GLEN BURNIE BANCORP
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2013

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the Quarterly period ended June 30, 2013

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

Commission file number 0-24047

GLEN BURNIE BANCORP

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland	52-1782444
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

101 Crain Highway, S.E.	
Glen Burnie, Maryland	21061
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (410) 766-3300

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.
Large accelerated filer o Accelerated filer o Non-Accelerated Filer o Smaller Reporting Company x

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

At August 1, 2013, the number of shares outstanding of the registrant’s common stock was 2,743,835.

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ITEM 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GLEN BURNIE BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	June 30, 2013 (unaudited)	December 31, 2012 (audited)
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	$7,618	$9,332
Interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions	62	6,627
Federal funds sold	312	2,669
Cash and cash equivalents	7,992	18,628
Investment securities available for sale, at fair value	100,192	100,490
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	1,363	1,448
Maryland Financial Bank stock	30	30
Loans, less allowance for credit losses (June 30: $3,129; December 31: $3,308)	254,185	249,632
Premises and equipment, at cost, less accumulated depreciation	3,776	3,873
Other real estate owned	328	478
Cash value of life insurance	8,797	8,681
Other assets	5,522	4,178
Total assets	$382,185	$387,438
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Deposits	$329,080	$332,289
Long-term borrowings	20,000	20,000
Other liabilities	1,467	1,561
Total liabilities	350,547	353,850
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value $1, authorized 15,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding: June 30: 2,740,319 shares; December 31: 2,736,978 shares	2,740	2,737
Surplus	9,640	9,605
Retained earnings	19,404	18,783
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) gain, net of taxes	(146)	2,463

Total stockholders' equity	31,638	33,588
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$382,185	$387,438

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

GLEN BURNIE BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Interest income on:				
Loans, including fees	$3,048	$3,255	$6,051	$6,619
U.S. Treasury and U.S. Government agency securities	215	211	402	465
State and municipal securities	426	438	844	855
Other	19	24	41	45
Total interest income	3,708	3,928	7,338	7,984
Interest expense on:				
Deposits	539	670	1,098	1,358
Short-term borrowings	-	1	-	1
Long-term borrowings	160	159	318	319
Total interest expense	699	830	1,416	1,678
Net interest income	3,009	3,098	5,922	6,306
Provision for credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	3,009	3,098	5,922	6,306
Other income:				
Service charges on deposit accounts	132	132	270	275
Other fees and commissions	186	191	361	378
Other non-interest income	4	4	10	9
Income on life insurance	58	62	116	122
Gains on investment securities	122	33	124	56
Total other income	502	422	881	840
Other expenses:				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,673	1,726	3,328	3,458
Occupancy	195	200	397	397
Other expenses	855	789	1,683	1,546
Total other expenses	2,723	2,715	5,408	5,401
Income before income taxes	788	805	1,395	1,745
Income tax expense	148	149	226	359
Net income	$640	$656	$1,169	$1,386

Basic and diluted earnings per share of common stock	$0.24	$0.24	$0.43	$0.51
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	2,740,132	2,726,428	2,740,132	2,724,423
Dividends declared per share of common stock	$0.10	$0.10	$0.20	$0.20

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

GLEN BURNIE BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net income	$640	$656	$1,169	$1,386
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax				
Unrealized (losses) gains on securities:				
Unrealized holding (losses) gains arising during the period	(2,125)	(65)	(2,533)	239
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	(75)	(33)	(76)	(48)
Comprehensive (loss) income	$(1,560)	$558	$(1,440)	$1,577

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

GLEN BURNIE BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$1,169	$1,386
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation, amortization, and accretion	661	1,108
Gains on disposals of assets, net	(124)	(56)
Income on investment in life insurance	(116)	(122)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in other assets	365	(250)
Decrease in other liabilities	(368)	(27)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,587	2,039
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Maturities of available for sale mortgage-backed securities	9,643	16,747
Proceeds from maturities and sales of other investment securities	1,854	3,837
Purchases of investment securities	(15,850)	(20,736)
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	-	(198)
Sales of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	85	-
Proceeds from sales of other real estate	150	412
Increase in loans, net	(4,553)	(16,619)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(107)	(81)
Net cash used by investing activities	(8,778)	(16,638)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
(Decrease) increase in deposits, net	(3,209)	9,853
Increase in short-term borrowings, net	-	2,745
Dividends paid	(274)	(543)
Common stock dividends reinvested	38	73
Net cash (used) provided by financing activities	(3,445)	12,128
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(10,636)	(2,471)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	18,628	9,954
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$7,992	$7,483

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

GLEN BURNIE BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying condensed balance sheet as of December 31, 2012, which has been derived from audited financial statements, and the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with instructions for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X and, therefore, do not include all information and notes necessary for a complete presentation of financial position, results of operations, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. However, all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals) which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the unaudited consolidated financial statements have been included in the results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012.

Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 is not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2013.

NOTE 2 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share of common stock are computed by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share are calculated by including the average dilutive common stock equivalents outstanding during the periods. Dilutive common equivalent shares consist of stock options, calculated using the treasury stock method.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Basic and diluted:				
Net income	$640,000	$656,000	$1,169,000	$1,386,000
Weighted average common shares outstanding	2,740,132	2,726,428	2,740,132	2,724,423
Basic and dilutive net income per share	$0.24	$0.24	$0.43	$0.51

Diluted earnings per share calculations were not required for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, since there were no options outstanding.

