

BRYN MAWR BANK CORP
Form 10-Q
August 09, 2013
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

Quarterly Report Under Section 13 or 15 (d)
of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.

For Quarter ended June 30, 2013

Commission File Number 001-35746

Bryn Mawr Bank Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania
(State or other jurisdiction of

23-2434506
(I.R.S. Employer

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incorporation or organization)

identification No.)

801 Lancaster Avenue, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

(Address of principal executive offices)

19010

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (610) 525-1700

Not Applicable

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

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

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

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "accelerated filer", "large accelerated filer", and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) Yes ☐ No ☒

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

Class	Outstanding at August 6, 2013
Common Stock, par value \$1	13,545,713

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BRYN MAWR BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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QUARTER ENDED June 30, 2013

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Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****ITEM 1. Financial Statements****BRYN MAWR BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Balance Sheets - Unaudited**

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	(unaudited) June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 14,208	\$ 16,203
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	95,903	159,483
Cash and cash equivalents	110,111	175,686
Investment securities available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost of \$323,149 and \$311,747 as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 respectively)	322,960	316,614
Investment securities, trading	2,180	1,447
Loans held for sale	2,207	3,412
Portfolio loans and leases	1,430,919	1,398,456
Less: Allowance for loan and lease losses	(14,444)	(14,425)
Net portfolio loans and leases	1,416,475	1,384,031
Premises and equipment, net	30,947	31,170
Accrued interest receivable	6,097	5,955
Deferred income taxes	11,788	12,303
Mortgage servicing rights	4,790	4,491
Bank owned life insurance	20,060	19,862
FHLB stock	13,028	10,761
Goodwill	32,843	32,897
Intangible assets	20,677	21,998
Other investments	4,378	4,346
Other assets	10,981	10,912
Total assets	\$ 2,009,522	\$ 2,035,885
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Non-interest-bearing	\$ 395,742	\$ 399,673
Interest-bearing	1,153,973	1,235,009
Total deposits	1,549,715	1,634,682
Short-term borrowings	71,768	9,403
Long-term FHLB advances and other borrowings	152,642	161,315
Accrued interest payable	915	1,233
Other liabilities	22,013	25,688
Total liabilities	1,797,053	1,832,321

Shareholders' equity

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Common stock, par value \$1; authorized 100,000,000 shares; issued 16,485,217 and 16,390,608 shares as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, and outstanding of 13,528,078 and 13,412,690 as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	16,485	16,390
Paid-in capital in excess of par value	91,783	89,137
Less: Common stock in treasury at cost - 2,957,139 and 2,977,918 shares as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	(30,553)	(30,745)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax benefit	(11,105)	(10,078)
Retained earnings	145,859	138,860
Total shareholders' equity	212,469	203,564
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,009,522	\$ 2,035,885

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

Table of Contents**BRYN MAWR BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Income - Unaudited**

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
<i>(dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)</i>				
Interest income:				
Interest and fees on loans and leases	\$ 18,219	\$ 17,034	\$ 36,030	\$ 34,206
Interest on cash and cash equivalents	41	30	110	52
Interest on investment securities:				
Taxable	829	1,049	1,687	2,152
Non-taxable	98	45	182	83
Dividends	30	30	63	67
Total interest income	19,217	18,188	38,072	36,560
Interest expense on:				
Deposits	694	1,064	1,469	2,190
Short-term borrowings	4	5	7	11
Long-term FHLB advances and other borrowings	596	925	1,264	1,889
Subordinated debentures	0	291	0	582
Total interest expense	1,294	2,285	2,740	4,672
Net interest income	17,923	15,903	35,332	31,888
Provision for loan and lease losses	1,000	1,003	1,804	2,003
Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses	16,923	14,900	33,528	29,885
Non-interest income:				
Fees for wealth management services	9,094	7,211	17,443	13,440
Service charges on deposits	596	609	1,180	1,189
Loan servicing and other fees	448	436	899	871
Net gain on sale of residential mortgage loans	1,492	1,304	3,010	2,474
Net gain on sale of investment securities available for sale		716	2	716
Net loss on sale of other real estate owned (OREO)	(141)		(193)	(41)
Bank owned life insurance (BOLI) income	85	105	198	223
Other operating income	1,369	1,000	2,194	2,096
Total non-interest income	12,943	11,381	24,733	20,968
Non-interest expenses:				
Salaries and wages	9,086	8,075	17,896	15,580
Employee benefits	2,212	2,023	4,537	4,183
Net gain on curtailment of nonqualified pension plan	(120)		(690)	
Occupancy and bank premises	1,728	1,394	3,478	2,769
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	1,221	940	2,040	1,831
Advertising	380	359	792	679
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights	218	256	430	475
Net (recovery) impairment of mortgage servicing rights	(91)	87	(20)	(23)
Amortization of intangible assets	660	560	1,321	1,069
FDIC insurance	275	234	533	453
Due diligence and merger-related expenses	688	914	1,402	1,123
Professional fees	664	572	1,239	1,228
Early extinguishment of debt - costs and premiums			347	

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Other operating expenses	3,603	2,714	7,454	5,555
Total non-interest expenses	20,524	18,128	40,759	34,922
Income before income taxes	9,342	8,153	17,502	15,931
Income tax expense	3,090	2,808	5,930	5,512
Net income	\$ 6,252	\$ 5,345	\$ 11,572	\$ 10,419
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.80
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.79
Dividends declared per share	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.32
Weighted-average basic shares outstanding	13,280,624	13,072,963	13,243,289	13,026,354
Weighted-average dilutive shares	227,150	158,570	228,782	127,510
Adjusted weighted-average diluted shares	13,507,774	13,231,533	13,472,071	13,153,864

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

Table of Contents**BRYN MAWR BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income - Unaudited***(dollars in thousands)*

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net income	\$ 6,252	\$ 5,345	\$ 11,572	\$ 10,419
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Net change in unrealized (losses) gains on investment securities available for sale:				
Net unrealized (losses) gains arising during the period, net of tax (benefit) expense of (\$1,761), \$398, (\$1,769) and \$759, respectively	(3,270)	739	(3,286)	1,409
Less: reclassification adjustment for net gains on sales realized in net income, net of tax expense of \$0, \$250, \$1 and \$250, respectively		(465)	(1)	(465)
Unrealized investment (losses) gains, net of tax (benefit) expense of (\$1,761), \$148, (\$1,770) and \$508, respectively	(3,270)	274	(3,287)	944
Net change in fair value of derivative used for cash flow hedge:				
Change in fair value of hedging instruments, net of tax expense of \$260, \$0, \$324 and \$0, respectively	482		601	
Net change in unfunded pension liability:				
Change in unfunded pension liability related to unrealized loss, prior service cost and transition obligation, net of tax expense of \$133, \$146, \$267 and \$293, respectively	248	272	494	544
Change in unfunded pension liability related to curtailment, net of tax expense of \$0, \$0, \$627 and \$0, respectively			1,165	
Total change in unfunded pension liability, net of tax expense of \$133, \$146, \$894 and \$293, respectively	248	272	1,659	544
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	(2,540)	546	(1,027)	1,488
Total comprehensive income	\$ 3,712	\$ 5,891	\$ 10,545	\$ 11,907

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

Table of Contents**BRYN MAWR BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - Unaudited***(dollars in thousands)*

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013	2012
Operating activities:		
Net Income	\$ 11,572	\$ 10,419
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan and lease losses	1,804	2,003
Provision for depreciation and amortization	3,682	2,970
Net gain on sale of investment securities available for sale	(2)	(716)
Net gain on sale of residential mortgages	(3,010)	(2,474)
Stock based compensation cost	469	530
Amortization and net impairment of mortgage servicing rights	410	452
Net accretion of fair value adjustments	(1,628)	(456)
Amortization of intangible assets	1,321	1,069
Net loss on sale of OREO	193	41
Net increase in cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance	(198)	(223)
Other, net	377	(3,369)
Loans originated for resale	(97,492)	(75,898)
Proceeds from loans sold	100,998	77,661
Provision (benefit) for deferred income taxes	1,123	(1,795)
Change in income taxes payable/receivable	293	3,274
Change in accrued interest receivable	(142)	52
Change in accrued interest payable	(318)	(387)
Net cash provided by operating activities	19,452	13,153
Investing activities:		
Purchases of investment securities available for sale	(70,362)	(149,333)
Proceeds from paydowns and maturities of investment securities available for sale	33,417	19,900
Proceeds from sale of investment securities available for sale	496	21,002
Net (purchase of) proceeds from redemptions of FHLB stock	(2,267)	842
Proceeds from calls of investment securities available for sale	22,512	50,772
Net change in other investments	(32)	(318)
Net portfolio loan and lease originations	(33,417)	(2,548)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(1,233)	(870)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired		(7,845)
Capitalize OREO costs	(485)	(61)
Proceeds from sale of OREO	488	175
Net cash used by investing activities	(50,883)	(68,284)
Financing activities:		
Change in deposits	(84,738)	44,381
Change in short-term borrowings	62,365	1,812
Dividends paid	(4,498)	(4,241)
Change in long-term FHLB advances and other borrowings	(8,583)	22,017
Payment of contingent consideration for business combinations	(1,050)	
Tax benefit from exercise and vesting of stock awards	148	80
Proceeds from sale of treasury stock from deferred compensation plans	365	82
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	107	2,088
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	1,740	1,244

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Net cash (used) provided by financing activities	(34,144)	67,463
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(65,575)	12,332
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	175,686	69,140
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 110,111	\$ 81,472

Supplemental cash flow information:

Cash paid during the year for:

Income taxes	\$ 4,366	\$ 2,871
Interest	3,058	5,059

Supplemental cash flow information:

Available for sale securities purchased, not settled	\$	
Change in other comprehensive income	(1,027)	1,488
Change in deferred tax due to change in comprehensive income	(552)	801
Transfer of loans to other real estate owned	495	471
Acquisition of noncash assets and liabilities:		
Assets acquired		12,020
Liabilities assumed		6,103

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

Table of Contents**BRYN MAWR BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****Consolidated Statements of Changes In Shareholders Equity - Unaudited***(dollars in thousands, except share information)*

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013						
	Shares of Common Stock Issued	Common Stock	Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders Equity
Balance December 31, 2012	16,390,608	\$ 16,390	\$ 89,137	\$ (30,745)	\$ (10,078)	\$ 138,860	\$ 203,564
Net income	0	0	0	0	0	11,572	11,572
Dividends declared, \$0.34 per share	0	0	0	0	0	(4,573)	(4,573)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax benefit of \$552	0	0	0	0	(1,027)	0	(1,027)
Stock based compensation	0	0	469	0	0	0	469
Tax benefit from exercise and vesting of stock awards	0	0	148	0	0	0	148
Retirement of treasury stock	(4,517)	(5)	(40)	45	0	0	0
Net sale of treasury stock from deferred compensation plans	0	0	218	147	0	0	365
Common stock issued:							
Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan	4,765	5	102	0	0	0	107
Share-based awards and options exercises	94,361	95	1,749	0	0	0	1,844
Balance June 30, 2013	16,485,217	\$ 16,485	\$ 91,783	\$ (30,553)	\$ (11,105)	\$ 145,859	\$ 212,469

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

Table of Contents**BRYN MAWR BANK CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****(Unaudited)****Note 1 - Basis of Presentation**

The unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). In the opinion of Bryn Mawr Bank Corporation's (the Corporation) Management, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial position and the results of operations for the interim periods presented have been included. These unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto in the Corporation's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K (the 2012 Annual Report).

The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

Note 2 - Business Combinations**First Bank of Delaware**

The acquisition of certain loan and deposit accounts and a branch location from First Bank of Delaware (FBD) by the Corporation (the FBD Transaction) was completed on November 17, 2012.

First Bank of Delaware, established in June 1999, was a \$250 million state-chartered commercial bank operating from one full-service branch location in Wilmington, Delaware. Subsequent to the transaction with the Corporation, FBD's remaining assets were transferred to a liquidating trust and its charter was cancelled. The FBD Transaction enabled the Corporation to further expand its footprint in the State of Delaware by complementing its existing wealth management operations of Bryn Mawr Trust of Delaware and Lau Associates, both located in Greenville, Delaware.

The FBD Transaction was accounted for as a business combination, with assets acquired, liabilities assumed and consideration paid recorded at their estimated fair values as of the acquisition date. The excess of consideration paid over the fair value of net assets acquired was recorded as goodwill, which will not be amortizable for book purposes, however will be deductible for tax purposes. The Corporation allocated the total balance of goodwill to its Banking segment. The Corporation also recorded a core deposit intangible which will be amortized over a ten-year period using a declining-balance method.

In connection with the FBD Transaction, the consideration paid and the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition are summarized in the following table:

(dollars in thousands)

Consideration paid:	
Cash	\$ 10,559
Value of consideration	10,559
Assets acquired:	
Cash and due from banks	525
Loans	76,556
Premises and equipment	460
Core deposit intangible	320
Other assets	256
Total assets	78,117
Liabilities assumed:	

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Nonmaturity deposits	27,080
Time deposits	43,257
Unfavorable lease	140
Other liabilities	390
 Total liabilities	 70,867
Net assets acquired	7,250

Goodwill resulting from the FBD Transaction \$ 3,309

As of March 31, 2013, the Corporation had finalized its fair value estimates related to the FBD Transaction. No adjustments were made to the original estimates.

Table of Contents**Davidson Trust Company**

The acquisition of the Davidson Trust Company (DTC) by the Corporation was completed on May 15, 2012. In addition to cash paid at closing, three separate contingent payments, each of which is not to exceed \$1.05 million, were payable on each of November 14, 2012, May 14, 2013 and November 14, 2013. These contingent payments are subject to certain post-closing contingencies relating to the assets under management. The first two of the three contingent payments were made on November 14, 2012 and May 14, 2013, each in the amount of \$1.05 million.

The addition of DTC has allowed the Corporation to expand its range of services and bring deeper market penetration in its core market area. The structure of the Corporation's existing Wealth Management segment allowed for the immediate integration of DTC and takes advantage of the various synergies that exist between the two companies. The acquisition of DTC initially increased the Corporation's Wealth Management Division assets under management by \$1.0 billion.

The acquisition of DTC was accounted for as a business combination, with assets acquired, liabilities assumed and consideration paid being recorded at their estimated fair values as of the acquisition date. The excess of consideration paid over the fair value of net assets acquired was recorded as goodwill. The Corporation allocated the total balance of goodwill to its Wealth Management segment. The Corporation also recorded an intangible asset for customer relationships, which is being amortized over a ten-year period using a straight-line method, an intangible asset for restrictive covenant agreements, which is being amortized over a five-year period using a straight-line method and an intangible asset for trade name which will not be amortized.

In connection with the DTC acquisition, the consideration paid and the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the date of acquisition are summarized in the following table:

(dollars in thousands)

Consideration paid:	
Cash	\$ 9,450
Contingent payment liability	1,050
Value of consideration	10,500
Assets acquired:	
Cash operating accounts	1,433
Other assets	201
Intangible asset customer relationships	3,720
Intangible asset noncompetition agreements	1,385
Intangible asset brand	970
Premises and equipment	117
Deferred tax asset	839
Total assets	8,665
Liabilities assumed:	
Deferred tax liability	2,125
Miscellaneous liabilities	885
Total liabilities	3,010
Net assets acquired	5,655
Goodwill resulting from acquisition of DTC	\$ 4,845

For the three months ended June 30, 2013, the Corporation increased its estimated value for the deferred tax asset acquired in the DTC acquisition by \$54 thousand. This resulted in a corresponding decrease of \$54 thousand in goodwill recorded in the transaction.

As of June 30, 2013, the Corporation has finalized its fair value estimates related to the acquisition of DTC.

Table of Contents**Note 3 - Earnings Per Common Share**

Basic earnings per common share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share takes into account the potential dilution computed using the treasury stock method that could occur if stock options were exercised and converted into common stock, as well as the effect of restricted and performance shares becoming unrestricted common stock. The effects of stock options are excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share in periods in which the effect would be anti-dilutive. All weighted-average shares, actual shares and per share information in the financial statements have been adjusted retroactively for the effect of stock dividends and stock splits.

(dollars in thousands except per share data)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Numerator:				
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 6,252	\$ 5,345	\$ 11,572	\$ 10,419
Denominator for basic earnings per share weighted				
average shares outstanding	13,280,624	13,072,963	13,243,289	13,026,354
Effect of dilutive common shares	227,150	158,570	228,782	127,510
Denominator for diluted earnings per share adjusted				
weighted average shares outstanding	13,507,774	13,231,533	13,472,071	13,153,864
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.80
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.79
Antidilutive shares excluded from computation of average dilutive earnings per share	114,713	351,439	116,138	352,662

Note 4 - Investment Securities

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities available for sale are as follows:

As of June 30, 2013

(dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 102	\$	\$ (2)	\$ 100
Obligations of U.S. government agencies	82,170	338	(1,349)	81,159
Obligations of state & political subdivisions	39,353	90	(388)	39,055
Mortgage-backed securities	131,860	1,630	(792)	132,698
Collateralized mortgage obligations	51,780	402	(245)	51,937
Other investments	17,884	163	(36)	18,011
Total	\$ 323,149	\$ 2,623	\$ (2,812)	\$ 322,960

As of December 31, 2012

(dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized	Gross Unrealized	Estimated Fair Value
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		Gains	Losses	
Obligations of U.S. government agencies	\$ 73,183	\$ 796	\$ (107)	\$ 73,872
Obligations of state & political subdivisions	30,244	199	(59)	30,384
Mortgage-backed securities	128,537	3,302	(13)	131,826
Collateralized mortgage obligations	62,116	622	(35)	62,703
Other investments	17,667	162		17,829
Total	\$ 311,747	\$ 5,081	\$ (214)	\$ 316,614

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The following tables detail the amount of investment securities available for sale that were in an unrealized loss position as of the dates indicated:

As of June 30, 2013:

(dollars in thousands)

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 100	\$ (2)	\$	\$	\$ 100	\$ (2)
Obligations of U.S. government agencies	47,643	(1,349)			47,643	(1,349)
Obligations of state & political subdivisions	22,553	(379)	303	(9)	22,856	(388)
Mortgage-backed securities	44,020	(792)			44,020	(792)
Collateralized mortgage obligations	18,396	(231)	1,325	(14)	19,721	(245)
Other investments	13,480	(36)			13,480	(36)
Total	\$ 146,192	\$ (2,789)	\$ 1,628	\$ (23)	\$ 147,820	\$ (2,812)

As of December 31, 2012:

(dollars in thousands)

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Obligations of U.S. government agencies	\$ 20,032	\$ (107)	\$	\$	\$ 20,032	\$ (107)
Obligations of state & political subdivisions	10,752	(59)			10,752	(59)
Mortgage-backed securities	12,602	(13)			12,602	(13)
Collateralized mortgage obligations	10,040	(35)			10,040	(35)
Total	\$ 53,426	\$ (214)	\$	\$	\$ 53,426	\$ (214)

Management evaluates the Corporation's investment securities available for sale that are in an unrealized loss position in order to determine if the decline in market value is other than temporary. The available for sale investment portfolio includes debt securities issued by U.S. government agencies, U.S. government-sponsored agencies, state and local municipalities and other issuers. All fixed income investment securities in the Corporation's available for sale investment portfolio are rated as investment grade. Factors considered in the evaluation include the current economic climate, the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been below cost, interest rates and the bond rating of each security. The unrealized losses presented in the tables above are temporary in nature and are primarily related to market interest rates rather than the underlying credit quality of the issuers. The Corporation does not believe that these unrealized losses are other-than-temporary. The Corporation does not have the intent to sell these securities prior to their maturity or the recovery of their cost bases and believes that it is more likely than not that it will not have to sell these securities prior to their maturity or the recovery of their cost bases.

