, there were 13 securities with a fair value of \$19.1 million that had an unrealized loss that amounted to \$158 thousand.

Equity Securities

Our marketable equity securities portfolio consists primarily of common stock of entities in the financial services industry. At March 31, 2015, we did not have any securities in an unrealized loss position.

At December 31, 2014, we did not have any securities in an unrealized loss position.

We continue to closely monitor the performance of the securities we own as well as the impact from any further deterioration in the economy or in the banking industry that may adversely affect these securities. We will continue to evaluate them for other-than-temporary impairment, which could result in a future non-cash charge to earnings.

Held to Maturity Securities

The amortized cost and approximate fair value of securities held to maturity as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, are summarized as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
March 31, 2015				
State and political subdivisions	\$ 6,491	\$ 214	\$ (1)	\$ 6,704
December 31, 2014				
State and political subdivisions	\$ 6,006	\$ 189	\$ (5)	\$ 6,190

The amortized cost and carrying value of securities held to maturity at March 31, 2015 are shown below by contractual maturity. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities as issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

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(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 2,590	\$ 2,590
Due after one year through five years	-	-
Due after five years through ten years	2,846	2,937
Due after ten years	1,055	1,177
Total held to maturity securities	\$ 6,491	\$ 6,704

Temporarily Impaired Securities

The following table shows gross unrealized losses and fair value of held to maturity securities with unrealized losses that are not deemed to be other than temporarily impaired, aggregated by category and length of time that individual held to maturity securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

(Dollars in thousands)	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
March 31, 2015						
State and political subdivisions	\$ 261	\$ (1)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 261	\$ (1)
December 31, 2014						
State and political subdivisions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 811	\$ (5)	\$ 811	\$ (5)

For each security whose fair value is less than their amortized cost basis, a review is conducted to determine if an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred. As of March 31, 2015, we reviewed our held to maturity securities portfolio for indications of impairment. This review includes analyzing the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been lower than the cost, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, including any specific events which may influence the operations of the issuer and the intent and likelihood of selling the security. The intent and likelihood of sale of debt and equity securities are evaluated based upon our investment strategy for the particular type of security and our cash flow needs, liquidity position, capital adequacy and interest rate risk position.

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the decline in fair value and the unrealized losses for our state and political subdivisions securities were caused by changes in interest rates and spreads and were not the result of credit quality. At March 31, 2015, there was one security with a fair value of \$261 thousand that had an unrealized loss that amounted to \$1 thousand. These securities typically have maturity dates greater than 10 years and the fair values are more sensitive to changes in market interest rates. As of March 31, 2015, we did not intend to sell and it was not more-likely-than-not that we would be required to sell any of these securities before recovery of their amortized cost basis. Therefore, none of our state and political subdivision securities at March 31, 2015 were deemed to be OTTI.

At December 31, 2014, there were two securities with a fair value of \$811 thousand that had an unrealized loss that amounted to \$5 thousand.

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NOTE 3 – LOANS

The composition of net loans receivable at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Commercial and industrial	\$ 18,822	\$ 20,549
Construction	13,239	12,379
Commercial real estate	325,742	326,370
Residential real estate	114,663	111,498
Consumer and other	1,324	1,665
Total loans receivable	473,790	472,461
Unearned net loan origination fees	(487)	(488)
Allowance for loan losses	(5,763)	(5,641)
Net loans receivable	\$ 467,540	\$ 466,332

Mortgage loans serviced for others are not included in the accompanying balance sheets. The total amount of loans serviced for the benefit of others was approximately \$470 thousand and \$475 thousand at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. Mortgage servicing rights were immaterial at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

NOTE 4 – ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES AND CREDIT QUALITY OF FINANCING RECEIVABLES

The following table presents changes in the allowance for loan losses disaggregated by the class of loans receivable for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