NOTE 3 – RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The FASB has issued several exposure drafts which, if adopted, would significantly alter the Company's (and all other financial institutions') method of accounting for, and reporting, its financial assets and some liabilities from a historical cost method to a fair value method of accounting as well as the reported amount of net interest income. Also, the FASB has issued several exposure drafts regarding a change in the accounting for leases. Under this exposure draft, the total amount of "lease rights" and total amount of future payments required under all leases would be reflected on the balance sheets of all entities as assets and debt. If the changes under discussion in either of these exposure drafts are adopted, the financial statements of the Company could be materially impacted as to the amounts of recorded assets, liabilities, capital, net interest income, interest expense, depreciation expense, rent expense and net income. The Company has not determined the extent of the possible changes at this time. The exposure drafts are in different stages of review, approval and possible adoption.

ASU 2011-11, “Balance Sheet (Topic 210) – “Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities.” ASU 2011-11 amends Topic 210, “Balance Sheet,” to require an entity to disclose both gross and net information about financial instruments, such as sales and repurchase agreements and reverse sale and repurchase agreements and securities borrowing/lending arrangements, and derivative instruments that are eligible for offset in the statement of financial position and/or subject to a master netting arrangement or similar agreement. ASU 2011-11 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning on January 1, 2013, and did not have a material effect on the Company’s results of operations or financial condition.

ASU 2012-02 “Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350) – Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment.” ASU 2012-02 give entities the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, an entity determines it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired, then the entity must perform the quantitative impairment test. If, under the quantitative impairment test, the carrying amount of the intangible asset exceeds its fair value, an entity should recognize an impairment loss in the amount of that excess. Permitting an entity to assess qualitative factors when testing indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment results in guidance that is similar to the goodwill impairment testing guidance in ASU 2011-08. ASU 2012-02 is effective for the Corporation beginning January 1, 2013 and did not have a material effect on the Company’s results of operations or financial condition.

ASU 2013-02, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220), “Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.” ASU 2013-02 does not change the current requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in financial statements. However, the amendments require an entity to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. In addition, an entity is required to present, either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by the respective line items of net income but only if the amount reclassified is required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period. For other amounts that are not required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified in their entirety to net income, an entity is required to cross-reference to other disclosures required under U.S. GAAP that provide additional detail about those amounts. This standard is effective prospectively for public entities for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. Being disclosure-related only, the Company’s adoption of ASU 2013-02 on January 1, 2013 did not have a material effect on the Company’s results of operations or financial condition.

NOTE 4 – FAIR VALUE

ASC 820-10, formerly SFAS No. 157, defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure of fair value measurements.

Fair Value Hierarchy

ASC 820-10 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. In accordance with ASC 820-10, these inputs are summarized in the three broad levels listed below:

r Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical securities

r Level 2 – Other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices in active markets for similar securities)

r Level 3 – Significant unobservable inputs (including the Company’s own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments)

In determining the appropriate levels, the Company performs a detailed analysis of the assets and liabilities that are subject to ASC 820-10.

The Company's bond holdings in the investment securities portfolio are the only asset or liability subject to fair value measurements on a recurring basis. No assets are valued under Level 1 inputs at June 30, 2013 or December 31, 2012. The Company has assets measured by fair value measurements on a non-recurring basis during 2013. At June 30, 2013, these assets include 18 loans classified as impaired, which include nonaccrual, past due 90 days or more and still accruing, or troubled debt restructuring, and a homogeneous pool of indirect loans all considered to be impaired loans, which are valued under Level 3 inputs and three properties classified as OREO valued under Level 2 inputs.

The changes in the assets subject to fair value measurements are summarized below by Level:

	(Dollars in Thousands)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value
December 31, 2012				
Recurring:				
Investment securities available for sale (AFS)	$ -	$ 100,490	$ -	$ 100,490
Non-recurring:				
Maryland Financial Bank stock	-	-	30	30
Impaired loans	-	-	6,084	6,084
OREO	-	478	-	478
	-	100,968	6,114	107,082
Activity:				
Investment securities AFS				
Purchases of investment securities	-	15,850	-	15,850
Sales, calls and maturities of investment securities	-	(11,497)	-	(11,497)
Amortization/accretion of premium/discount	-	(443)	-	(443)
Increase in market value	-	(4,208)	-	(4,208)
Loans				
New impaired loans	-	-	342	342
Payments and other loan reductions	-	-	(219)	(219)
Change in total provision	-	-	300	300
OREO				
OREO converted from loans	-	-	-	-
Sales of OREO	-	(150)	-	(150)
June 30, 2013				
Recurring:				
Investment securities AFS	-	100,192	-	100,192
Non-recurring:				
Maryland Financial Bank stock	-	-	30	30
Impaired loans	-	-	6,507	6,507
OREO	-	328	-	328
	$ -	$ 100,520	$ 6,537	$ 107,057

The estimated fair values of the Company’s financial instruments at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are summarized below. The fair values of a significant portion of these financial instruments are estimates derived using present value techniques and may not be indicative of the net realizable or liquidation values. Also, the calculation of estimated fair values is based on market conditions at a specific point in time and may not reflect current or future fair values.

