

POTOMAC BANCSHARES INC
Form 10-Q
November 14, 2006
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark one)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2006

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-24958

POTOMAC BANCSHARES, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

West Virginia
(State or Other Jurisdiction of

Incorporation or Organization)

111 East Washington Street

PO Box 906, Charles Town WV
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code 304-725-8431

55-0732247
(I.R.S. Employer

Identification No.)

25414-0906
(Zip Code)

Edgar Filing: POTOMAC BANCSHARES INC - Form 10-Q

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE REGISTRANTS

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

3,449,250 as of November 3, 2006

Table of Contents**POTOMAC BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY****FORM 10-Q****September 30, 2006****INDEX**

	PAGE
PART I. <u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1. <u>Financial Statements.</u>	
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2006 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2005 (Audited)</u>	3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited) for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 and for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006 and 2005</u>	4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Unaudited) for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006 and 2005</u>	5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited) for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006 and 2005</u>	6
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements September 30, 2006 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2005 (Audited)</u>	7 - 12
Item 2. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.</u>	13 - 17
Item 3. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.</u>	17
Item 4. <u>Controls and Procedures.</u>	17
Part II. <u>OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1. <u>Legal Proceedings.</u>	17
Item 1A. <u>Risk Factors.</u>	18
Item 2. <u>Unregistered Sale of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.</u>	18
Item 5. <u>Other Information.</u>	18
Item 6. <u>Exhibits.</u>	19
<u>Signatures</u>	20

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 evidences Congress' determination that the disclosure of forward-looking information is desirable for investors and encourages such disclosure by providing a safe harbor for forward-looking statements by corporate management. This Form 10Q, including Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, contains forward-looking statements that involve risk and uncertainty. Forward-looking statements are easily identified by the use of words such as "could," "anticipate," "estimate," "believe," and similar words that refer to a future outlook. To comply with the terms of the safe harbor, the company notes that a variety of factors could cause the company's actual results and experience to differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in the company's forward-looking statements.

The risks and uncertainties that may affect the operations, performance, development and results of the company's business include, but are not limited to, the growth of the economy, interest rate movements, the impact of competitive products, services and pricing, customer business requirements, Congressional legislation and similar matters. We caution readers of this report not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements which are subject to influence by the named risk factors and unanticipated future events. Actual results, accordingly, may differ materially from management expectations.

Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements**

POTOMAC BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands)

	(Unaudited) September 30 2006	December 31 2005
Assets:		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 5,275	\$ 7,607
Interest-bearing deposits in financial institutions	36	508
Securities purchased under agreements to resell and federal funds sold	207	357
Securities available for sale, at fair value	51,013	46,951
Loans held for sale	328	
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses of \$2,288 and \$2,161 respectively	227,621	208,274
Bank premises and equipment, net	6,482	6,045
Accrued interest receivable	1,468	1,152
Other assets	7,220	6,433
Total Assets	\$ 299,650	\$ 277,327
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity:		
Liabilities:		
Deposits		
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$ 30,995	\$ 32,614
Interest-bearing deposits	224,721	197,266
Total Deposits	255,716	229,880
Accrued interest payable	500	331
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase and federal funds purchased	11,668	19,557
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	3,718	1,005
Other liabilities	947	1,522
Total Liabilities	\$ 272,549	\$ 252,295
Stockholders' Equity:		
Common stock, \$1 per share par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized; issued, 2006, 3,671,691 shares; 2005, 3,600,000 shares	\$ 3,672	\$ 3,600
Surplus	3,647	2,400
Undivided profits	22,072	21,158
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss), net	(256)	(276)
	\$ 29,135	\$ 26,882
Less cost of shares acquired for the treasury, 2006, 222,441 shares; 2005, 206,878 shares	2,034	1,850
Total Stockholders' Equity	\$ 27,101	\$ 25,032
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 299,650	\$ 277,327