(Dollars in thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Construction	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Real Estate	Consumer and Other	Unallocated	Total
Three Months Ended:							
March 31, 2015							
Beginning balance	\$ 231	\$ 383	\$ 3,491	\$ 903	\$ 19	\$ 614	\$ 5,641
Charge-offs	(19)	-	(188)	-	(7)	-	(214)
Recoveries	4	-	12	12	3	-	31
Provision	(78)	5	472	(74)	73	(93)	305

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Ending balance	\$ 138	\$ 388	\$ 3,787	\$ 841	\$ 88	\$ 521	\$ 5,763
March 31, 2014							
Beginning balance	\$ 222	308	\$ 3,399	\$ 941	\$ 16	\$ 535	\$ 5,421
Charge-offs	-	-	(358)	(86)	(13)	-	(457)
Recoveries	12	-	4	1	3	-	20
Provision	55	7	642	6	13	(270)	453
Ending balance	\$ 289	\$ 315	\$ 3,687	\$ 862	\$ 19	\$ 265	\$ 5,437

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The following table presents the balance of the allowance of loan losses and loans receivable by class at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 disaggregated on the basis of our impairment methodology.

(Dollars in thousands)	Allowance for Loan Losses			Loans Receivable		
	Balance	Balance Related to Loans Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Balance Related to Loans Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Balance	Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment
March 31, 2015						
Commercial and industrial	\$ 138	\$ 1	\$ 137	\$ 18,822	\$ 21	\$ 18,801
Construction	388	-	388	13,239	-	13,239
Commercial real estate	3,787	334	3,453	325,742	5,944	319,798
Residential real estate	841	108	733	114,663	1,974	112,689
Consumer and other loans	88	73	15	1,324	138	1,186
Unallocated	521	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 5,763	\$ 516	\$ 4,726	\$ 473,790	\$ 8,077	\$ 465,713
December 31, 2014						
Commercial and industrial	\$ 231	\$ 51	\$ 180	\$ 20,549	\$ 94	\$ 20,455
Construction	383	-	383	12,379	-	12,379
Commercial real estate	3,491	136	3,355	326,370	5,105	321,265
Residential real estate	903	101	802	111,498	2,314	109,184
Consumer and other loans	19	-	19	1,665	-	1,665
Unallocated	614	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 5,641	\$ 288	\$ 4,739	\$ 472,461	\$ 7,513	\$ 464,948

An age analysis of loans receivable, which were past due as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	30-59 Days	60-89 days	Greater Than	Total Past Due	Current	Total Financing Receivables	Recorded Investment > 90 Days
							and Accruing

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	Past Due	Past Due	90 Days (a)				
March 31, 2015							
Commercial and industrial	\$ 10	\$ 15	\$ 20	\$ 45	\$ 18,777	\$ 18,822	\$ -
Construction	-	-	-	-	13,239	13,239	-
Commercial real estate	2,165	1,107	4,917	8,189	317,553	325,742	-
Residential real estate	879	-	1,557	2,436	112,227	114,663	-
Consumer and other	2	-	139	141	1,183	1,324	1
Total	\$ 3,056	\$ 1,122	\$ 6,633	\$ 10,811	\$ 462,979	\$ 473,790	\$ 1
December 31, 2014							
Commercial and industrial	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ 94	\$ 103	\$ 20,446	\$ 20,549	\$ -
Construction	1,354	-	-	1,354	11,025	12,379	-
Commercial real estate	2,395	1,209	3,936	7,540	318,830	326,370	-
Residential real estate	555	108	1,978	2,641	108,857	111,498	85
Consumer and other	5	-	1	6	1,659	1,665	-
Total	\$ 4,318	\$ 1,317	\$ 6,009	\$ 11,644	\$ 460,817	\$ 472,461	\$ 85

(a) includes loans greater than 90 days past due and still accruing and non-accrual loans.