(In Thousands)	June 30, 2013 Carrying Amount	Fair Value	December 31, 2012 Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Cash and due from banks	$ 7,618	$ 7,618	$ 9,332	$ 9,332
Interest-bearing deposits	62	62	6,627	6,627
Federal funds sold	312	312	2,669	2,669
Investment securities	100,192	100,192	100,490	100,490
Investments in restricted stock	1,363	1,363	1,448	1,448
Ground rents	172	172	175	175
Loans, net	254,185	256,288	249,632	251,419
Accrued interest receivable	1,446	1,446	1,450	1,450
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits	329,080	299,559	332,289	314,680
Long-term borrowings	20,000	21,034	20,000	21,899
Dividends payable	274	274	-	-
Accrued interest payable	35	35	28	28
Off-balance sheet commitments	26,191	26,191	26,236	26,236

Fair values are based on quoted market prices for similar instruments or estimated using discounted cash flows. The discounts used are estimated using comparable market rates for similar types of instruments adjusted to be commensurate with the credit risk, overhead costs and optionality of such instruments.

The fair value of cash and due from banks, federal funds sold, investments in restricted stocks and accrued interest receivable are equal to the carrying amounts. The fair values of investment securities are determined using market quotations. The fair value of loans receivable is estimated using discounted cash flow analysis.

The fair value of non-interest bearing deposits, interest-bearing checking, savings, and money market deposit accounts, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and accrued interest payable are equal to the carrying amounts. The fair value of fixed-maturity time deposits is estimated using discounted cash flow analysis.

The gross unrealized losses and fair value, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at June 30, 2013 are as follows:

Securities available for sale: (Dollars in Thousands)	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Obligations of U.S. Govt Agencies	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-
State and Municipal	14,478	1,315	260	40	14,738	1,355
Corporate Trust Preferred	-	-	247	102	247	102
Mortgage Backed	31,591	1,073	850	24	32,441	1,097
	$46,069	$2,388	$1,357	$166	$47,426	$2,554

At June 30, 2013, the company owned one pooled trust preferred security issued by Regional Diversified Funding, Senior Notes with a Moody's rating of Ca. The market for these securities at June 30, 2013 was not active and markets for similar securities were also not active. As a result, the Company had cash flow testing performed as of June 30, 2013 by an unrelated third party in order to measure the possible extent of other-than-temporary-impairment ("OTTI"). This testing assumed future defaults on the currently performing financial institutions of 150 basis points applied annually with a 0% recovery on both current and future defaulting financial institutions. As a result of this testing, no write-down was required in the first or second quarter of 2013.

Declines in the fair value of held to maturity and available for sale securities below their cost that are deemed to be other than temporary are reflected in earnings as realized losses. In estimating other-than-temporary-impairment losses, management considers, among other things, (i) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (ii) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, and (iii) the intent and ability of the Company to retain it's investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

As of June 30, 2013, management had the ability and intent to hold the securities classified as available for sale for a period of time sufficient for a recovery of cost. On June 30, 2013, the Bank held 4 investment securities having continuous unrealized loss positions for more than 12 months. Management has determined that all unrealized losses are either due to increases in market interest rates over the yields available at the time the underlying securities were purchased, current call features that are nearing, and the effect the sub-prime market has had on all mortgage-backed securities. The Bank has no mortgage-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages. The fair value is expected to recover as the bonds approach their maturity date or repricing date or if market yields for such investments decline. Management does not believe any of the securities are impaired due to reasons of credit quality. Except as noted above, as of June 30, 2013, management believes the impairments detailed in the table above are temporary and no impairment loss has been realized in the Company's consolidated income statement.

A rollforward of the cumulative other-than-temporary credit losses recognized in earnings for all debt securities for which a portion of an other-than-temporary loss is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss is as follows:

	At June 30, 2013	At December 31, 2012
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Estimated credit losses, beginning of year	$ 3,247	$ 3,247
Credit losses - no previous OTTI recognized	-	-
Credit losses - previous OTTI recognized	-	-
Estimated credit losses, end of period	$ 3,247	$ 3,247

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

Forward-Looking Statements

When used in this discussion and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q, the words or phrases "will likely result," "are expected to," "will continue," "is anticipated," "estimate," "project" or similar expressions are intended to identify "forward-lookin statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The Company cautions readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made, and readers are advised that various factors could affect the Company's financial performance and could cause the Company's actual results for future periods to differ materially from those anticipated or projected. While it is impossible to identify all such factors, such factors include, but are not limited to, those risks identified in the Company's periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including its most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Company does not undertake and specifically disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances after the date of such statements.

Overview

Glen Burnie Bancorp, a Maryland corporation (the "Company"), through its subsidiary, The Bank of Glen Burnie, a Maryland banking corporation (the "Bank"), operates a commercial bank with eight offices in Anne Arundel County Maryland. The Company had consolidated net income of $640,000 ($0.24 basic and diluted earnings per share) for the second quarter of 2013, compared to the second quarter of 2012 consolidated net income of $656,000 ($0.24 basic and diluted income per share), a 2.44% decrease. Year-to-date net income was $1,169,000 ($0.43 basic and diluted earnings per share), compared to the 2012 consolidated net income of $1,386,000 ($0.51 basic and diluted income per share), a 15.66% decrease. The decrease in net income for the second quarter was primarily due to decreases in income on loans. These decreases were partially offset by decreases in interest expense on deposits and an increase on gains on investment securities. The decrease in net income for the six months was primarily due to decreases in income on loans. These decreases were partially offset by decreases in interest expense on deposits. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the Bank decreased deposits by $3,209,000 and increased net loans by $4,553,000.

