LAKELAND BANCORP INC
Form 10-Q
May 12, 2014
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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 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 March 31, 2014

OR

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

For the transition period from __________ to __________

Commission file number 000-17820

LAKELAND BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New Jersey **(State or other jurisdiction of** **incorporation or organization)**	**22-2953275** **(I.R.S. Employer** **Identification No.)**
250 Oak Ridge Road, Oak Ridge, New Jersey **(Address of principal executive offices)**	**07438** **(Zip Code)**

(973) 697-2000

(Registrant s telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, any Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes x 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: (Check one):

Large accelerated filer	¨	Accelerated filer	x
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 x

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer s classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

As of April 30, 2014 there were 36,107,273 outstanding shares of Common Stock, no par value.

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LAKELAND BANCORP, INC.

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The Securities and Exchange Commission maintains a web site which contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information relating to registrants that file electronically at the address: http:/ / www.sec.gov.

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Lakeland Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	March 31, 2014 (unaudited)	December 31, 2013
	(dollars in thousands except share and per share amounts)	
ASSETS:		
Cash	$ 128,307	$ 94,205
Interest-bearing deposits due from banks	19,298	8,516
Total cash and cash equivalents	147,605	102,721
Investment securities available for sale, at fair value	429,777	431,106
Investment securities held to maturity; fair value of $95,041 at March 31, 2014 and $100,394 at December 31, 2013	95,451	101,744
Federal Home Loan Bank and other membership bank stock, at cost	7,937	7,938
Loans held for sale		1,206
Loans, net of deferred costs (fees)	2,503,297	2,469,016
Less: allowance for loan and lease losses	29,520	29,821
Net loans	2,473,777	2,439,195
Premises and equipment, net	36,731	37,148
Accrued interest receivable	8,332	8,603
Goodwill	109,974	109,974
Other identifiable intangible assets	2,301	2,424
Bank owned life insurance	56,328	55,968
Other assets	18,507	19,764
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 3,386,720	$ 3,317,791
LIABILITIES		
Deposits:		
Noninterest bearing	$ 630,499	$ 600,652
Savings and interest-bearing transaction accounts	1,816,084	1,812,467
Time deposits under $100 thousand	177,284	180,859
Time deposits $100 thousand and over	112,866	115,227
Total deposits	2,736,733	2,709,205
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	115,952	81,991
Other borrowings	119,000	119,000
Subordinated debentures	41,238	41,238
Other liabilities	14,258	14,933

TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,027,181	2,966,367
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Common stock, no par value; authorized shares, 70,000,000; issued 36,106,277 shares at		
March 31, 2014 and 36,070,286 shares at December 31, 2013	365,304	364,637
Accumulated deficit	(4,081)	(8,538)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,684)	(4,675)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	359,539	351,424
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	$ 3,386,720	$ 3,317,791

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

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Lakeland Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME - UNAUDITED

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(In thousands, except per share data)	
INTEREST INCOME		
Loans, leases and fees	$ 26,898	$ 24,407
Federal funds sold and interest-bearing deposits with banks	13	13
Taxable investment securities and other	2,546	1,719
Tax-exempt investment securities	473	430
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	29,930	26,569
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Deposits	1,263	1,662
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	15	9
Other borrowings	807	962
TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSE	2,085	2,633
NET INTEREST INCOME	27,845	23,936
Provision for loan and lease losses	1,489	3,183
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES	26,356	20,753
NONINTEREST INCOME		
Service charges on deposit accounts	2,559	2,522
Commissions and fees	1,013	1,213
Gains on sales and calls of investment securities	2	505
Income on bank owned life insurance	360	313
Other income	139	498
TOTAL NONINTEREST INCOME	4,073	5,051
NONINTEREST EXPENSE		
Salaries and employee benefits	10,813	9,953
Net occupancy expense	2,617	1,974
Furniture and equipment	1,693	1,405
Stationery, supplies and postage	354	370
Marketing expense	386	288

FDIC insurance expense		501		513
Legal expense		273		242
Expenses on other real estate owned and other repossessed assets		15		19
Long term debt prepayment fee				526
Merger related expenses				631
Core deposit intangible amortization		123		
Other expenses		2,967		2,306
TOTAL NONINTEREST EXPENSE		19,742		18,227
Income before provision for income taxes		10,687		7,577
Income tax expense		3,524		2,469
NET INCOME	$	7,163	$	5,108
PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK				
Basic earnings	$	0.20	$	0.17
Diluted earnings	$	0.20	$	0.17
Dividends	$	0.075	$	0.070

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

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Lakeland Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME - UNAUDITED

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in thousands)	
NET INCOME	$ 7,163	$ 5,108
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX:		
Unrealized securities gains (losses) during period	2,988	(251)
Reclassification for gains included in net income	(2)	(328)
Change in pension liability, net	5	6
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	2,991	(573)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	$ 10,154	$ 4,535

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

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Lakeland Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY - UNAUDITED

Three Months Ended March 31, 2014

	Common Stock	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
	(dollars in thousands)			
BALANCE January 1, 2014	$ 364,637	($ 8,538)	($ 4,675)	$ 351,424
Net Income		7,163		7,163
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			2,991	2,991
Stock based compensation	248			248
Issuance of stock to dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan	331	(305)		26
Exercise of stock options, net of excess tax benefits	88			88
Cash dividends, common stock		(2,401)		(2,401)
BALANCE March 31, 2014 (UNAUDITED)	$ 365,304	($ 4,081)	($ 1,684)	$ 359,539

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

Lakeland Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - UNAUDITED

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	2013
	(dollars in thousands)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	$ 7,163	$ 5,108
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net amortization of premiums, discounts and deferred loan fees and costs	758	1,501
Depreciation and amortization	970	860
Amortization of intangible assets	123	
Provision for loan and lease losses	1,489	3,183
Loans originated for sale	(3,775)	
Proceeds from sales of loans	5,064	
Gains on securities	(2)	(505)
Gains on sales of loans held for sale	(83)	
Gains on other real estate and other repossessed assets	(39)	(29)
Gains on sales of premises and equipment		(68)
Stock-based compensation	248	185
Increase in other assets	(383)	(109)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(667)	1,558
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	10,866	11,684
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from repayments on and maturity of securities:		
Available for sale	11,421	20,608
Held to maturity	7,660	2,543
Proceeds from sales of securities		
Available for sale		53,670
Purchase of securities:		
Available for sale	(5,959)	(52,239)
Held to maturity	(1,488)	(2,609)
Net decrease in Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	1	1
Net increase in loans and leases	(36,417)	(27,428)
Proceeds from sales of other real estate and repossessed assets	127	531
Capital expenditures	(577)	(696)
Proceeds from sales of bank premises and equipment		462
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(25,232)	(5,157)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		

Net increase in deposits	27,576	17,678
Increase (decrease) in federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	33,961	(22,974)
Proceeds from other borrowings	20,000	
Repayments of other borrowings	(20,000)	(10,000)
Excess tax benefits	65	27
Exercise of stock options	23	
Issuance of stock to dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan	26	44
Dividends paid	(2,401)	(1,781)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	59,250	(17,006)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	44,884	(10,479)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	102,721	107,545
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	$ 147,605	$ 97,066

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

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - (Unaudited)

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation.

This quarterly report presents the consolidated financial statements of Lakeland Bancorp, Inc. (the Company) and its subsidiary, Lakeland Bank (Lakeland). The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) and predominant practices within the banking industry.

The Company s unaudited interim financial statements reflect all adjustments, such as normal recurring accruals that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for the fair presentation of the results of the interim periods. The results of operations for the quarter presented do not necessarily indicate the results that the Company will achieve for all of 2014. You should read these interim financial statements in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes that are presented in the Lakeland Bancorp, Inc. Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

On May 31, 2013, the Company completed its acquisition of Somerset Hills Bancorp (Somerset Hills). For more information, see Note 2 below.

The financial information in this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with the Company s customary accounting practices. Certain information and footnote disclosures required under U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted, as permitted by rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

All weighted average, actual share and per share information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q have been adjusted retroactively for the effects of stock dividends.

Note 2. Acquisitions

On May 31, 2013, the Company completed its acquisition of Somerset Hills Bancorp, a bank holding company headquartered in Bernardsville, New Jersey. This acquisition enables the Company to expand into Somerset and Union counties, and broaden its presence in Morris County. Effective at the close of business on May 31, 2013, Somerset Hills Bancorp merged into the Company, and Somerset Hills Bank merged into Lakeland Bank. The Merger Agreement provided that the shareholders of Somerset Hills Bancorp would receive, at their election, for each outstanding share of Somerset Hills Bancorp common stock that they own at the effective time of the merger, either 1.1962 shares of Lakeland Bancorp common stock or $12.00 in cash, subject to proration as described in the Merger Agreement, so that 90% of the aggregate merger consideration was shares of Lakeland Bancorp common stock and 10% was cash. Lakeland Bancorp issued an aggregate of 5,794,079 shares of its common stock in the merger, and also assumed outstanding Somerset Hills Bancorp stock options (which were converted into options to purchase Lakeland Bancorp common stock). Lakeland Bancorp paid $6.5 million in cash in the transaction.

The acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting and accordingly, assets acquired, liabilities assumed and consideration exchanged were recorded at their estimated fair values as of the acquisition date. Somerset Hills assets were recorded at their preliminary estimated fair values as of May 31, 2013 and Somerset Hills results of operations have been included in the Company s Consolidated Statements of Income since that date.

The assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the acquisition were recorded at their estimated fair values based on management s best estimates using information available at the date of the acquisition, including the use of a third party valuation specialist. The fair values are preliminary estimates and subject to adjustment for up to one year after the closing date of the acquisition. The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities (in thousands).

Consideration Paid	
Lakeland Bancorp stock issued	$ 57,419
Cash Payment	6,460
Fair value of Somerset Hills stock options converted to Lakeland Bancorp stock options	1,500
Total Consideration Paid	$ 65,379
Recognized amounts of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed at fair value	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 80,776
Securities available for sale	1,777
Securities held to maturity	8,686
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	493
Loans and leases	243,927
Loans held for sale	2,532
Premises and equipment	5,214
Identifiable intangible assets	2,712
Accrued interest receivable and other assets	9,946
Deposits	(311,801)
Other liabilities	(1,745)
Total identifiable assets	$ 42,517
Goodwill	$ 22,862

Loans acquired in the Somerset Hills acquisition were recorded at fair value and subsequently accounted for in accordance with ASC Topic 310, and there was no carryover related allowance for loan and lease losses. The fair values of loans acquired from Somerset Hills were estimated using cash flow projections based on the remaining maturity and repricing terms. Cash flows were adjusted for estimated future credit losses and the rate of prepayments. Projected cash flows were then discounted to present value using a risk-adjusted market rate for similar loans.

The following is a summary of the loans acquired in the Somerset Hills acquisition as of the closing date.

(in thousands)	Acquired Credit Impaired Loans	Acquired Non-Credit Impaired Loans	Total Acquired Loans
Contractually required principal and interest at acquisition	$ 4,507	$ 352,148	$ 356,655
Contractual cash flows not expected to be collected (non-accretable difference)	2,541		2,541
Expected cash flows at acquisition	$ 1,966	$ 352,148	$ 354,114
Interest component of expected cash flows (accretable difference)	322	107,333	107,655
Fair value of acquired loans, including mortgages held for sale	$ 1,644	$ 244,815	$ 246,459

The core deposit intangible totaled $2.7 million and is being amortized over its estimated useful life of approximately 10 years using an accelerated method. The goodwill will be evaluated annually for impairment. The goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

The fair values of deposit liabilities with no stated maturities such as checking, money market and savings accounts, were assumed to equal the carrying amounts since these deposits are payable on demand. The fair values of certificates of deposits and IRAs represent the present value of contractual cash flows discounted at market rates for similar certificates of deposit.