As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, securities having market values of \$106.1 million and \$108.7 million, respectively, were specifically pledged as collateral for public funds, trust deposits, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia discount window program, Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (FHLB) borrowings and other purposes. The FHLB has a blanket lien on non-pledged, mortgage-related loans and securities as part of the Bank's borrowing agreement with the FHLB.

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The amortized cost and fair value of investment securities available for sale as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, by contractual maturity, are shown below:

	June 30, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Due in one year or less	\$ 9,107	\$ 9,112	\$ 10,571	\$ 10,590
Due after one year through five years	48,203	48,094	38,056	38,171
Due after five years through ten years	52,963	51,644	40,635	40,714
Due after ten years	15,871	15,985	18,415	19,044
Mortgage-related securities*	183,640	184,635	190,653	194,529
Total maturing investments	309,784	309,470	298,330	303,048
Bond mutual funds and other non-maturity investments	13,365	13,490	13,417	13,566
Total	\$ 323,149	\$ 322,960	\$ 311,747	\$ 316,614

* Expected maturities of mortgage-related securities may differ from contractual maturities as borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Corporation's investment securities held in trading accounts were comprised of a deferred compensation trust which is invested in marketable securities whose diversification is at the discretion of the deferred compensation plan participants.

Note 5 - Loans and Leases**A. Loans and leases outstanding are detailed by category as follows:**

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Loans held for sale	\$ 2,207	\$ 3,412
Real estate loans:		
Commercial mortgage	\$ 587,261	\$ 546,358
Home equity lines and loans	183,006	194,861
Residential mortgage	280,687	288,212
Construction	28,718	26,908
Total real estate loans	1,079,672	1,056,339
Commercial and industrial	296,073	291,620
Consumer	18,404	17,666
Leases	36,770	32,831
Total portfolio loans and leases	1,430,919	1,398,456
Total loans and leases	\$ 1,433,126	\$ 1,401,868
Loans with predetermined rates	\$ 766,749	\$ 723,417
Loans with adjustable or floating rates	666,377	678,451

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Total loans and leases	\$ 1,433,126	\$ 1,401,868
Net deferred loan origination costs included in the above loan table	\$ 409	\$ 402

B. Components of the net investment in leases are detailed as follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Minimum lease payments receivable	\$ 41,858	\$ 37,349
Unearned lease income	(6,881)	(6,099)
Initial direct costs and deferred fees	1,793	1,581
Total	\$ 36,770	\$ 32,831

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<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Non-accrual loans and leases:		
Commercial mortgage	\$ 731	\$ 631
Home equity lines and loans	1,418	2,792
Residential mortgage	3,668	3,748
Construction	1,662	3,314
Commercial and industrial	2,994	3,506
Consumer	5	7
Leases	11	42
Total	\$ 10,489	\$ 14,040
Loans and leases 90 days or more past due, still accruing:		
Construction		728
Total nonperforming loans and leases	\$ 10,489	\$ 14,768

⁽¹⁾ Purchased credit-impaired loans, which have been recorded at their fair values at acquisition, and which are performing, are excluded from this table, with the exception of \$302 thousand and \$90 thousand of purchased credit-impaired loans as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, which became non-performing subsequent to acquisition.

D. Purchased Credit-Impaired Loans

The outstanding principal balance and related carrying amount of credit-impaired loans, for which the Bank applies ASC 310-30 to account for the interest earned, as of the dates indicated, are as follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Outstanding principal balance	\$ 16,643	\$ 19,527
Carrying amount⁽¹⁾	\$ 10,729	\$ 12,128

⁽¹⁾ Includes \$525 thousand and \$319 thousand purchased credit-impaired loans as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, for which the Bank could not estimate the timing or amount of expected cash flows to be collected at acquisition, and for which no accretable yield is recognized. Additionally, the table above includes \$302 thousand and \$90 thousand of purchased credit-impaired loans as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, that subsequently became non-performing, which are disclosed in Note 5C, above, and which also have no accretable yield.

The following table presents changes in the accretable discount on purchased credit-impaired loans, for which the Bank applies ASC 310-30, for the six months ended June 30, 2013:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Accretable Discount
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Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ 8,025
Accretion	(929)
Reclassifications from nonaccretable difference	998
Additions/adjustments	(257)
Disposals	(871)
Balance, June 30, 2013	\$ 6,966

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E. Age Analysis of Past Due Loans and Leases

The following tables present an aging of the Corporation's loan and lease portfolio as of the dates indicated:

	Accruing Loans and Leases					Total Accruing Loans and Leases	Nonaccrual Loans and Leases	Total Loans and Leases						
	30	59	60	89	Over 89				Total					
	Days Past Due	Days Past Due	Days Past Due	Days Past Due	Past Due				Current					
(dollars in thousands)														
As of June 30, 2013														
Commercial mortgage	\$	432	\$		\$	432	\$	586,098	\$	586,530	\$	731	\$	587,261
Home equity lines and loans		125		264		389		181,199		181,588		1,418		183,006
Residential mortgage		1,197				1,197		275,822		277,019		3,668		280,687
Construction								27,056		27,056		1,662		28,718
Commercial and industrial		5		77		82		292,997		293,079		2,994		296,073
Consumer		54				54		18,344		18,398		5		18,403
Leases		147		28		175		36,585		36,760		11		36,771
		\$ 1,960		\$ 369	\$		\$ 2,329	\$ 1,418,101		\$ 1,420,430		\$ 10,489		\$ 1,430,919

	Accruing Loans and Leases								
	30	59	60	89	Over 89	Total	Total	Nonaccrual	Total
	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days	Past	Current	Loans and	Loans and
(dollars in thousands)	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due	Past Due		Leases	Leases
As of December 31, 2012									
Commercial mortgage	\$ 704	\$ 130				\$ 834	\$ 544,893	\$ 545,727	\$ 546,358
Home equity lines and loans	107		84			191	191,878	192,069	194,861
Residential mortgage	399		141			540	283,924	284,464	288,212
Construction					728	728	22,866	23,594	26,908
Commercial and industrial	376		50			426	287,688	288,114	291,620
Consumer	8		7			15	17,644	17,659	17,666
Leases	33		13			46	32,743	32,789	42
	\$ 1,627	\$ 425	\$ 728	\$ 2,780	\$ 1,381,636	\$ 1,384,416	\$ 14,040	\$ 1,398,456	

F. Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses (the Allowance)

The following tables detail the roll-forward of the Corporation's allowance for loan and lease losses, by loan category, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013:

	Home Equity			Commercial and					
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Commercial Mortgage	Lines and Loans	Residential Mortgage	Construction	Industrial	Consumer	Leases	Unallocated	Total
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$ 4,106	\$ 2,030	\$ 1,829	\$ 1,051	\$ 4,437	\$ 211	\$ 525	\$ 258	\$ 14,447
Charge-offs		(292)		(550)	(183)	(32)	(107)		(1,164)
Recoveries			4	18	41	2	96		161

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Provision for loan and lease losses	375	371	(60)	134		37	37	106	1,000
Balance, June 30, 2013	\$ 4,481	\$ 2,109	\$ 1,773	\$ 653	\$ 4,295	\$ 218	\$ 551	\$ 364	\$ 14,444

	Home Equity			Commercial and					
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Commercial Mortgage	Lines and Loans	Residential Mortgage	Construction	Industrial	Consumer	Leases	Unallocated	Total
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ 3,907	\$ 1,857	\$ 2,024	\$ 1,019	\$ 4,637	\$ 189	\$ 493	\$ 299	\$ 14,425
Charge-offs		(352)		(720)	(718)	(70)	(134)		(1,994)
Recoveries			8	18	45	4	134		209
Provision for loan and lease losses	574	604	(259)	336	331	95	58	65	1,804
Balance, June 30, 2013	\$ 4,481	\$ 2,109	\$ 1,773	\$ 653	\$ 4,295	\$ 218	\$ 551	\$ 364	\$ 14,444

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The following tables detail the roll-forward of the Corporation's allowance for loan and lease losses, by loan category, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2012:

	Home Equity		Commercial and Residential						
(dollars in thousands)	Commercial Mortgage	Lines and Loans	Mortgage	Construction	Industrial	Consumer	Leases	Unallocated	Total
Balance, March 31, 2012	\$ 3,196	\$ 1,585	\$ 1,692	\$ 1,351	\$ 3,917	\$ 142	\$ 508	\$ 649	\$ 13,040
Charge-offs	(210)	(14)	(157)	(299)	(138)	(17)	(125)	0	(960)
Recoveries	0	0	0	0	0	1	56	0	57
Provision for loan and lease losses	398	178	101	60	10	54	96	106	1,003
Balance, June 30, 2012	\$ 3,384	\$ 1,749	\$ 1,636	\$ 1,112	\$ 3,789	\$ 180	\$ 535	\$ 755	\$ 13,140

	Home Equity			Commercial and Residential					
(dollars in thousands)	Commercial Mortgage	Lines and Loans	Mortgage	Construction	Industrial	Consumer	Leases	Unallocated	Total
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 3,165	\$ 1,707	\$ 1,592	\$ 1,384	\$ 3,816	\$ 119	\$ 532	\$ 438	\$ 12,753
Charge-offs	(235)	(14)	(170)	(699)	(408)	(42)	(231)	0	(1,799)
Recoveries	0	0	0	0	65	5	113	0	183
Provision for loan and lease losses	454	56	214	427	316	98	121	317	2,003
Balance, June 30, 2012	\$ 3,384	\$ 1,749	\$ 1,636	\$ 1,112	\$ 3,789	\$ 180	\$ 535	\$ 755	\$ 13,140

The following table details the allocation of the Allowance by portfolio segment based on the methodology used to evaluate the loans and leases for impairment as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	Home Equity		Commercial and Residential		Commercial and Industrial		Consumer	Leases	Unallocated	Total
(dollars in thousands)	Commercial Mortgage	Lines and Loans	Mortgage	Construction	Industrial	Consumer	Leases	Unallocated	Total	
As of June 30, 2013										
Allowance on loans and leases:										
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 25	\$ 208	\$ 387	\$	\$ 466	\$ 5	\$	\$	\$ 1,091	
Collectively evaluated for impairment	4,359	1,901	1,386	652	3,829	213	551	364	13,255	
Purchased credit-impaired ⁽¹⁾	97			1					98	
Total	\$ 4,481	\$ 2,109	\$ 1,773	\$ 653	\$ 4,295	\$ 218	\$ 551	\$ 364	\$ 14,444	
As of December 31, 2012										
Allowance on loans and leases:										
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$	\$ 217	\$ 667	\$ 543	\$ 919	\$ 8	\$	\$	\$ 2,354	
Collectively evaluated for impairment	3,894	1,640	1,357	451	3,718	181	493	299	12,033	
Purchased credit-impaired ⁽¹⁾	13			25					38	
Total	\$ 3,907	\$ 1,857	\$ 2,024	\$ 1,019	\$ 4,637	\$ 189	\$ 493	\$ 299	\$ 14,425	

⁽¹⁾ *Purchased credit-impaired loans are evaluated for impairment on an individual basis.*

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The following table details the carrying value for loans and leases by portfolio segment based on the methodology used to evaluate the loans and leases for impairment as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	Commercial Mortgage	Home Equity Lines and Loans	Residential Mortgage	Construction	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Leases	Total
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>								
As of June 30, 2013								
Carrying value of loans and leases:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 523	\$ 1,945	\$ 9,150	\$ 2,418	\$ 4,223	\$ 5		\$ 18,264
Collectively evaluated for impairment	576,628	181,044	271,493	26,093	291,498	18,399	36,770	1,401,925
Purchased credit-impaired ⁽¹⁾	10,110	17	44	207	352			10,730
Total	\$ 587,261	\$ 183,006	\$ 280,687	\$ 28,718	\$ 296,073	\$ 18,404	\$ 36,770	\$ 1,430,919
As of December 31, 2012								
Carrying value of loans and leases:								
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 541	\$ 3,403	\$ 9,211	\$ 4,631	\$ 3,997	\$ 7		\$ 21,790
Collectively evaluated for impairment	535,506	191,439	278,951	20,785	287,367	17,659	32,831	1,364,538
Purchased credit-impaired ⁽¹⁾	10,311	19	50	1,492	256			12,128
Total	\$ 546,358	\$ 194,861	\$ 288,212	\$ 26,908	\$ 291,620	\$ 17,666	\$ 32,831	\$ 1,398,456

⁽¹⁾ *Purchased credit-impaired loans are evaluated for impairment on an individual basis.*

As part of the process of determining the Allowance for the different segments of the loan and lease portfolio, Management considers certain credit quality indicators. For the commercial mortgage, construction and commercial and industrial loan segments, periodic reviews of the individual loans are performed by both in-house staff as well as external loan reviewers. The result of these reviews is reflected in the risk grade assigned to each loan. These internally assigned grades are as follows:

Pass Loans considered satisfactory with no indications of deterioration.

Special mention - Loans classified as special mention have a potential weakness that deserves management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or of the institution's credit position at some future date.

Substandard - Loans classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the current net worth and payment capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Substandard loans have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They are characterized by the distinct possibility that the institution will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful - Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as substandard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable.

In addition, for the remaining segments of the loan and lease portfolio, which include residential mortgage, home equity lines and loans, consumer, and leases, the credit quality indicator used to determine this component of the Allowance is based on performance status.

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The following tables detail the carrying value of loans and leases by portfolio segment based on the credit quality indicators used to determine the Allowance as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade							
	Commercial Mortgage		Construction		Commercial and Industrial		Total	
	June 30, 2013	31, 2012	June 30, 2013	31, 2012	June 30, 2013	31, 2012	June 30, 2013	31, 2012
Pass	\$ 580,035	\$ 538,470	\$ 24,444	\$ 16,504	\$ 285,850	\$ 278,167	\$ 890,329	\$ 833,141
Special Mention	286	2,215		1,317	3,410	6,256	3,696	9,788
Substandard	6,940	5,673	4,274	9,087	6,813	7,197	18,027	21,957
Total	\$ 587,261	\$ 546,358	\$ 28,718	\$ 26,908	\$ 296,073	\$ 291,620	\$ 912,052	\$ 864,886

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(dollars in thousands)	Credit Risk Profile by Payment Activity									
	Residential Mortgage		Home Equity Lines and		Consumer		Leases		Total	
	June 30, 2013	31, 2012	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Performing	\$ 277,019	\$ 284,464	\$ 181,588	\$ 192,069	\$ 18,399	\$ 17,659	\$ 36,759	\$ 32,789	\$ 513,765	\$ 526,981
Non-performing	3,668	3,748	1,418	2,792	5	7	11	42	5,102	6,589
Total	\$ 280,687	\$ 288,212	\$ 183,006	\$ 194,861	\$ 18,404	\$ 17,666	\$ 36,770	\$ 32,831	\$ 518,867	\$ 533,570

G. Troubled Debt Restructurings (TDRs)

The restructuring of a loan is considered a troubled debt restructuring if both of the following conditions are met: (i) the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties, and (ii) the creditor has granted a concession. The most common concessions granted include one or more modifications to the terms of the debt, such as (a) a reduction in the interest rate for the remaining life of the debt, (b) an extension of the maturity date at an interest rate lower than the current market rate for new debt with similar risk, (c) a temporary period of interest-only payments, (d) a reduction in the contractual payment amount for either a short period or remaining term of the loan, and (e) for leases, a reduced lease payment. A less common concession granted is the forgiveness of a portion of the principal.

The determination of whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties takes into account not only the current financial condition of the borrower, but also the potential financial condition of the borrower, were a concession not granted. Similarly, the determination of whether a concession has been granted is very subjective in nature. For example, simply extending the term of a loan at its original interest rate or even at a higher interest rate could be interpreted as a concession unless the borrower could readily obtain similar credit terms from a different lender.

The following table presents the balance of TDRs as of the indicated dates:

(dollars in thousands)	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
TDRs included in nonperforming loans and leases	\$ 2,869	\$ 3,106
TDRs in compliance with modified terms	8,157	8,008
Total TDRs	\$ 11,026	\$ 11,114

The following tables present information regarding loan and lease modifications categorized as TDRs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013:

(dollars in thousands)	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2013			
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding	Post-Modification	
		Recorded Investment	Outstanding	Recorded Investment
Commercial and industrial	1	\$ 855	\$ 855	
Leases	1		2	2
Total	2	\$ 857	\$ 857	

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013

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		Pre-Modification Outstanding	Post-Modification
	Number of	Recorded	Outstanding Recorded
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Contracts	Investment	Investment
Residential mortgage	2	\$ 672	\$ 672
Home equity lines and loans	2	39	39
Commercial and industrial	1	855	855
Leases	2	16	16
Total	7	\$ 1,582	\$ 1,582

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The following tables presents information regarding the types of loan and lease modifications made for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013:

Number of Contracts for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2013						
			Interest Rate		Contractual Payment Reduction (Leases only)	Forgiveness of Interest
	Interest Rate Change	Loan Term Extension	Interest Rate Change and Term Extension	Change and/or Interest-Only Period		
Commercial and industrial				1		
Leases					1	
Total				1	1	

	Number of Contracts for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2013					
	Interest Rate					Forgiveness of Interest
	Interest Rate Change	Loan Term Extension	Interest Rate Change and Term Extension	Change and/or Interest-Only Period	Contractual Payment Reduction (Leases only)	
Residential mortgage			1			1
Home equity lines and loans	1			1		
Commercial and industrial				1		
Leases					2	
Total	1		1	2	2	1

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, there were no defaults of loans or leases that had been previously modified to troubled debt restructurings.

H. Impaired Loans

The following tables detail the recorded investment and principal balance of impaired loans by portfolio segment, their related Allowance and interest income recognized as of the dates or for the periods indicated:

						Cash-Basis
				Average	Interest	Interest
	Recorded	Principal	Related	Principal	Income	Income
(dollars in thousands)	Investment ⁽²⁾	Balance	Allowance	Balance	Recognized	Recognized
As of or for the three months ended June 30, 2013						
Impaired loans with related Allowance:						
Commercial mortgage	\$ 181	\$ 190	\$ 25	\$ 192	\$	\$
Home equity lines and loans	715	762	207	767	7	
Residential mortgage	4,454	4,430	388	4,234	29	
Commercial and industrial	2,560	2,639	466	2,670	15	
Consumer	5	5	5	7		

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Total	\$	7,915	\$	8,026	\$	1,091	\$	7,870	\$	51	\$
Impaired loans without related Allowance ^{(1) (3)} :											
Commercial mortgage	\$	342	\$	347	\$		\$	377	\$	6	\$
Home equity lines and loans		1,230		1,228				1,328		10	
Residential mortgage		4,696		4,747				5,026		50	
Construction		2,418		3,380				3,536		8	
Commercial and industrial		1,663		1,863				1,863			
Total	\$	10,349	\$	11,565	\$		\$	12,130	\$	74	\$
Grand total	\$	18,264	\$	19,591	\$	1,091	\$	20,000	\$	125	\$

(1) The table above does not include the recorded investment of \$80 thousand of impaired leases without a related Allowance.