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

POTOMAC BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(In thousands except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30		For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Interest and Dividend Income:				
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 4,346	\$ 3,595	\$ 12,325	\$ 9,920
Interest on securities available for sale - taxable	558	380	1,575	1,115
Interest on securities available for sale - nontaxable	15	13	41	39
Interest on securities purchased under agreements to resell and federal funds sold	3	26	36	31
Other interest and dividends	39	39	127	72
Total Interest and Dividend Income	\$ 4,961	\$ 4,053	\$ 14,104	\$ 11,177
Interest Expense:				
Interest on deposits	\$ 1,675	\$ 966	\$ 4,352	\$ 2,332
Interest on securities sold under agreements to repurchase and federal funds purchased	151	138	444	345
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	100	36	159	157
Total Interest Expense	\$ 1,926	\$ 1,140	\$ 4,955	\$ 2,834
Net Interest Income	\$ 3,035	\$ 2,913	\$ 9,149	\$ 8,343
Provision for Loan Losses	104	134	179	311
Net Interest Income after Provision for Loan Losses	\$ 2,931	\$ 2,779	\$ 8,970	\$ 8,032
Noninterest Income:				
Trust and financial services	\$ 225	\$ 272	\$ 819	\$ 746
Service charges on deposit accounts	459	417	1,297	1,169
BCT Visa/MC Fees	96	72	265	195
Net gain on sale of loans	30	64	94	146
Other operating income	126	130	378	385
Total Noninterest Income	\$ 936	\$ 955	2,853	\$ 2,641
Noninterest Expenses:				
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,132	\$ 3,926	\$ 3,242
Net occupancy expense of premises	138	124	411	348
Furniture and equipment expenses	225	248	658	714
Advertising and marketing	81	74	232	192
Auditing and accounting expense	26	45	82	151
ATM and check card expenses	84	67	236	185
Other operating expenses	506	498	1,489	1,367
Total Noninterest Expenses	\$ 2,356	\$ 2,188	\$ 7,034	\$ 6,199
Income before Income Tax Expense	\$ 1,511	\$ 1,546	\$ 4,789	\$ 4,474
Income Tax Expense	542	572	1,696	1,609

Edgar Filing: POTOMAC BANCSHARES INC - Form 10-Q

Net Income	\$	969	\$	974	\$	3,093	\$	2,865
Earnings Per Share, basic	\$.28	\$.28	\$.89	\$.83
Earnings Per Share, diluted	\$.28	\$.28	\$.89	\$.82

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

POTOMAC BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 AND 2005

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Common Stock	Surplus	Undivided Profits	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss)	Comprehensive Income	Total
Balances, December 31, 2004	\$ 1,800	\$ 4,200	\$ 18,631	\$ (1,850)	\$ (25)		\$ 22,756
Comprehensive income							
Net income			2,865			\$ 2,865	2,865
Other comprehensive (loss):							
unrealized holding (losses) arising during the period (net of tax, \$149)					(289)	(289)	(289)
Total comprehensive income						\$ 2,576	
Cash dividends (\$.25 per share)			(840)				(840)
Stock split in the form of a 100% stock dividend	1,800	(1,800)					
Balances, September 30, 2005	\$ 3,600	\$ 2,400	\$ 20,656	\$ (1,850)	\$ (314)		\$ 24,492
Balances, December 31, 2005	\$ 3,600	\$ 2,400	\$ 21,158	\$ (1,850)	\$ (276)		\$ 25,032
Comprehensive income							
Net income			3,093			\$ 3,093	3,093
Other comprehensive gain:							
unrealized holding gain arising during the period (net of tax, \$10)					20	20	20
Total comprehensive income						\$ 3,113	
2% stock dividend	72	1,149	(1,221)				
Purchase of treasury shares:							
11,426 shares				(184)			(184)
Stock compensation expense		98					98
Cash dividends (\$.28 per share)			(958)				(958)
Balances, September 30, 2006	\$ 3,672	\$ 3,647	\$ 22,072	\$ (2,034)	\$ (256)		\$ 27,101

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

POTOMAC BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	For the Nine Months Ended	
	September	September
	2006	2005
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 3,093	\$ 2,865
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	179	311
Depreciation	427	499
Discount accretion and premium amortization on securities, net	(95)	62
Stock compensation expense	98	
Proceeds from sale of loans	5,341	8,046
Origination of loans for sale	(5,669)	(8,023)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) in accrued interest receivable	(316)	(193)
(Increase) in other assets	(797)	(1,071)
Increase in accrued interest payable	169	116
(Decrease) in other liabilities	(575)	(38)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,855	\$ 2,574
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from maturity of securities available for sale	\$ 7,500	\$ 9,000
Proceeds from sale of securities available for sale		300
Purchase of securities available for sale	(11,437)	(9,407)
Net (increase) in loans	(19,526)	(30,361)
Purchases of bank premises and equipment	(864)	(669)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	\$ (24,327)	\$ (31,137)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net (decrease) increase in noninterest-bearing deposits	\$ (1,619)	\$ 1,869
Net increase in interest-bearing deposits	27,455	28,741
Net (repayment) proceeds of securities sold under agreements to repurchase and federal funds sold	(7,889)	10
Net proceeds (repayment) of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	2,713	(5,272)
Purchase of treasury shares	(184)	
Cash dividends	(958)	(840)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 19,518	\$ 24,508
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (2,954)	\$ (4,055)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Beginning	8,472	12,171
Ending	\$ 5,518	\$ 8,116