Direct costs related to the acquisition were expensed as incurred. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company incurred $631,000 of merger and acquisition integration-related expenses, which have been separately stated in the Company s Consolidated Statements of Income.

Note 3. Stock-Based Compensation

Share-based compensation expense of $248,000 and $185,000 was recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. As of March 31, 2014, there was unrecognized compensation cost of $1.2 million related to unvested restricted stock; that cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 2.5 years. Unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options was approximately $110,000 as of March 31, 2014 and is expected to be recognized over a period of 2.0 years.

In the first three months of 2014, the Company granted 1,850 shares of restricted stock at an average grant date fair value of $11.77 per share under the Company s 2009 equity compensation program. These shares vest over a five year period. Compensation expense on these shares is expected to average approximately $4,000 per year for the next five years. In the first three months of 2013, the Company granted 99,182 shares of restricted stock at a grant date fair value of $9.82 per share under the 2009 program. Compensation expense on these shares is expected to average approximately $195,000 per year over a five year period.

In the first quarter of 2014, the Company granted 119,711 restricted stock units at a weighted average grant date fair value of $11.19 per share under the Company s 2009 equity compensation program. These shares cliff vest after a range of two to three years. A portion of these shares will vest subject to certain performance conditions in the restricted stock unit agreement. Compensation expense on these restricted stock units is expected to be approximately $447,000 per year over a three year period.

There were no grants of stock options in the first three months of 2014 or 2013.

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Option activity under the Company s stock option plans is as follows:

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual term (in years)	Aggregate intrinsic value
Outstanding, January 1, 2014	490,120	$ 11.19		$ 754,938
Issued				
Exercised	(9,973)	7.93		
Forfeited	(1,121)	13.20		
Outstanding, March 31, 2014	479,026	$ 11.25	3.27	$ 487,220
Options exercisable at March 31, 2014	433,513	$ 11.43	2.69	$ 416,864

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the difference between the Company s closing stock price on the last trading day of the first three months of 2014 and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options).

The aggregate intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2014 was $38,000. Exercise of stock options during the first three months of 2014 resulted in cash receipts of $79,000. There were no options exercised in the first quarter of 2013.

Information regarding the Company s restricted stock (all unvested) and changes during the three months ended March 31, 2014 is as follows:

	Number of shares	Weighted average price
Outstanding, January 1, 2014	249,781	$ 9.58
Granted	1,850	11.77
Vested	(84,000)	9.45
Forfeited	(1,716)	9.44
Outstanding, March 31, 2014	165,915	$ 9.67

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Note 4. Comprehensive Income

The components of other comprehensive income are as follows:

For the quarter ended:	March 31, 2014 Before tax amount	Tax Benefit (Expense) (in thousands)	Net of tax amount	March 31, 2013 Before tax amount	Tax Benefit (Expense) (in thousands)	Net of tax amount
Net unrealized gains on available for sale securities						
Net unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during period	$ 4,715	($ 1,727)	$ 2,988	($ 414)	$ 163	($ 251)
Reclassification adjustment for net gains arising during the period	(3)	1	(2)	(505)	177	(328)
Net unrealized gains (losses)	$ 4,712	($ 1,726)	$ 2,986	($ 919)	$ 340	($ 579)
Change in minimum pension liability	8	(3)	5	8	(2)	6
Other comprehensive income (loss), net	$ 4,720	($ 1,729)	$ 2,991	($ 911)	$ 338	($ 573)

The following table shows the changes in the balances of each of the components of other comprehensive income for the periods presented:

Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income by Component (a)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2014			For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013		
	Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available-for-sale Securities	Pension Items	Total	Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available-for-sale Securities	Pension Items	Total
Beginning Balance	($ 4,647)	($ 28)	($ 4,675)	$ 4,552	($ 616)	$ 3,936
	(in thousands)					
Other comprehensive income (loss) before classifications	2,988	5	2,993	(251)	6	(245)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	(2)		(2)	(328)		(328)
Net current period other comprehensive income (loss)	2,986	5	2,991	(579)	6	(573)

Ending balance	($ 1,661)	($ 23)	($ 1,684)	$ 3,973	($ 610)	$ 3,363

(a) All amounts are net of tax.

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Note 5. Statement of Cash Flow Information, Supplemental Information

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in thousands)	
Supplemental schedule of noncash investing and financing activities:		
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	$ 3,500	$ 99
Cash paid during the period for interest	2,095	2,676
Transfer of loans and leases into other repossessed assets and other real estate owned	266	688

Note 6. Earnings Per Share

The following schedule shows the Company s earnings per share for the periods presented:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
(In thousands, except per share data)	2014	2013
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 7,163	$ 5,108
Less: earnings allocated to participating securities	36	29
Net income allocated to common shareholders	$ 7,127	$ 5,079
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic	35,888	29,563
Share-based plans	118	62
Weighted average number of common shares - diluted	36,006	29,625
Basic earnings per share	$ 0.20	$ 0.17
Diluted earnings per share	$ 0.20	$ 0.17

Options to purchase 340,155 shares of common stock at a weighted average price of $12.50 per share were outstanding and were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the quarter ended March 31, 2014 because the exercise price was greater than the average market price. Options to purchase 444,375 shares of common stock at a weighted average price of $12.56 were outstanding and were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 because the exercise price was greater than the average market price.

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Note 7. Investment Securities

AVAILABLE FOR SALE	**March 31, 2014**				December 31, 2013			
	Amortized Cost	**Gross Unrealized Gains**	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Fair Value**	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(in thousands)				(in thousands)			
U.S. treasury and U.S. government agencies	**$ 72,815**	**$**	**$ (1,931)**	**$ 70,884**	$ 72,828	$	$ (2,663)	$ 70,165
Mortgage-backed securities, residential	**303,120**	**2,244**	**(4,404)**	**300,960**	310,088	1,752	(7,338)	304,502
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	**37,345**	**1,017**	**(329)**	**38,033**	36,482	914	(523)	36,873
Other debt securities	**3,538**	**44**	**(123)**	**3,459**	3,541	37	(158)	3,420
Equity securities	**15,513**	**1,255**	**(327)**	**16,441**	15,433	1,097	(384)	16,146
	$ 432,331	**$ 4,560**	**$ (7,114)**	**$ 429,777**	$ 438,372	$ 3,800	$ (11,066)	$ 431,106

HELD TO MATURITY	**March 31, 2014**				December 31, 2013			
	Amortized Cost	**Gross Unrealized Gains**	**Gross Unrealized Losses**	**Fair Value**	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(in thousands)				(in thousands)			
U.S. government agencies	**$ 14,710**	**$ 50**	**$ (256)**	**$ 14,504**	$ 19,732	$ 3	$ (576)	$ 19,159
Mortgage-backed securities, residential	**33,669**	**542**	**(897)**	**33,314**	34,596	524	(1,025)	34,095
Mortgage-backed securities, multifamily	**2,331**		**(127)**	**2,204**	2,355		(166)	2,189
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	**43,204**	**504**	**(398)**	**43,310**	43,521	495	(770)	43,246
Other debt securities	**1,537**	**172**		**1,709**	1,540	165		1,705
	$ 95,451	**$ 1,268**	**$ (1,678)**	**$ 95,041**	$ 101,744	$ 1,187	$ (2,537)	$ 100,394

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The following table shows investment securities by stated maturity. Securities backed by mortgages have expected maturities that differ from contractual maturities because borrowers have the right to call or prepay, and are, therefore, classified separately with no specific maturity date (in thousands):

	March 31, 2014			
	Available for Sale		Held to Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ 3,936	$ 3,959	$ 8,191	$ 8,248
Due after one year through five years	51,745	51,560	16,158	16,622
Due after five years through ten years	55,792	54,821	28,568	28,282
Due after ten years	2,225	2,036	6,534	6,371
	113,698	112,376	59,451	59,523
Mortgage-backed securities	303,120	300,960	36,000	35,518
Equity securities	15,513	16,441		
Total securities	$ 432,331	$ 429,777	$ 95,451	$ 95,041

The following table shows proceeds from sales of securities, gross gains and gross losses on sales or calls of securities and other than temporary impairments for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
Sale proceeds	$	$ 53,670
Gross gains	6	508
Gross losses	(4)	(3)

Gains or losses on sales of investment securities are based on the net proceeds and the adjusted carrying amount of the securities sold using the specific identification method.

Securities with a carrying value of approximately $355.5 million and $324.5 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes required by applicable laws and regulations.

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The following table indicates the length of time individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

March 31, 2014	**Less than 12 months**		**12 months or longer**			**Total**	
AVAILABLE FOR SALE	**Fair value**	**Unrealized Losses**	**Fair value**	**Unrealized Losses**	**Number of securities**	**Fair value**	**Unrealized Losses**
			(dollars in thousands)				
U.S. treasury and U.S. government agencies	**$ 70,884**	**$ 1,931**	**$**	**$**	**16**	**$ 70,884**	**$ 1,931**
Mortgage-backed securities, residential	**135,173**	**3,101**	**27,380**	**1,303**	**44**	**162,553**	**4,404**
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	**5,316**	**173**	**2,882**	**156**	**16**	**8,198**	**329**
Other debt securities			**841**	**123**	**1**	**841**	**123**
Equity securities			**10,344**	**327**	**3**	**10,344**	**327**
	$ 211,373	**$ 5,205**	**$ 41,447**	**$ 1,909**	**80**	**$ 252,820**	**$ 7,114**
HELD TO MATURITY							
U.S. government agencies	**$ 8,522**	**$ 256**	**$**	**$**	**3**	**$ 8,522**	**$ 256**
Mortgage-backed securities, residential	**21,253**	**781**	**1,108**	**116**	**9**	**22,361**	**897**
Mortgage-backed securities, multifamily	**914**	**71**	**1,290**	**56**	**2**	**2,204**	**127**
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	**13,134**	**238**	**2,184**	**160**	**36**	**15,318**	**398**
	$ 43,823	**$ 1,346**	**$ 4,582**	**$ 332**	**50**	**$ 48,405**	**$ 1,678**

December 31, 2013	**Less than 12 months**		**12 months or longer**			**Total**	
AVAILABLE FOR SALE	**Fair value**	**Unrealized Losses**	**Fair value**	**Unrealized Losses**	**Number of securities**	**Fair value**	**Unrealized Losses**
			(dollars in thousands)				
U.S. government agencies	$ 70,165	$ 2,663	$	$	16	$ 70,165	$ 2,663
Mortgage-backed securities, residential	177,262	6,730	10,724	608	51	187,986	7,338
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	8,500	328	2,087	195	21	10,587	523
Other debt securities			805	158	1	805	158
Equity securities			10,215	384	3	10,215	384
	$ 255,927	$ 9,721	$ 23,831	$ 1,345	92	$ 279,758	$ 11,066

HELD TO MATURITY							
U.S. government agencies	$ 14,153	$ 576	$	$	5	$ 14,153	$ 576
Mortgage-backed securities, residential	22,939	889	1,097	136	11	24,036	1,025
Mortgage-backed securities, multifamily	895	99	1,294	67	2	2,189	166
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	17,826	607	1,456	163	51	19,282	770
	$ 55,813	$ 2,171	$ 3,847	$ 366	69	$ 59,660	$ 2,537

Management has evaluated the securities in the above table and has concluded that none of the securities with unrealized losses have impairments that are other-than-temporary. Fair value below cost is due to interest rate movements and is deemed temporary. All investment securities are evaluated on a periodic basis to determine if factors are identified that would require further analysis. In evaluating the Company s securities, management considers the following items:

The Company s ability and intent to hold the securities, including an evaluation of the need to sell the security to meet certain liquidity measures, or whether the Company has sufficient levels of cash to hold the identified security in order to recover the entire amortized cost of the security;

The financial condition of the underlying issuer;

The credit ratings of the underlying issuer and if any changes in the credit rating have occurred;

The length of time the security s fair value has been less than amortized cost; and

Adverse conditions related to the security or its issuer if the issuer has failed to make scheduled payments or other factors.