(2) Recorded investment equals principal balance less partial charge-offs and interest payments on non-performing loans that have been applied to principal.

(3) This table excludes all purchased credit-impaired loans, which are discussed in Note 5D, above.

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					Cash-Basis	
	Recorded	Principal	Related	Average	Interest	Interest
(dollars in thousands)	Investment ⁽²⁾	Balance	Allowance	Principal	Income	Income
				Balance	Recognized	Recognized
As of or for the six months ended June 30, 2013						
Impaired loans with related Allowance:						
Commercial mortgage	\$ 181	\$ 190	\$ 25	\$ 192	\$	\$
Home equity lines and loans	715	762	207	777	14	
Residential mortgage	4,454	4,430	388	4,339	59	
Commercial and industrial	2,560	2,639	466	2,677	33	
Consumer	5	5	5	8		
Total	\$ 7,915	\$ 8,026	\$ 1,091	\$ 7,993	\$ 106	\$
Impaired loans without related Allowance ^{(1) (3)} :						
Commercial mortgage	\$ 342	\$ 347	\$	\$ 379	\$ 12	\$
Home equity lines and loans	1,230	1,228		1,331	22	
Residential mortgage	4,696	4,747		5,025	122	
Construction	2,418	3,380		3,679	18	
Commercial and industrial	1,663	1,863		1,863	1	
Total	\$ 10,349	\$ 11,565	\$	\$ 12,277	\$ 175	\$
Grand total	\$ 18,264	\$ 19,591	\$ 1,091	\$ 20,270	\$ 281	\$

(1) The table above does not include the recorded investment of \$80 thousand of impaired leases without a related Allowance.

(2) Recorded investment equals principal balance less partial charge-offs and interest payments on non-performing loans that have been applied to principal.

(3) This table excludes all purchased credit-impaired loans, which are discussed in Note 5D, above.

					Cash-Basis	
	Recorded	Principal	Related	Average	Interest	Interest
(dollars in thousands)	Investment ⁽²⁾	Balance	Allowance	Principal	Income	Income
				Balance	Recognized	Recognized
As of or for the three months ended June 30, 2012						
Impaired loans with related allowance:						
Home equity lines and loans	\$ 1,612	\$ 1,662	\$ 226	\$ 1,664	\$	\$
Residential mortgage	2,846	2,892	324	2,893	25	
Construction	3,882	3,938	622	6,284		
Commercial and industrial	1,355	1,361	325	1,469	4	
Consumer	14	16	15	16		
Total	\$ 9,709	\$ 9,869	\$ 1,512	\$ 12,326	\$ 29	\$
Impaired loans without related allowance ^{(1) (3)} :						
Commercial mortgage	\$ 163	\$ 171	\$	\$ 171	\$	\$
Home equity lines and loans	1,675	1,714		1,716	1	
Residential mortgage	7,014	7,305		7,108	53	
Construction	1,475	1,491		1,427	15	
Commercial and industrial	2,333	2,351		2,719	3	
Consumer	1	1		2		

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Total	\$	12,661	\$	13,033	\$	13,143	\$	72	\$
Grand total	\$	22,370	\$	22,902	\$	1,512	\$	25,469	\$
								101	\$

- (1) *The table above does not include the recorded investment of \$323 thousand of impaired leases without a related allowance for loan and lease losses.*
- (2) *Recorded investment equals principal balance less partial charge-offs and interest payments on non-performing loans that have been applied to principal.*
- (3) *This table excludes all purchased credit-impaired loans, which are discussed in Note 5D, above.*

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	Recorded Investment ⁽²⁾	Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Principal Balance	Interest Income Recognized	Cash-Basis Interest Income Recognized
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
As of or for the six months ended June 30, 2012						
Impaired loans with related allowance:						
Home equity lines and loans	\$ 1,612	\$ 1,662	\$ 226	\$ 1,663	\$ 1	\$
Residential mortgage	2,846	2,892	324	2,896	48	
Construction	3,882	3,938	622	6,540		
Commercial and industrial	1,355	1,361	325	1,499	9	
Consumer	14	16	15	17		
Total	\$ 9,709	\$ 9,869	\$ 1,512	\$ 12,615	\$ 58	\$
Impaired loans without related allowance ^{(1) (3)} :						
Commercial mortgage	\$ 163	\$ 171	\$	\$ 171	\$	\$
Home equity lines and loans	1,675	1,714		1,720	7	
Residential mortgage	7,014	7,305		7,149	109	
Construction	1,475	1,491		1,341	28	
Commercial and industrial	2,333	2,351		2,851	10	
Consumer	1	1		2		
Total	\$ 12,661	\$ 13,033	\$	\$ 13,234	\$ 154	\$
Grand total	\$ 22,370	\$ 22,902	\$ 1,512	\$ 25,849	\$ 212	\$

⁽¹⁾ The table above does not include the recorded investment of \$323 thousand of impaired leases without a related allowance for loan and lease losses.

⁽²⁾ Recorded investment equals principal balance less partial charge-offs and interest payments on non-performing loans that have been applied to principal.

⁽³⁾ This table excludes all purchased credit-impaired loans, which are discussed in Note 5D, above.

	Recorded Investment ⁽²⁾	Principal Balance	Related Allowance
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			
As of December 31, 2012			
Impaired loans with related Allowance:			
Home equity lines and loans	\$ 1,261	\$ 1,321	\$ 217
Residential mortgage	4,778	4,793	667
Construction	2,564	2,564	543
Commercial and industrial	3,357	3,383	919
Consumer	7	8	8
Total	\$ 11,967	\$ 12,069	\$ 2,354
Impaired loans without related Allowance ⁽¹⁾ :			
Commercial mortgage	\$ 541	\$ 574	\$
Home equity lines and loans	2,142	2,223	
Residential mortgage	4,433	4,741	
Construction	2,067	2,317	
Commercial and industrial	640	639	
Total	\$ 9,823	\$ 10,494	\$

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Grand total	\$ 21,790	\$ 22,563	\$ 2,354
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(1) The table above does not include the recorded investment of \$168 thousand of impaired leases without a related Allowance.

(2) Recorded investment equals principal balance less partial charge-offs and interest payments on non-performing loans that have been applied to principal

Note 6 - Deposits

The following table details the components of deposits:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Savings accounts	\$ 136,307	\$ 129,091
Interest-bearing checking accounts	262,316	270,279
Market-rate accounts	551,750	559,470
Wholesale non-maturity deposits	30,315	45,162
Wholesale time deposits	12,139	12,421
Time deposits	161,146	218,586
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,153,973	1,235,009
Non-interest-bearing deposits	395,742	399,673
Total deposits	\$ 1,549,715	\$ 1,634,682

Table of Contents**Note 7 - Borrowings****A. Short-term borrowings**

The Corporation's short-term borrowings (original maturity of one year or less), which consist of a revolving line of credit with a correspondent bank, funds obtained from overnight repurchase agreements with commercial customers, FHLB advances with original maturities of one year or less and overnight fed funds, are detailed below.

A summary of short-term borrowings is as follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Overnight fed funds	\$	\$
Short-term FHLB advances	60,000	
Repurchase agreements	11,768	9,403
Total short-term borrowings	\$ 71,768	\$ 9,403

The following table sets forth information concerning short-term borrowings:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Balance at period-end	\$ 71,768	\$ 14,675	\$ 71,768	\$ 14,675
Maximum amount outstanding at any month-end	71,768	14,675	71,768	14,775
Average balance outstanding during the period	13,358	13,237	12,672	13,583
Weighted-average interest rate:				
As of period-end	0.23%	0.15%	0.23%	0.15%
Paid during the period	0.21%	0.17%	0.18%	0.17%

B. Long-term FHLB Advances and Other Borrowings

The Corporation's long-term FHLB advances and other borrowings consist of advances from the FHLB with original maturities of greater than one year and an adjustable-rate commercial loan from a correspondent bank.

The following table presents the remaining periods until maturity of the long-term FHLB advances and other borrowings:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Within one year	\$ 3,889	\$ 35,458
Over one year through five years	128,753	104,244
Over five years through ten years	20,000	21,613
Total	\$ 152,642	\$ 161,315

The following table presents rate and maturity information on long-term FHLB advances and other borrowings:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Maturity Range⁽¹⁾	Interest Rate	Balance
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Description	From	To	Weighted Average Rate	From	To	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Fixed amortizing	04/08/15	04/08/15	3.61%	3.61%	3.61%	\$ 2,865	\$ 4,285
Adjustable amortizing	12/31/16	12/31/16	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	8,224	9,400
Bullet maturity fixed rate	03/23/15	05/28/19	1.39%	0.58%	4.12%	105,000	90,000
Bullet maturity variable rate	11/18/17	11/18/17	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%	15,000	15,000
Convertible-fixed ⁽²⁾	01/03/18	08/20/18	2.47%	2.21%	2.62%	21,553	42,630
Total						\$ 152,642	\$ 161,315

⁽¹⁾ Maturity range refers to June 30, 2013 balances

⁽²⁾ FHLB advances whereby the FHLB has the option, at predetermined times, to convert the fixed interest rate to an adjustable interest rate indexed to the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). The Corporation has the option to prepay these advances, without penalty, if the FHLB elects to convert the interest rate to an adjustable rate. As of June 30, 2013, substantially all the FHLB advances with this convertible feature are subject to conversion in fiscal 2013. These advances are included in the maturity ranges in which they mature, rather than the period in which they are subject to conversion.

Table of Contents**C. Other Borrowings Information**

As of June 30, 2013 the Corporation had a maximum borrowing capacity with the FHLB of approximately \$749.6 million, of which the unused capacity was \$535.7 million. In addition, there were unused capacities of \$64.0 million in overnight federal funds line, \$75.2 million of Federal Reserve Discount Window borrowings and \$3.0 million in a revolving line of credit from a correspondent bank as of June 30, 2013. In connection with its FHLB borrowings, the Corporation is required to hold the capital stock of the FHLB. The amount of FHLB capital stock held was \$13.0 million at June 30, 2013, and \$10.8 million at December 31, 2012. The carrying amount of the FHLB capital stock approximates its redemption value.

Note 8 - Derivatives and Hedging Activities

In December, 2012, the Corporation entered into a forward-starting interest rate swap to hedge the cash flows of a \$15 million floating-rate FHLB borrowing. The interest rate swap involves the exchange of the Corporation's floating rate interest payments on the underlying principal amount. This swap was designated, and qualified, for cash-flow hedge accounting. The term of the swap begins November 30, 2015 and ends November 28, 2022. For derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments, the effective portion of gains or losses is reported as a component of other comprehensive income, and is subsequently reclassified into earnings as an adjustment to interest expense in the periods in which the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings.

The following table details the Corporation's derivative positions as of the balance sheet dates indicated:

As of June 30, 2013:

(dollars in thousands)

Notional Amount	Trade Date	Effective Date	Maturity Date	Receive (Variable) Index	Current Projected Receive Rate	Pay Fixed Swap Rate	Fair Value of Derivative Position
\$ 15,000	12/13/2012	11/30/2015	11/28/2022	US 3-Month LIBOR	3.319%	2.376%	\$ 889

As of December 31, 2012:

(dollars in thousands)

Notional Amount	Trade Date	Effective Date	Maturity Date	Receive (Variable) Index	Current Projected Receive Rate	Pay Fixed Swap Rate	Fair Value of Derivative Position
\$ 15,000	12/13/2012	11/30/2015	11/28/2022	US 3-Month LIBOR	2.338%	2.376%	\$ (36)

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, there have been no reclassifications of the interest-rate swap's fair value from other comprehensive income to earnings. The Corporation held no derivatives during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012.

Note 9 Stock-Based Compensation**A. General Information**

The Corporation permits the issuance of stock options, dividend equivalents, performance awards, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and/or restricted stock units to employees and directors of the Corporation under several plans. The terms and conditions of awards under the plans are determined by the Corporation's Compensation Committee.

Prior to April 25, 2007, all shares authorized for grant as stock-based compensation were limited to grants of stock options. On April 25, 2007, the shareholders approved the Corporation's 2007 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the 2007 LTIP) under which a total of 428,996 shares of the Corporation's common stock were made available for award grants. On April 28, 2010, the shareholders approved the Corporation's 2010 Long Term Incentive Plan (2010 LTIP) under which a total of 445,002 shares of the Corporation's common stock were made available for award grants.

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The equity awards granted under the 2007 and 2010 LTIPs were authorized to be in the form of, among others, options to purchase the Corporation's common stock, restricted stock awards (RSAs) and performance stock awards (PSAs).

The fair value of an RSA, when granted, is based on the closing price on the day preceding the date of the grant.

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The PSAs that have been granted to date vest based on the Corporation's total shareholder return relative to the performance of the NASDAQ Community Bank Index for the respective period. The amount of PSAs earned will not exceed 100% of the PSAs awarded. The fair value of a PSA, when granted, is calculated using the Monte Carlo Simulation method.

B. Stock Options

Stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as an expense over the vesting period. The fair value of stock option grants is determined using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The assumptions necessary for the calculation of the fair value are expected life of options, annual volatility of stock price, risk-free interest rate and annual dividend yield.

The following table provides information about options outstanding for the three months ended June 30, 2013:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Options outstanding, March 31, 2013	716,446	\$ 20.61	\$ 4.67
Granted		\$	\$
Forfeited	(650)	\$ 19.65	\$ 4.62
Expired		\$	\$
Exercised	(27,320)	\$ 18.65	\$ 4.14
Options outstanding, June 30, 2013	688,476	\$ 20.69	\$ 4.69

The following table provides information about options outstanding for the six months ended June 30, 2013:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Options outstanding, December 31, 2012	784,226	\$ 20.40	\$ 4.62
Granted		\$	\$
Forfeited	(650)	\$ 19.65	\$ 4.62
Expired		\$	\$
Exercised	(95,100)	\$ 18.30	\$ 4.05
Options outstanding, June 30, 2013	688,476	\$ 20.69	\$ 4.69

The following table provides information about unvested options for the three months ended June 30, 2013:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested options, March 31, 2013	80,756	\$ 19.89	\$ 4.65
Granted		\$	\$
Vested		\$	\$
Forfeited	(650)	\$ 19.65	\$ 4.62
Unvested options, June 30, 2013	80,106	\$ 19.89	\$ 4.65

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The following table provides information about unvested options for the six months ended June 30, 2013:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested options, December 31, 2012	80,756	\$ 19.89	\$ 4.65
Granted		\$	\$
Vested		\$	\$
Forfeited	(650)	\$ 19.65	\$ 4.62
Unvested options, June 30, 2013	80,106	\$ 19.89	\$ 4.65

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Corporation recognized \$44 thousand and \$89 thousand, respectively, of expense related to stock options. As of June 30, 2013, the total not-yet-recognized compensation expense of unvested stock options was \$121 thousand. This expense will be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.1 years.

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Proceeds, related tax benefits realized from options exercised and intrinsic value of options exercised during the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 are detailed below:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	\$ 510	\$ 142	\$ 1,740	\$ 1,199
Related tax benefit recognized	28	4	144	80
Net proceeds of options exercised	\$ 538	\$ 146	\$ 1,884	\$ 1,279
Intrinsic value of options exercised	\$ 113	\$ 13	\$ 447	\$ 231

The following table provides information about options outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2013:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Outstanding	Exercisable
Number of shares	688,476	608,370
Weighted average exercise price	\$ 20.69	\$ 20.80
Aggregate intrinsic value	\$ 2,265	\$ 1,934
Weighted average contractual term in years	3.4	3.2

C. Restricted Stock Awards and Performance Stock Awards

The Corporation has granted RSAs and PSAs under the 2007 LTIP and 2010 LTIP Plans.

The compensation expense for the RSAs is measured based on the market price of the stock on the day prior to the grant date and is recognized on a straight line basis over the vesting period, accelerated for retirement eligibility. Stock restrictions are subject to alternate vesting for death and disability and retirement.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Corporation recognized \$51 thousand and \$129 thousand, respectively, of expense related to the Corporation's RSAs. As of June 30, 2013, there was \$453 thousand of unrecognized compensation cost related to RSAs. This cost will be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.6 years.

The following table details the unvested RSAs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013		Six Months Ended June 30, 2013	
	Weighted Average		Weighted Average	
	Number of Shares	Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Shares	Grant Date Fair Value
Beginning balance	56,631	\$ 19.15	56,631	\$ 19.15
Granted				
Vested	(6,135)	20.38	(6,135)	20.38
Forfeited	(3,681)	20.38	(3,681)	20.38
Ending balance	46,815	\$ 18.89	46,815	\$ 18.89

The compensation expense for PSAs is measured based on the grant date fair value as calculated using the Monte Carlo Simulation method.

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For the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Corporation recorded a tax benefit of \$4 thousand and \$4 thousand related to the vesting of restricted stock awards.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Corporation recognized \$127 thousand and \$251 thousand of expense related to the PSAs. As of June 30, 2013, there was \$702 thousand of unrecognized compensation cost related to PSAs. This cost will be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.2 years.

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The following table details the unvested PSAs for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013		Six Months Ended June 30, 2013	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Beginning balance	185,391	\$ 19.22	185,766	\$ 19.22
Granted				
Vested				
Forfeited	(1,200)	19.19	(1,575)	19.54
Ending balance	184,191	\$ 19.22	184,191	\$ 19.22

Note 10 - Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans

The Corporation has three defined benefit pension plans: the qualified defined-benefit plan (the QDBP) which covers all employees over age 20 1/2 who meet certain service requirements, and two non-qualified defined-benefit pension plans (SERP I and SERP II) which are restricted to certain senior officers of the Corporation.

SERP I provides each participant with the equivalent pension benefit provided by the QDBP on any compensation and bonus deferrals that exceed the IRS limit applicable to the QDBP.

On February 12, 2008, the Corporation amended the QDBP and SERP I to freeze further increases in the defined-benefit amounts to all participants, effective March 31, 2008.

On April 1, 2008, the Corporation added SERP II, a non-qualified defined-benefit plan which was restricted to certain senior officers of the Corporation. Effective January 1, 2013, the Corporation has curtailed SERP II, as further increases to the defined-benefit amounts to over 20% of the participants have been frozen. As a result of the curtailment, the Corporation recorded a \$690 thousand gain which represents the reversal of previous amounts that had been expensed in anticipation of future service of the curtailed participants. The benefit obligation related to the SERP I and SERP II plans as of March 31, 2013 decreased by \$2.3 million from the balance at December 31, 2012 as a result of the curtailment.