Results Of Operations

Net Interest Income. The Company's consolidated net interest income prior to provision for credit losses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 was $3,009,000 and $5,922,000, respectively, compared to $3,098,000 and $6,306,000for the same period in 2012, a decrease of $89,000 (2.87%) for the three months and a decrease of $384,000 (6.09%) for the six months.

Interest income for the second quarter decreased from $3,928,000 in 2012 to $3,708,000 in 2013, a 5.60% decrease. Interest income for the six months decreased from $7,984,000 in 2012 to $7,338,000 in 2013, an 8.09% decrease. While the Bank's net loans increased during these periods, interest income decreased for the three and six month periods due to a decline in the interest rates on loans.

Interest expense for the second quarter decreased from $830,000 in 2012 to $699,000 in 2013, a 15.78% decrease. Interest expense for the six months decreased from $1,678,000 in 2012 to $1,416,000 in 2013, a 15.61% decrease. The decrease was due to both the decline in total deposits and the lower interest rates paid on deposit balances.

Net interest margins on a tax equivalent basis for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 was 3.63% and 3.60%, compared to 3.86% and 3.95% for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012. The decrease of the net interest margin from the 2012 to 2013 period was primarily due to the continuing decline in the interest rates on loans and U.S. Government Agency securities partially offset by the reduction in interest expense, as noted above.

Provision for Credit Losses. The Company made a provision for credit losses of $0 during the three and six month periods ending June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012. As of June 30, 2013, the allowance for credit losses equaled 53.54% of non-accrual and past due loans compared to 58.84% at December 31, 2012 and 80.59% at June 30, 2012. During the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2013, the Company recorded net charge-offs of $162,000 and $179,000, compared to net charge-offs of $44,000 and$149,000 during the corresponding period of the prior year. On an annualized basis, net charge-offs for the 2013 period represent 0.14% of the average loan portfolio.

Other Income. Other income increased from $422,000 for the three month period ended June 30, 2012, to $502,000 for the corresponding 2013 period, an $80,000 (18.96%) increase. For the six month period, other income increased from $840,000 from June 30, 2012, to $881,000 for the corresponding 2013 period, a $41,000 (4.88%) increase. The increase for the three and six month period was due to an increase in gains on investment securities.

Other Expenses. Other expenses increased from $2,715,000 for the three month period ended June 30, 2012, to $2,723,000 for the corresponding 2013 period, an $8,000 (0.29%) increase. Other expenses increased from $5,401,000 for the six month period ended June 30, 2012, to $5,408,000 for the corresponding 2013 period, a $7,000 (0.13%) increase. The increase for the three and six month period was primarily due to the increase in other expenses offset by a decrease in salary and employee benefits.

Income Taxes. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company recorded income tax expense of $148,000 and $226,000, compared to income tax expense of $149,000 and $359,000 for the same respective period in 2012. The Company's effective tax rate for the three and six month period in 2013 was 18.78% and 16.20%, respectively, compared to 18.51% and 20.58% for the prior year period. The decrease in the effective tax rate for the six month period was due to an increase in the proportion of tax exempt income included in net interest income.

Comprehensive Income. In accordance with regulatory requirements, the Company reports comprehensive income in its financial statements. Comprehensive income consists of the Company's net income, adjusted for unrealized gains and losses on the Bank's investment portfolio of investment securities. For the second quarter of 2013, comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax, totaled ($1,560,000), compared to the June 30, 2012 comprehensive income of $558,000. Year-to-date, comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax, totaled ($1,440,000), compared to the June 30, 2012 comprehensive income of $1,577,000.The decrease was due to a decrease in net income and a decrease in the net unrealized gains on securities arising during the three and six month period.

Financial Condition

General. The Company's assets decreased to $382,185,000 at June 30, 2013 from $387,438,000 at December 31, 2012, primarily due to a decrease in cash and cash equivalents partially offset by an increase in loans and other assets. The Bank's net loans totaled $254,185,000 at June 30, 2013, compared to $249,632,000 at December 31, 2012, an increase of $4,553,000 (1.82%), primarily attributable to an increase in purchase money mortgages, refinance mortgages, home equity loans and real estate construction (non-home owner occupied), offset by decreases primarily in indirect lending, residential construction commercial and industrial mortgages and business demand loans.

The Company's total investment securities portfolio (investment securities available for sale) totaled $100,192,000 at June 30, 2013, a $298,000 (0.30%) decrease from $100,490,000 at December 31, 2012. The Bank's cash and due from banks (cash due from banks, interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions, and federal funds sold), as of June 30, 2013, totaled $7,992,000, a decrease of $10,636,000 (57.10%) from the December 31, 2012 total of $18,628,000. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents was used to fund loans and the decrease in deposits.

Deposits as of June 30, 2013, totaled $329,080,000, which is a decrease of $3,209,000 (0.96%) from $332,289,000 at December 31, 2012. Demand deposits as of June 30, 2013, totaled $87,479,000, which is an increase of $3,191,000 (3.79%) from $84,288,000 at December 31, 2012. NOW accounts as of June 30, 2013, totaled $28,834,000, which is a decrease of $2,866,000 (9.04%) from $31,700,000 at December 31, 2012. Money market accounts as of June 30, 2013, totaled $21,419,000, which is an increase of $684,000 (3.30%), from $20,735,000 at December 31, 2012. Savings deposits as of June 30, 2013, totaled $70,458,000, which is an increase of $1,781,000 (2.59%) from $68,677,000 at December 31, 2012. Certificates of deposit over $100,000 totaled $25,411,000 on June 30, 2013, which is a decrease of $2,803,000 (9.93%) from $28,214,000 at December 31, 2012. Other time deposits (made up of certificates of deposit less than $100,000 and individual retirement accounts) totaled $95,479,000 on June 30, 2013, which is a $3,196,000 (3.24%) decrease from the $98,675,000 total at December 31, 2012.