If the above factors indicate that additional analysis is required, management will consider the results of discounted cash flow analysis.

As of March 31, 2014, the equity securities include investments in other financial institutions for market appreciation purposes. Those equities had a net amortized cost of $2.2 million and a market value of $3.4 million as of March 31, 2014.

As of March 31, 2014, equity securities also included $13.0 million in investment funds that do not have a quoted market price but we use net asset value per share or its equivalent to measure fair value.

The funds include $2.9 million in funds that are primarily invested in community development loans that are guaranteed by the Small Business Administration (SBA). Because the funds are primarily guaranteed by the federal government there are minimal changes in market value between accounting periods. These funds can be redeemed within 60 days notice at the net asset value less unpaid management fees with the approval of the fund manager. As of March 31, 2014, the net amortized cost equaled the market value of the investment. There are no unfunded commitments related to this investment.

The funds also include $10.1 million in funds that are invested in government guaranteed loans, mortgage-backed securities, small business loans and other instruments supporting affordable housing and economic development. The Company may redeem these funds at the net asset value calculated at the end of the current business day less any unpaid management fees. As of March 31, 2014, the amortized cost of these securities was $10.4 million and the fair value was $10.1 million. There are no restrictions on redemptions for the holdings in these investments other than the notice required by the fund manager. There are no unfunded commitments related to this investment.

Note 8. Loans, Leases and Other Real Estate.

The following sets forth the composition of Lakeland s loan and lease portfolio as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(in thousands)	
Commercial, secured by real estate	$ 1,432,603	$ 1,389,861
Commercial, industrial and other	208,056	213,808
Leases	43,720	41,332

Real estate-residential mortgage	430,559	432,831
Real estate-construction	53,671	53,119
Home equity and consumer	336,017	339,338
Total loans	2,504,626	2,470,289
Plus: deferred fees	(1,329)	(1,273)
Loans, net of deferred fees	$ 2,503,297	$ 2,469,016

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At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, home equity and consumer loans included overdraft deposit balances of $451,000 and $590,000, respectively. At March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company had $256.4 million and $263.1 million in residential loans pledged for potential borrowings at the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York (FHLB).

The carrying value of loans acquired and accounted for in accordance with ASC Subtopic 310-30, Loans and Debt Securities Acquired with Deteriorated Credit Quality, was $1.5 million at March 31, 2014, which declined $158,000 from December 31, 2013 as a result of a payoff on a loan. Under ASC Subtopic 310-30, loans may be aggregated and accounted for as pools of loans if the loans being aggregated have common risk characteristics. The Company elected to account for the loans with evidence of credit deterioration individually rather than aggregate them into pools. The difference between the undiscounted cash flows expected at acquisition and the investment in the acquired loans, or the accretable yield, is recognized as interest income utilizing the level-yield method over the life of each loan. Contractually required payments for interest and principal that exceed the undiscounted cash flows expected at acquisition, or the non-accretable difference, are not recognized as a yield adjustment, as a loss accrual or as a valuation allowance.

Increases in expected cash flows subsequent to the acquisition are recognized prospectively through an adjustment of the yield on the loans over the remaining life, while decreases in expected cash flows are recognized as impairment through a loss provision and an increase in the allowance for loan losses. Valuation allowances (recognized in the allowance for loan losses) on these impaired loans reflect only losses incurred after the acquisition (representing all cash flows that were expected at acquisition but currently are not expected to be received).

There was credit deterioration related to one loan between May 31, 2013 (the acquisition date) and March 31, 2014. As of December 31, 2013, Lakeland had evaluated this loan for impairment, recognizing a valuation allowance in the allowance for loan and lease losses. In the first quarter of 2014, Lakeland recognized $4,000 of interest income on the loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality from Somerset Hills.

Non-Performing Assets and Past Due Loans

The following schedule sets forth certain information regarding the Company s non-performing assets and its accruing troubled debt restructurings:

(in thousands)	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Commercial, secured by real estate	$ 11,637	$ 7,697
Commercial, industrial and other	246	88
Leases	143	
Real estate - residential mortgage	6,875	6,141
Real estate - construction	642	831
Home equity and consumer	2,431	2,175
Total non-accrual loans and leases	$ 21,974	$ 16,932
Other real estate and other repossessed assets	698	520
TOTAL NON-PERFORMING ASSETS	$ 22,672	$ 17,452

Troubled debt restructurings, still accruing	$ 6,086	$ 10,289

Non-accrual loans included $2.2 million and $2.3 million of troubled debt restructurings as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

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An age analysis of past due loans, segregated by class of loans as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, is as follows:

March 31, 2014	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater Than 89 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans and Leases	Recorded Investment greater than 89 Days and still accruing
				(in thousands)			
Commercial, secured by real estate	$ 10,430	$ 813	$ 10,142	$ 21,385	$ 1,411,218	$ 1,432,603	$
Commercial, industrial and other	536	417	193	1,146	206,910	208,056	
Leases	278		143	421	43,299	43,720	
Real estate-residential mortgage	3,867	247	5,891	10,005	420,554	430,559	
Real estate-construction	67		642	709	52,962	53,671	
Home equity and consumer	1,764	407	2,741	4,912	331,105	336,017	451
	$ 16,942	$ 1,884	$ 19,752	$ 38,578	$ 2,466,048	$ 2,504,626	$ 451
December 31, 2013							
Commercial, secured by real estate	$ 6,068	$ 5,154	$ 8,394	$ 19,616	$ 1,370,245	$ 1,389,861	$ 697
Commercial, industrial and other	455	118	88	661	213,147	213,808	
Leases	77	179		256	41,076	41,332	
Real estate-residential mortgage	5,352	1,306	6,555	13,213	419,618	432,831	414
Real estate-construction			831	831	52,288	53,119	
Home equity and consumer	1,776	533	3,061	5,370	333,968	339,338	886
	$ 13,728	$ 7,290	$ 18,929	$ 39,947	$ 2,430,342	$ 2,470,289	$ 1,997

Impaired Loans

Impaired loans as of March 31, 2014, March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2013 are as follows:

March 31, 2014	Recorded Investment in Impaired loans	Contractual Unpaid Principal Balance	Specific Allowance (in thousands)	Interest Income Recognized	Average Investment in Impaired loans
Loans without specific allowance:					
Commercial, secured by real estate	$ 10,044	$ 10,137	$	$ 56	$ 9,026
Commercial, industrial and other	46	147		42	3,652
Real estate-residential mortgage	567	567			592
Real estate-construction	495	2,411			498
Home equity and consumer	263	263		4	263
Loans with specific allowance:					
Commercial, secured by real estate	11,891	12,918	1,005	88	10,740
Commercial, industrial and other	153	153	68	2	153
Real estate-residential mortgage					
Real estate-construction					
Home equity and consumer	1,259	1,259	189	10	928
Total:					
Commercial, secured by real estate	$ 21,935	$ 23,055	$ 1,005	$ 144	$ 19,766
Commercial, industrial and other	199	300	68	44	3,805
Real estate-residential mortgage	567	567			592
Real estate-construction	495	2,411			498
Home equity and consumer	1,522	1,522	189	14	1,191
	$ 24,718	$ 27,855	$ 1,262	$ 202	$ 25,852

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March 31, 2013	Recorded Investment in Impaired loans	Contractual Unpaid Principal Balance	Specific Allowance (in thousands)	Interest Income Recognized	Average Investment in Impaired loans
Loans without specific allowance:					
Commercial, secured by real estate	$ 17,275	$ 29,572	$	$ 125	$ 16,995
Commercial, industrial and other	4,860	4,937		48	4,858
Real estate-residential mortgage	355	355			357
Real estate-construction	3,413	4,826			3,672
Home equity and consumer	369	369			369
Loans with specific allowance:					
Commercial, secured by real estate	2,632	3,175	279	14	2,694
Commercial, industrial and other	535	594	148	1	736
Real estate-residential mortgage	288	288	43		288
Real estate-construction	146	534	15		146
Home equity and consumer	970	970	146	14	970
Total:					
Commercial, secured by real estate	$ 19,907	$ 32,747	$ 279	$ 139	$ 19,689
Commercial, industrial and other	5,395	5,531	148	49	5,594
Real estate-residential mortgage	643	643	43		645
Real estate-construction	3,559	5,360	15		3,818
Home equity and consumer	1,339	1,339	146	14	1,339
	$ 30,843	$ 45,620	$ 631	$ 202	$ 31,085

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December 31, 2013	Recorded Investment in Impaired loans	Contractual Unpaid Principal Balance	Specific Allowance (in thousands)	Interest Income Recognized	Average Investment in Impaired loans
Loans without specific allowance:					
Commercial, secured by real estate	$ 8,223	$ 9,656	$	$ 198	$ 8,853
Commercial, industrial and other	4,020	4,118		189	4,333
Real estate-residential mortgage	617	672			622
Real estate-construction	501	2,411			2,111
Home equity and consumer	17	17		1	17
Loans with specific allowance:					
Commercial, secured by real estate	10,152	10,217	739	442	9,727
Commercial, industrial and other	155	155	31	5	396
Real estate-residential mortgage					
Real estate-construction					
Home equity and consumer	934	936	140	42	907
Total:					
Commercial, secured by real estate	$ 18,375	$ 19,873	$ 739	$ 640	$ 18,580
Commercial, industrial and other	4,175	4,273	31	194	4,729
Real estate-residential mortgage	617	672			622
Real estate-construction	501	2,411			2,111
Home equity and consumer	951	953	140	43	924
	$ 24,619	$ 28,182	$ 910	$ 877	$ 26,966

Interest that would have been accrued on impaired loans during the first three months of 2014 and 2013 had the loans been performing under original terms would have been $410,000 and $621,000, respectively. Interest that would have accrued for the year ended December 31, 2013 was $2.2 million.

Credit Quality Indicators

The class of loans are determined by internal risk rating. Management closely and continually monitors the quality of its loans and leases and assesses the quantitative and qualitative risks arising from the credit quality of its loans and leases. It is the policy of Lakeland to require that a Credit Risk Rating be assigned to all commercial loans and loan commitments. The Credit Risk Rating System has been developed by management to provide a methodology to be used by Loan Officers, department heads and Senior Management in identifying various levels of credit risk that exist within Lakeland s loan portfolios. The risk rating system assists Senior Management in evaluating Lakeland s commercial loan portfolio, analyzing trends, and determining the proper level of required reserves to be recommended to the Board. In assigning risk ratings, management considers, among other things, a borrower s debt service coverage, earnings strength, loan to value ratios, industry conditions and economic conditions. Management categorizes loans and commitments into a one (1) to nine (9) numerical structure with rating 1 being the strongest rating and rating 9 being the weakest. Ratings 1 through 5W are considered Pass ratings.