Edgar Filing: POTOMAC BANCSHARES INC - Form 10-Q

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Cash payments for:

Interest	\$ 4,786	\$ 2,718
Income taxes	\$ 2,333	\$ 1,519

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Unrealized gain (loss) on securities available for sale	\$ 30	\$ (438)
---	-------	----------

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

POTOMAC BANCSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 (UNAUDITED) AND DECEMBER 31, 2005

1. In the opinion of management, the accompanying financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring accruals) necessary to present fairly the financial position as of September 30, 2006, and December 31, 2005, the results of operations for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, and cash flows and statements of changes in stockholders' equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005. The statements should be read in conjunction with Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Potomac Bancshares, Inc. annual report for the year ended December 31, 2005. The results of operations for the three month and nine month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

The consolidated financial statements of Potomac Bancshares, Inc. (the company) and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Bank of Charles Town (the bank), include the accounts of both companies. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period amounts to conform to the current year presentation.

2. The 2003 Stock Incentive Plan was approved by stockholders on May 13, 2003 which authorized up to 183,600 shares of common stock to be used in the granting of incentive options to employees and directors. This is the first stock incentive plan adopted by the company. Under the plan, the option price cannot be less than the fair market value of the stock on the date granted. An option's maximum term is ten years from the date of grant. The company granted 45,893 options in the first quarter of 2006 and 43,230 options in the first quarter of 2005. Options granted under the plan may be subject to a graded vesting schedule.

In December 2004, The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123R, Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123R). SFAS 123R requires companies to recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments, such as stock options and restricted stock, based on the fair value of those awards at the date of grant and eliminates the choice to account for employee stock options under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25). The company adopted SFAS 123R effective January 1, 2006 using the modified prospective method and as such, results for prior periods have not been restated. Prior to January 1, 2006, no compensation expense was recognized for stock option grants as all such grants had an exercise price not less than fair market value on the date of grant.

As a result of adopting SFAS 123R on January 1, 2006, incremental stock-based compensation expense recognized for the nine month period ending September 30, 2006 was \$98 thousand, which impacted basic and diluted earnings per share by \$.02 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

The following illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if the company had applied the fair value method of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, prior to January 1, 2006:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2005	
	(Dollars in thousands except per share amounts)	
Net income, as reported	\$	2,865
Less: pro forma stock option compensation expense, net of tax		(49)
Pro forma net income	\$	2,816

Edgar Filing: POTOMAC BANCSHARES INC - Form 10-Q

Earnings per share:	
Basic as reported	\$.83
Basic pro forma	\$.81
Diluted as reported	\$.82
Diluted pro forma	\$.81

Table of Contents

Stock option compensation expense is the estimated fair value of options granted amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award. The weighted average estimated fair value of stock options granted in the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 was \$3.88 and \$2.91, respectively. Fair value is estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions for grants during 2006 and 2005: option term until exercise 10 years, expected volatility of 17.86% and 19.46%, risk-free interest rates of 4.43% and 4.26%, and expected dividend yields of 2.66% and 3.15%, respectively.

Stock option plan activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 is summarized below:

	Shares (In thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Value of Unexercised In-The- Money Options
Options outstanding, January 1	75	\$ 13		
Granted	46	17		
Exercised				
Canceled or expired				
Options outstanding, September 30	121	14	8	\$ 953
Options exercisable, September 30	56	14	8	\$ 506

As of September 30, 2006 there was \$174 thousand of total unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested stock options, which will be recognized over the remaining requisite service period.