Asset Quality. The following tables set forth the amount of the Bank's current, past due, and non-accrual loans by categories of loans and restructured loans, at the dates indicated.

The following table analyzes the age of past due loans, including both accruing and non-accruing loans, segregated by class of loans as of the six months ended June 30, 2013 and the year ended December 31, 2012.

At June 30, 2013 (Dollars in Thousands)	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More and Still Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total
Commercial and industrial	$3,951	$-	$-	$84	$4,035
Commercial real estate	68,242	-	-	3,817	72,059
Consumer and indirect	58,787	1,049	3	391	60,230
Residential real estate	119,699	949	482	1,067	122,197
	$250,679	$1,998	$485	$5,359	$258,521

At December 31, 2012 (Dollars in Thousands)	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More and Still Accruing	Nonaccrual	Total
Commercial and industrial	$4,678	$206	$-	$17	$4,901
Commercial real estate	68,880	-	1,354	2,645	72,879
Consumer and indirect	64,428	1,431	-	237	66,096
Residential real estate	108,546	233	259	1,109	110,147
	$246,532	$1,870	$1,613	$4,008	$254,023

The balances in the above charts have not been reduced by the allowance for loan loss and the unearned income on loans. For the period ending June 30, 2013, the allowance for loan loss is $3,129,000 and the unearned income is $1,207,000. For the period ending December 31, 2012, the allowance for loan loss is $3,308,000 and the unearned income is $1,083,000.

	At June 30, 2013	At December 31, 2012
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Restructured loans	$ 2,117	$ 2,202
Non-accrual and 90 days or more and still accruing loans to gross loans	2.27 %	2.22 %
Allowance for credit losses to non-accrual and 90 days or more and still accruing loans	53.54 %	58.84 %

At June 30, 2013, there was $1,676,000 in loans outstanding, included in the current and 30-89 days past due columns in the above table, as to which known information about possible credit problems of borrowers caused management to have serious doubts as to the ability of such borrowers to comply with present loan repayment terms. Such loans consist of loans which were not 90 days or more past due but where the borrower is in bankruptcy or has a history of delinquency, or the loan to value ratio is considered excessive due to deterioration of the collateral or other factors.

Non-accrual loans with specific reserves at June 30, 2013 are comprised of:

Installment loans – Two loans to two borrowers in the amount of $239,000 with a specific reserve of $70,000 established for the loan.

Commercial loans - Two loans to one borrower totaling $16,000 with $16,000 of specific reserves established.

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Commercial Real Estate – Three loans to three borrowers in the amount of $2,536,000, secured by commercial and/or residential properties with a specific reserve of $334,000 established for the loans.

Below is a summary of the recorded investment amount and related allowance for losses of the Bank's impaired loans at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

(Dollars in thousands)

June 30, 2013		Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Interest Income Recognized	Specific Reserve	Average Recorded Investment
Impaired loans with specific reserves:						
Real-estate - mortgage:						
Residential	$	353	353	7	39	354
Commercial		3,513	3,513	32	644	3,570
Consumer		75	75	3	20	75
Installment		239	239	-	70	239
Home Equity		-	-	-	-	-
Commercial		286	286	6	286	290
Total impaired loans with specific reserves	$	4,466	4,466	48	1,059	4,528
Impaired loans with no specific reserve:						
Real-estate - mortgage:						
Residential	$	1,322	1,770	2	n/a	1,558
Commercial		1,281	1,281	-	n/a	1,321
Consumer		189	189	-	n/a	-
Installment		187	187	-	n/a	-
Home Equity		52	52	-	n/a	50
Commercial		69	69	-	n/a	69
Total impaired loans with no specific reserve	$	3,100	3,548	2	-	2,998

(Dollars in thousands)

December 31, 2012	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Interest Income Recognized	Specific Reserve	Average Recorded Investment
Impaired loans with specific reserves:					
Real-estate - mortgage:					
Residential	$ 180	180	12	36	182
Commercial	3,611	4,211	99	808	3,642
Consumer	76	76	8	20	76
Installment	147	147	8	30	148
Home Equity	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial	421	421	20	421	432
Total impaired loans with specific reserves	$ 4,435	5,035	147	1,315	4,480
Impaired loans with no specific reserve:					
Real-estate - mortgage:					
Residential	$ 1,365	1,812	75	n/a	1,795
Commercial	1,370	1,370	-	n/a	2,441
Consumer	1	-	-	n/a	-
Installment	228	-	-	n/a	-
Home Equity	-	-	-	n/a	-
Commercial	-	-	-	n/a	-
Total impaired loans with no specific reserve	$ 2,964	3,182	75	-	4,236

Credit Quality Information

The following tables represent credit exposures by creditworthiness category for the quarter ending June 30, 2013 and the year ended December 31, 2012. The use of creditworthiness categories to grade loans permits management to estimate a portion of credit risk. The Bank's internal creditworthiness is based on experience with similarly graded credits. Loans that trend upward toward higher credit grades typically have less credit risk and loans that migrate downward typically have more credit risk.

The Bank's internal risk ratings are as follows:

1 Superior – minimal risk (normally supported by pledged deposits, United States government securities, etc.)
2 Above Average – low risk. (all of the risks associated with this credit based on each of the bank's creditworthiness criteria are minimal)
3 Average – moderately low risk. (most of the risks associated with this credit based on each of the bank's creditworthiness criteria are minimal)
4 Acceptable – moderate risk. (the weighted overall risk associated with this credit based on each of the bank's creditworthiness criteria is acceptable)
5 Other Assets Especially Mentioned – moderately high risk. (possesses deficiencies which corrective action by the bank would remedy; potential watch list)
6

Substandard – (the bank is inadequately protected and there exists the distinct possibility of sustaining some loss if not corrected)

7 Doubtful – (weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, based on currently existing facts, improbable)

8 Loss – (of little value; not warranted as a bankable asset)

Loans rated 1-4 are considered “Pass” for purposes of the risk rating chart below.

Risk ratings of loans by categories of loans are as follows:

June 30, 2013 (Dollars in Thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Consumer and Indirect	Residential Real Estate	Total
Pass	$ 3,571	$ 62,743	$ 58,630	$ 120,040	$ 244,984
Special mention	178	5,803	1,100	968	8,049
Substandard	286	3,513	441	1,189	5,429
Doubtful	-	-	59	-	59
Loss	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 4,035	$ 72,059	$ 60,230	$ 122,197	$ 258,521
Non-accrual	84	3,817	391	1,067	5,359
Troubled debt restructures	-	1,281	-	836	2,117
Number of TDRs contracts	-	1	-	1	2
Non-performing TDRs	-	1,281	-	836	2,117
Number of TDR accounts	-	1	-	1	2

December 31, 2012 (Dollars in Thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Consumer and Indirect	Residential Real Estate	Total
Pass	$ 4,296	$ 63,297	$ 64,160	$ 107,944	$ 239,697
Special mention	184	5,971	1,485	1,190	8,830
Substandard	421	3,611	361	1,013	5,406
Doubtful	-	-	90	-	90
Loss	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 4,901	$ 72,879	$ 66,096	$ 110,147	$ 254,023
Non-accrual	17	2,645	237	1,109	4,008
Troubled debt restructures	-	1,370	-	832	2,202
Number of TDRs contracts	-	1	-	1	2
Non-performing TDRs	-	1,370	-	832	2,202
Number of TDR accounts	-	1	-	1	2

At June 30, 2013, the Bank has one modified residential loan (done in 2011) in the amount of $835,551 which modifications qualify the loan as Troubled Debt Restructuring (TDR). The loan is included in the schedule above of non-accruing impaired loans. This borrower is no longer in compliance with the modified term. The Bank has one modified commercial real estate loan (done in 2010) in the amount of $1,281,382 which modifications qualify the loan as Troubled Debt Restructuring (TDR). The loan is included in the schedule above of non-accruing impaired loans. This borrower is not in compliance with the modified term and is not accruing interest. The reduction in the outstanding recorded amount is due to the sale of part of the building.

Other Real Estate Owned. At June 30, 2013, the Company had $328,000 in real estate acquired in partial or total satisfaction of debt, compared to $478,000 at December 31, 2012. This decrease for 2013 was the result of sales of units in a property acquired in 2011 along with the sale of properties acquired in the third quarter of 2012. All such properties are recorded at the lower of cost or fair value at the date acquired and carried on the balance sheet as other real estate owned. Losses arising at the date of acquisition are charged against the allowance for credit losses. Subsequent write-downs that may be required and expense of operation are included in non-interest expense. Gains and losses realized from the sale of other real estate owned are included in non-interest income or expense.

Allowance For Credit Losses. The allowance for credit losses is established through a provision for credit losses charged to expense. Loans are charged against the allowance for credit losses when management believes that the collectability of the principal is unlikely. The allowance, based on evaluations of the collectability of loans and prior loan loss experience, is an amount that management believes will be adequate to absorb possible losses on existing loans that may become uncollectible. The evaluations are performed for each class of loans and take into consideration such factors as changes in the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, overall portfolio quality, review of specific problem loans, value of collateral securing the loans and current economic conditions and trends that may affect the borrowers' ability to pay. For example, delinquencies in unsecured loans and indirect automobile installment loans will be reserved for at significantly higher ratios than loans secured by real estate. Based on that analysis, the Bank deems its allowance for credit losses in proportion to the total non-accrual loans and past due loans to be sufficient.

Transactions in the allowance for credit losses for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and the year ended December 31, 2012 were as follows:

June 30, 2013 (Dollars in Thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Consumer and Indirect	Residential Real Estate	Unallocated	Total
Balance, beginning of year	$542	$1,183	$1,058	$393	$132	$3,308
Provision for credit losses	58	(234)	(109)	13	272	-
Recoveries	23	45	191	6	-	265
Loans charged off	(175)	-	(269)	-	-	(444)
Balance, end of quarter	$448	$994	$871	$412	$404	$3,129
Individually evaluated for impairment:						
Balance in allowance	$286	$644	$90	$39	$-	$1,059
Related loan balance	355	4,794	742	1,675	-	7,566
Collectively evaluated for impairment:						
Balance in allowance	$162	$350	$781	$373	$404	$2,070
Related loan balance	3,680	67,265	59,488	120,522	-	250,955