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The following table shows the Company s commercial loan portfolio as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, by the risk ratings discussed above (in thousands):

March 31, 2014 Risk Rating	Commercial, secured by real estate	Commercial, industrial and other	Real estate-construction
1	$	$ 939	$
2		11,442	
3	70,397	8,868	
4	453,731	65,128	1,662
5	781,518	78,839	48,502
5W - Watch	41,175	9,880	
6 - Other Assets Especially Mentioned	31,122	13,080	1,243
7 - Substandard	54,660	19,880	2,264
8 - Doubtful			
9 - Loss			
Total	$ 1,432,603	$ 208,056	$ 53,671

December 31, 2013 Risk Rating	Commercial, secured by real estate	Commercial, industrial and other	Real estate-construction
1	$	$ 952	$
2		12,964	
3	70,811	9,263	
4	442,933	60,002	1,178
5	754,275	85,939	48,243
5W - Watch	38,893	12,278	
6 - Other Assets Especially Mentioned	27,640	9,596	1,245
7 - Substandard	55,309	22,814	2,453
8 - Doubtful			
9 - Loss			
Total	$ 1,389,861	$ 213,808	$ 53,119

The risk rating tables above do not include consumer or residential loans or leases because they are evaluated on their payment status.

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Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

The following table details activity in the allowance for loan and lease losses by portfolio segment for the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses:	Commercial, secured by real estate	Commercial, industrial and other	Leases	Real estate-residential mortgage	Real estate-construction	Home equity and consumer	Unallocated	Total
				(in thousands)				
Beginning Balance	$ 14,463	$ 5,331	$ 504	$ 3,214	$ 542	$ 2,737	$ 3,030	$ 29,821
Charge-offs	(1,647)	(13)	(39)	(155)		(601)		(2,455)
Recoveries	34	591		6		34		665
Provision	1,285	(403)	(5)	(97)	(59)	442	326	1,489
Ending Balance	$ 14,135	$ 5,506	$ 460	$ 2,968	$ 483	$ 2,612	$ 3,356	$ 29,520

Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses:	Commercial, secured by real estate	Commercial, industrial and other	Leases	Real estate-residential mortgage	Real estate-construction	Home equity and consumer	Total
				(in thousands)			
Beginning Balance	$ 16,258	$ 5,103	$ 578	$ 3,568	$ 587	$ 2,837	$ 28,931
Charge-offs	(749)	(177)	(112)	(565)	(652)	(455)	($ 2,710)
Recoveries	44	30	88	1	7	49	$ 219
Provision	868	288	(72)	824	1,304	(29)	$ 3,183
Ending Balance	$ 16,421	$ 5,244	$ 482	$ 3,828	$ 1,246	$ 2,402	$ 29,623

The allowance for loan losses is summarized by portfolio segment and impairment classification as follows:

At March 31, 2014	Commercial, secured by real estate	Commercial, industrial and other	Leases	Real estate-residential mortgage	Real estate-construction	Home equity and consumer	Unallocated	Total
				(in thousands)				
Ending Balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 1,005	$ 68	$	$	$	$ 189	$	$ 1,262

Ending Balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment	13,130	5,438	460	2,968	483	2,423	3,356	$ 28,258
Ending Balance: Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality								
Ending Balance	$ 14,135	$ 5,506	$ 460	$ 2,968	$ 483	$ 2,612	$ 3,356	$ 29,520

At December 31, 2013	Commercial, secured by real estate	Commercial, industrial and other	Leases	Real estate-residential mortgage	Real estate-construction	Home equity and consumer	Unallocated	Total
				(in thousands)				
Ending Balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 739	$ 31	$	$	$	$ 140	$	$ 910
Ending Balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment	13,724	5,300	504	3,214	542	2,597	3,030	$ 28,911
Ending Balance: Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality								
Ending Balance	$ 14,463	$ 5,331	$ 504	$ 3,214	$ 542	$ 2,737	$ 3,030	$ 29,821

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Loans receivable summarized by portfolio segment and impairment method are as follows:

At March 31, 2014	Commercial, secured by real estate	Commercial, industrial and other	Leases	Real estate-residential mortgage (in thousands)	Real estate-construction	Home equity and consumer	Total
Ending Balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 21,935	$ 199	$	$ 567	$ 495	$ 1,522	$ 24,718
Ending Balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,410,668	207,857	43,720	429,992	53,176	334,249	$ 2,479,662
Ending Balance: Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality						246	$ 246
Ending Balance (1)	$ 1,432,603	$ 208,056	$ 43,720	$ 430,559	$ 53,671	$ 336,017	$ 2,504,626

(1) Excludes deferred fees

At December 31, 2013	Commercial, secured by real estate	Commercial, industrial and other	Leases	Real estate-residential mortgage (in thousands)	Real estate-construction	Home equity and consumer	Total
Ending Balance: Individually evaluated for impairment	$ 18,375	$ 4,175	$	$ 617	$ 501	$ 951	$ 24,619
Ending Balance: Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,371,486	209,633	41,332	432,214	52,618	337,976	$ 2,445,259
Ending Balance: Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality						411	$ 411
Ending Balance (1)	$ 1,389,861	$ 213,808	$ 41,332	$ 432,831	$ 53,119	$ 339,338	$ 2,470,289

(1) Excludes deferred fees

Lakeland also maintains a reserve for unfunded lending commitments which are included in other liabilities. This reserve was $1.2 million for each of the periods ended March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013. The Company analyzes the adequacy of the reserve for unfunded lending commitments in conjunction with its analysis of the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses. For more information on this analysis, see Risk Elements in Management s Discussion and Analysis.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

Troubled debt restructurings are those loans where concessions have been made due to borrowers financial difficulties. Restructured loans typically involve a modification of terms such as a reduction of the stated interest rate, a moratorium of principal payments and/or an extension of the maturity date at a stated interest rate lower than the current market rate of a new loan with similar risk. The Company considers the potential losses on these loans as well as the remainder of its impaired loans while considering the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses.

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The following table summarizes loans that have been restructured during the three months ended March 31, 2014 and 2013:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2014			For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013		
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investment
	(Dollars in thousands)			(Dollars in thousands)		
Troubled Debt Restructurings:						
Commercial, secured by real estate		$	$	4	$ 2,000	$ 2,000
Commercial, industrial and other						
Leases						
Real estate-residential mortgage						
Real estate-construction						
Home equity and consumer	3	335	335			
	3	$ 335	$ 335	4	$ 2,000	$ 2,000

The following table summarizes as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, loans that were restructured within the last 12 months that have subsequently defaulted:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2014		March 31, 2013	
	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment	Number of Contracts	Recorded Investment
	(Dollars in thousands)		(Dollars in thousands)	
Defaulted Troubled Debt Restructurings:				
Commercial, secured by real estate	2	$ 214	4	$ 731
Commercial, industrial and other				
Leases				
Real estate-residential mortgage				
Real estate-construction				
Home equity and consumer	1	236		
	3	$ 450	4	$ 731

Mortgages Held for Sale

Residential mortgages originated by the bank and held for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of cost or fair market value. Fair value is generally determined by the value of purchase commitments. Losses are recorded as a valuation allowance and charged to earnings. As of March 31, 2014, the Company had no mortgages held for sale compared to $1.2 million as of December 31, 2013.

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Other Real Estate and Other Repossessed Assets

At March 31, 2014, the Company had other repossessed assets and other real estate owned of $59,000 and $639,000, respectively. At December 31, 2013, the Company had other repossessed assets and other real estate owned of $54,000 and $466,000, respectively.

Note 9. Employee Benefit Plans

The components of net periodic pension cost for the Newton Trust Company s defined benefit pension plan are as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in thousands)	
Interest cost	$ 23	$ 22
Expected return on plan assets	(24)	(18)
Amortization of unrecognized net actuarial loss	10	21
Net periodic benefit expense	$ 9	$ 25

Note 10. Directors Retirement Plan

The components of net periodic plan costs for the directors retirement plan are as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(in thousands)	
Service cost	$ 7	$ 7
Interest cost	10	9
Amortization of prior service cost	3	3
Amortization of unrecognized net actuarial loss		2
Net periodic benefit expense	$ 20	$ 21

The Company made contributions of $65,000 and $75,000 to the plan during the three month periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Company does not expect to make any more contributions for the remainder of 2014.

Note 11. Estimated Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurement

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for an asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. U.S. GAAP establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels giving the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest level priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The following describes the three levels of fair value hierarchy:

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Level 1 unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; includes U.S. Treasury Notes, and other U.S. Government Agency securities that actively trade in over-the-counter markets; equity securities and mutual funds that actively trade in over-the-counter markets.

Level 2 quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; or inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability including yield curves, volatilities, and prepayment speeds.

Level 3 unobservable inputs for the asset or liability that reflect the Company s own assumptions about assumptions that market participants would use in the pricing of the asset or liability and that are consequently not based on market activity but upon particular valuation techniques.

The Company s assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis are its available for sale investment securities. The Company obtains fair values on its securities using information from a third party servicer. If quoted prices for securities are available in an active market, those securities are classified as Level 1 securities. The Company has U.S. Treasury Notes and certain equity securities that are classified as Level 1 securities. Level 2 securities were primarily comprised of U.S. Agency bonds, residential mortgage-backed securities, obligations of state and political subdivisions and corporate securities. Fair values were estimated primarily by obtaining quoted prices for similar assets in active markets or through the use of pricing models supported with market data information. Standard inputs include benchmark yields, reported trades, issuer spreads, bids and offers. On a quarterly basis, the Company reviews the pricing information received from the Company s third party pricing service. This review includes a comparison to non-binding third-party quotes.

The fair values of derivatives are based on valuation models from a third party using current market terms (including interest rates and fees), the remaining terms of the agreements and the credit worthiness of the counter party as of the measurement date (Level 2).