On June 28, 2013, the Corporation adopted the Bryn Mawr Bank Corporation Executive Deferred Compensation Plan (SERP III), a non-qualified defined-contribution plan which was restricted to certain senior officers of the Corporation. SERP III was retroactively effective January 1, 2013. The intended purpose of SERP III is to provide deferred compensation to a select group of employees.

The Corporation also has a postretirement benefit plan (PRBP) that covers certain retired employees and a group of current employees. The PRBP was closed to new participants in 1994. In 2007, the Corporation amended the PRBP to allow for settlement of obligations to certain current and retired employees. Certain retired participant obligations were settled in 2007 and current employee obligations were settled in 2008.

The following tables provide details of the components of the net periodic benefits cost (benefit) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

	Three Months Ended June 30,					
	SERP I and SERP II		QDBP		PRBP	
(dollars in thousands)	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Service cost	\$ 18	\$ 67	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest cost	39	61	371	394	7	9
Expected return on plan assets			(745)	(701)		
Amortization of transition obligation						7

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Amortization of prior service costs	4	21				
Amortization of net (gain) loss	13	23	431	447	20	19
Gain on curtailment	(120)					
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ (46)	\$ 172	\$ 57	\$ 140	\$ 27	\$ 35

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(dollars in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,					
	SERP I and SERP II		QDBP		PRBP	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Service cost	\$ 36	\$ 134	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest cost	79	122	743	788	14	18
Expected return on plan assets			(1,491)	(1,402)		
Amortization of transition obligation						14
Amortization of prior service costs	7	42				
Amortization of net (gain) loss	26	45	862	894	39	38
Gain on curtailment	(690)					
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ (542)	\$ 343	\$ 114	\$ 280	\$ 53	\$ 70

QDBP: No contributions to the QDBP were made for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013.

SERP I and SERP II: The Corporation contributed \$36 thousand and \$73 thousand during the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, respectively, and is expected to contribute an additional \$73 thousand to the SERP I and SERP II plans for the remaining six months of 2013.

SERP III: The Corporation contributed \$44 thousand during both the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 to SERP III and is expected to contribute an additional \$ 44 thousand for the remaining six months of 2013.

PRBP: In 2005, the Corporation capped the maximum annual payment under the PRBP at 120% of the 2005 benefit. This maximum was reached in 2008 and the cap is not expected to be increased above this level.

Note 11 - Segment Information

The Corporation aggregates certain of its operations and has identified two segments as follows: Banking and Wealth Management.

The following tables detail segment information for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2013			Three Months Ended June 30, 2012		
	Banking	Wealth Management	Consolidated	Banking	Wealth Management	Consolidated
Net interest income	\$ 17,922	\$ 1	\$ 17,923	\$ 15,902	\$ 1	\$ 15,903
Less: loan loss provision	1,000		1,000	1,003		1,003
Net interest income after loan loss provision	16,922	1	16,923	14,899	1	14,900
Other income:						
Fees for wealth management services		9,094	9,094		7,211	7,211
Service charges on deposit accounts	596		596	609		609
Loan servicing and other fees	448		448	436		436
Net gain on sale of loans	1,492		1,492	1,304		1,304
Net gain on sale of available for sale securities				716		716
Net loss on sale of other real estate owned	(141)		(141)			
BOLI income	85		85	105		105
Other operating income	1,322	47	1,369	977	23	1,000
Total other income	3,802	9,141	12,943	4,147	7,234	11,381
Other expenses:						
Salaries & wages	6,040	3,046	9,086	5,390	2,685	8,075
Employee benefits	1,463	749	2,212	1,410	613	2,023
Occupancy & equipment	1,354	374	1,728	1,100	294	1,394
Amortization of intangible assets	80	580	660	73	487	560

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Professional fees	614	50	664	513	59	572
Other operating expenses	5,130	1,044	6,174	4,733	771	5,504
Total other expenses	14,681	5,843	20,524	13,219	4,909	18,128
Segment profit	6,043	3,299	9,342	5,827	2,326	8,153
Intersegment (revenues) expenses*	(152)	152		(128)	128	
Pre-tax segment profit after eliminations	\$ 5,891	\$ 3,451	\$ 9,342	\$ 5,699	\$ 2,454	\$ 8,153
% of segment pre-tax profit after eliminations	63.1%	36.9%	100.0%	69.9%	30.1%	100.0%
Segment assets (<i>dollars in millions</i>)	\$ 1,967	\$ 43	\$ 2,010	\$ 1,807	\$ 46	\$ 1,853

* Inter-segment revenues consist of rental payments, interest on deposits and management fees.

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<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Six Months Ended June 30, 2013			Six Months Ended June 30, 2012		
	Banking	Wealth Management	Consolidated	Banking	Wealth Management	Consolidated
Net interest income	\$ 35,331	\$ 1	\$ 35,332	\$ 31,886	\$ 2	\$ 31,888
Less: loan loss provision	1,804		1,804	2,003		2,003
Net interest income after loan loss provision	33,527	1	33,528	29,883	2	29,885
Other income:						
Fees for wealth management services		17,443	17,443		13,440	13,440
Service charges on deposit accounts	1,180		1,180	1,189		1,189
Loan servicing and other fees	899		899	871		871
Net gain on sale of loans	3,010		3,010	2,474		2,474
Net gain on sale of available for sale securities	2		2	716		716
Net loss on sale of other real estate owned	(193)		(193)	(41)		(41)
BOLI income	198		198	223		223
Other operating income	2,104	90	2,194	2,070	26	2,096
Total other income	7,200	17,533	24,733	7,502	13,466	20,968
Other expenses:						
Salaries & wages	11,911	5,985	17,896	10,495	5,085	15,580
Employee benefits	3,040	1,497	4,537	2,996	1,187	4,183
Occupancy & equipment	2,728	750	3,478	2,255	514	2,769
Amortization of intangible assets	160	1,161	1,321	147	922	1,069
Professional fees	1,123	116	1,239	1,135	93	1,228
Other operating expenses	10,268	2,020	12,288	8,629	1,464	10,093
Total other expenses	29,230	11,529	40,759	25,657	9,265	34,922
Segment profit	11,497	6,005	17,502	11,728	4,203	15,931
Intersegment (revenues) expenses*	(304)	304		(241)	241	
Pre-tax segment profit after eliminations	\$ 11,193	\$ 6,309	\$ 17,502	\$ 11,487	\$ 4,444	\$ 15,931
% of segment pre-tax profit after eliminations	64.0%	36.0%	100.0%	72.1%	27.9%	100.0%
Segment assets <i>(dollars in millions)</i>	\$ 1,967	\$ 43	\$ 2,010	\$ 1,807	\$ 46	\$ 1,853

Other segment information:

Wealth Management Segment Information

	<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	
	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Assets under management, administration, supervision and brokerage	\$ 6,854.8	\$ 6,663.2

Note 12 - Mortgage Servicing Rights

The following tables summarize the Corporation's activity related to mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

Three Months Ended June 30,

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<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2013	2012
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 4,593	\$ 4,217
Additions	324	346
Amortization	(218)	(256)
Recovery	91	
Impairment		(87)
Balance, end of period	\$ 4,790	\$ 4,220
Fair value	\$ 5,621	\$ 4,289
Loans serviced for others	\$ 623,498	\$ 575,533

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<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 4,491	\$ 4,041
Additions	709	631
Amortization	(430)	(475)
Recovery	91	110
Impairment	(71)	(87)
Balance, end of period	\$ 4,790	\$ 4,220
Fair value	\$ 5,621	\$ 4,289
Loans serviced for others	\$ 623,498	\$ 575,533

As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, key economic assumptions and the sensitivity of the current fair value of MSRs to immediate 10 and 20 percent adverse changes in those assumptions are as follows:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Fair value amount of MSRs	\$ 5,621	\$ 4,638
Weighted average life (in years)	5.8	4.8
Prepayment speeds (constant prepayment rate)*	12.8	15.9
Impact on fair value:		
10% adverse change	\$ (208)	\$ (230)
20% adverse change	\$ (408)	\$ (442)
Discount rate	10.50%	10.50%
Impact on fair value:		
10% adverse change	\$ (213)	\$ (158)
20% adverse change	\$ (411)	\$ (306)

* Represents the weighted average prepayment rate for the life of the MSR asset.

These assumptions and sensitivities are hypothetical and should be used with caution. Changes in fair value based on a 10% variation in assumptions generally cannot be extrapolated because the relationship of the change in assumptions to the change in fair value may not be linear. Also, the effect of a variation in a particular assumption on the fair value of the MSRs is calculated without changing any other assumption. In reality, changes in one factor may result in changes in another, which could magnify or counteract the sensitivities.

Note 13 - Goodwill and Other Intangibles

The Corporation's goodwill and intangible assets related to the acquisitions of Lau Associates LLC (Lau) in July, 2008, First Keystone Financial, Inc. (FKF) in July, 2010, the Private Wealth Management Group of the Hershey Trust Company (PWMG) in May, 2011, DTC in May, 2012 and the FBD Transaction in November, 2012 are detailed below:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		Balance December 31, 2012	Additions/ Adjustments	Amortization	Balance June 30, 2013	Amortization Period
Goodwill	Wealth segment	\$ 20,466	\$ (54)	\$	\$ 20,412	Indefinite
Goodwill	Banking segment	12,431			12,431	Indefinite
Total		\$ 32,897	\$ (54)	\$	\$ 32,843	

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Core deposit intangible	\$ 1,654	\$	\$ (160)	\$ 1,494	10 Years
Customer relationships	14,890		(648)	14,242	10 to 20 Years
Non compete agreements	4,244		(513)	3,731	5 to 5 1/2 Years
Trade name	1,210			1,210	Indefinite
Total	\$ 21,998	\$	\$ (1,321)	\$ 20,677	
Grand total	\$ 54,895	\$ (54)	\$ (1,321)	\$ 53,520	

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The Corporation performed its annual review of goodwill and identifiable intangible assets as of December 31, 2012 in accordance with ASC 350, Intangibles Goodwill and Other. For the three months ended June 30, 2013, the Corporation determined there were no events that would necessitate impairment testing of goodwill and other intangible assets.

Note 14 Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following tables detail the components of accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

	Net Change in Unrealized Gains on Available-for- Sale Investment Securities	Net Change in Fair Value of Derivative Used for Cash Flow Hedge	Net Change in Unfunded Pension Liability	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Balance, March 31, 2013	\$ 3,147	\$ 95	\$ (11,807)	\$ (8,565)
Net change	(3,270)	482	248	(2,540)
Balance, June 30, 2013	\$ (123)	\$ 577	\$ (11,559)	\$ (11,105)
Balance, March 31, 2012	\$ 2,461	\$	\$ (12,885)	\$ (10,424)
Net change	274		272	546
Balance, June 30, 2012	\$ 2,735	\$	\$ (12,613)	\$ (9,878)
	Net Change in Unrealized Gains on Available-for- Sale Investment Securities	Net Change in Fair Value of Derivative Used for Cash Flow Hedge	Net Change in Unfunded Pension Liability	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>				
Balance, December 31, 2012	\$ 3,164	\$ (24)	\$ (13,218)	\$ (10,078)
Net change	(3,287)	601	1,659	(1,027)
Balance, June 30, 2013	\$ (123)	\$ 577	\$ (11,559)	\$ (11,105)
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$ 1,791	\$	\$ (13,157)	\$ (11,366)
Net change	944		544	1,488
Balance, June 30, 2012	\$ 2,735	\$	\$ (12,613)	\$ (9,878)

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The following tables detail the amounts reclassified from each component of accumulated other comprehensive loss for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

Description of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss Component	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		Affected Income Statement Category
	For The Three Months Ended June 30, 2013	2012	
Net unrealized gain on investment securities available for sale:			
Realization of gain on sale of investment securities available for sale	\$	\$ (716)	Net gain on sale of available for sale investment securities
		(251)	Less: income tax expense
	\$	\$ (465)	Net of income tax
Unfunded pension liability:			
Amortization of net loss included in net periodic pension costs*	\$ 464	\$ 489	Employee benefits
Amortization of prior service cost included in net periodic pension costs*	4	21	Employee benefits
Amortization of transition obligation included in net periodic pension costs*		7	Employee benefits
Gain on curtailment of SERP II	(120)		Net gain on curtailment of nonqualified pension plan
	348	517	Total expense before income tax benefit
	122	181	Less: income tax benefit
	\$ 226	\$ 336	Net of income tax

Description of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss Component	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		Affected Income Statement Category
	For The Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2013	2012	
<i>Net unrealized gain on investment securities available for sale:</i>			
Realization of gain on sale of investment securities available for sale	\$ (2)	\$ (716)	Net gain on sale of available for sale investment securities
	(1)	(251)	Less: income tax expense
	\$ (1)	\$ (465)	Net of income tax

<i>Unfunded pension liability:</i>			
Amortization of net loss included in net periodic pension costs*	\$ 927	\$ 977	Employee benefits
Amortization of prior service cost included in net periodic pension costs*	7	42	Employee benefits
Amortization of transition obligation included in net periodic pension costs*		14	Employee benefits

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Gain on curtailment of SERP II	(690)		Net gain on curtailment of nonqualified pension plan
	244	1,033	Total expense before income tax benefit
	85	362	Less: income tax benefit
	\$ 159	\$ 671	Net of income tax

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* Accumulated other comprehensive loss components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost. See Note 10 - Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans

Note 15 - Shareholders' Equity

Dividend

During the second quarter of 2013, the Corporation declared and paid a regular quarterly dividend of \$0.17 per share. This payment totaled \$2.3 million, based on outstanding shares at May 7, 2013 of 13,510,917. On July 25, 2013, the Corporation's Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$0.17 per share payable September 1, 2013 to shareholders of record as of August 6, 2013.

S-3 Shelf Registration Statement and Offerings Thereunder

In April 2012, the Corporation filed a shelf registration statement (the "Shelf Registration Statement") to replace its 2009 Shelf Registration Statement, which was set to expire in June 2012. This new Shelf Registration Statement allows the Corporation to raise additional capital through offers and sales of registered securities consisting of common stock, debt securities, warrants to purchase common stock, stock purchase contracts and units or units consisting of any combination of the foregoing securities. Using the prospectus in the Shelf Registration Statement, together with applicable prospectus supplements, the Corporation may sell, from time to time, in one or more offerings, such securities in a dollar amount up to \$150,000,000, in the aggregate.

The Corporation has in place under its Shelf Registration Statement a Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan (the "Plan"), which was amended and restated on April 27, 2012, primarily to increase the number of shares which can be issued by the Corporation from 850,000 to 1,500,000 shares of registered common stock. The Plan allows for the grant of a request for waiver ("RFW") above the Plan's maximum investment of \$120 thousand per account per year. An RFW is granted based on a variety of factors, including the Corporation's current and projected capital needs, prevailing market prices of the Corporation's common stock and general economic and market conditions.

The Plan is intended to allow both existing shareholders and new investors to easily and conveniently increase their investment in the Corporation without incurring many of the fees and commissions normally associated with brokerage transactions. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, the Corporation issued 4,765 shares and raised \$107 thousand through the Plan.

Options

In addition to shares issued through the Plan, the Corporation also issues shares through the exercise of stock options. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, 95,100 shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of stock options, increasing shareholders' equity by \$1.7 million.

Note 16 - Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

The Corporation recognizes the financial statement benefit of a tax position only after determining that the Corporation would be more likely than not to sustain the position following an examination. For tax positions meeting the more-likely-than-not threshold, the amount recognized in the financial statements is the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement with the relevant tax authority.

The Corporation is subject to income taxes in the United States federal jurisdiction and multiple state jurisdictions. The Corporation is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examination by taxing authorities for years before 2009.

The Corporation's policy is to record interest and penalties on uncertain tax positions as income tax expense. No interest or penalties were accrued in the three month periods ended June 30, 2013 or 2012. There were no reserves for uncertain income tax positions recorded during the three month periods ended June 30, 2013 or 2012.

Table of Contents**Note 17 - Fair Value Measurement**

The following disclosures are made in conjunction with the application of fair value measurements.

FASB ASC 820 Fair Value Measurement establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the nature of data inputs for fair value determinations, under which the Corporation is required to value each asset using assumptions that market participants would utilize to value that asset. When the Corporation uses its own assumptions, it is required to disclose additional information about the assumptions used and the effect of the measurement on earnings or the net change in assets for the period.

The Corporation's investment securities available for sale, which generally include state and municipal securities, U.S. government agencies and mortgage-related securities, are reported at fair value. These securities are valued by an independent third party. The third party's evaluations are based on market data. They utilize evaluated pricing models that vary by asset and incorporate available trade, bid and other market information. For securities that do not trade on a daily basis, their pricing applications apply available information such as benchmarking and matrix pricing. The market inputs normally sought in the evaluation of securities include benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes (only obtained from market makers or broker/dealers recognized as market participants), issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers and reference data. For certain securities, additional inputs may be used or some market inputs may not be applicable. Inputs are prioritized differently on any given day based on market conditions.

U.S. Government agencies are evaluated and priced using multi-dimensional relational models and option-adjusted spreads. State and municipal securities are evaluated on a series of matrices including reported trades and material event notices. Mortgage-related securities are evaluated using matrix correlation to treasury or floating index benchmarks, prepayment speeds, monthly payment information and other benchmarks. Other available for sale investments are evaluated using a broker-quote based application, including quotes from issuers.

The value of the investment portfolio is determined using three broad levels of inputs:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical securities.

Level 2 Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.

Level 3 Instruments whose significant value drivers are unobservable.

These levels are not necessarily an indication of the risks or liquidity associated with these investments. The following tables summarize the assets at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 that are recognized on the Corporation's balance sheet using fair value measurement determined based on the differing levels of input.

Fair value of assets measured on a recurring and non-recurring basis as of June 30, 2013:

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis:				
Investment securities available for sale:				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$	\$
Obligations of the U.S. government agencies	81.2		81.2	
Obligations of state & political subdivisions	39.0		39.0	
Mortgage-backed securities	132.7		132.7	
Collateralized mortgage obligations	51.9		51.9	
Mutual funds	13.5	13.5		
Other investments	4.5		4.5	
 Total investment securities available for sale	 322.9	 13.6	 309.3	
Trading securities	2.2		2.2	
 Total assets measured on a recurring basis at fair value	 \$ 325.1	 \$ 13.6	 \$ 311.5	 \$

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis			
Impaired loans and leases	\$ 17.2	\$	\$ 17.2
Other real estate owned (OREO)	1.4		1.4
Total assets measured on a non-recurring basis at fair value	\$ 18.6	\$	\$ 18.6

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Fair value of assets measured on a recurring and non-recurring basis as of December 31, 2012:

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis:				
Investment securities available for sale:				
Obligations of the U.S. government agencies	\$ 73.9	\$	\$ 73.9	\$
Obligations of state & political subdivisions	30.4		30.4	
Mortgage-backed securities	131.8		131.8	
Collateralized mortgage obligations	62.7		62.7	
Mutual funds	13.6	13.6		
Other investments	4.2		4.2	
Total investment securities available for sale	316.6	13.6	303.0	
Trading securities	1.4		1.4	
Total assets measured on a recurring basis at fair value	\$ 318.0	\$ 13.6	\$ 304.4	\$
Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis				
Mortgage servicing rights	\$ 0.9	\$	\$	\$ 0.9
Impaired loans and leases	19.7			19.7
OREO	0.9			0.9
Total assets measured on a non-recurring basis at fair value	\$ 21.5	\$	\$	\$ 21.5

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 a net increase of \$78 thousand and a net decrease of \$68 thousand, respectively, were recorded in the Allowance as a result of adjusting the carrying value and estimated fair value of the impaired loans in the above tables. As it relates to the fair values of assets measured on a recurring basis, there have been no transfers between levels during the six months ended June 30, 2013.