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Loans for which the accrual of interest has been discontinued at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were:

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Commercial and industrial	\$ 20	\$ 94
Commercial real estate	4,917	3,936
Residential real estate	1,557	1,893
Consumer and other	138	1
Total	\$ 6,632	\$ 5,924

In determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, we estimate losses based on the identification of specific problem loans through our credit review process and also estimate losses inherent in other loans on an aggregate basis by loan type. The credit review process includes the independent evaluation of the loan officer assigned risk ratings by the Chief Credit Officer and a third party loan review company. Such risk ratings are assigned loss component factors that reflect our loss estimate for each group of loans. It is management's and the Board of Directors' responsibility to oversee the lending process to ensure that all credit risks are properly identified, monitored, and controlled, and that loan pricing, terms and other safeguards against non-performance and default are commensurate with the level of risk undertaken and is rated as such based on a risk-rating system. Factors considered in assigning risk ratings and loss component factors include: borrower specific information related to expected future cash flows and operating results, collateral values, financial condition, payment status and other information; levels of and trends in portfolio charge-offs and recoveries; levels in portfolio delinquencies; effects of changes in loan concentrations and observed trends in the economy and other qualitative measurements.

Our risk-rating system is consistent with the classification system used by regulatory agencies and with industry practices. Loan classifications of Substandard, Doubtful or Loss are consistent with the regulatory definitions of classified assets. The classification system is as follows:

- Pass: This category represents loans performing to contractual terms and conditions and the primary source of repayment is adequate to meet the obligation. We have five categories within the Pass classification depending on strength of repayment sources, collateral values and financial condition of the borrower.
- Special Mention: This category represents loans performing to contractual terms and conditions; however the primary source of repayment or the borrower is exhibiting some deterioration or weaknesses in financial condition that could potentially threaten the borrowers' future ability to repay our loan principal and interest or fees due.

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- **Substandard:** This category represents loans that the primary source of repayment has significantly deteriorated or weakened which has or could threaten the borrowers' ability to make scheduled payments. The weaknesses require close supervision by management and there is a distinct possibility that we could sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Such weaknesses could jeopardize the timely and ultimate collection of our loan principal and interest or fees due. Loss may not be expected or evident, however, loan repayment is inadequately supported by current financial information or pledged collateral.
- **Doubtful:** Loans so classified have all the inherent weaknesses of a substandard loan with the added provision that collection or liquidation in full is highly questionable and not reasonably assured. The probability of at least partial loss is high, but extraneous factors might strengthen the asset to prevent loss. The validity of the extraneous factors must be continuously monitored. Once these factors are questionable the loan should be considered for full or partial charge-off.
- **Loss:** Loans so classified are considered uncollectible, and of such little value that their continuance as active assets is not warranted. Such loans are fully charged off.

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The following tables illustrate our corporate credit risk profile by creditworthiness category as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

(Dollars in thousands)	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
March 31, 2015					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 18,794	\$ 8	\$ 20	\$ -	\$ 18,822
Construction	13,239	-	-	-	13,239
Commercial real estate	311,692	7,519	6,531	-	325,742
Residential real estate	112,100	451	2,112	-	114,663
Consumer and other	1,186	-	138	-	1,324
	\$ 457,011	\$ 7,978	\$ 8,801	\$ -	\$ 473,790
December 31, 2014					
Commercial and industrial	\$ 20,446	\$ 9	\$ 94	\$ -	\$ 20,549
Construction	12,379	-	-	-	12,379
Commercial real estate	312,172	8,257	5,941	-	326,370
Residential real estate	108,587	457	2,454	-	111,498
Consumer and other	1,527	138	-	-	1,665
	\$ 455,111	\$ 8,861	\$ 8,489	\$ -	\$ 472,461

The following table reflects information about our impaired loans by class as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

(Dollars in thousands)	March 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
With no related allowance recorded:						
Commercial and industrial	\$ 20	\$ 20	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commercial real estate	2,351	2,351	-	3,167	3,736	-
Residential real estate	1,433	1,432	-	1,829	1,835	-
With an allowance recorded:						
Commercial and industrial	1	1	1	94	94	51

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Commercial real estate	3,593	4,162	334	1,938	1,938	136
Residential real estate	541	552	108	485	489	101
Consumer and other	138	138	73	-	-	-

Total: