LINCOLN NATIONAL CORP
Form S-3ASR
April 30, 2012

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2012

File No. 333-

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-3
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Lincoln National Corporation
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Indiana
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

35-1140070
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

150 N. Radnor Chester Road
Radnor, PA 19087
(484) 583-1400

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including
Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

Jefferson-Pilot Corporation
Long Term Stock Incentive Plan
(Full Title of Plan)

Charles A. Brawley, III
Senior Vice President, Associate General Counsel & Secretary
Lincoln National Corporation
150 N. Radnor Chester Road
Radnor, PA 19087

(484) 583-1400
(Name, Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including
Area Code, of Agent for Service)

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: From time to time after the effective date of this registration statement.

If the only securities being registered on this Form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box. [ ]

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment, check the following box. [X]

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. [ ]

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. [ ]

If this Form is a registration statement pursuant to General Instruction I.D. or a post-effective amendment thereto that shall become effective upon filing with the Commission pursuant to Rule 462(e) under the Securities Act, check the following box. [X]

If this Form is a post-effective amendment to a registration statement filed pursuant to General Instruction I.D. filed to register additional securities or additional classes of securities pursuant to Rule 413(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box. [ ]

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 [X] Accelerated filer [ ] Non-accelerated filer [ ] (Do not check if a smaller reporting company). Smaller reporting company [ ]

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Securities to be registered	Amount to be registered	Proposed Maximum offering price per share	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price	Amount of registration fee
Common Stock (no par value)	2,910,492(1), (3)	$23.46 (2)	$68,280,142	$7,825

(1) Pursuant to Rule 416 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), there are being registered such additional shares as may be issuable pursuant to the anti-dilution provisions of the Jefferson-Pilot Corporation Long Term Stock Compensation Plan (the “Plan”), by reason of stock splits, stock dividends or similar transactions. The shares of common stock to which this Registration Statement relates are to be issued upon exercise of options, all of which have been granted or awarded under the Plan for no consideration.

(2) Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rules 457(c) and 457(h)(1) under the Securities Act based upon the average of the high and low sale prices of LNC’s Common Stock on April 23, 2012 as reported on the New York Stock Exchange composite transactions tape.

(3) Pursuant to Rule 429 under the Securities Act, the prospectus included in this registration statement is a combined prospectus, which also relates to LNC's Registration Statements on Form S-3, Registration No. 333-133086 and 333-333-159314 (the "Prior Registration Statements"). This Registration Statement also constitutes the second post-effective amendment to the Prior Registration Statement. Such post-effective amendment shall hereafter become effective concurrently with the effectiveness of this Registration Statement in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933.

PROSPECTUS

2,910,492 Shares

LINCOLN NATIONAL CORPORATION
COMMON STOCK
(No Par Value)

Offered as set forth in this Prospectus pursuant to the

JEFFERSON-PILOT CORPORATION
LONG TERM STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN

This Prospectus relates to shares of our Common Stock to be issued under the Plan to former employees and agents of Jefferson-Pilot Corporation or its subsidiaries (“JP”).

Our Common Stock is listed on The New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “LNC.” The last reported sale price on April 23, 2012 was $23.86 per share.

Investing in our Common Stock involves risks. See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 3 of this prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. We are not making an offer of these securities in any state or jurisdiction where the offer is not permitted. The information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus is accurate only as of the respective dates of such information. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since those dates.

The date of this Prospectus is April 30, 2012.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
The Company	1
Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements	1
Risk Factors	3
Summary of the Plan	19
1. Purpose of the Plan	19
2. Types of Awards	20
3. Shares Subject to the Plan; Annual Per Person Limitations	20
4. Eligibility	21
5. Administration	21
6. Stock Options and SARS	21
7. Stock Grants Including LTIP Payouts	22
8. Tax Withholding	22
9. Non-Transferability	22
10. Change in Control	22
11. Amendment and Termination of the Plan	22
12. Federal Income Tax Implications of the Plan	23
13. Miscellaneous	23
Where You Can Find More Information	24
Documents Incorporated by Reference	24
Experts	25
Legal Matters	25

It is important for you to read and consider all information contained in this prospectus in making your investment decision. You should also read and consider the additional information under the caption “Where You Can Find More Information”.

Unless otherwise indicated, all references in this prospectus to “LNC,” “we,” “our,” “us,” or similar terms refer to Lincoln National Corporation together with its subsidiaries.

REQUIRED DISCLOSURE FOR NORTH CAROLINA RESIDENTS

THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA HAS NOT APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THIS OFFERING NOR HAS THE COMMISSIONER PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR

ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS.

The Company

LNC is a holding company, which operates multiple insurance and retirement businesses through subsidiary companies. Through our business segments, we sell a wide range of wealth protection, accumulation and retirement income products and solutions. These products include fixed and indexed annuities, variable annuities, universal life insurance (“UL”), variable universal life insurance (“VUL”), linked-benefit UL, term life insurance, mutual funds and group life, disability and dental. LNC was organized under the laws of the state of Indiana in 1968. We currently maintain our principal executive offices at 150 N. Radnor Chester Road, Radnor, Pennsylvania 19087, and our telephone number is (484) 583-1400. “Lincoln Financial Group” is the marketing name for LNC and its subsidiary companies. As of December 31, 2011, LNC had consolidated assets of $202.9 billion and consolidated stockholders’ equity of $14.2 billion. For the year ended December 31, 2011, LNC had total revenue of $10.6 billion and net income of $294 million.

We provide products and services and report results through the following four business segments: Annuities, Retirement Plan Services, Life Insurance and Group Protection.

We also have Other Operations, which includes the financial data for operations that are not directly related to the business segments. Other Operations also includes investments related to the excess capital in our insurance subsidiaries; investments in media properties and other corporate investments; benefit plan net liability; the unamortized deferred gain on indemnity reinsurance related to the sale of reinsurance to Swiss Re Life & Health America Inc., referred to as “Swiss Re,” in 2001; the results of certain disability income business; our run-off institutional pension business; and debt costs.

Our former subsidiaries, Delaware Management Holdings, Inc. and Lincoln UK are reported in discontinued operations for all periods presented. See “Part II—Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Introduction—Acquisitions and Dispositions” and “Part II—Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data—Note 3” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Except for historical information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, statements made, or incorporated by reference, in this prospectus are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (“PSLRA”). A forward-looking statement is a statement that is not a historical fact and, without limitation, includes any statement that may predict, forecast, indicate or imply future results, performance or achievements, and may contain words like: “believe,” “anticipate,” “expect,” “estimate,” “project,” “will,” “sha and other words or phrases with similar meaning in connection with a discussion of future operating or financial performance. In particular, these include statements relating to future actions, trends in our business, prospective services or products, future performance or financial results and the outcome of contingencies, such as legal proceedings. We claim the protection afforded by the safe harbor for forward-looking statements provided by the PSLRA.

Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from the results contained in the forward-looking statements. Risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to vary materially, some of which are described within the forward-looking statements, include, among others:

- Deterioration in general economic and business conditions that may affect account values, investment results, guaranteed benefit liabilities, premium levels, claims experience and the level of pension benefit costs, funding and investment results;

- Adverse global capital and credit market conditions could affect our ability to raise capital, if necessary, and may cause us to realize impairments on investments and certain intangible assets, including goodwill and a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets, which may reduce future earnings and/or affect our financial condition and ability to raise additional capital or refinance existing debt as it matures;
- Because of our holding company structure, the inability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to the holding company in sufficient amounts could harm the holding company's ability to meet its obligations;
- Legislative, regulatory or tax changes, both domestic and foreign, that affect the cost of, or demand for, our subsidiaries' products, the required amount of reserves and/or surplus, or otherwise affect our ability to conduct business, including changes to statutory reserve requirements related to secondary guarantees under universal life such as a change to reserve calculations under Actuarial Guideline 38 (also known as The Application of the

- Valuation of Life Insurance Policies Model Regulation, or “AG38”) and variable annuity products such as Actuarial Guideline 43 (also known as Commissioners Annuity Reserve Valuation Method for Variable Annuities, or “AG43”); restrictions on revenue sharing and 12b-1 payments; and the potential for U.S. Federal tax reform;
- Uncertainty about the effect of rules and regulations to be promulgated under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) on us and the economy and the financial services sector in particular;
- The initiation of legal or regulatory proceedings against us, and the outcome of any legal or regulatory proceedings, such as: adverse actions related to present or past business practices common in businesses in which we compete; adverse decisions in significant actions including, but not limited to, actions brought by federal and state authorities and class action cases; new decisions that result in changes in law; and unexpected trial court rulings;
- Declines in or sustained low interest rates causing a reduction in investment income, the interest margins of our businesses, estimated gross profits and demand for our products;
- A decline in the equity markets causing a reduction in the sales of our subsidiaries’ products, a reduction of asset-based fees that our subsidiaries charge on various investment and insurance products, an acceleration of amortization of deferred acquisition costs (“DAC”), value of business acquired (“VOBA”), deferred sales inducements (“DSI”) and deferred front end sales loads (“DFEL”), and an increase in liabilities related to guaranteed benefit features of our subsidiaries’ variable annuity products;
- Ineffectiveness of our risk management policies and procedures, including various hedging strategies used to offset the effect of changes in the value of liabilities due to changes in the level and volatility of the equity markets and interest rates;
- A deviation in actual experience regarding future persistency, mortality, morbidity, interest rates or equity market returns from the assumptions used in pricing our subsidiaries’ products, in establishing related insurance reserves and in the amortization of DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL, which may reduce future earnings;
- Changes in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or “GAAP,” including the potential incorporation of International Financial Reporting Standards into the U.S. financial reporting system, that may result in unanticipated changes to our net income;
- Lowering of one or more of our debt ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations and the adverse effect such action may have on our ability to raise capital and on our liquidity and financial condition;
- Lowering of one or more of the insurer financial strength ratings of our insurance subsidiaries and the adverse effect such action may have on the premium writings, policy retention, profitability of our insurance subsidiaries and liquidity;
- Significant credit, accounting, fraud, corporate governance or other issues that may adversely affect the value of certain investments in our portfolios as well as counterparties to which we are exposed to credit risk requiring that we realize losses on investments;
- The effect of acquisitions and divestitures, restructurings, product withdrawals and other unusual items, including our ability to integrate acquisitions and to obtain the anticipated results and synergies from acquisitions;
- The adequacy and collectibility of reinsurance that we have purchased;
- Acts of terrorism, a pandemic, war or other man-made and natural catastrophes that may adversely affect our businesses and the cost and availability of reinsurance;
- Competitive conditions, including pricing pressures, new product offerings and the emergence of new competitors, that may affect the level of premiums and fees that our subsidiaries can charge for their products;
- The unknown effect on our subsidiaries’ businesses resulting from changes in the demographics of their client base, as aging baby-boomers move from the asset-accumulation stage to the asset-distribution stage of life; and
- Loss of key management, financial planners or wholesalers.

The risks included here are not exhaustive. Other sections of this prospectus, including “Risk Factors” beginning on page 3, our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and other

documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") include additional factors that could affect our businesses and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in a rapidly changing and competitive environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all such risk factors. Further, it is not possible to assess the impact of all risk factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results. In addition, we disclaim any obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that occur after the date of this prospectus.

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks described below and those incorporated by reference into this prospectus before making an investment decision in the Plan generally, or in the LNC Common Stock Account specifically. The risks and uncertainties described below and incorporated by reference into this prospectus are not the only ones facing our company. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially affected. In that case, the value of our Common Stock could decline substantially. In addition, there are risks in investing your money in the investment choices offering under the Plan. These risks are discussed with the description of each investment option.

Legislative, Regulatory and Tax

Our businesses are heavily regulated and changes in regulation may affect our insurance subsidiary capital requirements or reduce our profitability.

Our insurance subsidiaries are subject to extensive supervision and regulation in the states in which we do business. The supervision and regulation relate to numerous aspects of our business and financial condition. The primary purpose of the supervision and regulation is the protection of our insurance contract holders, and not our investors. The extent of regulation varies, but generally is governed by state statutes. These statutes delegate regulatory, supervisory and administrative authority to state insurance departments. This system of supervision and regulation covers, among other things:

- Standards of minimum capital requirements and solvency, including risk based capital (“RBC”) measurements;
- Restrictions of certain transactions between our insurance subsidiaries and their affiliates;
- Restrictions on the nature, quality and concentration of investments;
- Restrictions on the types of terms and conditions that we can include in the insurance policies offered by our primary insurance operations;
- Limitations on the amount of dividends that insurance subsidiaries can pay;
- Licensing status of the company;
- Certain required methods of accounting;
- Reserves for unearned premiums, losses and other purposes; and
- Assignment of residual market business and potential assessments for the provision of funds necessary for the settlement of covered claims under certain policies provided by impaired, insolvent or failed insurance companies.

Although we endeavor to maintain all required licenses and approvals our businesses may not fully comply with the wide variety of applicable laws and regulations or the relevant authority’s interpretation of the laws and regulations, which may change from time to time. Also, regulatory authorities have relatively broad discretion to grant, renew or revoke licenses and approvals. If we do not have the requisite licenses and approvals or do not comply with applicable regulatory requirements, the insurance regulatory authorities could preclude or temporarily suspend us from carrying on some or all of our activities or impose substantial fines. Further, insurance regulatory authorities have relatively broad discretion to issue orders of supervision, which permit such authorities to supervise the business and operations of an insurance company. As of December 31, 2011, no state insurance regulatory authority had imposed on us any substantial fines or revoked or suspended any of our licenses to conduct insurance business in any state or issued an order of supervision with respect to our insurance subsidiaries, which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. In addition, Lincoln Financial Advisors, Lincoln Financial

Securities and Lincoln Financial Distributors, as well as our variable annuities and variable life insurance products, are subject to regulation and supervision by the SEC and the Financial Institutions Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). These laws and regulations generally grant supervisory agencies and self-regulatory organizations broad administrative powers, including the power to limit or restrict the subsidiaries from carrying on their businesses in the event that they fail to comply with such laws and regulations.

Recently, there has been an increase in potential federal initiatives that would affect the financial services industry. On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Act, a wide-ranging Act that includes a number of

reforms of the financial services industry and financial products. The Dodd-Frank Act includes, among other things, changes to the rules governing derivatives; restrictions on proprietary trading by certain entities; the imposition of capital and leverage requirements on bank and savings and loan holding companies; a study by the SEC of the rules governing broker-dealers and investment advisers with respect to individual investors and investment advice, followed potentially by rulemaking; the creation of a new Federal Insurance Office within the U.S. Treasury to gather information regarding the insurance industry; the creation of a resolution authority to unwind failing institutions, funded on a post-event basis; the creation of a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau to protect consumers of certain financial products; and changes to executive compensation and certain corporate governance rules, among other things. The Dodd-Frank Act requires significant rulemaking across numerous agencies within the federal government. Although the rulemaking process began in the second half of 2010, it is proceeding substantially slower than the aggressive schedule contemplated at the time of enactment. Consequently, the ultimate impact of these provisions on our businesses (including product offerings), results of operations, liquidity or capital resources is currently indeterminable.

Many of the foregoing regulatory or governmental bodies have the authority to review our products and business practices and those of our agents and employees. In recent years, there has been increased scrutiny of our businesses by these bodies, which has included more extensive examinations, regular sweep inquiries and more detailed review of disclosure documents. These regulatory or governmental bodies may bring regulatory or other legal actions against us if, in their view, our practices, or those of our agents or employees, are improper.

These actions can result in substantial fines, penalties or prohibitions or restrictions on our business activities and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Changes to the calculation of reserves and attempts to mitigate the impact of Regulation XXX and Actuarial Guideline 38 may fail in whole or in part resulting in an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The Valuation of Life Insurance Policies Model Regulation (“XXX”) requires insurers to establish additional statutory reserves for term life insurance policies with long-term premium guarantees and UL policies with secondary guarantees. In addition, Actuarial Guideline 38 (“AG38”), commonly known as “AXXX,” clarifies the application of XXX with respect to certain UL insurance policies with secondary guarantees. Virtually all of our newly issued term and the majority of our newly issued UL insurance products are now affected by XXX and AG38. The application of both AG38 and XXX involve numerous interpretations. In the fourth quarter of 2011, the Life Actuarial Task Force, an advisory group to the Life Insurance and Annuities (A) Committee of the NAIC, submitted a draft statement on the application of AG38 (the “Statement”) to the Committee. The National Association of Insurance Commissioners’ (“NAIC”) Executive Committee set up a joint working group (the “Joint Working Group”) comprised of members of the Life Insurance and Annuities (A) Committee and the Financial Condition (E) Committee to review the Statement and the current application of AG38 to determine whether new interim guidelines should be developed for the products within the scope of AG38. The Joint Working Group has developed a draft framework that proposes to evaluate in-force reserves based on an asset adequacy analysis incorporating moderately adverse scenarios. New business written after a certain date, yet to be specified, would be reserved using a formulaic approach consistent with the Statement, as modified or clarified by the NAIC. Any interim guidelines would be in place only until principles-based reserving is implemented. Because the draft framework contains many open issues, we cannot predict its impact on our statutory reserves. However, a change to the method for calculating reserves may require us to significantly increase our statutory reserves for UL policies with secondary guarantees. Further, changes in the method of calculating reserves may also impact the future profitability and sales of our UL insurance policies with secondary guarantees.

We have implemented reinsurance and capital management actions to mitigate the capital impact of XXX and AG38, including the use of letters of credit to support the reinsurance provided by captive reinsurance subsidiaries. Although

formal details have not been provided, we anticipate the rating agencies may require a portion of these letters of credit to be included in our leverage calculations, which would pressure our leverage ratios and potentially our ratings. Therefore, we cannot provide assurance that there will not be regulatory, rating agency or other challenges to the actions we have taken to date. The result of those potential challenges could require us to increase statutory reserves or incur higher operating and/or tax costs.

4

We also cannot provide assurance that we will be able to continue to implement actions to mitigate the impact of XXX or AG38 on future sales of term and UL insurance products. If we are unable to continue to implement those actions, we may have lower returns on such products sold than we currently anticipate and/or reduce our sales of these products.

Changes in U.S. federal income tax law could increase our tax costs and make the products that we sell less desirable.

Changes to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), administrative rulings or court decisions could increase our effective tax rate, make our products less desirable and lower our net income. For example, on February 13, 2012, the Obama Administration released its fiscal year 2013 budget proposal including proposals which, if enacted, would affect the taxation of life insurance companies and certain life insurance products. If enacted into law, the statutory changes contemplated by the Administration’s revenue proposals would, among other things, change the method used to determine the amount of dividend income received by a life insurance company on assets held in separate accounts used to support products, including variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts, that are eligible for the dividend received deduction. The dividend received deduction reduces the amount of dividend income subject to tax and is a significant component of the difference between our actual tax expense and expected amount determined using the federal statutory tax rate of 35%. Our income tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2011 included a separate account dividend received deduction benefit of $112 million. In addition, the proposals would affect the treatment of COLI policies by limiting the availability of certain interest deductions for companies that purchase those policies. If proposals of this type were enacted, our sale of COLI, variable annuities and variable life products could be adversely affected and our actual tax expense could increase, reducing earnings.

Legal and regulatory actions are inherent in our businesses and could result in financial losses or harm our businesses.

We are, and in the future may be, subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our insurance and retirement operations. Pending legal actions include proceedings relating to aspects of our businesses and operations that are specific to us and proceedings that are typical of the businesses in which we operate. Some of these proceedings have been brought on behalf of various alleged classes of complainants. In certain of these matters, the plaintiffs are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages. Substantial legal liability in these or future legal or regulatory actions could have a material financial effect or cause significant harm to our reputation, which in turn could materially harm our business prospects. See Note 13 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 for a description of legal and regulatory proceedings and actions. These actions include ongoing audits on behalf of multiple states’ treasury and controllers’ offices for compliance with laws and regulations concerning the identification, reporting and escheatment of unclaimed contract benefits or abandoned funds.

Changes in accounting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or other standardsetting bodies may adversely affect our financial statements.

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP as identified in the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codifications™ (“ASC”). From time to time, we are required to adopt new or revised accounting standards or guidance that are incorporated into the FASB ASC. It is possible that future accounting standards we are required to adopt could change the current accounting treatment that we apply to our consolidated financial statements and that such changes could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

For example, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2010-26, “Accounting for Costs Associated with Acquiring or Renewing Insurance Contracts” (“ASU 2010-26”), which clarifies the types of costs that insurance

companies may capitalize and amortize over the life of the business. ASU 2010-26 significantly reduces the amount of acquisition cost that we will be able to defer in connection with sales of our insurance products. Although this will not affect the ultimate profitability of our products, we expect it could materially alter the pattern of our earnings. For further information, see “Part II—Item 7—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policies—DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL—New DAC Methodology” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

In addition, the FASB is working on several projects with the International Accounting Standards Board, which could result in significant changes as GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") attempt to converge, including how we account for our insurance contracts and financial instruments and how our financial statements are presented. Furthermore, the SEC is considering whether and how to incorporate IFRS into the U.S. financial reporting system. The accounting changes being proposed by the FASB may result in a complete change to how we account for and report significant areas of our business, such as insurance contracts and DAC. The effective dates and transition methods are not known; however, issuers may be required to or may choose to adopt the new standards retrospectively. In this case, the issuer will report results under the new accounting method as of the effective date, as well as for all periods presented. The changes to GAAP and potential incorporation of IFRS into the U.S. financial reporting system will impose special demands on issuers in the areas of governance, employee training, internal controls, contract fulfillment and disclosure and will likely affect how we manage our business, as it will likely affect other business processes such as design of compensation plans, product design, etc.

Anti-takeover provisions could delay, deter or prevent our change in control, even if the change in control would be beneficial to LNC shareholders.

We are an Indiana corporation subject to Indiana state law. Certain provisions of Indiana law could interfere with or restrict takeover bids or other change in control events affecting us. Also, provisions in our articles of incorporation, bylaws and other agreements to which we are a party could delay, deter or prevent our change in control, even if a change in control would be beneficial to shareholders. In addition, under Indiana law, directors may, in considering the best interests of a corporation, consider the effects of any action on shareholders, employees, suppliers and customers of the corporation and the communities in which offices and other facilities are located, and other factors the directors consider pertinent. One statutory provision prohibits, except under specified circumstances, LNC from engaging in any business combination with any shareholder who owns 10% or more of our common stock (which shareholder, under the statute, would be considered an "interested shareholder") for a period of five years following the time that such shareholder became an interested shareholder, unless such business combination is approved by the board of directors prior to such person becoming an interested shareholder. In addition, our articles of incorporation contain a provision requiring holders of at least three-fourths of our voting shares then outstanding and entitled to vote at an election of directors, voting together, to approve a transaction with an interested shareholder rather than the simple majority required under Indiana law.

In addition to the anti-takeover provisions of Indiana law, there are other factors that may delay, deter or prevent our change in control. As an insurance holding company, we are regulated as an insurance holding company and are subject to the insurance holding company acts of the states in which our insurance company subsidiaries are domiciled. The insurance holding company acts and regulations restrict the ability of any person to obtain control of an insurance company without prior regulatory approval. Under those statutes and regulations, without such approval (or an exemption), no person may acquire any voting security of a domestic insurance company, or an insurance holding company which controls an insurance company, or merge with such a holding company, if as a result of such transaction such person would "control" the insurance holding company or insurance company. "Control" is generally defined as the direct or indirect power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person and is presumed to exist if a person directly or indirectly owns or controls 10% or more of the voting securities of another person.

Market Conditions

Difficult conditions in the global capital markets and the economy generally may materially adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our results of operations are materially affected by conditions in the global capital markets and the economy generally, both in the U.S. and elsewhere around the world. Concerns over the viability of the European Union and its ability to resolve the European debt crisis, the ability of the U.S. government to reign in the U.S. deficit, continued high unemployment and a stagnant real estate market in the U.S. have contributed to increased volatility and diminished expectations for the economy and the markets going forward. These events may have an adverse effect on us given our credit and equity market exposure. Our revenues are likely to decline in such circumstances and our profit margins could erode. In addition, in the event of extreme prolonged market events, such as the global credit crisis and recession that occurred during 2008 and 2009, we could incur significant losses. Even in the absence of a market downturn, we are exposed to substantial risk of loss due to market volatility.

Factors such as consumer spending, business investment, domestic and foreign government spending, the volatility and strength of the capital markets, the potential for inflation or deflation and uncertainty over domestic and foreign government actions all affect the business and economic environment and, ultimately, the amount and profitability of our business. In an economic downturn characterized by higher unemployment, lower family income, lower corporate earnings, lower business investment and lower consumer spending, the demand for our financial and insurance products could be adversely affected. In addition, we may experience an elevated incidence of claims and lapses or surrenders of policies. Our contract holders may choose to defer paying insurance premiums or stop paying insurance premiums altogether. Adverse changes in the economy could affect earnings negatively and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in interest rates and sustained low interest rates may cause interest rate spreads to decrease and changes in interest rates may also result in increased contract withdrawals.

Interest rate fluctuations and/or a sustained period of low interest rates could negatively affect our profitability. Some of our products, principally fixed annuities, interest-sensitive whole life, UL and the fixed portion of VUL, have interest rate guarantees that expose us to the risk that changes in interest rates will reduce our spread, or the difference between the amounts that we are required to pay under the contracts and the amounts we are able to earn on our general account investments intended to support our obligations under the contracts. Spreads are an important component of our net income. Declines in our spread or instances where the returns on our general account investments are not enough to support the interest rate guarantees on these products could have a material adverse effect on our businesses or results of operations. In periods when interest rates are declining or remain at low levels, we may have to reinvest the cash we receive as interest or return of principal on our investments in lower yielding instruments reducing our spread.

Moreover, borrowers may prepay fixed-income securities, commercial mortgages and mortgage-backed securities in our general account in order to borrow at lower market rates, which exacerbates this risk. Lowering interest crediting rates helps to mitigate the effect of spread compression on some of our products. However, because we are entitled to reset the interest rates on our fixed rate annuities only at limited, pre-established intervals, and since many of our contracts have guaranteed minimum interest or crediting rates, our spreads could still decrease. As of December 31, 2011, 85% of our annuities business, 93% of our retirement plan services business and 92% of our life insurance business with guaranteed minimum interest or crediting rates are at their guaranteed minimums.

Our expectation for future spreads is an important component in the amortization of DAC and VOBA as it affects the future profitability of the business. Currently, new money rates continue to be at historically low levels. The Federal Reserve Board recently announced that it will keep rates low until at least late 2014. If interest rates were to remain low over a sustained period of time, this will put additional pressure on our spreads, potentially resulting in unlocking of our DAC and VOBA assets, thereby reducing net income in the affected reporting period. We would expect the effect to be most pronounced in our Life Insurance segment. For additional information on interest rate risks, see "Part II—Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk—Interest Rate Risk" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

A decline in market interest rates could also reduce our return on investments that do not support particular policy obligations. During periods of sustained lower interest rates, our recorded policy liabilities may not be sufficient to meet future policy obligations and may need to be strengthened, thereby reducing net income in the affected reporting period. Accordingly, declining interest rates may materially affect our results of operations, financial position and cash flows and significantly reduce our profitability.

Increases in market interest rates may also negatively affect our profitability. In periods of rapidly increasing interest rates, we may not be able to replace the assets in our general account with higher yielding assets needed to fund the

higher crediting rates necessary to keep our interest-sensitive products competitive. We therefore may have to accept a lower spread and thus lower profitability or face a decline in sales and greater loss of existing contracts and related assets. Increases in interest rates may cause increased surrenders and withdrawals of insurance products.

In periods of increasing interest rates, policy loans and surrenders and withdrawals of life insurance policies and annuity contracts may increase as contract holders seek to buy products with perceived higher returns. This process may lead to a flow of cash out of our businesses. These outflows may require investment assets to be sold at a time when the prices of those assets are lower because of the increase in market interest rates, which may result in realized investment

losses. A sudden demand among consumers to change product types or withdraw funds could lead us to sell assets at a loss to meet the demand for funds. Furthermore, unanticipated increases in withdrawals and termination may cause us to unlock our DAC and VOBA assets, which would reduce net income. An increase in market interest rates could also have a material adverse effect on the value of our investment portfolio, for example, by decreasing the estimated fair values of the fixed income securities that comprise a substantial portion of our investment portfolio. An increase in interest rates could also result in decreased fee income associated with a decline in the value of variable annuity account balances invested in fixed income funds.

Because the equity markets and other factors impact the profitability and expected profitability of many of our products, changes in equity markets and other factors may significantly affect our business and profitability.

The fee revenue that we earn on equity-based variable annuities and VUL insurance policies is based primarily upon account values. Because strong equity markets result in higher account values, strong equity markets positively affect our net income through increased fee revenue. Conversely, a weakening of the equity markets results in lower fee income and may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and capital resources.

The increased fee revenue resulting from strong equity markets increases the expected gross profits ("EGPs") from variable insurance products as do better than expected lapses, mortality rates and expenses. As a result, higher EGPs may result in lower net amortized costs related to DAC, DSI, VOBA, DFEL and changes in future contract benefits. However, a decrease in the equity markets, as well as worse than expected increases in lapses, mortality rates and expenses, depending upon their significance, may result in higher net amortized costs associated with DAC, DSI, VOBA, DFEL and changes in future contract benefits and may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and capital resources. If we were to have unlocked our reversion to the mean ("RTM") assumption in the corridor as of December 31, 2011, we would have recorded a favorable prospective unlocking of approximately $175 million, pre-tax, for our Annuities segment, approximately $20 million, pre-tax, for our Retirement Plan Services segment and approximately $15 million, pre-tax, for our Life Insurance segment. For further information about our RTM process, see "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates—DAC, VOBA, DSI and DFEL—Reversion to the Mean" in the Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Changes in the equity markets, interest rates and/or volatility affect the profitability of our products with guaranteed benefits; therefore, such changes may have a material adverse effect on our business and profitability.

Certain of our variable annuity products include guaranteed benefit riders. These include guaranteed death benefit ("GDB"), guaranteed withdrawal benefit ("GWB") and guaranteed income benefit ("GIB") riders. Our GWB, GIB and 4LATER® (a form of GIB rider) features have elements of both insurance benefits accounted for under the Financial Services—Insurance—Claim Costs and Liabilities for Future Policy Benefits Subtopic of the FASB ASC ("benefit reserves") and embedded derivatives accounted for under the Derivatives and Hedging and the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topics of the FASB ASC ("embedded derivative reserves"). We calculate the value of the embedded derivative reserve and the benefit reserves based on the specific characteristics of each guaranteed living benefit feature. The amount of reserves related to GDB for variable annuities is tied to the difference between the value of the underlying accounts and the GDB, calculated using a benefit ratio approach. The GDB reserves take into account the present value of total expected GDB payments, the present value of total expected GDB assessments over the life of the contract, claims paid to date and assessments to date. Reserves for our GIB and certain GWB with lifetime benefits are based on a combination of fair value of the underlying benefit and a benefit ratio approach that is based on the projected future payments in excess of projected future account values. The benefit ratio approach takes into account the present value of total expected GIB payments, the present value of total expected GIB assessments over the life of the contract, claims paid to date and assessments to date. The amount of reserves related to those GWB that do not have lifetime benefits is based on the fair value of the underlying benefit.

Both the level of expected payments and expected total assessments used in calculating the reserves not carried at fair value are affected by the equity markets. The liabilities related to fair valu/td>Orrstown Bank(2)
77 East King Street
Shippensburg, PA 17257 546,899 5.8 %

[1]Based on information set forth in a Schedule 13G, as amended, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 6, 2019 by Blackrock, Inc.
[2]Shares held directly by Orrstown Bank (the "Bank"), or by way of its nominees, in its trust department as fiduciary for certain trusts, estates and agency accounts that beneficially own the shares. The Bank does not have the right to vote with respect to any of these shares.

3

Share Ownership of Management

The following table shows the number of shares of Company Common Stock beneficially owned by each incumbent director, each nominee and each Named Executive Officer, and by all of the incumbent directors, nominees and executive officers of the Company as a group, as of March 14, 2019, based on information furnished by the persons named and the Company's records. Except as otherwise indicated, sole voting power and sole investment power with respect to the shares shown in the table are held either by the individual alone or by the individual together with his or her spouse.

Name	Common Stock[1]		Exercisable Stock Options[1][2]
David P. Boyle	48,024		0
Robert G. Coradi	24,830		0
Philip E. Fague	41,032		6,225
Cindy J. Joiner	6,557		0
Mark K. Keller	11,344		349
Thomas D. Longenecker	6,455		0
Adam L. Metz	15,110		0
Andrea Pugh	32,811		1,377
Thomas R. Quinn, Jr.	54,367		6,000
Michael J. Rice	7,533		0
Gregory A. Rosenberry	43,813		1,377
Eric A. Segal	9,451		0
Glenn W. Snoke	19,251		1,377
Floyd E. Stoner	15,246		0
Joel R. Zullinger	38,751	(3)	1,377
Directors, nominees and executive officers as a group (20) persons including those named above)	454,849		18,082

[1] On March 14, 2019, none of the individuals named in the above table may be deemed to beneficially own more than 1% of the outstanding shares of Company Common Stock. On that date, all of the incumbent directors and executive officers as a group beneficially owned approximately 472,931 shares or 5.0% of the outstanding shares of Company Common Stock. Fractional shares beneficially owned by such individuals have been rounded down to the number of whole shares beneficially owned.
[2] The amounts shown reflect the number of shares of Company Common Stock that the indicated individuals and group have the right to acquire within 60 days of March 14, 2019 through the exercise of stock options granted pursuant to the Company's stock option plans.
[3] Includes 220 shares held by Mr. Zullinger's spouse.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires our directors and executive officers and the beneficial owners of more than 10% of Company Common Stock to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership of their equity securities of the Company with the SEC and to furnish the Company with copies of such reports. Based solely upon a review of these reports (Forms 3, 4 and 5 and any amendments thereto) furnished to the Company, we believe that during 2018 our directors and executive officers who were subject to the reporting requirements of Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, complied with all SEC filing requirements applicable to them. As of the date of this proxy statement, to the best of its knowledge, the Company did not have any beneficial owners of more than 10% of Company Common Stock.

PROPOSAL 1 – ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The bylaws of the Company provide that the directors will serve in three classes, as nearly equal in number as possible, with each class of directors serving a three-year term of office. At each annual meeting of shareholders, a class of approximately one-third of all of the Company's directors is elected to hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting held in the third year following the year of their election and until their successors have been elected and qualified. Accordingly, at the Annual Meeting, the shareholders will be asked to elect four directors to Class B to serve until the annual meeting of shareholders in 2022 or until their successors are elected and qualified.
The Board of Directors has nominated the following persons for election as directors to Class B:
Mark K. Keller
Thomas R. Quinn
Michael J. Rice
Glenn W. Snoke
All nominees are presently serving as directors of the Company and the Bank.
If you return a properly signed and dated proxy form, your shares of Company Common Stock represented by your proxy will be voted FOR the election of the named nominees unless you mark the proxy form to withhold authority to vote for one or more of the nominees. If one or more of the named nominees is unable or unwilling to serve as a director, the persons named in the proxy will vote for the election of such substitute nominee, if any, as will be named by the Board of Directors. The Company has no reason to believe that any of the named nominees will be unable or unwilling to serve as a director. Each named nominee has expressed a willingness to serve if elected.
The four named nominees for election of directors to Class B receiving the highest number of votes will be elected to the Board of Directors.
The Board of Directors recommends that you vote FOR the election of each of the named nominees as directors to Class B.
Nomination of Directors
In connection with the Annual Meeting, the Nominating and Governance Committee of the Company's Board of Directors has reviewed the qualifications of, and made recommendations regarding potential candidates to be nominated by the Board of Directors for election to the Board. The nominees named above were recommended by the Nominating and Governance Committee, then submitted to, and approved by, the Board of Directors as the four nominees for election as directors to Class B.
In addition to meeting the minimum criteria to serve as a director as outlined in the Company's bylaws, the Nominating and Governance Committee has considered a variety of factors including each candidate's integrity, independence, qualifications, skills, experience (including experience in finance and banking and diversity of experience in relation to other members of the Board of Directors), compatibility with other members of the Board of Directors, the strategic direction of the Company and the Bank, involvement in the communities served by the Bank and such other factors as it has deemed to be in the best interest of the Company, the Bank and the Company's shareholders, which factors may change from time to time.
The Nominating and Governance Committee will consider the incumbent directors whose terms are expiring at the forthcoming annual meeting, other candidates, if any, recommended to it by shareholders, other qualified individuals within the community, including the Bank's regional advisory boards, and any candidates nominated by shareholders in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Company's bylaws. The criteria for consideration of board candidates nominated by the Company's shareholders, if nominated in a timely manner, is the same as for other board nominees.
Director Eligibility Requirements. The Company's bylaws provide for certain director eligibility requirements for a nominee to be eligible to become a member of the Board. All directors must hold at least 5,000 shares of Company Common Stock. Directors will have one year from the date they join the Board to meet this requirement. In addition, no one may be nominated to serve as a director of the Company if such person: (a) is under indictment or has been convicted of a crime involving a breach of trust with a penalty of imprisonment for more than one year; (b) has been issued within the past 10 years a non-appealable cease and desist order by a federal or state bank regulatory agency

related to conduct involving dishonesty or breach of trust; (c) has been found guilty in a final decision, either by any federal or state regulatory agency of: (i) committing a willful violation of any law governing banking, securities, commodities or insurance, or any final cease and desist order issued by a banking, securities, commodities or insurance regulatory agency, or (ii) breaching a fiduciary duty involving personal profit; or (d) has been nominated by someone who is ineligible to serve as a director of the Company under requirements (a)-(c) listed above. In addition, the age of members of the Board is limited

to 75 years, provided that any director who reaches such age during his or her term of office may continue to serve on the Board until the expiration of their term with the prior approval of the Board.

No recommendations were received by the Nominating and Governance Committee in connection with this Annual Meeting from shareholders or others, nor, as of the date of this proxy statement, had any candidates been nominated by shareholders in accordance with the procedures set forth in the bylaws.

Any future nominations should be submitted in writing addressed to Orrstown Financial Services, Inc., 77 East King Street, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania 17257, Attn: Nominating and Governance Committee.

Shareholder nominations must be made in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Company's bylaws and must include a statement setting forth the background, education and business experience of the nominee.

A copy of the Nominating and Governance Committee Charter is posted on the Company's website at www.orrstown.com.

Biographical Summaries of Nominees and Directors

The Board of Directors believes that each of the nominees and directors possess such professional experience, recognized achievement in his or her respective field, involvement in the communities served by the Bank, ability to contribute to some aspect of the Company's business and a willingness to make the commitment of time and effort required of a Company director. Information about the nominees for election as directors to Class B at the Annual Meeting and information about the directors in Class A and Class C demonstrating these characteristics is set forth below.

Nominees for Director:

CLASS B DIRECTORS - TERM EXPIRES IN 2019

Mark K. Keller - 65, was appointed to the Company's Board of Directors in 2009 and to the Bank's Board of Directors in 2008. Mr. Keller has served as a Representative to the Pennsylvania General Assembly, representing the 86th Legislative District, since 2004. The Board of Directors values Mr. Keller's knowledge of the Bank's market area attained through his representation of that area in the General Assembly.

Thomas R. Quinn, Jr. - 59, was appointed as President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company and of the Bank in May 2009 immediately following the 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. Mr. Quinn joined the Bank in March 2009 as President-elect and served in that capacity until he was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer. The Pennsylvania Banking Code requires that a bank president be a member of the bank's board of directors. The Board of Directors believes that it is important that the President, who also is the Chief Executive Officer, be a member of the Board of Directors of the Company and the Bank so that the President may interact on a peer-to-peer basis with his fellow directors. In addition, the Board of Directors believes that the knowledge, experience and perspective Mr. Quinn possesses as a result of his service as a senior executive with Fifth Third Bancorp and Citigroup have been, and will continue to be, valuable to the Company as it continues to execute its strategic plan as a relationship based community bank.

Michael J. Rice - 57, joined the Boards of Directors in October of 2018 concurrent with the closing of the Company's acquisition of Mercersburg Financial Corporation ("Mercersburg"). He is the Vice President / Manager of Mt. Parnell Fisheries, Inc., a producer and international marketer of ornamental goldfish and koi carp. Prior to his appointment to the boards of directors of the Company and the Bank, he served more than 10 years on the boards of Mercersburg and its wholly owned bank subsidiary. The Board of Directors values Mr. Rice's experience on a community banking board and his long tenure as an active participant in the business community in Franklin County.

Glenn W. Snoke - 70, has been a member of the Boards of Directors of the Company and of the Bank since 1999. Mr. Snoke is President of Snoke's Excavating & Paving, Inc. The Board of Directors values Mr. Snoke's knowledge, experience and perspective as an entrepreneur and owner of a small business involved in the construction industry and the insight it provides him into the financial services needs and business issues facing many of the Bank's construction industry customers.

6

Continuing Directors:

CLASS A DIRECTORS - TERM EXPIRES IN 2020

Cindy J. Joiner, CPA - 57, was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Company and the Bank on January 4, 2016. She is the Chief Financial Officer for The Bowman Group, LLC. The Bowman Group, LLC is a privately held corporation located in Williamsport, Maryland specializing in transportation, logistics, hospitality and real estate development. Ms. Joiner has held this position since 2007. The Board of Directors values Ms. Joiner's accounting acumen and knowledge of multiple industries that align with the Bank's lending businesses. In addition, the Board believes her familiarity and knowledge of the Maryland market adds significant value to the Company.

Eric A. Segal - 61, was appointed to the Boards of Directors of both the Company and the Bank in 2013. Since 2008, Mr. Segal has been Managing Director, and head of the Banking and Financial Institutions Group at CFO Consulting Partners LLC in Princeton, New Jersey. The Board of Directors values Mr. Segal's strong financial acumen and the knowledge and experience he has gained through his consulting experience in many banking organizations in the Mid-Atlantic and other regions.

Joel R. Zullinger - 70, is Chairman of the Boards of Directors of the Company and the Bank. Mr. Zullinger has served as a director since 1981. Mr. Zullinger is an attorney, of counsel, with Zullinger-Davis-Trinh, P.C., in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The Board of Directors values the knowledge, experience and perspective Mr. Zullinger has attained through his long tenure as a director of the Company and the Bank. The Board of Directors also values the leadership and communication skills manifested by Mr. Zullinger's service as Chairman.

CLASS C DIRECTORS - TERM EXPIRES IN 2021

Thomas D. Longenecker - 51, was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Company and the Bank on January 4, 2016. He is Chief Operating Officer of Commonwealth Charter Academy, a cyber charter school headquartered in Harrisburg Pennsylvania, since 2012. Prior to that, Mr. Longenecker was the Director of Finance for the Carlisle Area School District in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The Board of Directors values Mr. Longenecker's experience in technology and operations and knowledge of the market area.

Andrea Pugh - 66, has been a member of the Boards of Directors of the Company and of the Bank since 1996. She is formerly the President and sole member of PharmCare Consultants LLC, a pharmacy consulting business. The Board of Directors values Ms. Pugh's knowledge, experience and perspective as a woman who is an entrepreneur and small business owner and the insight it provides her into the financial services needs of and business issues facing many of the Bank's small business customers, including those that are owned and operated by women.

Floyd E. Stoner - 70, has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Company and of the Bank since 2012. Since January 2012, Mr. Stoner has served as a Senior Advisor - Consultant with Alliance Partners, in Chevy Chase, Maryland. Mr. Stoner was the Executive Vice President for Congressional Relations and Public Policy at the American Bankers Association ("ABA") until his retirement in December 2011 and has over 26 years of experience with the ABA. At the ABA, he has been involved at the highest levels in all of the banking policy debates of recent years and he has a nearly unparalleled perspective on the issues facing the banking industry today, which the Board of Directors finds very valuable.

Director Independence

The Board of Directors of the Company has adopted the definition of "independent director" as set forth in Rule 5605(a)(2) of the NASDAQ Stock Market and has determined that each director is independent under this rule, other than Mr. Quinn due to his position as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Under NASDAQ rules, employees of the Company are deemed not to be independent. In making this determination with respect to the remaining directors, the Board of Directors was aware of, and considered, the loan and deposit relationships and other transactions with directors and their related interests, which the Company or the Bank enters into in the ordinary course of business. Except as noted above and for loans, deposits, fiduciary and other similar relationships with the Company or the Bank, no director or any of his or her related interests has engaged in any transaction or series of transactions, or is involved in any relationships, as a result of which the director would not be independent under the rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market.

Shareholder Communications with the Board of Directors

The Company has a formal process by which shareholders may send communications to the Board of Directors. Our policy is to recommend that all correspondence from shareholders be addressed to the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, who shares such correspondence with the Board of Directors. As a matter of practice, shareholder communications received by the Chief Executive Officer are included under the topic “Correspondence” with the Board of Directors’ meeting materials routinely furnished by management to directors in connection with meetings of the Board of Directors. In addition, shareholder communications determined by the Chief Executive Officer, at his discretion, to require immediate attention, also are promptly furnished by him to the Chairman. When and as appropriate, the Company seeks to provide a timely response to shareholder communications it receives.

Board Structure, Committees and Meeting Attendance

During 2018, the Board of Directors of the Company met 25 times and the Board of Directors of the Bank met 12 times. The Board of Directors of the Company has a Compensation Committee, an Audit Committee and a Nominating and Governance Committee. During 2018, all of the directors, with the exception of Mr. Rosenberry, attended at least 75% of all meetings of the respective Boards and Committees on which they served. Due to health issues, Mr Roseberry attended 68% of the Company and 75% of the Bank meetings in 2018. As previously reported by the Company, Mr. Rosenberry has informed the Board that he will not seek re-election and his term will expire at the 2019 annual meeting.

With the exception of Mr. Quinn, all of the directors of the Company and the Bank are independent as defined in Rule 5605(a)(2) of the NASDAQ Stock Market. Leadership of the Boards of Directors of the Company and the Bank is entrusted to an independent Chairman. The Boards of Directors believe that this independent leadership structure helps to provide an appropriate check and balance on the influence of the executive management team generally and the President and Chief Executive Officer more specifically, particularly in consideration of the President and Chief Executive Officer’s membership on the Boards of Directors and Executive Committee. In addition, the directors generally have at least two meetings each year in which they meet in executive session without Mr. Quinn being present. The directors also may meet in executive session at additional times as necessary.

Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee discharges the responsibilities of the Board of Directors relating to the compensation of the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers and of the Board of Directors. The Compensation Committee Charter is posted on the Company’s website at www.orrstown.com.

The Compensation Committee Charter provides that the Compensation Committee is to be composed of three or more members, each of whom is to be “independent” as defined in NASDAQ Rule 5605(a)(2), an “outside director” within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Internal Revenue Code”), Section 162(m) and a “non-employee director” within the meaning of Rule 16b-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The members of the Compensation Committee are to be appointed by the Board of Directors upon the recommendation of the Nominating and Governance Committee.

The members of the Compensation Committee during 2018 were Floyd E. Stoner (Chair), Mark K. Keller, Eric A. Segal, Glenn W. Snoke, and Joel R. Zullinger, each of whom the Board of Directors has determined to be independent, an outside director and a non-employee director. Each of these members currently serves on the Compensation Committee.

The Compensation Committee Charter provides that the Compensation Committee is to meet at least two times each year and at such other times as it deems necessary to fulfill its responsibilities. The Compensation Committee met 5 times during 2018.

Nominating and Governance Committee. The Nominating and Governance Committee exercises general oversight with respect to the governance of the Board of Directors. It reviews the qualifications of and recommends to the Board of Directors proposed nominees for election to the Board. As discussed above, it also is responsible for evaluating and recommending to the Board corporate governance practices applicable to the Company and for leading the Board in its self-evaluation process. In 2018 the Committee conducted individual performance evaluations with each director. These evaluations include a self assessment by the director and disucssions with the full committee.

The Nominating and Governance Committee reviews its Charter annually and recommends proposed changes for Board approval. The members of the Nominating and Governance Committee during 2018 were Glenn W. Snoke, (Chair), Mark K. Keller, Thomas D. Longenecker, Eric A. Segal, and Joel R. Zullinger. Each Director serving on the

Nominating and Governance Committee has been determined to be independent, an outside director and a non-employee director. The Nominating and Governance Committee Charter is posted on the Company's website at www.orrstown.com. The Nominating and Governance Committee met 11 times in 2018.

Audit Committee. The Audit Committee provides oversight of the qualifications, independence and performance of the Company's independent auditors; the performance of the Company's internal audit function; and management's implementation of a system of controls designed to safeguard the Company's assets and income, assure the integrity of the Company's financial statements

8

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and maintain compliance with the Company's ethical standards, policies, plans and procedures, and with laws and regulations. The Audit Committee Charter is posted on the Company's website at www.orrstown.com.

The Audit Committee Charter provides that the Audit Committee is to be composed of not less than three members, each of whom is to be "independent" as defined in NASDAQ Stock Market Rule 5605(a)(2) and SEC Rule 10A-3(b)(1); has not participated in the preparation of the Company's financial statements at any time during the past three years; and is able to read and understand fundamental financial statements, including the Company's balance sheet, income statement, comprehensive income statement, and cash flow statement. In addition, at least one member of the Audit Committee is to have had current or past employment experience in finance or accounting, or other comparable experience or background, which results in the member's financial sophistication as contemplated by NASDAQ Stock Market Rules.

Members of the Audit Committee for 2018 were Cindy J. Joiner, CPA, (Chair), Mark K. Keller, Thomas D. Longenecker, Andrea Pugh and Floyd E. Stoner. Each of the directors serving on the Audit Committee has been determined to be independent.

In addition, the Board of Directors, has determined that Ms. Cindy J. Joiner, CPA, has the requisite financial sophistication required by the Audit Committee Charter to serve as the Audit Committee financial expert. Ms. Joiner has experience as a CPA and Chief Financial Officer for a multi-state logistics and real estate enterprise where all finance and accounting functions report directly to her. Ms. Joiner has had ultimate responsibility for overseeing and assessing the performance of the respective organizations in the preparation of their respective financial statements which, together with her tenure as a member of the Audit Committee, has provided her with an understanding of, and familiarity with, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and internal controls over financial reporting.

The Audit Committee Charter provides that the Audit Committee is to meet at least four times each year. The Audit Committee met 9 times during 2018.

Audit Committee Report

The Audit Committee has reviewed and discussed with management the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. The Audit Committee also has discussed with Crowe LLP, the matters required to be discussed by the Statement on Auditing Standards, No 61, as amended (AICPA Professional Standards, Vol. 1 Section 380) as adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board in Rule 3200T; received from Crowe LLP the written disclosures and letter required by applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding Crowe LLP's communications with the Audit Committee concerning independence, and has discussed with Crowe LLP, that firm's independence. In that regard, the Audit Committee has considered whether the provision by Crowe LLP of certain limited permissible non-audit services in addition to its audit services is compatible with maintaining that firm's independence and has determined that they are independent. Based on the review and discussions referred to above, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the audited financial statements be included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Submitted by the Audit Committee:

Cindy J. Joiner, CPA, Chairwoman

Mark K. Keller

Thomas D. Longenecker

Andrea Pugh

Floyd E. Stoner

This report shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference by any general statement incorporating by reference this proxy statement into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and shall not otherwise be deemed filed under such acts.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

As noted previously, members of the Compensation Committee during 2018 were Floyd E. Stoner, (Chair), Mark K. Keller, Glenn W. Snoke, and Joel R. Zullinger, each of whom the Board of Directors has determined to be independent, an outside director and a non-employee director. There are no interlocking relationships, as defined by SEC regulations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, involving members of the Compensation Committee or the overall Board of Directors of the Company.

Transactions with Related Persons, Promoters and Certain Control Persons

During 2018, some of the directors and executive officers of the Company and the Bank, members of their immediate families and some of the companies with which they are associated, had banking transactions in the ordinary course of business with the Bank and may have similar transactions in the future. These transactions were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates, collateral requirements and repayment terms, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-affiliated persons and did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features to the Company.

Any business dealing, including extensions of credit, between the Company or the Bank and a director of the Company or the Bank, or with any entity controlled by such a director, other than a deposit, trust service or other product or service provided by the Bank in the ordinary course of business, is required to be reviewed and approved by a majority of the disinterested directors. In considering a proposed insider transaction, the disinterested directors are to reasonably determine whether the transaction would be in the best interest of the Company or the Bank and on terms and conditions, including price, substantially the same as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-insiders.

Extensions of credit by the Bank to a director of the Company or of the Bank, or to a related interest of such a director, are subject to Federal Reserve Board Regulation O. Although Regulation O requires the prior approval of such an extension of credit by the Bank's disinterested directors if the aggregate amount of all extensions of credit to such director and the related interests of the director would exceed $500,000, the Company requires prior approval of all such extensions of credit.

Compensation of Directors

The following table sets forth compensation received by directors of the Company in 2018, other than Thomas R. Quinn, Jr., President and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Quinn does not receive compensation in his capacity as a director.

2018 DIRECTOR COMPENSATION TABLE

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash ($)	Stock Awards ($)(1)	Option Awards ($)(2)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ($)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings ($)(3)	All Other Compensation ($)	Total ($)
Anthony F. Ceddia (4)	$ 62,000	$ 25,750	$ 0	$ 0	$ 8,417	$ 0	$ 96,167
Jeffrey W. Coy (5)	32,000	0	0	0	7,752	0	39,752
Cindy J. Joiner	53,000	25,750	0	0	7,850	0	86,600
Mark K. Keller	53,000	25,750	0	0	35,226	0	113,976
Thomas D. Longenecker	53,000	25,750	0	0	5,500	0	84,250
Andrea Pugh	53,000	25,750	0	0	9,489	0	88,239

Michael J. Rice (6)	13,250	0	0	0	0	0	13,250
Gregory A. Rosenberry	53,000	25,750	0	0	20,035	0	98,785
Eric A. Segal	53,000	25,750	0	0	10,500	0	89,250
Glenn W. Snoke	53,000	25,750	0	0	6,393	0	85,143
Floyd E. Stoner	53,000	25,750	0	0	27,500	0	106,250
Joel R. Zullinger	66,000	38,625	0	0	18,145	0	122,770

(1) The grant date fair value of stock awards was calculated by multiplying the number of shares subject to the award by the fair value of Company Common Stock on the grant date ($25.75). Each director other than Mr. Zullinger received a grant of 1,000 shares of Company Common Stock. Mr. Zullinger received a grant of 1,500 shares
(2) The aggregate number of shares underlying unexercised but exercisable option awards at December 31, 2018 was as follows: Dr. Ceddia - 885; Mr. Coy - 885; Mr. Keller - 349; Ms. Pugh - 885; Mr. Rosenberry - 885; Mr. Snoke - 885; and Mr. Zullinger - 885. Ms. Joiner, Mr. Longenecker, Mr. Stoner and Mr. Segal have not received option awards from the Company.
(3) Represents the annual expense impact related to the value of the directors' accumulated benefit under defined benefit and supplemental plans for the year ended December 31, 2018. This includes both the director's retirement and "brick" plans.
(4) Dr. Ceddia retired from the board of the Company and the Bank effective December 31, 2018.
(5) Mr. Coy retired from the board of the Company and the Bank effective May 9, 2018.
(6) Mr. Rice joined the boards of the Company and the Bank on October 1, 2018.

Directors' Fees. During 2018, each director of the Company and the Bank was paid an annual fee of $53,000. Fees are paid quarterly on the first business day of the months of January, April, July and October. In addition, the Board Chair was paid a stipend of $13,000. Stipends for the Vice Chairman $11,000 and Secretary $9,000 were paid in 2018, however, these stipends were discontinued effective January 1, 2019.

Restricted Stock Award. In August 2018, non-employee Directors were granted shares of Company Common Stock as part of their 2018 compensation. A $25,750 equity award in the form of 1,000 shares of Company Common Stock was granted to all Directors on August 23, 2018. Mr. Zullinger received 500 additional shares, or $12,875, to compensate him for his role as Board Chairman. These awards were granted with a one-year vesting restriction.

Deferred Compensation Plan. In 1995, the Company and the Bank established a non-qualified deferred compensation plan for directors and executive officers. Participation in the plan is voluntary. Each participant may elect each year to defer all or a portion of his or her directors' fees or, in the case of an executive officer, compensation. Directors deferring compensation must begin withdrawals from the plan by age 75 or termination of service as a director, whichever occurs later. Executive officers must begin withdrawals by age 65 or retirement, whichever occurs later. Payments may be made in equal monthly or annual installments over not more than ten years. Immediate distributions may be made in the event the Company would experience a hostile takeover, an acquiring bank or bank holding company would fail to approve the plan, or the Bank, or any acquiring bank or bank holding company, would experience bankruptcy. If a participant would die before payment of his or her entire account, the Company will pay the balance to his or her beneficiary in a single lump sum payment. The amounts deferred are invested in a rabbi trust with the trust department of the Bank as trustee. The participants direct the investment of their own accounts among various publicly available mutual funds designated by the Bank's Trust Investment Committee. Growth of each participant's account is a result of investment performance and the public markets and is not a result of an interest factor or interest formula established by the participant or by the Company or the Bank. In 2018, Mr. Snoke deferred $10,000 of his director fees.

Directors Retirement Plan. The Bank has entered into director retirement agreements with Ms. Pugh, Ms. Joiner, and Messrs. Keller, Longenecker, Rosenberry, Segal, Snoke, Stoner, and Zullinger. Each director retirement agreement provides the respective director with a normal retirement benefit in a specified amount, payable in 120 consecutive monthly installments commencing the month following the director's termination of service after having reached the normal retirement age of 65. Generally, the amount of a director's annual normal retirement benefit is intended to approximate the amount of his or her directors' fees during the year in which he or she became a party to a director retirement agreement, projected to the normal retirement age of 65 based upon annual increases of four percent. For every complete plan year after normal retirement age and before termination of service, the amount of the annual benefit will increase by four percent. In 2018, the Board has determined that there will be no new director retirement benefits offered to current or future directors.

A director will forfeit his or her benefits under his or her director retirement agreement if the Bank terminates his or her service for gross negligence or gross neglect of duties, commission of a felony or gross misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or fraud, disloyalty or willful violation of any law or policy committed in connection with the director's service resulting in an adverse effect on the Bank or if the director, after termination of service (other than following a change in control of the Bank), competes with the Bank within a 50 mile radius of its main office in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. The Bank also would not be obligated to pay any benefit under a director retirement agreement to the extent the benefit would constitute an excess parachute payment under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code.

If a director is in active service of the Bank at the time of a change in control of the Bank, as defined in Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code, the director will be entitled to begin receiving his or her normal retirement benefit following the later of the director's termination of service or attaining normal retirement age. The director retirement agreement provides for an early termination benefit in a specified amount in the event of an early termination of service before normal retirement age, a disability benefit in the event of an early termination of service due to disability and a death benefit.

The amount of the cash expense associated with director retirement plans includes contributions to deferred compensation plans and increases in 2018 in the net present value of the accrued benefit under the directors retirement agreement is reported in the 2018 Director Compensation Table for each participating director in the "Change in

Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings" column.

Brick Plan. Mr. Zullinger participates in a so-called "brick plan" that provides Mr. Zullinger or his beneficiaries with a monthly cash benefit for a period of 10 years beginning at age 65. The change in the net present value of Mr. Zullinger's accrued benefit under his brick plan from 2018 is reported in the 2018 Director Compensation Table above in the "Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings" column. Under the brick plan, Mr. Zullinger's annual benefit, which is fully vested, would be $21,804.

Information About Executive Officers
In addition to Thomas R. Quinn, Jr., President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and of the Bank, who also serves as a director of the Company and of the Bank, the other executive officers of the Company and the Bank are:
David P. Boyle - 55, joined the Company and the Bank in 2012. He has been Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since August 2012, and Principal Accounting Officer of the Company and the Bank since November 2016. From 2010 to 2012, he served as Executive Vice President, Chief Performance Officer of PNC Financial Services, Inc. (PNC Bank).
Luke Bernstein - 40, joined the Bank in 2017 as a Senior Vice President. He was named Executive Vice President - Chief Retail Officer, including marketing and corporate communications, in 2018. Prior to joining the bank, he was a Senior Vice President with the Pennsylvania Bankers Association from 2015 to 2017 and Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of the Governor, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from 2011 to 2015.
Barbara E. Brobst - 60, joined the Bank in 1997. She was named Executive Vice President, Chief Human Resources Officer in 2015. Previously she was Senior Vice President - Human Resources since 2011. Prior to that, she served as Senior Vice President - Wealth Services from 2000 to 2011.
Robert G. Coradi - 57, joined the Company and Bank in 2012, and was named Secretary of the Company and Bank in 2018. He has been Executive Vice President, Chief Risk Officer of the Company and the Bank since April 2014. From October 2012 to April 2014, he served as Senior Vice President, Chief Credit Officer of the Bank. From 2008 to 2012, he served as a Commercial Sales Manager in the Pennsylvania Division of Susquehanna Bank.
Philip E. Fague - 59, joined the Bank in 1988. He is Executive Vice President and Assistant Secretary of the Company and Executive Vice President, and Chief Trust Officer of the Bank. From August 2012 until September 2016, he was Executive Vice President - Trust and Mortgage Officer, of the Bank.
Robert J. Fignar - 53, joined the Bank in 2018 following the acquisition of Mercersburg Financial Corporation. Prior to joining the Bank, he was the President and CEO of Mercersburg Financial Corporation and First Community Bank of Mercersburg since 2008.
Jeffrey S. Gayman - 46, joined the Bank in 1996. He was appointed to an Executive Vice President and Market President position in 2018. Prior to that he was Executive Vice President - Retail Banking and Consumer Lending since February 2016. Previously he was Senior Vice President - Retail Banking since 2012 and Chief Commercial Officer from 2009 to 2012.
David Hornberger - 54, joined the Bank in 2015 as Executive Vice President and Market President for the Lancaster/Berks region. Prior to joining the Bank, he was Executive Vice President and Market Executive for Susquehanna Bank since 2010.
Adam L. Metz - 47, joined the Bank in 2016. He has been an Executive Vice President and Chief Lending Officer of the Bank since September 2016. From 2011 to 2016, he served as Senior Vice President, Chief Lending Officer of Metro Bank headquartered in Harrisburg, PA.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings
On September 27, 2016, the Company entered into a settlement agreement with the SEC resolving an investigation by the SEC of accounting and related matters at the Company for the periods ended June 30, 2010, to December 31, 2011. As part of the settlement of the SEC’s administrative proceedings, and pursuant to the cease-and-desist order, without admitting or denying the SEC’s findings, the Company agreed to pay a civil money penalty of $1 million. In the settlement agreement with the SEC, the Company also agreed to cease and desist from committing or causing any violations and any future violations of Securities Act Sections 17(a)(2) and 17(a)(3) and Exchange Act Sections 13(a), 13(b)(2)(A) and 13(b)(2)(B), and Rules 12b-20, 13a-1 and 13a-13 promulgated thereunder. As part of the settlement of the SEC’s administrative proceedings, and pursuant to the cease-and-desist order, without admitting or denying the SEC’s findings, Thomas R. Quinn, Jr., President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, agreed to pay a civil money penalty to the SEC in the amount of $100,000, and to cease and desist from committing and/or causing the violations charged, as well as any future violations of these provisions.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

2018 Corporate Performance Summary

The Company's focus in 2018 was on three strategic objectives: growing revenue, improving capital and efficiency ratios, and expanding the Bank's footprint. Under the leadership of the executive management team, the Corporation successfully achieved all three objectives. We describe our success below.

- Revenue Growth
  - Organic loan portfolio growth was above 10%
  - Organic deposit growth was above 12%
  - Net interest income growth was above 18%
  - Non interest income growth was above 7%
- Improve Capital and Efficiency
  - Completed subordinated debt offering, raising $32.5 million to support acquisitions and future growth
  - Efficiency ratio improved to 74% from 76.5%
- Expand Bank Footprint
  - Announced and closed the acquisition of Mercersburg Financial Corporation ($182 million in assets)
  - Announced the acquisition of Hamilton Bancorp, Inc. ($500 million in assets, anticipated close Q2 2019)
  - Opened two new financial services centers in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania

Through the achievement of the foregoing objectives, 2018 proved to be a successful and transformational year for the Company.

Executive Compensation Philosophy and Principles

The Company’s compensation and benefits programs and policies are, for the long term, intended to provide fair, reasonable and competitive levels of compensation and benefits in order to recruit, motivate, reward and retain qualified executive officers in order to generate long-term value for the Company’s shareholders.

The Compensation Committee (the "Committee") believes a well-designed compensation program provides incentives to achieve desired results, helps retain and attract talent, and discourages excessive risk-taking. This section describes how we view compensation going forward and why we make the decisions that we do. The Committee believes that successful application of the guiding principles, outlined below, requires program design that balances risk and reward. The Committee believes that judgment, flexibility and discretion are critical to its ability to deliver effective incentive compensation that focuses on both current period performance results and long-term value creation for the shareholders. The principles that guided our compensation decisions can be summarized are as follows:

1. Pay for performance;
2. Align executive compensation with the long-term interests of our shareholders;
3. Encourage focus on the long-term success of the Company and discourage excessive risk-taking; and
4. Provide competitive compensation opportunities to attract, retain and motivate executives.

The Company's Executive Incentive Plan has historically been based directly on Company performance metrics, including net income and return on equity. It is the intention of the Compensation Committee to ensure that the plan does not encourage executive management to take excessive risk in the future. Additionally, if the Committee deems that management did expose the Bank to excessive risks, there is appropriate “claw-back” language in the incentive compensation plan guidelines to address the situation in subsequent years.

Compensation Structure. We compensate our executive officers through a combination of base salary, annual cash incentives, equity-based compensation, and other benefits. Base salaries are set at levels competitive within the industry and the local market area in order to attract and retain executive officers who possess the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary to successfully execute their duties and responsibilities.

As further detailed below, the incentive compensation program is structured to align our executives' bonus opportunities with the financial performance of the Company, as well as to reflect individual contribution and success. In addition to cash, a portion of the executives' earned bonus will be paid in restricted stock, further aligning management with the interests of the shareholders.
Health and welfare benefit programs are provided to executive officers on the same terms and conditions as all other employees and are intended to be competitive within the industry and the local market area.
Process for Determining Executive Compensation. The Compensation Committee and management participate in the determination of executive compensation programs and practices. Generally, the Compensation Committee is responsible for carrying out the responsibilities of its charter, including but not limited to establishing, implementing and monitoring adherence to the Company's compensation philosophy. The Compensation Committee seeks to ensure that the total compensation paid to our executive officers is fair, reasonable and competitive.
Management's role in determining executive compensation programs and practices consists of developing proposals regarding program design and administration for the Compensation Committee's review and approval. Management also is responsible for making compensation recommendations each year, typically in the form of salary adjustments, short-term incentive targets and awards, and long-term incentive grants. The Compensation Committee, comprised entirely of independent directors, makes and approves recommendations regarding the compensation of Mr. Quinn, our President and CEO.
Disclosure of Role of Compensation Consultants and Potential Conflicts of Interest Assessment. From time to time, the Compensation Committee also uses outside compensation consultants. A compensation consultant generally reviews, analyzes and provides advice about the Company's executive compensation programs in relation to the objectives of those programs, including comparisons to designated peer group companies, along with information and advice on competitive compensation practices and trends, and specific views on the Company's compensation programs.
Compensation Consultant Engagement. As a result of feedback from shareholders during the 2018 proxy season, the Compensation Committee engaged the services of a compensation consultant to review all aspects of the compensation practices of the Company. The firm of Pearl Meyer was engaged in June of 2018 with their final report being delivered to the committee in October of 2018. As a result of this engagement, the committee recommended, and the board subsequently approved, the following actions:
aSet minimum share ownership requirements for the CEO, CFO and CRO at 1x their annual base salary.
bDetermined that future discretionary equity awards will generally have both time and performance vesting measures.
cUpdated the Company's peer group to reflect current position of Orrstown vs. a group of peer companies.
Benchmarking of Compensation Levels. In making compensation decisions for 2018, the Compensation Committee reviewed market data related to base salary, annual bonus and total compensation from the most recent public information available for the peer group below. While initial consideration is given to banks in PA, MD, NJ, NY, and VA, with assets between $1 and $5 billion, the Compensation Committee narrowed this list to a peer group of banks which met the following basic criteria:
•Commercial banks;
•Having assets of approximately $1.2 to $4.6 billion, compared to Orrstown, which had approximately $1.9 billion in assets as of December 31, 2018 with a $500 million acquisition pending;
•Domiciled in the states of PA, MD, NJ, NY and VA; and
•Having similar business models, including a commercial banking focus, wealth and/or mortgage businesses.
Applying these criteria resulted in these 21 institutions it believed to be most closely comparable to that of the Company.

ACNB Corporation	American National Bankshares, Inc.	Arrow Financial Corporation
BCB Bancorp, Inc.	Bryn Mawr Bank	C&F Financial Corporation

	Corporation	
Chemung Financial Corporation	Citizens & Northern Corporation	CNB Financial Corporation
Codorus Valley Bancorp, Inc.	Evans Bancorp, Inc.	First Community Bancshares, Inc.
First United Corporation	Mid Penn Bancorp, Inc.	Old Line Bancshares, Inc.
Peapack-Gladstone Financial Corporation	Penns Woods Bancorp, Inc.	People's Financial Services Corp.
Shore Bancshares, Inc.	Southern National Bancorp of Virginia, Inc.	Univest Corporation of Pennsylvania

The Company reviewed the data from this peer group and other industry surveys. The Company did not use a formulaic approach to benchmarking compensation for individual job positions. The Compensation Committee also considered data related to three year average total compensation for executive officer positions, as that is a metric available through SNL Financial for banks in the Mid-Atlantic region with assets between $1 billion and $5 billion.
14

2018 Compensation Decisions. The Compensation Committee met 5 times in 2018. In December of 2018, the Committee reviewed and recognized management's efforts in successfully executing the strategic plan of the Company. The Committee recognized that, through these efforts, the Company announced two acquisition, closed one, executed a subordinate debt offering and improved the earnings significantly over 2017. As part of this year end review process, the Committee reviewed the projected performance awards under the executive incentive compensation plan, and discussed discretionary awards.

Base Salary. Base salaries for executive officers have been determined based upon a comparison of the Company to competitive market data, as well as individual performance and contributions. In determining the level of base salary, an individual's personal performance in achieving previously established goals is a contributing factor. On April 25, 2018, the Committee met to discuss base salaries for all the executive officers, and approve salary adjustments for the entire organization. The Committee approved base salaries for the executive officers as follows: Quinn - $519,378, Boyle - $326,999, Metz - $267,903, Coradi - $223,736 and Fague - $237,915.

Incentive Compensation Plan. In 2013, the Compensation Committee approved changes to the Executive Incentive Guidelines, which were intended to reflect changes in market practice, plan design and internal considerations regarding incentive compensation at the Company. The program was structured to provide cash bonuses based on a combination of Company performance and individual contributions. For 2018, it was decided that Company performance would be defined as performance versus budgeted net income and return on equity compared to cost of capital, including the following measures and attributes:

- Return on equity (ROE) compared to the Company's cost of capital;
- Performance to Budgeted Net Income Target;
- Claw-back provisions; and
- Multi-year payouts.

This set of measures was chosen to effectively balance incentivizing management on core operating measures, linking annual incentives to measures that, in the aggregate, create shareholder value, and taking into account resultant risk.

The 2018 plan had the following payment structure:

- 50% of earned incentive paid in cash; and
- 50% of earned incentive paid in restricted stock with 3 year cliff vesting (subject to claw-back).

The target payout under the 2018 Incentive Compensation Plan was 50% of the executive's base salary. This payout would be scaled (adjusted) upward or downward depending upon the performance of the Company as it relates to the metrics evaluated. The metrics were budgeted net income and return on equity, which were equally weighted at 50%. In assessing the Company's performance relative to each of the performance measures for purposes of determining payouts under the plan, the Committee considered the impact of non-recurring expenses associated with 2018 acquisition activities. After considering such impact, the Committee determined it to be appropriate and equitable to exclude the impact of the acquisition activity on budgeted net income and return on equity, since including such charges would only serve to penalize the plan participants for executing the strategic plan articulated by the Board. Accordingly, the results for 2018 used as inputs to determine incentive payout were adjusted upward from the reported financial statements to exclude the impact of acquisition costs and results of operations from the Mercersburg acquisition.

The following tables represent the target net income and target return on equity as approved by the Compensation Committee and the performance relative to the targets, and outlines the corresponding payout scale as a percentage of base salary:

Performance targets set by Compensation Committee in 2018:

	Net Income (dollars in thousands) $	Payout % of Base Salary	ROE	Payout % of Base Salary	Maximum Bonus as % of Base Salary
	18,750	37.50%	12.00%	37.50%	75.00%
	17,500	35.00%	11.25%	35.00%	70.00%
	16,250	32.50%	10.50%	32.50%	65.00%
	15,000	30.00%	9.75%	30.00%	60.00%
	13,750	27.50%	9.00%	27.50%	55.00%
Target	12,500	25.00%	8.25%	25.00%	50.00%
	11,875	23.75%	8.00%	23.75%	47.50%
	11,250	22.50%	7.75%	22.50%	45.00%
	10,625	21.25%	7.50%	21.25%	42.50%
	10,000	20.00%	7.25%	20.00%	40.00%
	9,375	18.75%	7.00%	18.75%	37.50%

Company performance relative to targets and payout calculations in 2018:

Performance Measure	Target	Actual	Adjusted Actual [1]	% of Target	% Weighting	Payout % of Target	Payout % of Base Salary
Net Income	$ 12,500	$ 12,805	$ 15,035	120.3%	50.0%	60.1%	30.1%
Return on Equity	8.25%	8.56%	10.53%	130.4%	50.0%	65.2%	32.6%
				Total	100.0%	125.3%	62.7%

[1] Excluding impact of acquisition costs and results of operations from Mercersburg.

Calculated payouts to Named Executive Officers according to incentive plan:

Name	Cash Component ($)	Payout as % of Base Salary	Equity Component Value ($)	Payout as % of Base Salary	Shares Awarded in 2018 per Plan (1) (#)
Thomas R. Quinn, Jr.	$ 162,731	31.3%	$ 162,731	31.3%	8,388
David P. Boyle	102,455	31.3%	102,455	31.3%	5,281
Adam L. Metz	83,939	31.3%	83,939	31.3%	4,326
Robert G.	70,101	31.3%	70,101	31.3%	3,613

Coradi					
Philip E. Fague	74,543	31.3%	74,543	31.3%	3,842

(1) Share grants made on January 23, 2019.

Discretionary Cash Bonus. In 2018, the Compensation Committee approved discretionary cash bonuses to the Named Executive Officers to recognize their individual contributions to the acquisition and capital raising activities and strong financial performance of the Company throughout 2018. The discretionary bonuses awarded were as follows:

Name	Amount		Discretionary Bonus as % of Base Salary
Thomas R. Quinn, Jr.	$	95,000	18.3%
David P. Boyle	65,000		19.9%
Adam L. Metz	10,000		3.7%
Robert G. Coradi	45,000		20.1%

16

Long-term Incentives. At the 2018 Annual Shareholder Meeting, the shareholders approved an amendment to the Orrstown Financial Services, Inc. Stock Incentive Plan of 2011 (the “Stock Incentive Plan”) which, among other things, increased the number of shared available under the plan by 500,000 to 881,920. The purpose of this plan is to promote the long term success of the Company and the creation of shareholder value by:

•providing additional incentives to those officers and key employees who are in a position to contribute to the long term growth and profitability of the Company;

•assisting the Company to attract, retain and motivate key personnel with experience and ability; and

•linking employees receiving share based awards directly to shareholder interests through increased stock ownership.

The Compensation Committee, on behalf of the Board of Directors, administers the Stock Incentive Plan, and determines the number of shares to be granted, as well as the relevant terms and conditions of each grant. Grants of shared based awards, including restricted stock, to officers of the Company and other key employees are based on criteria established by the Compensation Committee, including past performance, job duties, scope and responsibilities, and contributions to overall Company performance.

The Compensation Committee has discretion over the number of shares or shares covered by option grants awarded at any given time, subject to the conditions and restrictions of the Stock Incentive Plan. See the table below titled “2018 Grant of Plan-Based Awards Table” for restricted stock grants made to Named Executive Officers in 2018.

401(k) Plan. The Bank maintains a 401(k) plan for the benefit of eligible employees. The Bank makes annual matching contributions of up to 50 percent of employee contributions under the plan, up to three percent of an employee’s annual compensation.

Deferred Compensation and Supplemental Benefit Programs. The Bank has established salary continuation plans and group term replacement plans for certain of its executive officers. The purposes of these programs are to provide to those executive officers an economic incentive for long term service to the Company and the Bank. The Compensation Committee believes that these programs are competitive with those offered by other banks of similar size on a regional basis.

The Bank has established salary continuation plans for certain of its executive officers including Messrs. Quinn, Boyle, Coradi and Fague, in order to provide them with supplemental retirement income (the “Salary Continuation Agreements”). The purpose of the plans is to provide an incentive to such persons to continue in the employ of the Bank.

The Bank also has established an officer group term replacement plan (split dollar plan) in which Messrs. Quinn and Fague participate. This plan provides participating officers with a life insurance benefit equal to two times current salary with no cap. Under the plan, the officer receives the same coverage as he currently receives under the Bank’s group term plan but at less cost to the Bank while the officer is employed. The officer receives continued coverage after retirement for a small annual charge. The post-retirement coverage will approximate two times annual salary (but not exceed the net coverage purchased).

As noted above in connection with director compensation, the Company also has established a non-qualified deferred compensation plan for directors and executive officers, but no executive officer made any deferrals pursuant to that plan in 2018.

Executive Employment Agreements. The Company extended executive employment agreements to Messrs. Boyle, Coradi, and Fague, which continue until May 2020 and Mr. Metz until March 2021. The minimum base salaries are Boyle $326,999, Metz $267,903, Coradi $223,736, and Fague $237,915. During the period of employment and for the greater of six months following such termination of employment or the period of severance payments, but not to exceed 24 months, each executive agrees not to directly or indirectly engage in business competition with the Company or the Bank with respect to its services, products, processes, customers, methods of doing business and similar matters within a 75 mile radius of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. In addition, during this period, each executive will not solicit or attempt to solicit, divert or appeal to any employees, customers, clients or referral sources of the Company, the Bank or any of their respective subsidiaries.

The Company extended an executive employment agreement with Mr. Quinn, which continues until June 25, 2022. The minimum annual base salary is $519,378. During the term of the agreement, the Company will cause Mr. Quinn to be elected to the Board of Directors of the Bank and to nominate him to serve as a director of the Company. During the period of employment and for one year thereafter, Mr. Quinn agrees not to directly or indirectly engage in business

competition with the Company or the Bank with respect to its services, products, processes, customers, methods of doing business and similar matters within a 75 mile radius of the Company's then current headquarters. In addition, during this period, Mr. Quinn will not solicit or attempt to solicit, divert or appeal to any employees, customers, clients or referral sources of the Company, the Bank or any of their respective subsidiaries.

Change in Control Benefits. In conjunction with the executive employment agreements, the Company and the Bank entered into a Change in Control Agreement with Messrs. Quinn, Boyle, Metz, Coradi, and Fague. The purpose of each agreement is to promote the interests of the Company and the Bank by mitigating the concerns for job security, authority or compensation in connection with a potential change in control of the Company or the Bank, such that the business and strategic decisions the Executives may make on behalf of the Company and the Bank may be made independently of such concerns. The Compensation

17

Committee believes that providing change in control benefits is competitive with the practices of its peers. The key terms and conditions of the change in control arrangements are described below under “Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control.”

Risk Management. We believe that the Company’s compensation programs and practices for its employees are not reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company. Annual incentive compensation is wholly subject to the discretion of the Compensation Committee and the independent directors. Similarly, not only is long-term incentive compensation in the forms of restricted stock and stock options also subject to Compensation Committee and independent director discretion, it also reflects a modest portion of total compensation at lesser levels than among the Company’s peers. With respect to those employees whose compensation may involve a variable component, such as lenders and investment counselors who are paid, in part, based upon production, we believe the aggregate absolute amount of such compensation is not material to the Company and that the Company’s internal controls further mitigate the risks that otherwise might be incurred as a result of such activities and compensation practices.

Tax and Accounting Considerations. The Company takes into account the tax and accounting implications in the design of its compensation programs. For example, in the selection of long-term incentive instruments, the Compensation Committee reviews the projected expense amounts and expense timing associated with alternative types of awards. Under current accounting rules (i.e., Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 718), the Company must expense the grant-date fair value of share-based grants such as stock option awards, restricted stock, performance shares, and stock appreciation rights settled in stock. The grant-date value is amortized and expensed over the service period or vesting period of the grant. In selecting appropriate incentive devices, the Compensation Committee reviews appropriate expense analyses and considers the related tax and accounting issues.

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code places an annual limit on the tax deduction for certain compensation paid in excess of $1 million to the Chief Executive Officer and the three most highly compensated executive officers of a corporation. All of the compensation the Company paid in 2018 to the Named Executive Officers is expected to be deductible under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. Whether all elements of compensation paid by the Company in future years will be fully deductible is dependent upon many factors as required by Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code and applicable regulations. Such factors include the aggregate level of taxable income received by an executive in each year, the structure of various compensation plans, the manner in which incentive compensation goals are established and a determination of satisfaction of those goals, and the relationship between the Company and the directors serving on the committee determining the performance goals related to incentive compensation and the satisfaction of such performance goals. The Compensation Committee retains the flexibility to pay both compensation that will be fully deductible and compensation that may not be deductible in structuring the Company’s compensation programs in its actions to promote the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.

Upon a change in control of the Company, some portion of the severance payments paid to our Executives may exceed the deductible limitations under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code. The Compensation Committee believes that this flexibility in structuring compensation to our Executives is in the best interest of our shareholders.

Under the executive incentive compensation program effective for 2018, there are in place forfeiture and/or claw-back provisions for the repayment of incentive compensation in the event of excessive risk impacting financial performance and restatement or adjustment of the performance measures in the future after incentive awards have been made. The Company did not utilize provisions for repayment of incentive compensation for 2018 due to restatement or adjustment of the performance measures. The Company does not currently maintain stock ownership guidelines or equity incentive retention guidelines for its Named Executive Officers (unless they also serve on the Board of Directors), but generally such officers hold personal investments in the Company’s stock. The Company does not have any policies regarding hedging strategies applicable to the Named Executive Officers or directors and their personal investments in Company stock.

Shareholder Advisory Votes on Compensation. At the 2018 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, the Company’s shareholders approved an advisory vote on its executive compensation policies and practices ("Say on Pay") as disclosed in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis and the proxy statement by more than 66% of the shares voting on the matter. At the 2017 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, a majority of the shareholders approved an advisory vote recommending that such Say on Pay vote be taken annually. The Company continues to follow this

advisory vote on the annual frequency of such Say on Pay votes.

18

Compensation Committee Report

We, the members of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of Orrstown Financial Services, Inc., have reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis set forth above with the management of the Company and, based on such review and discussion, have recommended to the Board of Directors of the Company inclusion of the Compensation Discussion and Analysis in this proxy statement and, through incorporation by reference from this proxy statement, in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Submitted by the Compensation Committee:

Floyd E. Stoner, Chair

Mark K. Keller

Glenn W. Snoke

Joel R. Zullinger

Except as set forth above, this report shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference, by any general statement incorporating by reference this proxy statement into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and shall not otherwise be deemed filed under such acts.

Compensation Risk Assessment

The Compensation Committee periodically conducts a Compensation Risk Self-Assessment. The latest Compensation Risk Self-Assessment, which was conducted in December 2017, concluded that the Company's compensation policies and practices do not create risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Executive Compensation Tables

The following table sets forth information as to the compensation paid or accrued by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018 for services rendered in all capacities by our principal executive officer and principal financial officer during fiscal 2018, as well as our three most highly compensated executive officers (other than our principal executive officer and principal financial officer). References throughout this proxy statement to our "Named Executive Officers" or "Named Executives" refer to each of the individuals named in the table below.

2018 SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary ($)	Cash Bonus ($)	Stock Awards ($)[1]	Option Awards ($)[1]	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ($)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings ($)[2]	All Other Compensation ($)[3]	Total ($)
Thomas R. Quinn, Jr.	2018	514,723	95,000	394,959	0	162,730	290,051	78,729	1,536,192
President &	2017	499,635	70,000	111,750	0	134,954	273,200	60,059	1,149,598
Chief Executive Officer	2016	484,866	30,000	53,070	0	0	257,329	46,832	872,097
David P. Boyle	2018	324,068	65,000	159,004	0	102,455	168,269	20,512	839,308
Executive Vice President &	2017	314,629	28,000	78,225	0	84,966	161,680	19,600	687,100
Chief Financial Officer	2016	305,465	17,500	44,225	0	0	155,351	11,813	534,354
Robert G. Coradi	2018	221,731	45,000	123,761	0	70,100	91,872	8,680	561,144
Executive Vice President & Chief Risk Officer	2017	215,273	23,000	44,700	0	57,563	0	8,421	348,957
Corporate Secretary	2016	209,003	13,000	26,535	0	0	0	6,009	254,547
Adam L. Metz	2018	265,502	10,000	135,535	0	83,939	0	19,660	514,636
Executive Vice President &	2017	258,531	19,000	22,350	0	69,611	0	16,634	386,126
Chief Lending Officer	2016	78,462	30,000	99,450	0	0	0	4,029	211,941
Philip E. Fague	2018	236,480	0	74,543	0	74,543	42,692	27,894	456,152
Executive Vice President &	2017	231,160	18,000	105,088	0	62,425	40,212	25,752	482,637
Chief Trust Officer	2016	224,427	13,000	26,535	0	0	37,876	16,885	318,723

[1] Stock and option awards are valued based on the aggregate grant date fair value of awards granted during the year computed for financial reporting purposes pursuant to FASB ASC Topic 718. There is no assurance the value realized by an executive officer will be at or near the value estimated by ASC Topic 718. The actual value, if any, an executive officer may realize will depend upon the excess of the stock price over the exercise price on the date the option is exercised or the value of stock awards when they vest. Please see the 2018 Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal

Year-End Table below for more information regarding stock awards and options outstanding at December 31, 2018.
(2) Represents the aggregate increase in the present value of the officer's accumulated benefit under the salary continuation plan.
(3) See 2018 All Other Compensation Table below.

The compensation represented by the amounts set forth in the "All Other Compensation" column in the 2018 Summary Compensation Table is detailed in the following table.
2018 ALL OTHER COMPENSATION TABLE

Name	Year	Vehicle Allowance or Personal use of Company Vehicle ($) (1)	Country Club Dues ($)	Insurance Premiums ($)(1)	Split Dollar Life Insurance Benefit ($) (2)	Company Contributions to Retirement and 401(k) Plans ($)	Total ($)
Thomas R. Quinn, Jr.	2018	3,864	0	2,322	67,383	5,160	78,729
	2017	6,724	0	2,322	46,664	4,349	60,059
	2016	7,958	0	2,054	35,242	1,578	46,832
David P. Boyle	2018	3,625	6,428	1,242	0	9,217	20,512
	2017	4,768	6,136	1,242	0	7,454	19,600
	2016	4,632	5,436	1,099	0	646	11,813
Adam L. Metz	2018	8,400	6,467	810	0	3,983	19,660
	2017	8,400	6,073	810	0	1,351	16,634
	2016	2,262	1,518	249	0	0	4,029
Robert G. Coradi	2018	0	0	2,028	0	6,652	8,680
	2017	0	0	1,963	0	6,458	8,421
	2016	0	0	1,686	0	4,323	6,009
Philip E. Fague	2018	204	3,900	2,184	14,482	7,124	27,894
	2017	104	3,575	2,130	12,982	6,961	25,752
	2016	273	3,750	1,827	4,280	6,755	16,885

[1]The reported insurance premiums are paid by the Bank in connection with the employee group term replacement plans as described above in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis.
[2]Represents the aggregate increase in the present value of the officer's split dollar benefit under the group term replacement plan described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis.

2018 GRANT OF PLAN-BASED AWARDS TABLE

Name	Grant Date	All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#) [1]	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards ($) [2]	
Thomas R. Quinn, Jr.	1/18/2018	15,398	$	394,959
David P. Boyle	1/18/2018	6,199	159,004	
Adam L. Metz	1/18/2018	5,284	135,535	
Robert G. Coradi	1/18/2018	4,825	123,761	
Philip E. Fague	1/18/2018	4,097	105,088	

[1]The awarded restricted stock vests January 18, 2021.
[2]The fair value of the award is the fair value of the Company Common Stock on the date of grant ($22.35) multiplied by the number of shares granted.

2018 OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR-END TABLE

	Option Awards					Restricted Stock Awards	
Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable [(1)]	Option Exercise Price ($)	Option Expiration Date	Number of shares or units of stock that have not vested (#)	Market value of shares or units of stock that have not vested ($) [(2)]	Equity incentive plan awards: number of unearned shares that have not vested (#)	Equity incentive plan awards: market or payout value of unearned shares, units or other rights that have not vested ($)
Thomas R. Quinn, Jr	6,000	21.14	7/21/2020	43,398	790,278	0	0
David P. Boyle				27,199	495,294	0	0
Adam L. Metz				10,784	196,377	0	0
Robert G. Coradi				20,325	370,118	0	0
Philip E. Fague	4,800	21.14	07/21/2020				
	1,425	36.95	07/30/2019	19,597	356,861	0	0

[(1)] There were no un-exercisable options at December 31, 2018.
[(2)] Calculated using December 29, 2018 closing stock price of $18.21

2018 OPTION EXERCISES AND STOCK VESTED TABLE

	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
Name	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized on Exercise ($)	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)	Value Realized on Vesting ($) [(1)]
Thomas R. Quinn,	0	0	13,167	343,659

Jr.				
David P. Boyle	0	0	2,160	56,376
Adam L. Metz	0	0	0	0
Robert G. Coradi	0	0	1,492	38,941
Philip E. Fague	0	0	1,602	41,812

(1) Calculated using the market value of Company Common Stock on the date of vesting.

2018 PENSION BENEFITS TABLE

Name	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service (#)	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit ($)	Payments During Last Fiscal Year ($)
Thomas R. Quinn, Jr.	Salary Continuation Agreement	9	2,094,783	0
David P. Boyle	Salary Continuation Agreement	4	561,243	0
Adam L. Metz		0	0	0
Robert G. Coradi	Salary Continuation Agreement	1	91,872	0
Philip E. Fague	Salary Continuation Agreement	29	428,138	0

In the previous table:
•The number of years of credited service equals the number of years of employment service.
•When we use the phrase "present value of accumulated benefit," we are referring to the present value of the Named Executive Officer's accumulated benefits under our pension plans, determined using the assumptions set forth in our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.
•The present value of accumulated benefits shown in the table above has been determined using the assumptions set forth in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.
•No amounts were actually paid or provided to the Named Executive Officers during 2018.
A description of the Salary Continuation Agreement appears below under "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control."
2018 Pay Ratio Disclosure

	2018	
Annual compensation of all employees, executives, CEO	53,603	
Annual compensation of CEO	1,536,192	
Ratio of CEO total pay to total pay of all employees	28.7	x

Methodology for Determining Median Employee Compensation
The Company, through use of payroll and other internal records, accumulated all compensation paid to all employees consistent with compensation calculated using Item 402(c)(2)(x) of SEC Regulation S-K (the "Total" column in the 2018 Summary Compensation Table). Compensation was annualized for permanent full- and part-time employees who were not employed for the entire fiscal year.
The date chosen for identifying the median annual employee compensation was December 31, 2018.
Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control
Salary Continuation Agreements. The Bank has entered into Salary Continuation Agreements with Messrs. Quinn, Boyle, Coradi and Fague. The Salary Continuation Agreements provide the executive officers with certain specified benefits upon a separation from service as a result of normal retirement, early termination, disability, death or a change in control. In the event of early termination by the Company other than for cause, or by the executive, unrelated to a change in control transaction and prior to reaching normal retirement age, the executive would receive the accumulated benefit described in the 2018 Pension Benefit Table.
Benefits are payable in monthly installments over a 15 year period beginning within 60 days following the executive officer's separation from service upon or after the executive reaching normal retirement age, within 60 days following the executive officer reaching normal retirement age in the cases of early termination and change in control, or within 60 days after separation from service in the case of disability. Under the Salary Continuation Agreements, the amount of the normal retirement benefit when combined with Social Security and amounts available under the Bank's 401(k) and profit sharing plans is intended to provide the executive officer with retirement income equal in amount to 70 percent of final annual salary. The Salary Continuation Agreement with Mr. Quinn provides for an annual normal retirement benefit of $400,000 at age 65; Mr. Boyle of $240,000 at age 65; Mr. Coradi of $100,000 at age 65 and Mr. Fague of $73,000 at age 65.

In the event of an early separation from service or a separation from service due to disability prior to normal retirement age, the amount of the benefit under the plan will be actuarially reduced from the normal retirement benefit. In the event of a change in control, the amount of the benefit will be the amount of the normal retirement benefit. In the event an executive officer dies while in active service, the officer's beneficiary will be entitled to receive the normal retirement benefit payable in monthly installments over a 15 year period. In the event an executive officer dies after benefit distributions have commenced, the Bank will continue to distribute the remaining benefits to the officer's beneficiary at the same time and in the same amounts as would have been distributed to the executive officer had he or she survived.

Benefits under the Salary Continuation Agreement will be forfeited by an executive officer who is terminated for cause, or if the executive officer commits suicide within 2 years after the effective date of the Salary Continuation Agreement; if an insurance company which issued a life insurance policy covering the executive officer and owned by the Bank denies coverage because of misstatements of fact made by the executive officer on an application for life insurance; if the executive officer is subject to a final removal or prohibition order issued by a federal banking agency pursuant to the Federal Deposit Insurance Act; or the executive

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officer becomes interested as a sole proprietor, partner, substantial shareholder, officer, director, or employee in a competitor of the Bank within a 50 mile radius of the Bank's headquarters in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

Executive Employment Agreements. As detailed in the "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" section, the Company previously entered into an executive employment agreement with Mr. Quinn providing for a term continuing until 2023, and with Messrs. Boyle, Coradi, Metz and Fague for terms continuing until 2021.