Impaired Loans

The Corporation evaluates and values impaired loans at the time the loan is identified as impaired, and the fair values of such loans are estimated using Level 3 inputs in the fair value hierarchy. Each loan's collateral has a unique appraisal and management's discount of the value is based on the factors unique to each impaired loan. The significant unobservable input in determining the fair value is management's subjective discount on appraisals of the collateral securing the loan, which range from 10% - 50%. Collateral may consist of real estate and/or business assets including equipment, inventory and/or accounts receivable and the value of these assets is determined based on the appraisals by qualified licensed appraisers hired by the Corporation. Appraised and reported values may be discounted based on management's historical knowledge, changes in market conditions from the time of valuation, estimated costs to sell, and/or management's expertise and knowledge of the client and the client's business.

The Corporation has an appraisal policy in which an appraisal is obtained for a commercial loan at the point at which the loan either becomes nonperforming or is downgraded to a substandard or worse classification. For consumer loans, the Corporation obtains updated appraisals when a loan becomes 90 days past due or when it receives other information that may indicate possible impairment. Based on the appraisals obtained by the Corporation, an appropriate Allowance is allocated to the particular loan.

Other Real Estate Owned

Other real estate owned consists of properties acquired as a result of foreclosures and deeds in-lieu-of foreclosure. Properties are classified as OREO and are reported at the lower of cost or fair value less cost to sell, and are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

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Mortgage Servicing Rights

MSRs do not trade in an active, open market with readily observable prices. Accordingly, the Corporation obtains the fair value of the MSRs using a third-party pricing provider. The provider determines the fair value by discounting projected net servicing cash flows of the remaining servicing portfolio. The valuation model used by the provider considers market loan prepayment predictions and other economic factors which the Corporation considers to be significant unobservable inputs. The fair value of MSRs is mostly affected by changes in mortgage interest rates since rate changes cause the loan prepayment acceleration factors to increase or decrease. All assumptions are market driven. The Corporation has a sufficient understanding of the third party service's valuation models, assumptions and inputs used in determining the fair value of MSRs to enable management to maintain an appropriate system of internal control. Mortgage servicing rights are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as the valuation is model driven and primarily based on unobservable inputs.

Note 18 - Fair Value of Financial Instruments

FASB ASC 825, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments requires disclosure of the fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized in the balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate such value. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other market value techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realized in immediate settlement of the instrument. The aggregate fair value amounts presented below do not represent the underlying value of the Corporation.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value:

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair values.

Investment Securities

Estimated fair values for investment securities are generally valued by an independent third party based on market data, utilizing pricing models that vary by asset and incorporate available trade, bid and other market information. Management reviews, annually, the process utilized by its independent third-party valuation experts. On a quarterly basis, Management tests the validity of the prices provided by the third party by selecting a representative sample of the portfolio and obtaining actual trade results, or if actual trade results are not available, competitive broker pricing. See Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.

Loans Held for Sale

The fair value of loans held for sale is based on pricing obtained from secondary markets.

Net Portfolio Loans and Leases

For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and which have no significant change in credit risk, estimated fair values are based on carrying values. Fair values of certain mortgage loans and consumer loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality and is indicative of an entry price. The estimated fair value of nonperforming loans is based on discounted estimated cash flows as determined by the internal loan review of the Bank or the appraised market value of the underlying collateral, as determined by independent third party appraisers. This technique does not reflect an exit price.

Impaired Loans

The Corporation evaluates and values impaired loans at the time the loan is identified as impaired, and the fair values of such loans are estimated using Level 3 inputs in the fair value hierarchy. Each loan's collateral has a unique appraisal and management's discount of the value is based on the factors unique to each impaired loan. The significant unobservable input in determining the fair value is management's subjective discount on appraisals of the collateral securing the loan, which range from 10% - 50%. Collateral may consist of real estate and/or business assets including equipment, inventory and/or accounts receivable and the value of these assets is determined based on the appraisals by qualified licensed appraisers hired by the Corporation. Appraised and reported values may be discounted based on management's historical knowledge, changes in

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market conditions from the time of valuation, estimated costs to sell, and/or management's expertise and knowledge of the client and the client's business.

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Table of Contents**Mortgage Servicing Rights**

The fair value of the MSR for these periods was determined using a proprietary third-party valuation model that calculates the present value of estimated future servicing income. The model incorporates assumptions that market participants use in estimating future net servicing income, including estimates of prepayment speeds and discount rates. Due to the proprietary nature of the valuation model used, the Corporation classifies the value of MSRs as using Level 3 inputs.

Other Assets

The carrying amount of accrued interest receivable, income taxes receivable and other investments approximates fair value.

Deposits

The estimated fair values disclosed for noninterest-bearing demand deposits, savings, NOW accounts, and market rate accounts are, by definition, equal to the amounts payable on demand at the reporting date (i.e., their carrying amounts). Fair values for certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on certificates to a schedule of expected monthly maturities on the certificate of deposit. FASB Codification 825 defines the fair value of demand deposits as the amount payable on demand as of the reporting date and prohibits adjusting estimated fair value from any value derived from retaining those deposits for an expected future period of time.

Short-term borrowings

The carrying amount of short-term borrowings, which include overnight repurchase agreements, fed funds and FHLB advances with original maturity of one year or less, approximates their fair value.

Long-term FHLB Advances and Other Borrowings

The fair value of long-term FHLB advances (with original maturities of greater than one year) and other borrowings, which include an \$8.2 million term loan from a correspondent bank, is established using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on mid-term and long term borrowings.

Other Liabilities

The carrying amounts of accrued interest payable and other accrued payables approximate fair value.

Off-Balance Sheet Instruments

Estimated fair values of the Corporation's commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit and financial guarantees are not included in the table below as their carrying values generally approximate their fair values. These instruments generate fees that approximate those currently charged to originate similar commitments.

As of the dates indicated, the carrying amount and estimated fair value of the Corporation's financial instruments are as follows:

		As of June 30, 2013		As of December 31 2012	
	Fair Value Hierarchy Level*	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>					
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 1	\$ 110,111	\$ 110,111	\$ 175,686	\$ 175,686
Investment securities, available for sale	See Note 17	322,960	322,960	316,614	316,614
Investment securities, trading	Level 2	2,180	2,180	1,447	1,447
Loans held for sale	Level 2	2,207	2,207	3,412	3,482

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Net portfolio loans and leases	Level 3	1,416,475	1,415,730	1,384,031	1,412,619
Mortgage servicing rights	Level 3	4,790	5,621	4,491	4,638
Other assets	Level 3	23,350	23,350	21,735	21,735

Total financial assets		\$ 1,882,073	\$ 1,882,159	\$ 1,907,416	\$ 1,936,221
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Financial liabilities:

Deposits	Level 2	\$ 1,549,715	\$ 1,549,812	\$ 1,634,682	\$ 1,635,374
Short-term borrowings	Level 2	71,768	71,768	9,403	9,403
Long-term FHLB advances and other borrowings	Level 2	152,642	150,279	161,315	164,273
Other liabilities	Level 2	22,928	22,929	26,921	26,921

Total financial liabilities		\$ 1,797,053	\$ 1,794,788	\$ 1,832,321	\$ 1,835,971
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* see Note 17 for a description of fair value hierarchy levels

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Note 19 - New Accounting Pronouncements

FASB ASU No. 2013-02 Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

In February 2013, the FASB issued (ASU 2013-02 Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income) which requires entities to disclose, for items reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) and into net income in their entirety, the effect of the reclassification on each affected net income line item and, for AOCI reclassification items that are not reclassified in their entirety into net income, a cross reference to other required U.S. GAAP disclosures. The guidance is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012; early adoption is allowed. The Corporation has adopted ASU 2013-02 with no impact on its financial condition and results of operations.

Note 20 Subsequent Events

On August 8, 2013, the Corporation and MidCoast Community Bancorp, Inc. (MidCoast) entered into a Mutual Termination Agreement to terminate that certain Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of March 27, 2013, between the Company and MidCoast. Each party has agreed to bear its own costs and expenses in connection with the terminated transaction, without penalties.

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ITEM 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operation and Financial Condition

The following is the Corporation's discussion and analysis of the significant changes in the financial condition, results of operations, capital resources and liquidity presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Current performance does not guarantee, and may not be indicative of, similar performance in the future.

Brief History of the Corporation

The Bryn Mawr Trust Company (the "Bank") received its Pennsylvania banking charter in 1889 and is a member of the Federal Reserve System. In 1986, Bryn Mawr Bank Corporation (the "Corporation") was formed and on January 2, 1987, the Bank became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation. The Bank and Corporation are headquartered in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, a western suburb of Philadelphia. The Corporation and its subsidiaries provide community banking, business banking, residential mortgage lending, consumer and commercial lending and insurance services to customers through its 19 full-service branches and seven limited-hour retirement community offices located throughout the Montgomery, Delaware and Chester counties of Pennsylvania and New Castle county in Delaware. The Corporation and its subsidiaries also provide wealth management services through its network of Wealth Management offices located in Bryn Mawr, Devon and Hershey, Pennsylvania as well as Greenville, Delaware. The Corporation's stock trades on the NASDAQ Stock Market ("NASDAQ") under the symbol BMTC.

The Corporation operates in a highly competitive market area that includes local, national and regional banks as competitors along with savings banks, credit unions, insurance companies, trust companies, registered investment advisors and mutual fund families. The Corporation and its subsidiaries are regulated by many agencies including the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), NASDAQ, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"), the Federal Reserve Board and the Pennsylvania Department of Banking.

During 2012, the Corporation completed the following two transactions:

First Bank of Delaware Transaction

On November 17, 2012, the acquisition of \$70.3 million of deposits, \$76.6 million of loans and a branch location from First Bank of Delaware ("FBD"), by the Corporation was completed (the "FBD Transaction"). The consideration paid totaled \$10.6 million. The FBD Transaction, which was accounted for as a business combination, enabled the Corporation to expand its banking arm into the Delaware market by opening its first full-service branch there, complementing its existing wealth management operations in the state.

Acquisition of the Davidson Trust Company

On May 15, 2012, the Corporation acquired the Davidson Trust Company ("DTC") for \$10.5 million, including \$7.35 million cash paid at closing and \$3.15 million of contingent cash payments that were to be paid November 14, 2012, May 14, 2013 and November 14, 2013, subject to certain post-closing contingencies relating to the assets under management. None of the three contingent cash payments was to exceed \$1.05 million. Two of the three contingent payments were made on November 14, 2012 and May 14, 2013, each in the amount of \$1.05 million.

Termination of MidCoast Community Bancorp, Inc. Merger Agreement

On August 8, 2013, the Corporation and MidCoast Community Bancorp, Inc. ("MidCoast") entered into a Mutual Termination Agreement to terminate that certain Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of March 27, 2013, between the Company and MidCoast. Each party has agreed to bear its own costs and expenses in connection with the terminated transaction, without penalties.

Critical Accounting Policies, Judgments and Estimates

The accounting and reporting policies of the Corporation and its subsidiaries conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). All inter-company transactions are eliminated in consolidation and certain reclassifications are made when necessary to conform the previous year's financial statements to the current year's presentation. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Corporation is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as of the dates of the balance sheets and revenues and expenditures for the periods presented. However, there are uncertainties inherent in making these estimates and actual results could differ from these estimates. The Corporation has identified certain areas that require estimates and assumptions, which include the allowance for loan and lease losses (the "Allowance"), the valuation of goodwill and intangible assets, the fair value of investment securities, mortgage servicing rights, deferred tax assets and liabilities, benefit plans and stock-based compensation.

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These critical accounting policies, along with other significant accounting policies, are presented in Footnote 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Corporation's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Executive Overview

The following items highlight the Corporation's results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the same periods in 2012, and the changes in its financial condition as of June 30, 2013 as compared to December 31, 2012. More detailed information related to these highlights can be found in the sections that follow.

Impact of Recent Acquisitions

In general, the results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the same periods in 2012 were impacted by the November 2012 FBD Transaction and the May 2012 acquisition of DTC.

Three Month Results

Net income for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was \$6.3 million, an increase of \$907 thousand as compared to net income of \$5.3 million for the same period in 2012. Diluted earnings per share of \$0.46 for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was \$0.06 increase from the same period in 2012.

Return on average equity (ROE) and return on average assets (ROA) for the three months ended June 30, 2013 were 11.90% and 1.28%, as compared to ROE and ROA of 11.24% and 1.18%, respectively, for the same period in 2012.

Tax-equivalent net interest income increased \$2.0 million, or 12.8%, to \$18.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to \$16.0 million for the same period in 2012.

The provision for loan and lease losses (the Provision) for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was \$1.0 million, which was unchanged from the same period in 2012.

Non-interest income of \$12.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013 increased \$1.6 million, or 13.7%, as compared to \$11.4 million for the same period in 2012.

Included in non-interest income, fees for Wealth Management services of \$9.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013 increased \$1.9 million, or 26.1%, as compared to \$7.2 million for the same period in 2012.

Non-interest expense of \$20.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013 increased \$2.4 million, or 13.2%, as compared to \$18.1 million for the same period in 2012.

Six Month Results

Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$11.6 million, an increase of \$1.2 million as compared to net income of \$10.4 million for the same period in 2012. Diluted earnings per share of \$0.86 for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was a \$0.07 increase from the same period in 2012.

ROE and ROA for the six months ended June 30, 2013 were 11.25% and 1.18%, as compared to ROE and ROA of 11.11% and 1.17%, respectively, for the same period in 2012.

Tax-equivalent net interest income increased \$3.5 million, or 10.9%, to \$35.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to \$32.0 million for the same period in 2012.

The Provision for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$1.8 million, a decrease of \$199 thousand from the same period in 2012.

Non-interest income of \$24.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013 increased \$3.8 million, or 18.0%, as compared to \$21.0 million for the same period in 2012.

Included in non-interest income, fees for Wealth Management services of \$17.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013 increased \$4.0 million, or 29.8%, as compared to \$13.4 million for the same period in 2012.

Non-interest expense of \$40.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013 increased \$5.8 million, or 16.7%, as compared to \$34.9 million for the same period in 2012.

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Changes in Financial Condition

Total assets of \$2.01 billion as of June 30, 2013 decreased \$26.4 million from \$2.04 billion as of December 31, 2012.

Shareholders' equity of \$212.5 million as of June 30, 2013 increased \$8.9 million from \$203.6 million as of December 31, 2012.

Total portfolio loans and leases as of June 30, 2013 were \$1.43 billion, an increase of \$32.5 million from the December 31, 2012 balance.

Total non-performing loans and leases of \$10.5 million represented 0.73% of portfolio loans and leases as of June 30, 2013 as compared to \$14.8 million, or 1.06% of portfolio loans and leases as of December 31, 2012.

The \$14.4 million Allowance, as of June 30, 2013, represented 1.01% of portfolio loans and leases, as compared to \$14.4 million, or 1.03% of portfolio loans as of December 31, 2012.

Total deposits of \$1.55 billion as of June 30, 2013 decreased \$85.0 million, or 5.2%, from \$1.63 billion as of December 31, 2012.

Wealth Management assets under management, administration, supervision and brokerage as of June 30, 2013 were \$6.85 billion, an increase of \$191.6 million from December 31, 2012.

Key Performance Indicators

Key financial performance indicators for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 are shown in the table below:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Annualized return on average equity	11.90%	11.24%	11.25%	11.11%
Annualized return on average assets	1.28%	1.18%	1.18%	1.17%
Efficiency ratio*	66.49%	66.44%	67.86%	66.07%
Efficiency ratio*, excluding due diligence and merger-related expenses	64.26%	63.09%	65.52%	63.95%
Tax-equivalent net interest margin	3.98%	3.84%	3.91%	3.88%
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.79
Dividend per share	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.32

* The efficiency ratio is calculated by dividing non-interest expense by the sum of net interest income and non-interest income. The following table presents certain key period-end balances and ratios as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

(dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Book value per share	\$ 15.71	\$ 15.17

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Tangible book value per share	\$ 11.75	\$ 11.08
Allowance as a percentage of loans and leases	1.01%	1.03%
Tier I capital to risk weighted assets	11.47%	11.02%
Tangible common equity ratio	8.21%	7.60%
Loan to deposit ratio	92.5%	85.8%
Wealth assets under management, administration, supervision and brokerage	\$ 6,854.8	\$ 6,663.2
Portfolio loans and leases	\$ 1,430.9	\$ 1,398.5
Total assets	\$ 2,009.5	\$ 2,035.9
Shareholders' equity	\$ 212.5	\$ 203.6

The following sections discuss, in detail, the Corporation's results of operations for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the same period in 2012, and the changes in its financial condition as of June 30, 2013 as compared to December 31, 2012.

Components of Net Income

Net income is comprised of five major elements:

Net Interest Income, or the difference between the interest income earned on loans, leases and investments and the interest expense paid on deposits and borrowed funds;

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Provision For Loan and Lease Losses, or the amount added to the Allowance to provide for estimated inherent losses on portfolio loans and leases;

Non-Interest Income which is made up primarily of Wealth Management revenue, gains and losses from the sale of residential mortgage loans, gains and losses from the sale of investment securities available for sale and other fees from loan and deposit services;

Non-Interest Expense, which consists primarily of salaries and employee benefits, occupancy, intangible asset amortization, professional fees and other operating expenses; and

Income Taxes, which include state and federal jurisdictions.

NET INTEREST INCOME

Tax-Equivalent Net Interest Income

Net interest income is the primary source of the Corporation's revenue. The below tables present a summary, for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, of the Corporation's average balances and tax-equivalent yields earned on its interest-earning assets and the tax-equivalent rate paid on its interest-bearing liabilities. The tax-equivalent net interest margin is the tax-equivalent net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets. The tax-equivalent net interest spread is the difference between the weighted average tax-equivalent yield on interest-earning assets and the weighted average cost of interest-bearing liabilities. The effect of noninterest-bearing liabilities represents the effect on the net interest margin of net funding provided by noninterest-earning assets, noninterest-bearing liabilities and shareholders' equity.

Tax-equivalent net interest income of \$18.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013 increased \$2.0 million, as compared to the same period in 2012. The increase in net interest income between the periods was related to an 10.5% increase in average loans and leases. This increase was primarily related to the acquisition of loans from FBD, which totaled \$76.6 million at the time of the transaction. In addition, the Corporation's strategic decisions to prepay \$22.5 million of subordinated debt during the third and fourth quarters of 2012 and \$20.0 million of Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) borrowings in January 2013, along with the 16 basis point decline in rate paid on deposits, contributed significantly to the \$941 thousand decrease in interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the same period in 2012.

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The table below presents the major asset and liability categories on an average daily balance basis for the periods indicated, along with interest income, interest expense and key rates and yields.

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,					
	2013			2012		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Average Rates Earned/ Paid	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Average Rates Earned/ Paid
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Assets:						
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	\$ 59,981	\$ 41	0.27%	\$ 57,734	\$ 30	0.21%
Investment securities - available for sale:						
Taxable	287,287	846	1.18%	307,371	1,067	1.40%
Non-taxable ⁽³⁾	38,442	146	1.52%	14,049	66	1.89%
Total investment securities - available for sale	325,729	922	1.22%	321,420	1,133	1.42%
Investment securities - trading	2,168	13	2.41%	1,546	12	3.12%
Loans and leases ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	1,428,069	18,277	5.13%	1,294,019	17,094	5.31%
Total interest-earning assets	1,815,947	19,323	4.27%	1,674,719	18,269	4.39%
Cash and due from banks	12,876			12,259		
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(14,625)			(13,383)		
Other assets	151,933			142,946		
Total assets	\$ 1,966,131			\$ 1,816,541		
Liabilities:						
Savings, NOW, and market rate accounts	\$ 969,654	445	0.18%	\$ 805,953	586	0.29%
Wholesale non-maturity deposits	31,124	25	0.32%	47,463	43	0.36%
Wholesale time deposits	11,610	19	0.66%	22,280	24	0.43%
Time deposits	164,247	205	0.50%	203,344	412	0.81%
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,176,635	694	0.24%	1,079,040	1,065	0.40%
Subordinated debentures			%	22,500	291	5.20%
Short-term borrowings	13,358	4	0.12%	13,149	5	0.15%
Long-term FHLB advances and other borrowings	150,468	596	1.59%	163,908	924	2.27%
Total borrowings	163,826	600	1.47%	199,557	1,220	2.46%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	1,340,461	1,294	0.39%	1,278,597	2,285	0.72%
Non-interest-bearing deposits	391,387			323,539		
Other liabilities	23,617			23,158		
Total non-interest-bearing liabilities	415,004			346,697		
Total liabilities	1,755,465			1,625,294		
Shareholders' equity	210,666			191,247		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,966,131			\$ 1,816,541		
Net interest spread			3.88%			3.67%

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Effect of non-interest-bearing liabilities		0.10%		0.17%
Tax equivalent net interest income and margin on earning assets ⁽³⁾	\$ 18,029	3.98%	\$ 15,984	3.84%
Tax-equivalent adjustment ⁽³⁾	\$ 106	0.02%	\$ 81	0.02%

⁽¹⁾ Nonaccrual loans have been included in average loan balances, but interest on nonaccrual loans has been excluded for purposes of determining interest income.

⁽²⁾ Loans include portfolio loans and leases and loans held for sale.

⁽³⁾ Tax rate used for tax-equivalent calculations is 35%.

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	For the Six Months Ended June 30,					
	2013			2012		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Average Rates Earned/ Paid	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Average Rates Earned/ Paid
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Assets:						
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	\$ 88,518	\$ 110	0.25%	\$ 48,144	\$ 52	0.22%
Investment securities - available for sale:						
Taxable	288,187	1,735	1.21%	300,982	2,207	1.47%
Non-taxable ⁽³⁾	36,308	269	1.49%	11,835	116	1.97%
Total investment securities - available for sale	324,495	2,004	1.24%	312,817	2,323	1.49%
Investment securities - trading	1,933	15	1.56%	1,492	16	2.16%
Loans and leases ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	1,415,944	36,147	5.15%	1,296,786	34,330	5.32%
Total interest-earning assets	1,830,890	38,276	4.22%	1,659,239	36,721	4.45%
Cash and due from banks	13,080			11,899		
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(14,659)			(13,236)		
Other assets	150,953			142,193		
Total assets	\$ 1,980,264			\$ 1,800,095		
Liabilities:						
Savings, NOW, and market rate accounts	\$ 972,544	924	0.19%	\$ 786,597	1,145	0.29%
Wholesale non-maturity deposits	34,882	60	0.35%	56,290	96	0.34%
Wholesale time deposits	11,553	38	0.66%	22,317	48	0.43%
Time deposits	177,518	447	0.51%	207,158	901	0.87%
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,196,497	1,469	0.25%	1,072,362	2,190	0.41%
Subordinated debentures			%	22,500	582	5.20%
Short-term borrowings	12,672	8	0.13%	13,229	10	0.15%
Long-term FHLB advances and other borrowings	149,573	1,263	1.70%	164,943	1,890	2.30%
Total borrowings	162,245	1,271	1.58%	200,672	2,482	2.49%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	1,358,742	2,740	0.41%	1,273,034	4,672	0.74%
Non-interest-bearing deposits	389,146			314,504		
Other liabilities	24,878			24,208		
Total non-interest-bearing liabilities	414,024			338,712		
Total liabilities	1,772,766			1,611,746		
Shareholders' equity	207,498			188,349		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,980,264			\$ 1,800,095		
Net interest spread			3.81%			3.71%
Effect of non-interest-bearing liabilities			0.10%			0.17%
Tax equivalent net interest income and margin on earning assets ⁽³⁾		\$ 35,536	3.91%		\$ 32,049	3.88%
Tax-equivalent adjustment ⁽³⁾		\$ 204	0.02%		\$ 161	0.02%

- (1) Nonaccrual loans have been included in average loan balances, but interest on nonaccrual loans has been excluded for purposes of determining interest income.
- (2) Loans include portfolio loans and leases and loans held for sale.
- (3) Tax rate used for tax-equivalent calculations is 35%.

Rate/Volume Analysis (tax equivalent basis*)

The rate/volume analysis in the table below analyzes dollar changes in the components of interest income and interest expense as they relate to the change in balances (volume) and the change in interest rates (rate) of tax-equivalent net interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012, allocated by rate and volume. The change in interest income and/or expense due to both volume and rate has been allocated to changes in volume.

	2013 Compared to 2012					
	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	Volume	Rate	Total	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest income						
Interest-bearing deposits with other banks	\$ 1	\$ 10	\$ 11	\$ 44	\$ 14	\$ 58
Investment securities	52	(192)	(140)	84	(404)	(320)
Loans and leases	1,801	(618)	1,183	2,177	(360)	1,817
Total interest income	\$ 1,854	\$ (800)	\$ 1,054	\$ 2,305	\$ (750)	\$ 1,555
Interest expense:						
Savings, NOW and market rate accounts	\$ 119	\$ (260)	\$ (141)	\$ 92	\$ (313)	\$ (221)
Wholesale non-maturity deposits	(15)	(3)	(18)	(36)		(36)
Time deposits	(79)	(128)	(207)	(131)	(323)	(454)
Wholesale time deposits	(12)	7	(5)	(15)	5	(10)
Borrowed funds**	(234)	(386)	(620)	(500)	(711)	(1,211)
Total interest expense	(221)	(770)	(991)	(590)	(1,342)	(1,932)
Interest differential	\$ 2,075	\$ (30)	\$ 2,045	\$ 2,895	\$ 592	\$ 3,487

* The tax rate used in the calculation of the tax equivalent income is 35%.

** Borrowed funds include subordinated debentures, short-term borrowings, long-term FHLB advances and other borrowings.

Tax-Equivalent Net Interest Margin

The Corporation's tax-equivalent net interest margin increased 14 basis points to 3.98% for the three months ended June 30, 2013, from 3.84% for the same period in 2012. Average interest-earning assets increased \$141.2 million, while average interest-bearing liabilities increased by \$61.9 million. Largely accounting for the increase in average interest-earning assets was a \$134.1 million increase in average loans and leases, approximately half of which was loans acquired from FBD in November 2012.

The increase in average interest-bearing liabilities between the periods was partially the result of a \$97.6 million increase in interest-bearing deposits whose average rate of interest fell from 40 basis points for the three months ended June 30, 2012 to 24 basis points for the same period in 2013. This decline in rate paid was the result of the Corporation's continuing strategy of allowing higher-rate certificates of deposit to run off and be replaced with lower-costing market-rate, NOW and savings accounts.

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The increase in interest-bearing deposits was partially offset by decreases of \$22.5 million and \$13.4 million in average balances of subordinated debt and long-term FHLB advances, respectively. During the last six months of 2012, the Corporation elected to prepay \$22.5 million of subordinated debt in addition to prepaying \$20.0 million of long-term FHLB advances during the first quarter of 2013. The premiums and costs related to the prepayments totaled \$873 thousand, which was reflected in the corresponding periods.

For the six months ended June 30, 2013, the Corporation's tax-equivalent net interest margin increased 3 basis points to 3.91% from 3.88% for the same period in 2012. Average interest-earning assets increased \$171.7 million, while average interest-bearing liabilities increased by \$85.7 million. The increase in interest-earning assets between the periods consisted primarily of a \$119.2 million increase in average loans and leases and a \$40.4 million increase in average interest-earning deposits with other banks. Due to the low yield earned on interest-bearing deposits with other banks and the 17 basis point decline in yield earned on the loans and leases, the tax-equivalent yield earned on interest-bearing assets declined by 23 basis points between periods.

The decline in yield earned on interest-bearing assets was substantially offset by a 33 basis point decrease in rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities. The prepayment of subordinated debt and long-term FHLB advances, as well as the 16 basis point drop in rate paid on interest-bearing deposits contributed to this overall reduction.

The tax equivalent net interest margin and related components for the past five consecutive quarters are shown in the table below:

Quarter	Interest-Earning Asset Yield	Interest-Bearing Liability Cost	Net Interest Spread	Effect of Non-Interest Bearing Sources	Tax-Equivalent Net Interest Margin
2 nd Quarter 2013	4.27%	0.39%	3.88%	0.10%	3.98%
1 st Quarter 2013	4.16%	0.43%	3.73%	0.12%	3.85%
4 th Quarter 2012	4.27%	0.54%	3.73%	0.13%	3.86%
3 rd Quarter 2012	4.28%	0.66%	3.62%	0.16%	3.78%
2 nd Quarter 2012	4.39%	0.72%	3.67%	0.17%	3.84%

Interest Rate Sensitivity

The Corporation actively manages its interest rate sensitivity position. The objectives of interest rate risk management are to minimize exposure of net interest income to risks associated with interest rate movements and to achieve sustainable growth in net interest income. The Corporation's Asset Liability Committee (ALCO), using policies and procedures approved by the Corporation's Board of Directors, is responsible for the management of the Corporation's interest rate sensitivity position. The Corporation manages interest rate sensitivity by changing the mix, pricing and re-pricing characteristics of its assets and liabilities through the management of its investment portfolio, its offerings of loan and selected deposit terms and through wholesale funding. Wholesale funding consists of multiple sources including borrowings from the FHLB, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia's discount window, certificates of deposit from institutional brokers, Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARS), Insured Network Deposit (IND) Program, Institutional Deposit Corporation (IDC) and Pennsylvania Local Government Investment Trust (PLGIT).

The Corporation uses several tools to manage its interest rate risk including interest rate sensitivity analysis, or gap analysis, market value of portfolio equity analysis, interest rate simulations under various rate scenarios and tax-equivalent net interest margin reports. The results of these reports are compared to limits established by the Corporation's ALCO policies and appropriate adjustments are made if the results are outside the established limits.

The following table demonstrates the annualized result of an interest rate simulation and the estimated effect that a parallel interest rate shift, or shock, in the yield curve and subjective adjustments in deposit pricing, might have on the Corporation's projected net interest income over the next 12 months.

This simulation assumes that there is no growth in interest-earning assets or interest-bearing liabilities over the next twelve months. The changes to net interest income shown below are in compliance with the Corporation's policy guidelines.

Summary of Interest Rate Simulation

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Change in Net Interest Income Over Next Twelve Months as of June 30, 2013	
	Amount	Percentage
Change in Interest Rates:		
+300 basis points	\$ 5,589	7.63%
+200 basis points	\$ 3,112	4.25%
+100 basis points	\$ 983	1.34%
-100 basis points	\$ (1,278)	(1.75)%

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The interest rate simulation above suggests that the Corporation's balance sheet is asset sensitive as of June 30, 2013, suggesting that an increase in interest rates will have a positive impact on net interest income over the next 12 months, while a decrease in interest rates will negatively impact net interest income. In this simulation, net interest income will increase if rates increase 100, 200 or 300 basis points. However, the 100-basis point-increase scenario indicates a less significant increase in net interest income over the next 12 months, than the other scenarios, as the Corporation has interest rate floors on many of its portfolio loans, and as such, those loans would not experience the full 100 basis point increase. In addition, the Corporation's internal prime loan rate is set, as of June 30, 2013, at 3.99%, or 74 basis points above the Wall Street Journal Prime Rate of 3.25%. The 100-basis point decrease scenario shows a \$1.3 million, or 1.75%, decrease in net interest income over the next twelve months as some of the Corporation's liabilities bear rates of interest below 1.00% and therefore would not be able to absorb the entire decrease. The four scenarios above are directionally consistent with the March 31, 2013 simulations.

The interest rate simulation is an estimate based on assumptions, which are derived from past behavior of customers, along with expectations of future behavior relative to interest rate changes. In today's uncertain economic environment and the current extended period of very low interest rates, the reliability of the Corporation's interest rate simulation model is more uncertain than in other periods. Actual customer behavior may be significantly different than expected behavior, which could cause an unexpected outcome and may result in lower net interest income.

Gap Analysis

The interest sensitivity, or gap analysis, shows interest rate risk by identifying repricing gaps in the Corporation's balance sheet. All assets and liabilities are categorized in the following table according to their behavioral sensitivity, which is usually the earliest of either: repricing, maturity, contractual amortization, prepayments or likely call dates. Non-maturity deposits, such as NOW, savings and money market accounts are spread over various time periods based on the expected sensitivity of these rates considering liquidity and the investment preferences of the Corporation. Non-rate-sensitive assets and liabilities are placed in a separate period. Capital is spread over time periods to reflect the Corporation's view of the maturity of these funds.

The following table presents the Corporation's interest rate sensitivity position or gap analysis as of June 30, 2013:

<i>(dollars in millions)</i>	0 to 90 Days	91 to 365 Days	1 - 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Non-Rate Sensitive	Total
Assets:						
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	\$ 95.5	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 95.5
Money market funds	0.4					0.4
Investment securities available for sale	49.3	46.1	162.8	64.7		322.9
Investment securities trading	2.2					2.2
Loans and leases ⁽¹⁾	414.3	167.4	607.8	243.6		1,433.1
Allowance for loan and lease losses					(14.4)	(14.4)
Cash and due from banks					14.2	14.2
Other assets					155.6	155.6
Total assets	\$ 561.7	\$ 213.5	\$ 770.6	\$ 308.3	\$ 155.4	\$ 2,009.5
Liabilities and shareholders' equity:						
Demand, non-interest-bearing	\$ 25.9	\$ 77.7	\$ 109.1	\$ 183.0	\$	\$ 395.7
Savings, NOW and market rate	67.8	203.5	466.0	213.1		950.4
Time deposits	57.2	67.3	36.4	0.2		161.1
Wholesale non-maturity deposits	30.3					30.3
Wholesale time deposits	6.3	5.8				12.1
Short-term borrowings	71.8					71.8
Long-term FHLB advances and other borrowings	23.6	1.2	107.3	20.6		152.7
Other liabilities					22.9	22.9
Shareholders' equity	7.6	22.8	121.4	60.7		212.5
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 290.5	\$ 378.3	\$ 840.2	\$ 477.6	\$ 22.9	\$ 2,009.5

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Interest-earning assets	\$ 561.7	\$ 213.5	\$ 770.6	\$ 308.3	\$	\$ 1,854.1
Interest-bearing liabilities	257.0	277.8	609.7	233.9		1,378.4
Difference between interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities	\$ 304.7	\$ (64.3)	\$ 160.9	\$ 74.4	\$	\$ 475.7
Cumulative difference between interest earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities	\$ 304.7	\$ 204.4	\$ 401.3	\$ 475.7	\$	\$ 475.7
Cumulative earning assets as a % of cumulative interest bearing liabilities	219%	145%	135%	135%		

(1) Loans include portfolio loans and leases and loans held for sale.

The table above indicates that the Corporation is asset-sensitive in the immediate to 90-day time frame and may experience an increase in net interest income during that time period if rates rise. It should be noted that the gap analysis is one tool used to measure interest rate sensitivity and must be used in conjunction with other measures such as the interest rate simulation discussed above. The gap analysis measures the timing of changes in rate, but not the true weighting of any specific component of the Corporation's balance sheet. Conversely, if rates decline, net interest income may decline. The asset-sensitive position reflected in this gap analysis is similar to the Corporation's position at March 31, 2012.

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PROVISION FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES

For a general discussion of the allowance for loan and lease losses, and our policies related thereto, refer to page 39 of the Corporation's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Asset Quality and Analysis of Credit Risk

As of June 30, 2013, total non-performing loans and leases decreased by \$4.3 million, to \$10.5 million, representing 0.73% of portfolio loans and leases, as compared to \$14.8 million, or 1.06% of portfolio loans and leases as of December 31, 2012. The decrease in the nonperforming loans and leases from December 31, 2012 to June 30, 2013 was primarily related to a \$2.4 million decrease in nonperforming construction loans, a \$1.4 million decrease in nonperforming home equity lines and loans and a \$522 thousand decrease in nonperforming commercial and industrial loans. The decrease in the nonperforming construction loans was the result of \$720 thousand of charge-offs and \$1.3 million of payoffs. Nonperforming home equity lines and loans declined as a result of charge-offs of \$352 thousand, the addition to OREO through foreclosure of two properties totaling \$495 thousand. Nonperforming commercial and industrial loans were also reduced as a result of charge-offs of \$718 thousand. In addition, two commercial and industrial loans, totaling \$153 thousand, became nonperforming during the six months ended June 30, 2013.

The Provision for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was \$1.0 million, unchanged from the level of Provision recorded for the same period in 2012. Net charge-offs for the second quarter of 2013 were \$1.0 million as compared to \$903 thousand for the same period in 2012. However, a significant portion of the charge-offs recorded during the second quarter of 2013 were related to loans to which the Corporation had previously allocated a specific reserve. As a result, their charge-off did not require additional provision to be recorded.

As of June 30, 2013, the Allowance of \$14.4 million represented 1.01% of portfolio loans and leases, decreasing two basis points from the 1.03% of portfolio loans and leases as of December 31, 2012.

As of June 30, 2013, the Corporation had OREO valued at \$1.2 million, as compared to \$906 thousand as of December 31, 2012. The balance as of June 30, 2013 was comprised of two residential properties, a parcel of undeveloped land and one commercial property. All properties are recorded at the lower of cost or fair value less cost to sell. As disclosed on the Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10Q for the three months ended March 31, 2013, one of the commercial properties sold during the first quarter of 2013 was determined to have possible environmental contamination. As a contingency to its sale, the Corporation has assumed responsibility for any potential remediation costs related to the property. As of June 30, 2013, the required remediation is substantially completed with a total estimated cost of \$113 thousand.