The following table sets forth the Company s financial assets that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of the periods presented by level within the fair value hierarchy. During the three months ended March 31, 2014, the Company did not make any transfers between any levels within the fair value hierarchy. Financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement:

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March 31, 2014	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value
		(in thousands)		
Assets:				
Investment securities, available for sale				
U.S. treasury and government agencies	$ 4,360	$ 66,524	$	$ 70,884
Mortgage backed securities		300,960		300,960
Obligations of states and political subdivisions		38,033		38,033
Corporate debt securities		3,459		3,459
Equity securities	3,416	13,025		16,441
Total securities available for sale	7,776	422,001		429,777
Non-hedging interest rate derivatives		407		407
Total Assets	$ 7,776	422,408		$ 430,184
Non-hedging interest rate derivatives	$	$ 407	$	$ 407
Total Liabilities	$	$ 407	$	$ 407
December 31, 2013				
Assets:				
Investment securities, available for sale				
U.S. treasury and government agencies	$ 4,330	$ 65,835	$	$ 70,165
Mortgage backed securities		304,502		304,502
Obligations of states and political subdivisions		36,873		36,873
Corporate debt securities		3,420		3,420
Equity securities	3,239	12,907		16,146
Total securities available for sale	7,569	423,537		431,106
Non-hedging interest rate derivatives		562		562
Total Assets	$ 7,569	$ 424,099	$	$ 431,668
Non-hedging interest rate derivatives	$	$ 562	$	$ 562
Total Liabilities	$	$ 562	$	$ 562

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The following table sets forth the Company s assets subject to fair value adjustments (impairment) on a nonrecurring basis. Assets are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement:

March 31, 2014	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Fair Value
			(in thousands)	
Assets:				
Impaired Loans and Leases	$	$	$ 24,718	$ 24,718
Other real estate owned and other repossessed assets			698	698
December 31, 2013				
Assets:				
Impaired Loans and Leases	$	$	$ 24,619	$ 24,619
Loans held for sale		1,206		1,206
Other real estate owned and other repossessed assets			520	520

Impaired loans are evaluated and valued at the time the loan is identified as impaired at the lower of cost or market value. Because most of Lakeland s impaired loans are collateral dependent, fair value is generally measured based on the value of the collateral securing these loans and leases and is classified at a level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. Collateral may be real estate, accounts receivable, inventory, equipment and/or other business assets. The value of the real estate is assessed based on appraisals by qualified third party licensed appraisers. The appraisers may use the sales comparison approach, the cost approach or the income approach to value the collateral using discount rates (with ranges of 5-11%) or capitalization rates (with ranges of 5-9%) to evaluate the property. The value of the equipment may be determined by an appraiser, if significant, inquiry through a recognized valuation resource, or by the value on the borrower s financial statements. Field examiner reviews on business assets may be conducted based on the loan exposure and reliance on this type of collateral. Appraised and reported values may be adjusted based on management s historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of valuation, and/or management s expertise and knowledge of the client and client s business. Loans that are not collateral dependent are evaluated based on a discounted cash flow method. Impaired loans are reviewed and evaluated on at least a quarterly basis for additional impairment and adjusted accordingly, based on the same factors identified above.

The Company has a held for sale loan portfolio that consists of residential mortgages that are being sold in the secondary market. The Company records these mortgages at the lower of cost or market value. Fair value is generally determined by the value of purchase commitments.

Other real estate owned (OREO) and other repossessed assets, representing property acquired through foreclosure, are recorded at fair value less estimated disposal costs of the acquired property on the date of acquisition and thereafter remeasured and carried at lower of cost or fair market value. Fair value on other real estate owned is based on the

appraised value of the collateral using the sales comparison approach or the income approach with discount rates or capitalization rates similar to those used in impaired loan valuation. The fair value of other repossessed assets is estimated by inquiry through recognized valuation resources.

Changes in the assumptions or methodologies used to estimate fair values may materially affect the estimated amounts. Changes in economic conditions, locally or nationally, could impact the value of the estimated amounts of impaired loans, OREO and other repossessed assets.

Fair Value of Certain Financial Instruments

Estimated fair values have been determined by the Company using the best available data and an estimation methodology suitable for each category of financial instruments. Management is concerned that there may not be reasonable comparability between institutions due to the wide range of permitted assumptions and methodologies in the absence of active markets. This lack of uniformity gives rise to a high degree of subjectivity in estimating financial instrument fair values.

The estimation methodologies used, the estimated fair values, and recorded book balances at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are outlined below.

This summary, as well as the table below, excludes financial assets and liabilities for which carrying value approximates fair value. For financial assets, these include cash and cash equivalents. For financial liabilities, these include noninterest bearing demand deposits, savings and interest-bearing transaction accounts and federal funds sold and securities sold under agreements to repurchase. The estimated fair value of demand, savings and interest-bearing transaction accounts is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. Carrying value is used because there is no stated maturity on these accounts, and the customer has the ability to withdraw the funds immediately. Also excluded from this summary and the following table are those financial instruments recorded at fair value on a recurring basis, as previously described.

The fair value of Investment Securities Held to Maturity was measured using information from the same third-party servicer used for Investment Securities Available for Sale using the same methodologies discussed above. Investment Securities Held to Maturity includes $5.2 million in short-term municipal bond anticipation notes that are non-rated and do not have an active secondary market or information readily available on standard financial systems. As a result, the securities are classified as Level 3 securities. These are investments in municipalities in the Company s market area, and management performs a credit analysis on the municipality before investing in these securities.

Federal Home Loan Bank of New York (FHLB) stock is an equity interest that can be sold to the issuing FHLB, to other FHLBs, or to other member banks at its par value. Because ownership of these securities is restricted, they do not have a readily determinable fair value. As such, the Company s FHLB Stock is recorded at cost or par value and is evaluated for impairment each reporting period by considering the ultimate recoverability of the investment rather than temporary declines in value. The Company s evaluation primarily includes an evaluation of liquidity, capitalization, operating performance, commitments, and regulatory or legislative events.

The net loan portfolio at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 has been valued using a present value discounted cash flow where market prices were not available. The discount rate used in these calculations is the estimated current market rate adjusted for credit risk. The valuation of the Company s loan portfolio is consistent with accounting guidance but does not fully incorporate the exit price approach.

For fixed maturity certificates of deposit, fair value was estimated based on the present value of discounted cash flows using the rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities. The carrying amount of accrued interest payable approximates its fair value.

The fair value of long-term debt is based upon the discounted value of contractual cash flows. The Company estimates the discount rate using the rates currently offered for similar borrowing arrangements. The fair value of subordinated debentures is based on bid/ask prices from brokers for similar types of instruments.

The fair values of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit are estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the present creditworthiness of the counterparties. For fixed-rate loan commitments, fair value also considers the difference between current levels of interest rates and the committed rates. The fair value of guarantees and letters of credit is based on fees currently charged for similar agreements or on the estimated cost to terminate them or otherwise settle the obligations with the counterparties at the reporting date.

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The following table presents the carrying values, fair values and placement in the fair value hierarchy of the Company s financial instruments as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

March 31, 2014	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(in thousands)				
Financial Instruments - Assets					
Investment securities held to maturity	$ 95,451	$ 95,041	$	$ 89,837	$ 5,204
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	7,937	7,937		7,937	
Loans and leases, net	2,473,777	2,468,467			2,468,467
Financial Instruments - Liabilities					
Certificates of Deposit	290,150	290,133		290,133	
Other borrowings	119,000	121,731		121,731	
Subordinated debentures	41,238	31,134			31,134
December 31, 2013					
Financial Instruments - Assets					
Investment securities held to maturity	$ 101,744	$ 100,394	$	$ 95,194	$ 5,200
Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	7,938	7,938		7,938	
Loans and leases, net	2,439,195	2,432,447			2,432,447
Financial Instruments - Liabilities					
Certificates of Deposit	296,086	296,237		296,237	
Other borrowings	119,000	121,870		121,870	
Subordinated debentures	41,238	27,835			27,835

Note 12. Derivatives

Lakeland is a party to interest rate derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments. These derivatives relate to interest rate swaps that the Company enters into with customers to allow customers to convert variable rate loans to a fixed rate. Lakeland pays interest to the customer at a floating rate on the notional amount and receives interest from the customer at a fixed rate for the same notional amount. At the same time the interest rate swap is entered into with the customer, an offsetting interest rate swap is entered into with another financial institution. Lakeland pays the other financial institution interest at the same fixed rate on the same notional amount as the swap entered into with the customer, and receives interest from the financial institution for the same floating rate on the same notional amount. The changes in the fair value of the swaps offset each other, except for the credit risk of the counterparties, which is determined by taking into consideration the risk rating, probability of default and loss of given default for all counterparties. As of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, Lakeland had $480,000 and $1.5 million, respectively, in securities pledged for collateral on its interest rate swaps with the financial institution.

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The following table presents summary information regarding these derivatives for the periods presented (dollars in thousands):

March 31, 2014	Notional Amount	Average Maturity (Years)	Weighted Average Rate Fixed	Weighted Average Variable Rate	Fair Value
3rd party interest rate swaps	$ 17,588	6.5	3.840%	1 Mo Libor + 2.21	($ 407)
Customer interest rate swaps	(17,588)	6.5	3.840%	1 Mo Libor + 2.21	407

December 31, 2013

	Notional Amount	Average Maturity (Years)	Weighted Average Rate Fixed	Weighted Average Variable Rate	Fair Value
3rd party interest rate swaps	$ 17,691	6.7	3.830%	1 Mo Libor + 2.21	($ 562)
Customer interest rate swaps	(17,691)	6.7	3.830%	1 Mo Libor + 2.21	$ 562

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The following shows the Company s transactions that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or other such similar agreements for the periods presented:

March 31, 2014

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Derivative Assets				Gross Amounts not Offset in the Balance Sheet		
Description	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets (in thousands)	Gross Amounts Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Assets Presented in the Balance Sheet	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount
Customer interest rate swaps	$ 17,588	($ 17,181)	$ 407	$	$	$ 407
Total	$ 17,588	($ 17,181)	$ 407	$	$	$ 407

Offsetting of Financial Liabilities and Derivative Liabilities				Gross Amounts not Offset in the Balance Sheet		
Description	Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities (in thousands)	Gross Amounts Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheet	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount
Third party interest rate swaps	$ 17,588	($ 17,181)	$ 407	$	$	$ 407
Total	$ 17,588	($ 17,181)	$ 407	$	$	$ 407

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December 31, 2013

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Derivative Assets				Gross Amounts not Offset in the Balance Sheet		
Description	Gross Amounts of Recognized Assets (in thousands)	Gross Amounts Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Assets Presented in the Balance Sheet	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount
Customer interest rate swaps	$ 17,691	($ 17,129)	$ 562	$	$	$ 562
Total	$ 17,691	($ 17,129)	$ 562	$	$	$ 562

Offsetting of Financial Liabilities and Derivative Liabilities				Gross Amounts not Offset in the Balance Sheet		
Description	Gross Amounts of Recognized Liabilities (in thousands)	Gross Amounts Offset in the Balance Sheet	Net Amounts of Liabilities Presented in the Balance Sheet	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount
Third party interest rate swaps	$ 17,691	($ 17,129)	$ 562	$	$	$ 562
Total	$ 17,691	($ 17,129)	$ 562	$	$	$ 562

Note 13. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The Company has recorded goodwill of $110.0 million at March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 which includes $22.9 million from the Somerset Hills acquisition and $87.1 million from prior acquisitions. The Company reviews its goodwill and intangible assets annually, on November 30, or more frequently if conditions warrant, for impairment. In testing goodwill for impairment, the Company compares the estimated fair value of each reporting unit to their respective carrying amounts, including goodwill. The Company has determined that it has one reporting unit, Community Banking.

As stated above, the Company recorded $2.7 million in core deposit intangible for the Somerset Hills acquisition. Year-to-date, it has amortized $123,000 in core deposit intangible. The estimated future amortization expense for each of the succeeding five years ended December 31 is as follows (dollars in thousands):

For the year ended:	
2014	$ 341
2015	415
2016	366
2017	316
2018	267

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Note 14. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) issued an accounting standards update to clarify when a creditor should be considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan such that the loan should be derecognized and the real estate recognized. These amendments clarify 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: (a) the creditor obtaining legal title to the residential real estate property upon completion of a foreclosure; or (b) 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. This update is effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014. The adoption of this update is not expected to have a material impact on the Company s financial statements.

In July 2013, the FASB issued an accounting pronouncement to improve the reporting for unrecognized tax benefits when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists. The pronouncement is expected to reduce diversity in practice by providing guidance on the presentation of unrecognized tax benefits and will better reflect the manner in which an entity would settle at the reporting date any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position when net operating loss carryforwards, similar tax losses, or tax credit carryforwards exist. The pronouncement is effective prospectively for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. The adoption of this pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company s financial statements.

PART I ITEM 2

Management s Discussion and Analysis of

Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This section should be read in conjunction with Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Statements Regarding Forward Looking Information

The information disclosed in this document includes various forward-looking statements that are made in reliance upon the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to credit quality (including delinquency trends and the allowance for loan and lease losses), corporate objectives, and other financial and business matters. The words anticipates, projects, intends, estimates, expects, believes, plans, may, could, and other similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. The Company cautions that these forward-looking statements are necessarily speculative and speak only as of the date made, and are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties, all of which may change over time. Actual results could differ materially from such forward-looking statements.

In addition to the risk factors disclosed elsewhere in this document, the following factors, among others, could cause the Company s actual results to differ materially and adversely from such forward-looking statements: changes in the financial services industry and the U.S. and global capital markets, changes in economic conditions nationally, regionally and in the Company s markets, the nature and timing of actions of the Federal Reserve Board and other regulators, the nature and timing of legislation affecting the financial services industry including, but not limited to, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, government intervention in the U.S.

financial system, changes in levels of market interest rates, pricing pressures on loan and deposit products, credit risks of the Company s lending and leasing activities, customers acceptance of the Company s products and services, competition, and the failure to realize anticipated efficiencies and synergies of the merger of Somerset Hills Bank into Lakeland Bank and of Somerset Hills Bancorp into the Company.

The above-listed risk factors are not necessarily exhaustive, particularly as to possible future events, and new risk factors may emerge from time to time. Certain events may occur that could cause the Company s actual results to be materially different than those described in the Company s periodic filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Any statements made by the Company that are not historical facts should be considered to be forward-looking statements. The Company is not obligated to update and does not undertake to update any of its forward-looking statements made herein.

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Critical Accounting Policies, Judgments and Estimates

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company and its subsidiaries conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and predominant practices within the banking industry. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, Lakeland, Lakeland NJ Investment Corp., Lakeland Investment Corp., Lakeland Equity, Inc., Lakeland Preferred Equity, Inc., and Sullivan Financial Services, Inc. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. These estimates and assumptions also affect reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. There have been no material changes in the Company s critical accounting policies, judgments and estimates, including assumptions or estimation techniques utilized, as compared to those disclosed in the Company s most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Management Overview

The quarter ended March 31, 2014 represented a period of continued growth for the Company. As discussed in this Management s Discussion and Analysis:

- Net income available to common stockholders increased $2.1 million, or 40%, from the first three months of 2013 to the same period in 2014. Included in 2013 first quarter earnings were $631,000 in pre-tax merger related expenses due to the Somerset Hills acquisition.

- Diluted earnings per share increased from $0.17 in the first quarter of 2013 to $0.20 for the first quarter of 2014.

- The Company reported strong growth in both loans and non-interest bearing demand deposits in the first quarter of 2014. Loans totaling $2.50 billion at March 31, 2014 increased by $34.3 million from December 31, 2013, including a 3% increase in commercial loans secured by real estate. Non-interest bearing demand deposits at $630.5 million increased by $29.8 million, or 5%, from year-end 2013 and represented 23% of total deposits at March 31, 2014.

- Non-performing assets totaled $22.6 million on March 31, 2014 compared to $25.8 million reported at March 31, 2013 and $17.4 million on December 31, 2013. In April, 2014, non-performing loans totaling $3.5 million were paid off requiring no additional specific reserve allocation or charge-offs.

- As a result of improving loan quality from March 31, 2013 to March 31, 2014, the provision for loan and lease losses was reduced from $3.2 million in the first quarter of 2013 to $1.5 million in the first quarter of 2014.

The Company s net interest margin has been stable for the last six quarters. In the first quarter of 2014 net interest margin was 3.72%, which was two basis points higher than the net interest margin for the fourth quarter of 2013 and one basis point higher than the first quarter of 2013.

The Somerset Hills acquisition, which was consummated on May 31, 2013, added six full service branches, $356.1 million in total assets, $10.4 million in investment securities, $246.5 million in loans (including $2.5 million in residential mortgages held for sale), and $311.8 million in deposits ($80.8 million in non-interest bearing demand deposits and $231.0 million in interest-bearing deposits) at fair value. For more information on the Somerset Hills acquisition, please see Note 2 Acquisitions in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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Results of Operations

(First Quarter 2014 Compared to First Quarter 2013)

Net Income

Net income was $7.2 million in the first quarter of 2014 compared to net income of $5.1 million for the first quarter of 2013. Diluted earnings per share was $0.20 for the first quarter of 2014, compared to diluted earnings per share of $0.17 for the same period last year. Net interest income at $27.8 million for the first quarter of 2014 increased $3.9 million compared to the first quarter of 2013 due to a $3.4 million increase in interest income and a $548,000 reduction in interest expense. The increase in net interest income reflects an increase in interest earning assets resulting from the Somerset acquisition as well as organic growth.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is the difference between interest income on earning assets and the cost of funds supporting those assets. The Company s net interest income is determined by: (i) the volume of interest-earning assets that it holds and the yields that it earns on those assets, and (ii) the volume of interest-bearing liabilities that it has assumed and the rates that it pays on those liabilities.

Net interest income on a tax equivalent basis for the first quarter of 2014 was $28.1 million, compared to $24.2 million for the first quarter of 2013. The net interest margin increased from 3.71% in the first quarter of 2013 to 3.72% in the first quarter of 2014 primarily as a result of a 15 basis point decrease in the yield on interest bearing liabilities partially offset by a 12 basis point decline in the yield on interest earning assets. The increase in the net interest margin was augmented by an increase in income earned on free funds (interest earning assets funded by non-interest bearing liabilities) resulting from an increase in average non-interest bearing deposits of $116.7 million. The components of net interest income will be discussed in greater detail below.

The following table reflects the components of the Company s net interest income, setting forth for the periods presented, (1) average assets, liabilities and stockholders equity, (2) interest income earned on interest-earning assets and interest expense paid on interest-bearing liabilities, (3) average yields earned on interest-earning assets and average rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities, (4) the Company s net interest spread (i.e., the average yield on interest-earning assets less the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities) and (5) the Company s net interest margin. Rates are computed on a tax equivalent basis using a tax rate of 35%.

	For the Three Months Ended, March 31, 2014			For the Three Months Ended, March 31, 2013		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Average rates earned/ paid	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Average rates earned/ paid
	(dollars in thousands)					
Assets						
Interest-earning assets:						
Loans and leases (A)	$ 2,486,990	$ 26,898	4.39%	$ 2,136,254	$ 24,407	4.63%
Taxable investment securities and other	465,159	2,546	2.19%	404,582	1,719	1.70%
Tax-exempt securities	76,562	728	3.80%	71,241	662	3.71%
Federal funds sold (B)	32,844	13	0.16%	30,585	13	0.17%
Total interest-earning assets	3,061,555	30,185	3.99%	2,642,662	26,801	4.11%
Noninterest-earning assets:						
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(30,290)			(29,485)		
Other assets	281,444			254,833		
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 3,312,709			$ 2,868,010		
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Savings accounts	$ 385,007	$ 51	0.05%	$ 357,709	$ 66	0.08%
Interest-bearing transaction accounts	1,440,770	802	0.23%	1,226,112	982	0.32%
Time deposits	293,225	410	0.56%	302,159	614	0.81%
Borrowings	202,182	822	1.63%	183,089	971	2.12%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,321,184	2,085	0.36%	2,069,069	2,633	0.51%
Noninterest-bearing liabilities:						
Demand deposits	618,944			502,214		
Other liabilities	15,630			13,931		
Stockholders equity	356,951			282,796		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	$ 3,312,709			$ 2,868,010		
Net interest income/spread		28,100	3.63%		24,168	3.60%
Tax equivalent basis adjustment		255			232	
NET INTEREST INCOME		$ 27,845			$ 23,936	
Net interest margin (C)			3.72%			3.71%

(A) Includes non-accrual loans, the effect of which is to reduce the yield earned on loans, and deferred loan fees.
(B) Includes interest-bearing cash accounts.
(C) Net interest income divided by interest-earning assets.

Interest income on a tax equivalent basis increased from $26.8 million in the first quarter of 2013 to $30.2 million in the first quarter of 2014, an increase of $3.4 million, or 13%. The increase in interest income was primarily a result of a $350.7 million increase in average loans and leases partially offset by a 12 basis point decrease in the yield on interest earning assets. The increase in average loans and leases is due primarily to the acquisition of Somerset Hills loans and leases which totaled $246.5 million at the time of acquisition. The yield on average loans and leases at 4.39% in the first quarter of 2014 was 24 basis points lower than the first quarter of 2013. The yield on average taxable and tax exempt investment securities increased by 49 basis points and nine basis points, respectively, compared to the first quarter of 2013.

Total interest expense decreased from $2.6 million in the first quarter of 2013 to $2.1 million in the first quarter of 2014, a decrease of $548,000, or 21%. The cost of average interest-bearing liabilities decreased from 0.51% in the first quarter of 2013 to 0.36% in 2014. The decrease in yield was due primarily to the continuing low rate environment which resulted in a nine basis point reduction in the cost of interest-bearing transaction accounts, a 25 basis point reduction in the cost of time deposits and a 49 basis point reduction in the cost of borrowings. The cost of borrowings declined as a result of the extinguishment of $9 million in subordinated debentures in the second quarter of 2013 as well as restructurings of other long-term borrowings in 2013. From the first quarter of 2013 to the first quarter of 2014, average savings accounts and interest-bearing transaction accounts increased by $27.3 million and $214.7 million, respectively.

Provision for Loan and Lease Losses

In determining the provision for loan and lease losses, management considers national and local economic conditions; trends in the portfolio including orientation to specific loan types or industries; experience, ability and depth of lending management in relation to the complexity of the portfolio; adequacy and adherence to policies, procedures and practices; levels and trends in delinquencies, impaired loans and net charge-offs; and the results of independent third party loan review.

In the first quarter of 2014, a $1.5 million provision for loan and lease losses was recorded, which was $1.7 million lower than the provision for the same period last year. During the first quarter of 2014, the Company charged off loans and leases of $2.5 million and recovered $665,000 in previously charged off loans and leases compared to $2.7 million and $219,000, respectively, during the same period in 2013. The lower provision resulted from lower net charge-offs during the quarter. For more information regarding the determination of the provision, see Risk Elements below.