December 31, 2012 (Dollars in Thousands)	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Consumer and Indirect	Residential Real Estate	Unallocated	Total
Balance, beginning of year	$557	$2,013	$889	$596	$(124)	$3,931
Provision for credit losses	29	(919)	358	526	256	250
Recoveries	11	89	286	6	-	392
Loans charged off	(55)	-	(475)	(735)	-	(1,265)
Balance, end of year	$542	$1,183	$1,058	$393	$132	$3,308

Individually evaluated for impairment:						
Balance in allowance	$451	$ 808	$20	$36	$-	$1,315
Related loan balance	796	4,981	77	1,545	-	7,399
Collectively evaluated for impairment:						
Balance in allowance	$91	$ 375	$1,038	$357	$132	$1,993
Related loan balance	4,105	67,898	66,019	108,601	-	246,623

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As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the allowance for loan losses included an unallocated excess amount of $404,000 and $132,000, respectively. Management is comfortable with these amounts as they feel the amounts are adequate to absorb additional inherent potential losses in the loan portfolio.

	At June 30, 2013	At June 30, 2012
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Average loans	$ 252,132	$ 238,425
Net charge-offs to average loans (annualized)	0.14 %	0.12 %

During 2013, loans to 35 borrowers and related entities totaling approximately $444,000 were determined to be uncollectible and were charged off.

Reserve for Unfunded Commitments. As of June 30, 2013, the Bank had outstanding commitments totaling $26,191,000. These outstanding commitments consisted of letters of credit, undrawn lines of credit, and other loan commitments. The following table shows the Bank's reserve for unfunded commitments arising from these transactions:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013	2012
	(Dollars in Thousands)	
Beginning balance	$ 200	$ 200
Provisions charged to operations	-	-
Ending balance	$ 200	$ 200

Contractual Obligations and Commitments. No material changes, outside the normal course of business, have been made during the second quarter of 2013.

Market Risk and Interest Rate Sensitivity

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in the fair value of financial instruments due to changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity pricing. The Company's principal market risk is interest rate risk that arises from its lending, investing and deposit taking activities. The Company's profitability is dependent on the Bank's net interest income. Interest rate risk can significantly affect net interest income to the degree that interest bearing liabilities mature or reprice at different intervals than interest earning assets. The Bank's Asset/Liability and Risk Management Committee oversees the management of interest rate risk. The primary purpose of the committee is to manage the exposure of net interest margins to unexpected changes due to interest rate fluctuations. The Company does not utilize derivative financial or commodity instruments or hedging strategies in its management of interest rate risk. The primary tool used by the committee to monitor interest rate risk is a "gap" report which measures the dollar difference between the amount of interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities subject to repricing within a given time period. These efforts affect the loan pricing and deposit rate policies of the Company as well as the asset mix, volume guidelines, and liquidity and capital planning.

The following table sets forth the Company's interest-rate sensitivity at June 30, 2013.

	0-3 Months	Over 3 to 12 Months	Over 1 Through 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
	(Dollars in Thousands)				
Assets:					
Cash and due from banks	$-	$-	$-	$-	$7,680
Federal funds and overnight deposits	312	-	-	-	312
Securities	-	-	875	99,317	100,192
Loans	13,603	15,762	66,738	158,082	254,185
Fixed assets	-	-	-	-	3,776
Other assets	-	-	-	-	16,040
Total assets	$13,915	$15,762	$67,613	$257,399	$382,185
Liabilities:					
Demand deposit accounts	$-	$-	$-	$-	$87,479
NOW accounts	28,834	-	-	-	28,834
Money market deposit accounts	21,419	-	-	-	21,419
Savings accounts	69,905	553	-	-	70,458
IRA accounts	5,686	15,492	20,764	1,989	43,931
Certificates of deposit	16,465	27,906	31,965	623	76,959
Long-term borrowings	-	-	-	20,000	20,000
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,467
Stockholders' equity:	-	-	-	-	31,638
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$142,309	$43,951	$52,729	$22,612	$382,185
GAP	$(128,394)	$(28,189)	$14,884	$234,787	
Cumulative GAP	$(128,394)	$(156,583)	$(141,699)	$93,088	
Cumulative GAP as a % of total assets	-33.59%	-40.97%	-37.08%	24.36%	

The foregoing analysis assumes that the Company's assets and liabilities move with rates at their earliest repricing opportunities based on final maturity. Mortgage backed securities are assumed to mature during the period in which they are estimated to prepay and it is assumed that loans and other securities are not called prior to maturity. Certificates of deposit and IRA accounts are presumed to reprice at maturity. NOW savings accounts are assumed to reprice at within three months although it is the Company's experience that such accounts may be less sensitive to changes in market rates.

In addition to GAP analysis, the Bank utilizes a simulation model to quantify the effect a hypothetical immediate plus or minus 200 basis point change in rates would have on net interest income and the economic value of equity. The model takes into consideration the effect of call features of investments as well as prepayments of loans in periods of declining rates. When actual changes in interest rates occur, the changes in interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities may differ from the assumptions used in the model. As of June 30, 2013, the model produced the following sensitivity profile for net interest income and the economic value of equity.

	Immediate Change in Rates							
	-200 Basis Points		-100 Basis Points		+100 Basis Points		+200 Basis Points	
% Change in Net Interest Income	-8.6	%	-4.1	%	-0.3	%	-2.0	%
% Change in Economic Value of Equity	-15.9	%	-6.3	%	-3.2	%	-11.5	%

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company currently has no business other than that of the Bank and does not currently have any material funding commitments. The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash on hand and dividends received from the Bank. The Bank is subject to various regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends.