As of June 30, 2013, the Corporation had \$11.0 million of TDRs, of which \$8.2 million were in compliance with the modified terms, and hence, excluded from non-performing loans and leases. As of December 31, 2012, the Corporation had \$11.1 million of TDRs, of which \$8.0 million were in compliance with the modified terms, and as such, were excluded from non-performing loans and leases.

As of June 30, 2013, the Corporation had \$18.3 million of impaired loans and leases which included \$11.0 million of TDRs. Impaired loans and leases are those for which it is probable that the Corporation will not be able to collect all scheduled principal and interest in accordance with the original terms of the loans and leases. Impaired loans and leases as of December 31, 2012 totaled \$22.0 million, which included \$11.1 million of TDRs. Refer to Note 5H in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information regarding the Corporation's impaired loans and leases.

The Corporation continues to be diligent in its credit underwriting process and proactive with its loan review process, including the engagement of the services of an independent outside loan review firm, which helps identify developing credit issues. These proactive steps include the procurement of additional collateral (preferably outside the current loan structure) whenever possible and frequent contact with the borrower. The Corporation believes that timely identification of credit issues and appropriate actions early in the process serve to mitigate overall losses.

Table of Contents**Nonperforming Assets and Related Ratios**

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Non-Performing Assets:		
Non-accrual loans and leases	\$ 10,489	\$ 14,040
Loans and leases 90 days or more past due - still accruing		728
Total non-performing loans and leases	10,489	14,768
Other real estate owned	1,205	906
Total non-performing assets	\$ 11,694	\$ 15,674
Troubled Debt Restructures (TDRs):		
TDRs included in non-performing loans	\$ 2,869	\$ 3,106
TDRs in compliance with modified terms	8,157	8,008
Total TDRs	\$ 11,026	\$ 11,114
Loan and Lease quality indicators:		
Allowance for loan and lease losses to non-performing loans and leases	137.7%	97.7%
Non-performing loans and leases to total portfolio loans and leases	0.73%	1.06%
Allowance for loan and lease losses to total portfolio loans and leases	1.01%	1.03%
Non-performing assets to total assets	0.58%	0.77%
Total portfolio loans and leases	\$ 1,430,919	\$ 1,295,392
Allowance for loan and lease losses	\$ 14,444	\$ 14,425

NON-INTEREST INCOME**Three Months Ended June 30, 2013 Compared to the Same Period in 2012**

Non-interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was \$12.9 million, an increase of \$1.6 million from the same period in 2012. Revenue from wealth management services for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was \$9.1 million, a \$1.9 million increase, or 26.1%, from the \$7.2 million generated in the same period in 2012. A significant portion of the increase resulted from the May 2012 DTC acquisition which initially added approximately \$1.0 billion of assets under management, administration, supervision and brokerage, as well as organic growth related to strategic initiatives within the division, and market appreciation.

In addition to the increase in revenue for wealth management services, non-interest income was also impacted by a \$369 thousand increase on the other operating income between the periods. Partially offsetting these increases was a \$716 thousand decrease in gain on sale of securities available for sale. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, there were no sales of available for sale investments.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 Compared to the Same Period in 2012

Non-interest income for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$24.7 million, an increase of \$3.8 million from the same period in 2012. Revenue from wealth management services for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$17.4 million, a \$4.0 million increase, or 29.8%, from the \$13.4 million generated in the same period in 2012. The increase primarily resulted from the May 2012 DTC acquisition which initially added approximately \$1.0 billion of assets under management, administration, supervision and brokerage, as well as organic growth related to strategic initiatives within the division, and market appreciation.

In addition to the increase in revenue for wealth management services, non-interest income was also impacted by a \$536 thousand increase on the gain on sale of residential mortgage loans between the periods. The volume of residential mortgage loans sold for the six months ended June 30, 2013 increased \$19.8 million, or 25.3%, as compared to the same period in 2012.

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The following table presents supplemental information regarding mortgage loan originations and sales:

	As of or for the		As of or for the	
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(dollars in millions)	2013	2012	2013	2012
Residential loans held in portfolio	\$ 289.0	\$ 304.2	\$ 289.0	\$ 304.2
Mortgage originations	55.1	51.4	120.2	106.8
Mortgage loans sold:				
Servicing retained	46.2	42.0	97.6	74.8
Servicing released	0.3	2.2	0.5	3.5
Total mortgage loans sold	46.5	44.2	98.1	78.3
Percent servicing-retained	99.3%	94.9%	99.5%	95.5%
Percent servicing-released	0.7%	5.1%	0.5%	4.5%
Loans serviced for others	623.5	575.5	623.5	575.5
Mortgage servicing rights (MSRs)	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.2
Net gain on sale of loans	1.5	1.3	3.0	2.5
Loan servicing and other fees	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9
Amortization of MSRs	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Net (recovery) impairment of MSRs	(0.1)	0.1	0.0	0.0
Yield on loans sold (includes MSR income)	3.20%	2.95%	3.07%	3.16%

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The following table provides details of other operating income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Merchant interchange fees	\$ 205	\$ 162	\$ 395	\$ 316
Commissions and fees	165	132	203	256
Safe deposit box rentals	97	98	194	199
Insurance commissions	147	132	267	208
Other investment income	164	149	181	172
Title insurance income	44	27	194	133
Rental income	50	41	104	55
Miscellaneous other income	497	259	656	757
Other operating income	\$ 1,369	\$ 1,000	\$ 2,194	\$ 2,096

NON-INTEREST EXPENSE**Three Months Ended June 30, 2013 Compared to the Same Period in 2012**

Non-interest expense for the three months ended June 30, 2013 increased \$2.4 million, to \$20.5 million, as compared to \$18.1 million for the same period in 2012. Contributing to this increase were a \$1.2 million increase in salaries and benefits, a \$615 thousand increase in occupancy and equipment costs, and an \$889 thousand increase in other operating expenses between the periods. Salaries and benefits increased primarily as a result of the DTC acquisition and the addition of the branch and lending staff from FBD, additional staffing at the newly-opened full-service branch in Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, and annual salary increases. The increased occupancy costs were related to the additions of DTC and FBD, in addition to the new Bala Cynwyd branch which opened at the end of 2012. Partially offsetting these cost increases was a net recovery related to mortgage servicing rights of \$91 thousand as compared to an \$87 thousand impairment recorded during the same period in 2012. In addition, due diligence and merger-related costs declined by \$226 thousand between the periods.

The \$889 thousand increase in other operating expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the same period in 2012 included increases in outsourced services, which included internal audit and IT support, as well as increases in computer processing and telecommunications expense as detailed in the table below. The outsourced services, computer processing and telecommunications are expected to continue, as the Corporation is undertaking several technology infrastructure upgrades.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 Compared to the Same Period in 2012

Non-interest expense for the six months ended June 30, 2013 increased \$5.8 million, to \$40.8 million, as compared to \$34.9 million for the same period in 2012. Contributing to this increase were increases of \$2.7 million in salaries and benefits and \$917 thousand in occupancy and equipment expense between the periods, largely related to our recent acquisitions and new branch location. In addition, other operating expenses increased by \$1.9 million between the periods partially related to increases in outsourced services, which included internal audit and IT support, as well as increases in computer processing and telecommunications expense.

Partially offsetting these increases was \$690 thousand gain recognized on the curtailment of a nonqualified defined-benefit pension plan which was curtailed, effective March 31, 2013.

The following table provides details of other operating expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

Components of other operating expenses:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Information technology	\$ 732	\$ 466	\$ 1,513	\$ 903

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Loan processing	281	480	602	742
Other taxes	383	318	567	641
Temporary help and recruiting	317	217	817	374
Telephone and data lines	364	160	783	315
Travel and entertainment	162	155	286	259
Stationary and supplies	119	134	271	271
Postage	103	108	261	213
Director fees	147	111	258	218
Investment portfolio maintenance	95	63	191	144
Dues and subscriptions	90	78	178	148
Insurance	177	65	369	142
Deferred compensation expense	69	(117)	234	136
Outsourced services	102	138	213	217
Miscellaneous other expense	462	338	911	831

Other operating expense	\$ 3,603	\$ 2,714	\$ 7,454	\$ 5,554
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INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was \$3.1 million as compared to \$2.8 million for the same period in 2012. The effective tax rate for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was 33.1% as compared to 34.4% for the same period in 2012. Income tax expense for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was \$5.9 million as compared to \$5.5 million for the same period in 2012. The effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was 33.9%, as compared to 34.6% for the same period in 2012. The 70 basis point reduction in effective rate between the periods was the result of a \$152 thousand tax credit recorded in connection with a change-in-method election related to the Corporation's deferred compensation plans.

Table of Contents**BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS**

Total assets as of June 30, 2013 of \$2.00 billion declined slightly from \$2.04 billion as of December 31, 2012. Available for sale investments increased \$6.3 million, or 2.0%, interest bearing deposits with banks decreased \$63.6 million, or 39.9%, total deposits decreased \$85.0 million, or 5.2%, short-term borrowings increased \$62.4 million, or 663.3% and long-term FHLB advances and other borrowings decreased \$8.7 million, or 5.4% between the two dates.

Loans and Leases

The table below compares the portfolio loans and leases outstanding at June 30, 2013 to December 31, 2012:

	June 30, 2013		December 31, 2012		Change	
	Balance	Percent of Portfolio	Balance	Percent of Portfolio	Amount	Percent
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Commercial mortgage	\$ 587,261	41.0%	\$ 546,358	39.1%	\$ 40,903	7.5%
Home equity lines & loans	183,006	12.8%	194,861	13.9%	(11,855)	(6.1)%
Residential mortgage	280,687	19.6%	288,212	20.6%	(7,525)	(2.6)%
Construction	28,718	2.0%	26,908	1.9%	1,810	6.7%
Commercial and industrial	296,073	20.7%	291,620	20.9%	4,453	1.5%
Consumer	18,404	1.3%	17,666	1.3%	738	4.2%
Leases	36,770	2.6%	32,831	2.3%	3,939	12.0%
Total portfolio loans and leases	1,430,919	100.0%	1,398,456	100.0%	32,463	2.3%
Loans held for sale	2,207		3,412		(1,205)	(35.3)%
Total loans and leases	\$ 1,433,126		\$ 1,401,868		\$ 31,258	2.2%

Overall, loans and leases increased by \$31.3 million, or 2.2%, as of June 30, 2013 as compared to December 31, 2012. As detailed in the table above, the most significant increase was seen in the commercial mortgage segment, while the home equity lines and loans and residential mortgage segments declined. The low-interest-rate environment experienced during the first two quarters of 2013 prompted many borrowers to refinance their variable-rate home equity lines in favor of fixed-rate residential products, which, in turn, were sold by the Corporation into the secondary market.

The Corporation continues to focus its business development efforts on building banking relationships with local businesses, not-for-profit companies and strong credit quality individuals. The Corporation believes there are opportunities for new business with credit-worthy borrowers who are not satisfied with their current lender in the commercial real estate market within our primary trading area.

Cash and Investment Securities

As of June 30, 2013, liquidity remained strong as the Corporation had \$87.0 million of cash balances at the Federal Reserve and \$8.9 million in other interest-bearing accounts, along with significant borrowing capacity as discussed in the Liquidity section below.

Investment securities available for sale as of June 30, 2013 totaled \$323.0 million, as compared to \$316.6 million as of December 31, 2012, as reductions in interest-earning deposits with other banks were utilized to fund higher-yielding investment purchases. The \$6.3 million increase in investment securities available for sale during the six months ended June 30, 2013 was concentrated in the U.S. governmental agency and municipal segments of the portfolio. These increases were partially offset by a reduction in the mortgage-related securities segment of the portfolio, which declined by \$9.9 million between December 31, 2012 and June 30, 2013. In addition to the portfolio changes related to purchases and pay downs, the recent increase in market rates has eliminated substantially all of the \$4.9 million in unrealized gains that were present as of December 31, 2012. The Corporation remains focused on investments that provide an attractive yield, have strong credit quality and limited extension risk. With the recent uptick in market interest rates, the Corporation's strategy of keeping the average life of the investment portfolio relatively short has shielded the portfolio from the large unrealized losses that a longer portfolio would have experienced.

Deposits and Borrowings

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Deposits and borrowings as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 were as follows:

	June 30, 2013		December 31, 2012		Change	
	Balance	Percent of Deposits	Balance	Percent of Deposits	Amount	Percent
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Interest bearing checking	\$ 262,316	16.9%	\$ 270,279	16.5%	\$ (7,963)	(2.9)%
Money market	551,750	35.6%	559,470	34.2%	(7,720)	(1.4)%
Savings	136,307	8.8%	129,091	7.9%	7,216	5.6%
Wholesale non-maturity deposits	30,315	2.0%	45,162	2.8%	(14,847)	(32.9)%
Wholesale time deposits	12,139	0.8%	12,421	0.8%	(282)	(2.3)%
Time deposits	161,146	10.4%	218,586	13.4%	(57,440)	(26.3)%
Interest-bearing deposits	1,153,973	74.5%	1,235,009	75.6%	(81,036)	(6.6)%
Non-interest-bearing deposits	395,742	25.5%	399,673	24.4%	(3,931)	(1.0)%
Total deposits	\$ 1,549,715	100.0%	\$ 1,634,682	100.0%	\$ (84,967)	(5.2)%

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	June 30, 2013		December 31, 2012		Change	
	Balance	Percent of Borrowings	Balance	Percent of Borrowings	Amount	Percent
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Short-term borrowings	\$ 71,768	32.0%	\$ 9,403	5.5%	\$ 62,365	663.3%
Long-term FHLB advances and other borrowings	152,642	68.0%	161,315	94.5%	(8,673)	(5.4)%
Borrowed funds	\$ 224,410	100.0%	\$ 170,718	100.0%	\$ 53,692	31.5%

Total deposits as of June 30, 2013 decreased \$85.0 million from the levels present as of December 31, 2012. As detailed in the table above, wholesale non-maturity deposits declined during the quarter, as well as higher-costing time deposits, which were allowed to run off. Non-interest-bearing deposits, as a percentage of total deposits, remained strong at 25.5% of total deposits as of June 30, 2013.

In an effort to lock in longer-term, lower-rate FHLB advances, the Corporation prepaid, during the first quarter of 2013, \$20.0 million of long-term FHLB advances with a weighted average rate and maturity of 2.85% and 8.5 months, respectively, incurring a prepayment penalty of \$347 thousand. The \$20.0 million of prepaid borrowings were replaced with \$20.0 million of borrowings with a weighted average rate and maturity of 1.14% and 59.3 months, respectively. Short-term borrowings increased as the Corporation borrowed \$60 million in short-term FHLB advances at the end of the second quarter of 2013.

Capital

Consolidated shareholder's equity of the Corporation was \$212.5 million, or 10.6% of total assets as of June 30, 2013, as compared to \$203.6 million, or 10.0% of total assets as of December 31, 2012. The following table presents the Corporation's and Bank's capital ratios and the minimum capital requirements to be considered Well Capitalized by regulators as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Actual		Minimum to be Well Capitalized	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
June 30, 2013:				
Total (Tier II) capital to risk weighted assets				
Corporation	\$ 186,448	12.44%	\$ 149,852	10.00%
Bank	187,535	12.55%	149,424	10.00%
Tier I capital to risk weighted assets				
Corporation	171,933	11.47%	89,911	6.00%
Bank	173,020	11.58%	89,654	6.00%
Tier I Leverage ratio (Tier I capital to total quarterly average assets)				
Corporation	171,933	9.00%	95,515	5.00%
Bank	173,020	9.07%	95,409	5.00%
Tangible common equity to tangible assets				
Corporation	160,828	8.21%		
Bank	161,915	8.29%		
December 31, 2012:				
Total (Tier II) capital to risk weighted assets				
Corporation	\$ 174,885	12.02%	\$ 145,528	10.00%
Bank	176,985	12.20%	145,124	10.00%
Tier I capital to risk weighted assets				
Corporation	160,425	11.02%	87,317	6.00%
Bank	162,525	11.20%	87,074	6.00%
Tier I leverage ratio (Tier I capital to total quarterly average assets)				
Corporation	160,425	8.72%	91,989	5.00%
Bank	162,525	8.84%	91,940	5.00%
Tangible common equity to tangible assets				
Corporation	150,663	7.60%		
Bank	152,763	7.72%		

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Both the Corporation and the Bank exceed the capital levels to be considered well capitalized that are required by their respective regulators at the end of each period presented. In particular, the tangible common equity ratios for both the Bank and the Corporation have improved from their December 31, 2012 levels. These increases were the result of increases in retained earnings and issuance of shares (primarily through the exercise of stock options). Neither the Corporation nor the Bank is under any agreement with regulatory authorities which would have a material effect on liquidity, capital resources or operations of the Corporation or the Bank. However, the final rules approved by the Federal Reserve on July 2, 2013, related to the Basel III regulatory capital reforms, which are discussed below under the heading, Regulatory Measures and Pending Legislation, may have a material effect on liquidity, capital resources or operations of the Corporation.

There is no official regulatory guideline for the tangible common equity to tangible asset ratio.

Shelf Registration Statement

In April 2012, the Corporation filed a shelf registration statement (the Shelf Registration Statement) to replace its 2009 Shelf Registration Statement, which was set to expire in June 2012. This new Shelf Registration Statement allows the Corporation to raise additional capital through offers and sales of registered securities consisting of common stock, debt securities, warrants to purchase common stock, stock purchase contracts and units or units consisting of any combination of the foregoing securities. Using the prospectus in the Shelf Registration Statement, together with applicable prospectus supplements, the Corporation may sell, from time to time, in one or more offerings, such securities in a dollar amount up to \$150,000,000, in the aggregate.

Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan

The Corporation has in place under its Shelf Registration Statement a Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan (the Plan), which was amended and restated on April 27, 2012 primarily to increase the number of shares which can be issued by the Corporation from 850,000 to 1,500,000 shares of registered common stock. The Plan allows for the grant of a request for waiver (RFW) above the Plan's maximum investment of \$120 thousand per account per year. An RFW is granted based on a variety of factors, including the Corporation's current and projected capital needs, prevailing market prices of the Corporation's common stock and general economic and market conditions.

The Plan is intended to allow both existing shareholders and new investors to easily and conveniently increase their investment in the Corporation without incurring many of the fees and commissions normally associated with brokerage transactions. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, the Corporation issued 4,765 shares and raised \$107 thousand through the Plan.

Liquidity

The Corporation's liquidity position is managed on a daily basis as part of the daily settlement function and continuously as part of the formal asset liability management process. The Bank's liquidity is maintained by managing its core deposits as the primary source, purchasing federal funds, selling loans in the secondary market, borrowing from the FHLB and the Federal Reserve Bank, and purchasing and issuing wholesale certificates of deposit as its secondary sources.