Noninterest Income

Noninterest income at $4.1 million in the first quarter of 2014 decreased by $978,000 compared to the first quarter of 2013. Gains on sales and calls of securities totaled $2,000 and $505,000 in the first quarter of 2014 and 2013, respectively. Commissions and fees at $1.0 million in the first quarter of 2014 decreased $200,000 compared to the same period last year due primarily to a decrease in investment commission income. Income on bank owned life insurance at $360,000 increased $47,000 or 15% compared to the first quarter of 2013 primarily resulting from the addition of policies acquired in the Somerset Hills merger. Other income totaling $139,000 in the first quarter of 2014 was $359,000 lower than the same period in 2013. Within other income, the Company recorded no swap income and $83,000 in gains on residential mortgages in the first quarter of 2014 compared to $181,000 in swap income and $152,000 in gains on sales of mortgages in the first quarter of 2013.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expense totaling $19.7 million increased $1.5 million in the first quarter of 2014 from the first quarter of 2013. Salary and employee benefits at $10.8 million increased by $860,000, or 9%, primarily as a result of increased staffing levels from the six new Somerset Hills branches, as well as the retention of some administrative personnel from the Somerset Hills acquisition. Net occupancy expense at $2.6 million in the first quarter of 2014 increased $643,000 from the same period last year, due primarily to expenses relating to the six new branch locations acquired in the Somerset Hills acquisition and a $370,000 increase in snow removal costs. Furniture and equipment at $1.7 million increased $288,000 from the same period last year due primarily to the new branches previously mentioned and increased service contract expenses. Marketing expense at $386,000 in the first quarter of 2014 increased $98,000 compared to the first quarter of 2013 due primarily to the timing of marketing campaigns. Legal expense at $273,000 increased $31,000 compared to the same period last year. There were no long term debt prepayment fees or merger related expenses in the first quarter of 2014 compared to $526,000 and $631,000, respectively, in the first quarter of 2013. Other expenses at $3.0 million increased $661,000 compared to the first quarter of 2013, due primarily to an increase in professional fees, an increase in data processing expenses reflecting technological improvements, and an increase in donation expense. The Company s efficiency ratio, a non-GAAP financial measure, was 60.90% in the first quarter of 2014, compared to 59.85% for the same period last year. The increase was primarily due to an increase in noninterest expense as adjusted partially offset by an increase in tax-equivalent revenue. The Company uses this ratio because it believes that the ratio provides a good comparison of period-to-period performance and because the ratio is widely accepted in the banking industry. The following table shows the calculation of the efficiency ratio for the periods presented:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2014	2013
	(dollars in thousands)	
Calculation of efficiency ratio:		
Total noninterest expense	$ 19,742	$ 18,227
Less:		
Amortization of core deposit intangibles	(123)	
Other real estate owned and other repossessed asset expense	(15)	(19)
Long term debt prepayment fee		(526)
Merger related expenses		(631)
Provision for unfunded lending commitments	(11)	135
Noninterest expense, as adjusted	$ 19,593	$ 17,186
Net interest income	$ 27,845	$ 23,936
Noninterest income	4,073	5,051
Total revenue	31,918	28,987
Plus: Tax-equivalent adjustment on municipal securities	255	232
Less:		
Gains on sales of investment securities	(2)	(505)
Total revenue, as adjusted	$ 32,171	$ 28,714
Efficiency ratio	60.90%	59.85%

Income Tax Expense

The effective tax rate increased from 32.6% in the first quarter of 2013 to 33.0% in the first quarter of 2014 primarily as a result of increased taxable earnings because of a reduction of tax advantaged items as a percent of pre-tax income. Tax advantaged income items include interest income on tax-exempt securities and income on bank owned life insurance.

In first quarter 2014, the State of New York lowered its corporate franchise tax rate from 7.1% to 6.5% as well as changed some of its tax law governing nexus into the state. The Company has evaluated its deferred tax assets and liabilities in relation to these changes in tax law and has determined that there is no material change to its deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Financial Condition

The Company s total assets increased $68.9 million from $3.32 billion at December 31, 2013, to $3.39 billion at March 31, 2014. Total loans were $2.50 billion, an increase of $34.3 million from $2.47 billion at December 31, 2013. Total deposits were $2.74 billion, an increase of $27.5 million from December 31, 2013.

Loans and Leases

Gross loans and leases at $2.50 billion increased by $34.3 million from December 31, 2013 primarily in the commercial loans secured by real estate category. Commercial loans secured by real estate increased $42.7 million or 3% from December 31, 2013 to March 31, 2014. Leases also increased $2.4 million or 6% resulting from increased demand for equipment financing and from broadening our market area. Commercial, industrial and other and consumer and home equity decreased $5.8 million and $3.3 million, respectively. Real Estate-Residential mortgages declined $2.3 million as the Company is selling a larger percentage of its residential mortgage originations than it has in past years. The increase in long-term rates since the beginning of 2013 has also caused the level of residential refinancings to decline. For more information on the loan portfolio, see Note 8 in Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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Risk Elements

Non-performing assets increased from $17.5 million, or 0.53% of total assets, on December 31, 2013 to $22.7 million, or 0.67% of total assets, on March 31, 2014. Non-performing assets increased primarily in commercial loans secured by real estate, which increased by $3.9 million. However, in April 2014, non-performing commercial real estate loans totaling $3.5 million were paid off requiring no additional specific reserve allocation or charge-offs. Commercial loan non-accruals at March 31, 2014 included 3 loan relationships with balances $1.0 million or over, totaling $4.6 million, and 4 loan relationships between $500,000 and $1.0 million, totaling $2.6 million.

There were $451,000 in loans and leases past due ninety days or more and still accruing at March 31, 2014 compared to $2.0 million at December 31, 2013. These loans consisted of consumer loans which are generally placed on non-accrual and reviewed for charge-off when principal and interest payments are four months in arrears unless the obligations are well-secured and in the process of collection.

On March 31, 2014, the Company had $6.1 million in loans that were troubled debt restructurings and still accruing interest income compared to $10.3 million on December 31, 2013. Two troubled debt restructurings totaling $4.0 million were fully paid off in the first quarter of 2014. Troubled debt restructurings are those loans where the Company has granted concessions to the borrower in payment terms, either in rate or in term, as a result of the financial condition of the borrower.

On March 31, 2014, the Company had $24.7 million in impaired loans (consisting primarily of non-accrual and restructured loans and leases) compared to $24.6 million at year-end 2013. For more information on impaired loans and leases see Note 8 in Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The impairment of the loans and leases is measured using the present value of future cash flows on certain impaired loans and is based on the fair value of the underlying collateral for collateral dependent loans and leases. Based on such evaluation, $1.3 million has been allocated as a portion of the allowance for loan and lease losses for impairment at March 31, 2014. At March 31, 2014, the Company also had $58.3 million in loans and leases that were rated substandard that were not classified as non-performing or impaired compared to $62.5 million at December 31, 2013.

There were no loans and leases at March 31, 2014, other than those designated non-performing, impaired or substandard, where the Company was aware of any credit conditions of any borrowers or obligors that would indicate a strong possibility of the borrowers not complying with present terms and conditions of repayment and which may result in such loans and leases being included as non-accrual, past due or renegotiated at a future date. The following table sets forth for the periods presented, the historical relationships among the allowance for loan and lease losses, the provision for loan and lease losses, the amount of loans and leases charged-off and the amount of loan and lease recoveries:

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(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2013
Balance of the allowance at the beginning of the year	$ 29,821	$ 28,931	$ 28,931
Loans and leases charged off:			
Commercial, secured by real estate	1,647	749	2,026
Commercial, industrial and other	13	177	1,324
Leases	39	112	206
Real estate-mortgage	155	565	1,257
Real estate-construction		652	3,854
Home equity and consumer	601	455	1,624
Total loans charged off	2,455	2,710	10,291
Recoveries:			
Commercial, secured by real estate	34	44	1,061
Commercial, industrial and other	591	30	260
Leases		88	121
Real estate-mortgage	6	1	99
Real estate-construction		7	14
Home equity and consumer	34	49	283
Total Recoveries	665	219	1,838
Net charge-offs:	1,790	2,491	8,453
Provision for loan and lease losses	1,489	3,183	9,343
Ending balance	$ 29,520	$ 29,623	$ 29,821
Ratio of annualized net charge-offs to average loans and leases outstanding	0.29%	0.47%	0.36%
Ratio of allowance at end of period as a percentage of period end total loans and leases	1.18%	1.36%	1.21%

The ratio of the allowance for loan and lease losses to loans and leases outstanding reflects management s evaluation of the underlying credit risk inherent in the loan portfolio. The determination of the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses and periodic provisioning for estimated losses included in the consolidated financial statements is the responsibility of management and the Board of Directors. The evaluation process is undertaken on a quarterly basis.

Methodology employed for assessing the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses consists of the following criteria:

The establishment of reserve amounts for all specifically identified classified loans and leases that have been designated as requiring attention by the Company or its external loan review consultants.

The establishment of reserves for pools of homogeneous types of loans and leases not subject to specific review, including impaired commercial loans under $500,000, leases, 1 4 family residential mortgages and consumer loans.

The establishment of reserve amounts for the non-classified loans and leases in each portfolio based upon the historical average loss experience of these portfolios and management s evaluation of key factors described below.

Lakeland also maintains an unallocated component in its allowance for loan and lease losses. Management believes that the unallocated amount is warranted for inherent factors that cannot be practically assigned to individual loss categories, such as the periodic updating of appraisals on impaired loans, as well as periodic updating of commercial loan credit risk ratings by loan officers and Lakeland s internal credit review process. Consideration is given to the results of ongoing credit quality monitoring processes, the adequacy and expertise of the Company s lending staff, underwriting policies, loss histories, delinquency trends, and the cyclical nature of economic and business conditions. Since many of the Company s loans depend on the sufficiency of collateral as a secondary means of repayment, any adverse trend in the real estate markets could affect underlying values available to protect the Company against loss.

The overall balance of the allowance for loan losses decreased $301,000 to $29.5 million at March 31, 2014 compared to December 31, 2013. The allowance for loan losses for commercial real estate declined due to the resolution or impending resolution of non-performing loans. The allowance in certain other categories declined as a result of a decline in charge-offs from prior periods.

Non-performing loans and leases increased from $16.9 million on December 31, 2013 to $22.0 million on March 31, 2014. The allowance for loan and lease losses as a percent of total loans was 1.18% of total loans on March 31, 2014, compared to 1.21% as of December 31, 2013. Excluding the impact of the loans from the Somerset Hills acquisition which are accounted for under acquisition accounting, the allowance for loan and lease losses as a percent of total loans and leases was 1.29% and 1.34% as of March 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively. Management believes, based on appraisals and estimated selling costs, that its non-performing loans and leases are adequately secured and reserves on these loans and leases are adequate. Based upon the process employed and giving recognition to all accompanying factors related to the loan and lease portfolio, management considers the allowance for loan and lease losses to be adequate at March 31, 2014.

Investment Securities

For detailed information on the composition and maturity distribution of the Company s investment securities portfolio, see the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in this Form 10-Q. Total investment securities decreased from $532.9 million on December 31, 2013 to $525.2 million on March 31, 2014, a decrease of $7.6 million, or 1%. Runoff on the investment portfolio was used to help fund loan growth.

Deposits

Total deposits increased from $2.71 billion on December 31, 2013 to $2.74 billion on March 31, 2014, an increase of $27.5 million, or 1% primarily resulting from a $29.8 million or 5% increase in noninterest bearing deposits. Savings and interest-bearing transaction accounts increased $3.6 million, while time deposits decreased $5.9 million.

Liquidity

Liquidity measures whether an entity has sufficient cash flow to meet its financial obligations and commitments on a timely basis. The Company is liquid when its subsidiary bank has the cash available to meet the borrowing and cash withdrawal requirements of customers and the Company can pay for current and planned expenditures and satisfy its debt obligations.

Lakeland funds loan demand and operation expenses from several sources:

Net income. Cash provided by operating activities was $10.9 million for the first three months of 2014 compared to $11.7 million for the same period in 2013.

Deposits. Lakeland can offer new products or change its rate structure in order to increase deposits. In the first three months of 2014, Lakeland s deposits increased $27.5 million.

Sales of securities and overnight funds. At March 31, 2014, the Company had $429.8 million in securities designated available for sale. Of these securities, $310.8 million were pledged to secure public deposits and for other purposes required by applicable laws and regulations.

Repayments on loans and leases can also be a source of liquidity to fund further loan growth.