Such employment agreements provide for a term of either three or five years, plus an annual extension of such term for an additional year, unless the executive is given at least sixty days notice of non-renewal. The agreements provide that if the executive is still employed upon attaining age 65, such executive will provide notice of retirement in which event the executive will receive salary continuation for a period of six months plus payment of 150% of the premium cost to maintain the executive's group life insurance benefit for a period of three years. Such mandatory retirement may be delayed upon Board approval in one year increments.

In the event that the executive's employment is terminated by the Company or the Bank during the term of the agreement without cause, or by executive for "good reason" as defined in the agreement, then the executive will be paid severance equal to his or her base salary plus the average cash bonus amount received during the past three years for a period equal to the greater of the remaining term of the agreement or six months. The executive would also be entitled to continue to participate in employee benefit plans for six months or receive a cash contribution in lieu thereof. Termination by the executive for good reason shall include if: (i) there has occurred a material breach of the employer's material obligations under the agreement; (ii) the employer, without executive's prior written consent, changes or attempts to change in any material respect the authority, duties, compensation, incentive compensation, benefits or other terms or conditions of executive's employment, or executive's reporting structure, in a manner that is adverse to the executive; or (iii) the employer requires executive to relocate his or her principal business location 75 miles or more from the employer's then current headquarters.

During the period of employment and for the greater of six months following such termination of employment or the period of severance payments, but not to exceed 24 months, each executive agrees not to directly or indirectly engage in business competition with the Company or the Bank with respect to its services, products, processes, customers, methods of doing business and similar matters within a 75 mile radius of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. In addition, during this period, each executive will not solicit or attempt to solicit, divert or appeal to any employees, customers, clients or referral sources of the Company, the Bank or any of their respective subsidiaries.

The following table summarizes potential benefits for Messrs. Quinn, Boyle, Metz, Wallace and Fague, under their employment agreements, in the event of a termination of their employment unrelated to a change in control transaction if such termination had occurred on December 31, 2018.

Name	Cash Payment Upon Involuntary Termination (without cause) ($)(1)	Cash Payment Upon Voluntary Termination for "Good Reason"($)(1)	General Health and Welfare Benefits ($)(2)	Total ($)
Thomas R. Quinn, Jr.	3,066,543	3,066,543	58,845	3,125,388
David P. Boyle	1,039,831	1,039,831	33,387	1,073,219
Adam L. Metz	750,056	750,056	30,308	780,363
Robert G. Coradi	715,384	715,384	33,387	748,771
Philip E. Fague	716,882	716,882	31,997	748,879

(1) Assumes payment of continued salary under existing employment agreement for remaining term of agreement in effect as of December 31, 2018. In the event of death, in lieu of this amount, the executive's estate would receive a payment equal to six months of the then annual base salary.
(2) Estimated benefits contribution expense for six months post-termination.

Change in Control Benefits. The Company and the Bank entered into Change in Control Agreements, concurrent with the Employment Agreements, with Messrs. Quinn, Boyle, Coradi, Metz, and Fague. The Change in Control Agreements provide that the Company and the Bank are to pay to the executive the specified amounts of cash compensation and provide the specified health and welfare benefits in the event that the executive's employment is terminated by the Company or Bank or any successor, without cause, within two (2) years after the occurrence of a change in control or if such termination is initiated by the Executive for any reason within six months following a change in control.

Under the Change in Control Agreement, a "change in control" shall be deemed to occur if: (i) any person or group of persons acting in concert, shall have acquired ownership of more than 50 percent of the total fair market value or total voting power of the stock of the Company; (ii) the composition of the Board of Directors of the Company shall have changed such that, during any

period of 12 consecutive months during the term of the Change in Control Agreement, the majority of such Board is replaced by directors whose appointment or election is not endorsed by a majority of the members of the Board of Directors of the Company, who were in office before the appointment or election; (iii) any person or group of persons acting in concert acquires (or has acquired during the 12-month period ending on the date of the most recent acquisition) ownership of 30 percent or more of the total voting power of the stock of the Company; or (iv) any person or group of persons unrelated to the Company acting in concert acquires (or has acquired during the 12-month period ending on the date of the most recent acquisition) ownership of a portion of the Company's assets that has a total gross fair market value equal to or more than 40 percent of the total gross fair market value of all of the assets of the Company before the acquisition or acquisitions, with the asset values determined without regard to any liabilities associated with such assets.
The Change in Control Agreements provide that upon a termination pursuant to a change in control, the Company and the Bank are obligated to pay to the executives cash compensation in an amount equal to 2.99 times (1) annual base salary, plus (2) the highest annual cash bonus and other annual incentive cash compensation awarded over the past three years before the calendar year in which the termination of employment occurred. Payment of this cash compensation is to be made in a single lump sum within fifteen (15) days after the termination of employment.
The Change in Control Agreements further provide that upon a change in control, if the plans governing the vesting and exercise rights of stock options, shares of restricted stock and other equity-based compensation units are silent on the subject of change of control, all such options, shares and units shall immediately become vested and exercisable as to all or part of the shares and rights covered thereby.
The Change in Control Agreements further provide that upon a termination pursuant to a change in control, the Company and the Bank are obligated to provide to the executive for a specified term the life, disability, medical/health insurance and other health and welfare benefits in effect with respect to the executive immediately prior to the termination pursuant to the change in control. For each executive, the term is two years. The executive, however, will continue to be responsible for the costs of such benefits to the same extent as other similarly situated active employees of the Bank and the executive's spouse and/or eligible dependents will continue to be covered on the same terms that they were covered prior to the termination of employment.
The Change in Control Agreements further provide that in the event any benefit or payment from the Company to the Executive shall be deemed to be an "Excess Parachute Payment", as defined in Section 280G(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, then the aggregate present value of amounts or benefits payable to Executives shall be reduced to the greater of (i) the highest aggregate present value of the amount due under the agreement that can be made without causing any payments or benefits to be an Excess Parachute Payment or (ii) the largest portion of the amount due under the agreement that after taking into account all applicable state and federal taxes, including any taxes payable pursuant to Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code, results in a greater after-tax benefit to the Executive than the after-tax benefit to the Executive calculated under (i) above.
If the executive's employment is terminated following a change in control, for the greater of (i) six months following termination of employment or (ii) the one year anniversary of the change in control, each executive agrees not to directly or indirectly engage in business competition with the Company or the Bank with respect to its services, products, processes, customers, methods of doing business and similar matters within a 75 mile radius of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. In addition, during this period, each executive will not solicit or attempt to solicit, divert or appeal to any employees, customers, clients or referral sources of the Company, the Bank or any of their respective subsidiaries.
The following table summarizes potential change in control benefits for each of the Named Executive Officers. For the purposes of this table, we assumed a change in control of the Company and a termination of employment by the surviving company without cause (or a resignation by the executive for any reason), and that both events occurred on December 31, 2018.

Name	Cash Benefit Under Change in Control Arrangement ($)	Cash Benefit Under Salary Continuation Agreement($)[1]	General Health and Welfare Benefits ($)[2]	Total Benefits ($)[3]

Thomas R. Quinn, Jr.	$	2,323,580	2,885,015	39,354	5,247,949
David P. Boyle	1,478,417		1,807,621	41,064	3,327,102
Adam L. Metz	1,081,908		0	41,064	1,122,972
Robert G. Coradi	1,013,120		826,728	41,064	1,880,912
Philip E. Fague	951,837		516,115	39,354	1,507,306

(1) Present value as of December 31, 2018 of accumulated benefit under Salary Continuation Agreement at normal retirement age. Benefit payable over a 15-year period upon executive officer reaching normal retirement age specified in the executive officer's respective agreement.
(2) Value of benefits based upon assumptions used for financial reporting purposes under generally accepted accounting principles.
(3) Does not include amount of value from accelerated vesting of stock options or restricted stock as disclosed in the 2017 Outstanding Equity Awards table.

PROPOSAL 2 - ADVISORY VOTE ON COMPENSATION PAID TO NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS ("SAY-ON-PAY")

A Non-Binding Advisory Vote to Approve the Compensation Paid to Our Named Executive Officers

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, or the Dodd-Frank Act, requires us to hold a shareholder vote to approve, on a non-binding advisory basis, the compensation paid to our Named Executive Officers as disclosed in this proxy statement in accordance with the SEC's rules and regulations. This vote is commonly referred to as the Say-On-Pay vote. As required by the Dodd-Frank Act, the vote sought by this proposal is advisory and is non-binding on the Board of Directors. The Company's shareholders voted at the 2018 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to hold this vote on executive compensation annually. The vote is non-binding, however, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors values the opinions expressed by our shareholders and will carefully consider the outcome of the vote in connection with future compensation decisions for our Named Executive Officers.

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors believes that our executive compensation program achieves our intended objective to provide fair, reasonable and appropriate levels of compensation and benefits in order to recruit, motivate, reward and retain qualified executive officers and generate long term value for the Company's shareholders. Accordingly, we ask our shareholders to vote FOR approval of the non-binding advisory vote on compensation paid to our Named Executive Officers as disclosed in this proxy statement, including the Compensation Discussion and Analysis, the compensation tables and narrative accompanying the tables.

The Board of Directors believes the following key aspects of our executive compensation program support our recommendation to vote FOR approval of the non-binding advisory vote on compensation paid to our Named Executive Officers:

- Fair, Reasonable and Appropriate Levels of Compensation. A study conducted by the Compensation Committee found that overall cash compensation levels for our Named Executive Officers were in line with the competitive market median and long-term incentive awards were within a competitive range of the market. Furthermore, the Company provides limited benefits and perquisites to our executives.
- Pay and Performance Alignment. The Compensation Committee believes that increases in salaries, incentive bonus payouts and stock option and restricted stock awards, when made, are consistent with our performance in relation to our operating plan and the performance of our peers.
- Risk Mitigation. We strive to have a risk appropriate compensation program. We believe that our mix of pay, which is balanced, and our incentive arrangements, which are not highly leveraged, promote a risk-appropriate environment for compensating our executives.
- Long-term Incentive Strategy. The strategy of granting equity awards is to balance a mix of restricted stock and or stock options, both of which will have multi-year vesting criteria. This reflects the Compensation Committee's desire to increase the emphasis of our executive compensation program on achieving long-term performance, as well as to bolster the retentive effects of our stock-based compensation awards.

Additional details on our executive compensation programs and practices and the rationale for decisions made are set forth in the Compensation Discussion & Analysis section of this proxy statement, including the Summary Compensation Table and supporting tabular and narrative disclosures.

The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast at the Annual Meeting is necessary for the approval of the non-binding advisory vote on compensation paid to our Named Executive Officers as described in this proxy statement. Abstentions and broker non-votes, if any, will have no effect on whether or not this proposal is approved.

The Board of Directors recommends that you vote FOR approval of the non-binding advisory vote on compensation paid to our Named Executive Officers as disclosed in this proxy statement.

PROPOSAL 3 – RATIFICATION OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE'S SELECTION OF CROWE LLP AS THE COMPANY'S INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2019

Under the Audit Committee's Charter, the Audit Committee is responsible for selecting the Company's independent registered public accounting firm. The Audit Committee evaluates and monitors the auditors' qualifications, performance and independence. You can learn more about the Audit Committee's responsibilities with respect to the independent registered public accounting firm in the Audit Committee's charter, which is posted on our website at www.orrstown.com

On March 8, 2019, the Audit Committee presented its conclusions regarding the independent public accounting firm to our Board of Directors. Following this presentation, the Board voted unanimously to recommend that shareholders vote to ratify the Audit Committee's selection of Crowe LLP as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019.

The Audit Committee and the Board have adopted a policy that, if a majority of the votes cast at the annual meeting is against ratification, the Audit Committee will reconsider its selection of Crowe LLP. The Audit Committee, however, will be under no obligation to select a new independent public accounting firm. If the Audit Committee does select a new independent public accounting firm for 2019, the Company will not seek shareholder ratification of the Audit Committee's new selection.

The affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast at the annual meeting is necessary to ratify the Audit Committee's selection Crowe LLP, as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019. Abstentions and broker non-votes, if any, will have no effect on whether or not this proposal is approved.

The Board of Directors recommends a vote FOR the ratification of the Audit Committee's selection of Crowe LLP, as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2019.

Relationship with Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Representatives of Crowe LLP, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for 2018, are expected to be present at the Annual Meeting. They will have the opportunity to make a statement if they desire to do so, and are expected to be available to respond to appropriate questions.

Audit Fees and Non-Audit Fees. Aggregate fees billed for professional services rendered for the Company and its subsidiaries by Crowe LLP for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are set forth below:

	2018		2017	
Audit Fees	$	337,809	$	273,985
Audit-Related Fees	0		0	
Tax Fees	44,668		41,564	
All Other Fees	0		0	
TOTAL	$	382,477	$	315,549

Audit Fees were for professional services rendered for the audits of the consolidated financial statements of the Company, quarterly review of the financial statements included in the Company's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, consents and other assistance required to complete the year-end audit of the consolidated financial statements, assessment of the Company's internal controls and in the review of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Tax Fees for 2018 and 2017 were in connection with the preparation and amendments to the Company's tax returns for 2018 and 2017, and responding to certain taxing authority inquiries and tax consulting.

There were no other fees billed by the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for 2018 and 2017.

The Audit Committee pre-approves all audit and non-audit services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm prior to each specific engagement. The Audit Committee does not delegate pre-approval authority to any one or more of its members and in no case is pre-approval waived under the de minimus exception set forth in applicable SEC rules and regulations. In 2018, all audit and non-audit services provided by Crowe LLP were pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

A copy of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, is being mailed with this Proxy Statement to all shareholders of the Company. In addition, the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, may be obtained without charge by written request to David P. Boyle, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Orrstown Financial Services, Inc., 77 East King Street, Shippensburg, PA 17257. The Annual Report on Form 10-K also is available at www.orrstown.com.