The Bank's principal sources of funds for investments and operations are net income, deposits from its primary market area, principal and interest payments on loans, interest received on investment securities and proceeds from maturing investment securities. Its principal funding commitments are for the origination or purchase of loans and the payment of maturing deposits. Deposits are considered a primary source of funds supporting the Bank's lending and investment activities.

The Bank's most liquid assets are cash and cash equivalents, which are cash on hand, amounts due from financial institutions, federal funds sold, certificates of deposit with other financial institutions that have an original maturity of three months or less and money market mutual funds. The levels of such assets are dependent on the Bank's operating, financing and investment activities at any given time. The variations in levels of cash and cash equivalents are influenced by deposit flows and anticipated future deposit flows. The Bank's cash and cash equivalents (cash due from banks, interest-bearing deposits in other financial institutions, and federal funds sold), as of June 30, 2013, totaled $7,992,000, a decrease of $10,636,000 (57.10%) from the December 31, 2012 total of $18,628,000.

As of June 30, 2013, the Bank was permitted to draw on a $56,447,000 line of credit from the FHLB of Atlanta. Borrowings under the line are secured by a floating lien on the Bank's residential mortgage loans. As of June 30, 2013, there were $20.0 million in long-term convertible advances outstanding with various monthly and quarterly call features and with final maturities through August 2018. In addition, the Bank has three unsecured federal funds lines of credit in the amount of $3.0 million, $5.0 million and $8.0 million, of which nothing was outstanding as of June 30, 2013.

The Company's stockholders' equity decreased $1,950,000 (5.81%) during the six months ended June 30, 2013, due mainly to a decrease in other comprehensive (loss) gain, net of taxes, and an increase in retained net income from the period. The Company's accumulated other comprehensive gain, net of taxes decreased by $2,609,000 (105.93%) from $2,463,000 at December 31, 2012 to ($146,000) at June 30, 2013, as a result of a decrease in the market value of securities classified as available for sale. Retained earnings increased by $621,000 (3.31%) as the result of the Company's net income for the six months, partially offset by dividends.

The Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC have established guidelines with respect to the maintenance of appropriate levels of capital by bank holding companies and state non-member banks, respectively. The regulations impose two sets of capital adequacy requirements: minimum leverage rules, which require bank holding companies and banks to maintain a specified minimum ratio of capital to total assets, and risk-based capital rules, which require the maintenance of specified minimum ratios of capital to "risk-weighted" assets. At June 30, 2013, the Bank was in full compliance with these guidelines with a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 8.17%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 13.03% and a total risk-based capital ratio of 14.29%.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's accounting policies are more fully described in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 and are essential to understanding Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. As discussed there, the preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. requires management to make estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Since future events and their effects cannot be determined with absolute certainty, the determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgment. Management has used the best information available to make the estimations necessary to value the related assets and liabilities based on historical experience and on various assumptions which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and such differences may be material to the financial statements. The Company reevaluates these variables as facts and circumstances change. Historically, actual results have not differed significantly from the Company's estimates. The following is a summary of the more judgmental accounting estimates and principles involved in the preparation of the Company's financial statements, including the identification of the variables most important in the estimation process:

Allowance for Credit Losses. The Bank's allowance for credit losses is determined based upon estimates that can and do change when the actual events occur, including historical losses as an indicator of future losses, fair market value of collateral, and various general or industry or geographic specific economic events. The use of these estimates and values is inherently subjective and the actual losses could be greater or less than the estimates. For further information regarding the Bank's allowance for credit losses, see "Allowance for Credit Losses", above.

Accrued Taxes. Management estimates income tax expense based on the amount it expects to owe various tax authorities. Accrued taxes represent the net estimated amount due or to be received from taxing authorities. In estimating accrued taxes, management assesses the relative merits and risks of the appropriate tax treatment of transactions taking into account statutory, judicial and regulatory guidance in the context of the Company's tax position.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company maintains a system of disclosure controls and procedures that is designed to provide reasonable assurance that information, which is required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is accumulated and communicated to management in a timely manner. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated this system of disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, and have concluded that the system is effective. There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	
3.1	Articles of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Amendment No. 1 to the Registrant's Form 8-A filed December 27, 1999, File No. 0-24047)
3.2	Articles of Amendment, dated October 8, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Quarter ended March 31, 2003, File No. 0-24047)
3.3	Articles Supplementary, dated November 16, 1999 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 8, 1999, File No. 0-24047)
3.4	By-Laws (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Quarter ended March 31, 2003, File No. 0-24047)
10.1	Glen Burnie Bancorp Director Stock Purchase Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8, File No.33-62280)
10.2	The Bank of Glen Burnie Employee Stock Purchase Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Post-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8, File No. 333-46943)
10.3	Amended and Restated Change-in-Control Severance Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2001, File No. 0-24047)
31.1	Rule 15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Rule 15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Section 1350 Certifications
99.1	Press release dated August 9, 2013
101	Interactive data files providing financial information from the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013 in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language) pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T: (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013and 2012, (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, and (v) Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

SIGNATURES

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

GLEN BURNIE BANCORP
(Registrant)

Date: August 13, 2013

By: /s/ Michael G. Livingston.
Michael G. Livingston
President, Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ John E. Porter
John E. Porter
Chief Financial Officer