Unused availability is detailed on the following table:

	Available Funds		Available Funds as		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	as of June 30, 2013	Percent of Total Borrowing Capacity	of December 31, 2012	Percent of Total Borrowing Capacity		
<i>(dollars in millions)</i>						
Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh	\$ 535.7	71.5%	\$ 560.7	77.1%	\$ (25.0)	4.5%
Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia	75.2	100.0%	65.2	100.0%	10.0	15.3%
Fed Funds Lines (six banks)	64.0	100.0%	64.0	100.0%		%
Revolving line of credit with correspondent bank	3.0	100.0%	3.0	100.0%		%
	\$ 677.9	76.0%	\$ 692.9	80.7%	\$ (15.0)	(2.2)%

Quarterly, the ALCO reviews the Corporation's liquidity needs and reports its findings to the Risk Management Committee of the Corporation's Board of Directors.

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The Corporation has an agreement with Promontory Interfinancial Network LLC to provide up to \$40 million (plus accrued interest) of Insured Network Deposits from broker dealers priced at the effective Federal Funds rate plus 20 basis points. As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Corporation had deposit balances of \$23.9 million and \$40.0 million, respectively, from this source which are reported on the balance sheet as wholesale non-maturity deposits.

The Corporation has an agreement with IDC to provide up to \$5 million (plus accrued interest) of money market deposits at an agreed upon rate currently 0.45%. The Corporation had balances of \$5.2 million as of both June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 under this program which are reported on the balance sheet as wholesale non-maturity deposits.

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The Corporation continually evaluates the cost and mix of its retail and wholesale funding sources relative to earning assets and expected future earning-asset growth. The Corporation believes that with its current branch network, along with the available borrowing capacity at FHLB and other sources, it has sufficient capacity available to fund expected earning-asset growth.

Discussion of Segments

The Corporation has two principal segments as defined by FASB ASC 280, *Segment Reporting*. The segments are Banking and Wealth Management (see Note 11 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

The Wealth Management segment, as discussed in the Non-Interest Income section of this item, above, recorded pre-tax segment profit (PTSP) of \$3.5 million and \$6.3 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, respectively, as compared to PTSP of \$2.5 million and \$4.4 million for the same respective periods in 2012. The Wealth Management segment provided 36.9% and 36.0% of the Corporation's pre-tax profit for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, respectively, as compared to 30.1% and 27.9% for the same respective periods in 2012. The increase in PTSP for the Wealth Management segment for the both the three month and six month periods ended June 30, 2013, as compared to the same periods in 2012, is partially the result of the acquisition of DTC in addition to organic growth within the division, and market appreciation.

The Banking Segment recorded a PTSP of \$5.8 million and \$11.2 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, as compared to PTSP of \$5.7 million and \$11.5 million for the same respective periods in 2012. The Banking segment provided 63.1% and 64.0% of the Corporation's pre-tax profit for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, respectively, as compared to 69.9% and 72.1% for the same respective periods in 2012.

Off Balance Sheet Risk

The Corporation is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the loan agreement. Total commitments to extend credit at June 30, 2013 were \$392.4 million, as compared to \$366.6 million at December 31, 2012.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Bank to a customer for a third party. Such standby letters of credit are issued to support private borrowing arrangements. The credit risk involved in issuing standby letters of credit is similar to that involved in granting loan facilities to customers. The Corporation's obligation under standby letters of credit at June 30, 2013 amounted to \$23.8 million, as compared to \$22.2 million at December 31, 2012.

Estimated fair values of the Corporation's off-balance sheet instruments are based on fees and rates currently charged to enter into similar loan agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing. Since fees and rates charged for off-balance sheet items are at market levels when set, there is no material difference between the stated amount and the estimated fair value of off-balance sheet instruments.

Contractual Cash Obligations of the Corporation as of June 30, 2013:

(dollars in millions)	Total	Within 1 Year	2 3 Years	4 5 Years	After 5 Years
Deposits without a stated maturity	\$ 1,376.4	\$ 1,376.4	\$	\$	\$
Wholesale and time deposits	173.3	135.2	26.9	11.2	
Short-term borrowings	71.8	71.8			
Long-term FHLB advances and other borrowings	152.6	3.9	41.0	87.7	20.0
Operating leases	53.3	3.1	6.2	6.0	38.0
Purchase obligations	11.3	3.7	5.4	1.9	0.3
Total	\$ 1,838.7	\$ 1,594.1	\$ 79.5	\$ 106.8	\$ 58.3

Other Information

Regulatory Matters and Pending Legislation

On July 2, 2013, the Federal Reserve approved final rules that substantially amend the regulatory risk-based capital rules applicable to the Corporation and the Bank. The FDIC and the OCC have subsequently approved these rules. The final rules were adopted following the issuance of proposed rules by the Federal Reserve in June 2012 and implement the Basel III regulatory capital reforms and changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act. Basel III refers to two consultative documents released by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in December 2009, the rules text released in December 2010, and loss absorbency rules issued in January 2011, which include significant changes to bank capital, leverage and liquidity requirements.

The rules include new risk-based capital and leverage ratios, which would be phased in from 2015 to 2019, and would refine the definition of what constitutes capital for purposes of calculating those ratios. The new minimum capital level requirements applicable to the Corporation and the Bank under the final rules would be:

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- (i) a new common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5%;
- (ii) a Tier 1 capital ratio of 6% (increased from 4%);
- (iii) a total capital ratio of 8% (unchanged from current rules); and
- (iv) a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4% for all institutions.

The final rules also establish a capital conservation buffer above the new regulatory minimum capital requirements, which must consist entirely of common equity Tier 1 capital.

The capital conservation buffer will be phased-in over four years beginning on January 1, 2016, as follows: the maximum buffer will be 0.625% of risk-weighted assets for 2016, 1.25% for 2017, 1.875% for 2018, and 2.5% for 2019 and thereafter. This will result in the following minimum ratios beginning in 2019:

- (i) a common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 7.0%;
- (ii) a Tier 1 capital ratio of 8.5%; and
- (iii) a total capital ratio of 10.5%.

Under the final rules, institutions are subject to limitations on paying dividends, engaging in share repurchases, and paying discretionary bonuses if its capital level falls below the buffer amount. These limitations establish a maximum percentage of eligible retained income that could be utilized for such actions.

Basel III provided discretion for regulators to impose an additional buffer, the countercyclical buffer, of up to 2.5% of common equity Tier 1 capital to take into account the macro-financial environment and periods of excessive credit growth. However, the final rules permit the countercyclical buffer to be applied only to advanced approach banks (i.e., banks with \$250 billion or more in total assets or \$10 billion or more in total foreign exposures), which currently excludes the Corporation and the Bank. The final rules also implement revisions and clarifications consistent with Basel III regarding the various components of Tier 1 capital, including common equity, unrealized gains and losses, as well as certain instruments that will no longer qualify as Tier 1 capital, some of which will be phased out over time. However, the final rules provide that small depository institution holding companies with less than \$15 billion in total assets as of December 31, 2009 (which includes the Corporation) will be able to permanently include non-qualifying instruments that were issued and included in Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital prior to May 19, 2010 in additional Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital until they redeem such instruments or until the instruments mature.

In addition, the final rules provide for smaller banking institutions (less than \$250 billion in consolidated assets) an opportunity to make a one-time election to opt out of including most elements of accumulated other comprehensive income in regulatory capital. Importantly, the opt-out excludes from regulatory capital not only unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale debt securities, but also accumulated net gains and losses on cash-flow hedges and amounts attributable to defined benefit postretirement plans. The opt-out election must be elected on the first Call Report filed after January 1, 2015.

The final rules also contain revisions to the prompt corrective action framework, which is designed to place restrictions on insured depository institutions, including the Bank, if their capital levels begin to show signs of weakness. These revisions take effect January 1, 2015. Under the prompt corrective action requirements, which are designed to complement the capital conservation buffer, insured depository institutions will be required to meet the following increased capital level requirements in order to qualify as well capitalized:

- (i) a new common equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 6.5%;

(ii) a Tier 1 capital ratio of 8% (increased from 6%);

(iii) a total capital ratio of 10% (unchanged from current rules); and

(iv) a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 5% (increased from 4%).

The final rules set forth certain changes for the calculation of risk-weighted assets, which we will be required to utilize beginning January 1, 2015. The standardized approach final rule utilizes an increased number of credit risk exposure categories and risk weights, and also addresses:

(i) an alternative standard of creditworthiness consistent with Section 939A of the Dodd-Frank Act;

(ii) revisions to recognition of credit risk mitigation;

(iii) rules for risk weighting of equity exposures and past due loans;

(iv) revised capital treatment for derivatives and repo-style transactions; and

(v) disclosure requirements for top-tier banking organizations with \$50 billion or more in total assets that are not subject to the advance approach rules that apply to banks with greater than \$250 billion in consolidated assets.

The Dodd-Frank Act expanded the base for FDIC insurance assessments, requiring that assessments be based on the average consolidated total assets less tangible equity capital of a financial institution. On February 7, 2011, the FDIC approved a final rule to implement the foregoing provision of the Dodd-Frank Act and to make other changes to the deposit insurance assessment system

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applicable to insured depository institutions with over \$10 billion in assets. Among other things, the final rule eliminated risk categories and the use of long-term debt issuer ratings in calculating risk-based assessments, and instead implemented a scorecard method, combining CAMELS ratings and certain forward-looking financial measures to assess the risk an institution poses to the Deposit Insurance Fund. The final rule also revised the assessment rate schedule for large institutions and highly complex institutions to provide assessments ranging from 2.5 to 45 basis points. Except as specifically provided, the final rule took effect for the quarter beginning April 1, 2011.

Effects of Inflation

Inflation has some impact on the Corporation's operating costs. Unlike many industrial companies, however, substantially all of the Corporation's assets and liabilities are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a more significant impact on the Corporation's performance than the general level of inflation. Over short periods of time, interest rates may not necessarily move in the same direction or in the same magnitude as prices of goods and services.

Effects of Government Monetary Policies

The earnings of the Corporation are and will be affected by domestic economic conditions and the monetary and fiscal policies of the United States government and its agencies. An important function of the Federal Reserve Board is to regulate the money supply and interest rates. Among the instruments used to implement those objectives are open market operations in United States government securities and changes in reserve requirements against member bank deposits. These instruments are used in varying combinations to influence overall growth and distribution of bank loans, investments, and deposits, and their use may also affect rates charged on loans or paid for deposits.

The Corporation is a member of the Federal Reserve System and, therefore, the policies and regulations of the Federal Reserve Board have a significant effect on its deposits, loans and investment growth, as well as the rate of interest earned and paid, and are expected to affect the Corporation's operations in the future. The effect of such policies and regulations upon the future business and earnings of the Corporation cannot be predicted.

Special Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward Looking Statements

Certain of the statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including, without limitation, this Item 2 of Part I, may constitute forward-looking statements for the purposes of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and may involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual results, performance or achievements of the Bryn Mawr Bank Corporation (the Corporation) to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include statements with respect to the Corporation's financial goals, business plans, business prospects, credit quality, credit risk, reserve adequacy, liquidity, origination and sale of residential mortgage loans, mortgage servicing rights, the effect of changes in accounting standards, and market and pricing trends loss. The words "may", "would", "could", "will", "likely", "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "estimate", "plan", "forecast", "project" and "believe" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The Corporation's actual results may differ materially from the results anticipated by the forward-looking statements due to a variety of factors, including without limitation:

- the effect of future economic conditions on the Corporation and its customers, including economic factors which affect consumer confidence in the securities markets, wealth creation, investment and savings patterns, the real estate market, and the Corporation's interest rate risk exposure and credit risk;

- changes in the securities markets with respect to the market values of financial assets and the stability of particular securities markets;

- any future downgrades in the credit rating of the U.S. Government and federal agencies;

- governmental monetary and fiscal policies, as well as legislation and regulatory changes;

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results of examinations by the Federal Reserve Board, including the possibility that the Federal Reserve Board may, among other things, require us to increase our allowance for loan losses or to write down assets;

changes in accounting requirements or interpretations;

changes in existing statutes, regulatory guidance, legislation or judicial decisions that adversely affect our business, including changes in federal income tax or other tax regulations;

the risks of changes in interest rates on the level and composition of deposits, loan demand, and the value of loan collateral and securities, as well as interest rate risk;

the effects of competition from other commercial banks, thrifts, mortgage companies, consumer finance companies, credit unions, securities brokerage firms, insurance companies, money-market and mutual funds and other institutions operating in the Corporation's trade market area and elsewhere including institutions operating locally, regionally, nationally and internationally and such competitors offering banking products and services by mail, telephone, computer and the Internet;

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any extraordinary events (such as natural disasters, acts of terrorism, wars or political conflicts);

the Corporation's need for capital;

the Corporation's success in continuing to generate new business in its existing markets, as well as its success in identifying and penetrating targeted markets and generating a profit in those markets in a reasonable time;

the Corporation's ability to continue to generate investment results for customers and the ability to continue to develop investment products in a manner that meets customers' needs;

differences in the actual financial results, cost savings, and revenue enhancements associated with our acquisitions;

changes in consumer and business spending, borrowing and savings habits and demand for financial services in our investment products in a manner that meets customers' needs;

the Corporation's timely development of competitive new products and services in a changing environment and the acceptance of such products and services by customers;

the Corporation's ability to originate, sell and service residential mortgage loans;

the accuracy of assumptions underlying the establishment of reserves for loan losses and estimates in the value of collateral, the market value of mortgage servicing rights and various financial assets and liabilities;

the Corporation's ability to retain key members of the senior management team;

the ability of key third-party providers to perform their obligations to the Corporation and the Bank;

technological changes being more difficult or expensive than anticipated; and

the Corporation's success in managing the risks involved in the foregoing.

All written or oral forward-looking statements attributed to the Corporation are expressly qualified in their entirety by use of the foregoing cautionary statements. All forward-looking statements included in this Quarterly Report and incorporated documents are based upon the Corporation's beliefs and assumptions as of the date of this Quarterly Report. The Corporation assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking statements discussed in this Quarterly Report or incorporated documents might not occur and you should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements.

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks

See Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations Interest Rate Summary, Summary of Interest Rate Simulation, and Gap Analysis for a discussion of the Corporation's and Bank's exposure to market risk since December 31, 2012. For further discussion of quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risks, please also refer to the Corporation's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Corporation carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Corporation's management, including the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer, Frederick C. Peters II, and Chief Financial Officer, J. Duncan Smith, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in the Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e). Based upon the evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

There have not been any changes in the Corporation's internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION.

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings.

In the ordinary course of business, the Corporation is subject to litigation, claims, and assessments that involve claims for monetary relief. Some of these are covered by insurance. Based upon information presently available to the Corporation and its counsel, it is the Corporation's opinion that any legal and financial responsibility arising from such claims will not have a material, adverse effect on its results of operations, financial condition or capital.

Table of Contents**ITEM 1A. Risk Factors.**

In addition to the other information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in "Risk Factors" included within the Corporation's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequently filed Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. The risks described in the 2012 Annual Report are not the only risks facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results. See "Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" Special Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward Looking Statements.

The short-term and long-term impact of the new regulatory capital standards and the forthcoming new capital rules on U.S. banks is uncertain.

On September 12, 2010, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, announced an agreement to a strengthened set of capital requirements for internationally active banking organizations in the United States and around the world, known as Basel III. Basel III narrows the definition of capital, introduces requirements for minimum Tier 1 common capital, increases requirements for minimum Tier 1 capital and total risk-based capital, and changes risk-weighting methodologies. Basel III is scheduled to be phased in over time until fully phased in by January 1, 2019.

On July 2, 2013, the Federal Reserve adopted a final rule regarding new capital requirements pursuant to Basel III. These rules, which are currently scheduled to become effective on January 1, 2015 for community banks, could increase the required amount of regulatory capital that we must hold and lead to limitations on the dividend payments to us by the Bank.

Various provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act increase the capital requirements of bank holding companies, such as the Corporation, and non-bank financial companies that are supervised by the Federal Reserve. The leverage and risk-based capital ratios of these entities may not be lower than the leverage and risk-based capital ratios for insured depository institutions. While the Basel III changes and other regulatory capital requirements will likely result in generally higher regulatory capital standards, we are evaluating the new rules and their effect on us and our bank subsidiaries.

ITEM 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds**Share Repurchase**

The following tables present the shares repurchased by the Corporation during the second quarter of 2013⁽¹⁾:

Period		Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽²⁾	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan or Programs
April 1, 2013	April 30, 2013	562	\$ 23.24	0	195,705
May 1, 2013	May 31, 2013	0	\$ 0	0	195,705
June 1, 2013	June 30, 2013	0	\$ 0	0	195,705
Total		562	\$ 23.24	0	195,705

⁽¹⁾ On February 24, 2006, the Board of Directors of the Corporation adopted a stock repurchase program (the "2006 Program") under which the Corporation may repurchase up to 450,000 shares of the Corporation's common stock, not to exceed \$10 million. The 2006 Program was publicly announced in a Press Release dated February 24, 2006. There is no expiration date on the 2006 Program and the Corporation has no plans for an early termination of the 2006 Program. All shares purchased through the 2006 Program were accomplished in open market transactions.

⁽²⁾ On April 2, 2013, 562 shares were purchased by the Corporation's deferred compensation plans through open market transactions.

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As of June 30, 2013, the maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the 2006 Program was 195,705.

ITEM 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. Other Information

None.

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ITEM 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description and References
3.1	Amended and Restated By-Laws, effective November 20, 2007, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the Corporation's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 21, 2007
3.2	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, effective November 21, 2007, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Corporation's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 21, 2007
10.1*	Bryn Mawr Bank Corporation Executive Deferred Compensation Plan (the Plan), effective January 1, 2013, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Corporation's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 3, 2013
10.2*	Retention Bonus Agreement, dated as of June 10, 2013, by and between The Bryn Mawr Trust Company and Francis J. Leto, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Corporation's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 14, 2013
10.3	Mutual Termination Agreement, dated as of August 8, 2013, by and between Bryn Mawr Bank Corporation and Mid Coast Community Bancorp, Inc., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Corporation's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 9, 2013
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, filed herewith
101.INS XBRL	Instance Document, furnished herewith
101.SCH XBRL	Taxonomy Extension Schema Document, furnished herewith
101.CAL XBRL	Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document, furnished herewith
101.DEF XBRL	Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document, furnished herewith
101.LAB XBRL	Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document, furnished herewith
101.PRE XBRL	Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document, furnished herewith
(These interactive data files shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 11 or Section 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to liabilities under these Sections.)	

* Management contract or compensatory plan arrangement.

** Shareholder approved compensatory plan pursuant to which the Registrant's Common Stock may be issued to employees of the Corporation.

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Signatures

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

Bryn Mawr Bank Corporation

Date: August 9, 2013

By: **/s/ FREDERICK C. PETERS II**
Frederick C. Peters II
President & Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 9, 2013

By: **/s/ J. DUNCAN SMITH**
J. Duncan Smith
Treasurer & Chief Financial Officer

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Index to Exhibits Furnished Herewith

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