Overnight credit lines. As a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York (FHLB), Lakeland has the ability to borrow overnight based on the market value of collateral pledged. Lakeland had no overnight borrowings from the FHLB on March 31, 2014. Lakeland also has overnight federal funds lines available for it to borrow up to $162.0 million. Lakeland had borrowings against these lines of $67.5 million at March 31, 2014. Lakeland may also borrow from the discount window of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York based on the market value of collateral pledged. Lakeland had no borrowings with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as of March 31, 2014.

Other borrowings. Lakeland can also generate funds by utilizing long-term debt or securities sold under agreements to repurchase that would be collateralized by security or mortgage collateral. At times the market values of securities collateralizing our securities sold under agreements to repurchase may decline due to changes in interest rates and may necessitate our lenders to issue a margin call which requires Lakeland to pledge additional collateral to meet that margin call.

Management and the Board monitor the Company s liquidity through the asset/liability committee, which monitors the Company s compliance with certain regulatory ratios and other various liquidity guidelines.

The cash flow statements for the periods presented provide an indication of the Company s sources and uses of cash, as well as an indication of the ability of the Company to maintain an adequate level of liquidity. A discussion of the cash flow statement for the three months ended March 31, 2014 follows.

Cash and cash equivalents totaling $147.6 million on March 31, 2014, increased $44.9 million from December 31, 2013. Operating activities provided $10.9 million in net cash. Investing activities used $25.2 million in net cash, primarily reflecting an increase in loans and leases. Financing activities provided $59.3 million in net cash primarily reflecting the increase in deposits and short-term borrowings of $27.6 million and $34.0 million, respectively. The Company anticipates that it will have sufficient funds available to meet its current loan commitments and deposit maturities. This constitutes a forward-looking statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

The following table sets forth contractual obligations and other commitments representing required and potential cash outflows as of March 31, 2014. Interest on subordinated debentures and long-term borrowed funds is calculated based on current contractual interest rates.

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(dollars in thousands)	Total	Within one year	After one but within three years	After three but within five years	After five years
Minimum annual rentals on noncancellable operating leases	$ 19,406	$ 2,533	$ 4,160	$ 2,711	$ 10,002
Benefit plan commitments	5,493	209	408	624	4,252
Remaining contractual maturities of time deposits	290,150	213,611	61,550	14,848	141
Subordinated debentures	41,238				41,238
Loan commitments	636,629	531,683	57,760	629	46,557
Other borrowings	119,000	30,000	30,000	49,000	10,000
Interest on other borrowings*	30,145	3,228	6,087	4,216	16,614
Standby letters of credit	10,129	9,590	459		80
Total	$ 1,152,190	$ 790,854	$ 160,424	$ 72,028	$ 128,884

* Includes interest on other borrowings and subordinated debentures at a weighted rate of 2.08%.

Capital Resources

Total stockholders equity increased from $351.4 million on December 31, 2013 to $359.5 million on March 31, 2014, an increase of $8.1 million, or 2%. Book value per common share increased to $9.96 on March 31, 2014 from $9.74 on December 31, 2013. The increase in stockholders equity from December 31, 2013 to March 31, 2014 was primarily due to $7.2 million in net income and $3.0 million in other comprehensive income on the Company s available for sale securities portfolio, partially offset by the payment of dividends on common stock of $2.4 million.

The Company and Lakeland are subject to various regulatory capital requirements that are monitored by federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can lead to certain supervisory actions by regulators; any supervisory action could have a direct material adverse effect on the Company or Lakeland s financial statements. Management believes, as of March 31, 2014, that the Company and Lakeland meet all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

The capital ratios for the Company and Lakeland at March 31, 2014 are as follows:

Capital Ratios:	Tier 1 Capital to Total Average Assets Ratio March 31, 2014	Tier 1 Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio March 31, 2014	Total Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio March 31, 2014
The Company	9.01%	11.76%	13.01%
Lakeland Bank	8.45%	11.04%	12.29%
Well capitalized institution under FDIC Regulations	5.00%	6.00%	10.00%

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Basel III

On July 2, 2013, the FRB approved the final rules implementing the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision s (BCBS) capital guidelines for U.S. banks. Under the final rules, minimum requirements will increase for both the quantity and quality of capital held by the Company. The rules include a new common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets ratio of 4.5% and a common equity Tier 1 capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of risk-weighted assets. The final rules also raise the minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets from 4.0% to 6.0% and require a minimum leverage ratio of 4.0%. The final rules also implement strict eligibility criteria for regulatory capital instruments. On July 9, 2013, the FDIC also approved, as an interim final rule, the regulatory capital requirements for U.S. banks, following the actions of the FRB. The FDIC s rule is identical in substance to the final rules issued by the FRB. The phase-in period for the final rules will begin for the Company on January 1, 2015, with full compliance with all of the final rule s requirements phased in over a multi-year schedule through January 1, 2019. The Company believes that as of March 31, 2014, Lakeland Bancorp and Lakeland Bank would meet all the requirements under the new rules on a fully phase-in basis, if such requirements were fully in effect.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Reported amounts are presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The Company s management believes that the supplemental non-GAAP information, which consists of measurements and ratios based on tangible equity and tangible assets, is utilized by regulators and market analysts to evaluate a company s financial condition and therefore, such information is useful to investors. These disclosures should not be viewed as a substitute for financial results determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, nor are they necessarily comparable to non-GAAP performance measures which may be presented by other companies.

(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	March 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Calculation of tangible book value per common share		
Total common stockholders equity at end of period - GAAP	$ 359,539	$ 351,424
Less:		
Goodwill	109,974	109,974
Other identifiable intangible assets, net	2,301	2,424
Total tangible common stockholders equity at end of period - Non- GAAP	$ 247,264	$ 239,026
Shares outstanding at end of period	36,106	36,070
Book value per share - GAAP	$ 9.96	$ 9.74
Tangible book value per share - Non-GAAP	$ 6.85	$ 6.63

Calculation of tangible common equity to tangible assets		
Total tangible common stockholders equity at end of period - Non- GAAP	$ 247,264	$ 239,026
Total assets at end of period	$ 3,386,720	$ 3,317,791
Less:		
Goodwill	109,974	109,974
Other identifiable intangible assets, net	2,301	2,424
Total tangible assets at end of period - Non-GAAP	$ 3,274,445	$ 3,205,393
Common equity to assets - GAAP	10.62%	10.59%
Tangible common equity to tangible assets - Non-GAAP	7.55%	7.46%

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	For the three months ended,	
	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
Calculation of return on average tangible common equity		
Net income - GAAP	$ 7,163	$ 5,108
Total average common stockholders equity	$ 356,951	$ 282,796
Less:		
Average goodwill	109,974	87,111
Average other identifiable intangible assets, net	2,379	
Total average tangible common stockholders equity - Non-GAAP	$ 244,598	$ 195,685
Return on average common stockholders equity - GAAP	8.14%	7.33%
Return on average tangible common stockholders equity - Non-GAAP	11.88%	10.59%

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

The Company manages interest rate risk and market risk by identifying and quantifying interest rate risk exposures using simulation analysis and economic value at risk models. Net interest income simulation considers the relative sensitivities of the balance sheet including the effects of interest rate caps on adjustable rate mortgages and the relatively stable aspects of core deposits. As such, net interest income simulation is designed to address the probability of interest rate changes and the behavioral response of the balance sheet to those changes. Market Value of Portfolio Equity represents the fair value of the net present value of assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet items. Changes in estimates and assumptions made for interest rate sensitivity modeling could have a significant impact on projected results and conclusions. These assumptions could include prepayment rates, sensitivity of non-maturity deposits and other similar assumptions. Therefore, if our assumptions should change, this technique may not accurately reflect the impact of general interest rate movements on the Company s net interest income or net portfolio value.

The starting point (or base case) for the following table is an estimate of the following year s net interest income assuming that both interest rates and the Company s interest-sensitive assets and liabilities remain at period-end levels. The net interest income estimated for the next twelve months (the base case) is $110.8 million. The information provided for net interest income assumes that changes in interest rates of plus 200 basis points and minus 200 basis points change gradually in equal increments (rate ramp) over the twelve month period.

	Changes in interest rates	
Rate Ramp	+200 bp	-200 bp
Asset/Liability Policy Limit	-5.0%	-5.0%

March 31, 2014	-3.5%	-1.9%
December 31, 2013	-3.9%	-2.0%

The Company s review of interest rate risk also includes policy limits for net interest income changes in various rate shock scenarios. Rate shocks assume that current interest rates change immediately. The information provided for net interest income assumes fluctuations or rate shocks for changes in interest rates as shown in the table below.

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	Changes in interest rates							
Rate Shock	+400 bp	+300 bp	+200 bp	+100 bp	-100 bp	-200 bp	-300 bp	-400 bp
Asset/Liability Policy Limit	-20.0%	-15.0%	-10.0%	-5.0%	-5.0%	-10.0%	-15.0%	-20.0%
March 31, 2014	-8.5%	6.4%	-4.1%	-1.7%	-4.5%	-6.6%	-7.7%	-7.7%
December 31, 2013	-11.2%	-8.2%	-5.1%	-2.1%	-4.8%	-7.1%	-8.2%	-8.2%

The base case for the following table is an estimate of the Company s net portfolio value for the periods presented using current discount rates, and assuming the Company s interest-sensitive assets and liabilities remain at period-end levels. The net portfolio value at March 31, 2014 (the base case) was $479.3 million. The information provided for the net portfolio value assumes fluctuations or rate shocks of plus 200 basis points and minus 200 basis points for changes in interest rates as shown in the table below. Rate shocks assume that current interest rates change immediately.

	Changes in interest rates					
Rate Shock	+300 bp	+200 bp	+100 bp	-100 bp	-200 bp	-300 bp
Asset/Liability Policy Limit	-35.0%	-25.0%			-25.0%	-35.0%
March 31, 2014	-15.2%	-9.8%	-4.6%	1.3%	-2.5%	-7.3%
December 31, 2013	-17.8%	-11.3%	-5.0%	1.6%	-1.5%	-6.0%

The information set forth in the above tables is based on significant estimates and assumptions, and constitutes a forward-looking statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. For more information regarding the Company s market risk and assumptions used in the Company s simulation models, please refer to the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Disclosure controls and procedures. As of the end of the Company s most recently completed fiscal quarter covered by this report, the Company carried out an evaluation, with the participation of the Company s management, including the Company s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the Company s disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. Based upon that evaluation, the Company s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company s disclosure controls and procedures are effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by the Company 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 and are operating in an effective manner and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Changes in internal controls over financial reporting. There have been no changes in the Company s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2014 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company s internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

There are no pending legal proceedings involving the Company or Lakeland other than those arising in the normal course of business. Management does not anticipate that the potential liability, if any, arising out of such legal proceedings will have a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company and Lakeland on a consolidated basis.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in risk factors from those disclosed under Item 1A, Risk Factors in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Item 2.	Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	Not Applicable
Item 3.	Defaults Upon Senior Securities	Not Applicable
Item 4.	Mine Safety Disclosures	Not Applicable
Item 5.	Other Information	Not Applicable

Item 6. Exhibits

31.1	Certification by Thomas J. Shara pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act.
31.2	Certification by Joseph F. Hurley pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act.
32.1	Certification by Thomas J. Shara and Joseph F. Hurley pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act.
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, this interactive data file is deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, is deemed not filed for

purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

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SIGNATURES

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

Lakeland Bancorp, Inc.
(Registrant)

/s/ Thomas J. Shara
Thomas J. Shara
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Joseph F. Hurley
Joseph F. Hurley
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Date: May 12, 2014