3. On March 14, 2006 the Board of Directors of Potomac Bancshares, Inc. declared a 2% stock dividend payable on June 1, 2006. Shares issued increased from 3,600,000 to 3,671,691. All per share information for all periods presented has been restated to reflect this dividend. On January 11, 2005 the Board of Directors of Potomac Bancshares, Inc. declared a stock split in the form of a 100% stock dividend payable on March 15, 2005. Shares issued increased from 1,800,000 to 3,600,000. All per share information has been restated for the stock split.
4. The amortized cost and fair value of securities available for sale as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 (in thousands) are as follows:

	September 30, 2006			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value
Obligations of U. S. Government agencies	\$ 49,676	\$ 5	\$ (388)	\$ 49,293
State and municipal obligations	1,725	5	(10)	1,720
	\$ 51,401	\$ 10	\$ (398)	\$ 51,013

	December 31, 2005			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized (Losses)	Fair Value

Edgar Filing: POTOMAC BANCSHARES INC - Form 10-Q

Obligations of U. S. Government agencies	\$ 45,897	\$ 6	\$ (396)	\$ 45,507
State and municipal obligations	1,473		(29)	1,444
	\$ 47,370	\$ 6	\$ (425)	\$ 46,951

Table of Contents

The primary purpose of the investment portfolio is to generate income and meet liquidity needs of the company through readily saleable financial instruments. The portfolio is made up of fixed rate bonds, whose prices move inversely with rates. At the end of any accounting period, the investment portfolio has unrealized gains and losses. The company monitors the portfolio which is subject to liquidity needs, market rate changes and credit risk changes to see if adjustments are needed. The primary concern in a loss situation is the credit quality of the business behind the instrument. The primary cause of impairments is the decline in the prices of the bonds as rates have risen. There are approximately 31 accounts in the consolidated portfolio that have losses. These securities have not suffered credit deterioration and the company has the ability and intent to hold these issues to maturity; therefore, the gross unrealized losses are considered temporary as of September 30, 2006.

The following table summarizes the fair value and gross unrealized losses for securities aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous gross unrealized loss position as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 (in thousands).

	Less than 12 months		September 30, 2006 More than 12 months		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	Obligations of U.S. Government agencies	\$ 28,152	\$ (63)	\$ 19,137	\$ (325)	\$ 47,289
State and municipal obligations			730	(10)	730	(10)
Total	\$ 28,152	\$ (63)	\$ 19,867	\$ (335)	\$ 48,019	\$ (398)

	Less than 12 months		December 31, 2005 More than 12 months		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	Obligations of U.S. Government agencies	\$ 20,278	\$ (105)	\$ 13,717	\$ (291)	\$ 33,995
State and municipal obligations	1,444	(29)			1,444	(29)
Total	\$ 21,722	\$ (134)	\$ 13,717	\$ (291)	\$ 35,439	\$ (425)

5. The loan portfolio, stated at face amount, is composed of the following:

	September 30 2006	December 31 2005
	(In thousands)	
Mortgage loans on real estate:		
Construction, land development and other land	\$ 54,254	\$ 41,174
Secured by farmland	4,720	2,381
Secured by 1-4 family residential	103,079	98,408
Secured by multifamily residential	3,733	3,486
Secured by nonfarm nonresidential	42,308	43,019
Commercial and industrial loans (except those secured by real estate)	5,310	6,046
Consumer loans	16,190	15,549
All other loans	315	372
Total loans	\$ 229,909	\$ 210,435
Less: allowance for loan losses	2,288	2,161

\$ 227,621 \$ 208,274

Table of Contents

6. The following is a summary of transactions (in thousands) in the allowance for loan losses:

	September 30 2006	September 30 2005
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 2,161	\$ 1,966
Provision charged to operating expense	179	311
Recoveries added to the allowance	96	77
Loan losses charged to the allowance	(148)	(149)
Balance at end of period	\$ 2,288	\$ 2,205

7. There were no impaired loans at September 30, 2006 and at December 31, 2005. Nonaccrual loans amounted to \$129 thousand and \$122 thousand at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively

8. Components of net periodic benefit cost for the pension and postretirement benefit plans are shown below:

	Pension Benefits Nine Months Ended		Postretirement Benefits Nine Months Ended	
	September 30 2006	September 30 2005	September 30 2006	September 30 2005
	(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost				
Service cost	\$ 170	\$ 179	\$ 5	\$ 4
Interest cost	236	194	23	23
Expected return on plan assets	(236)	(237)		
Amortization of net (gain)				(2)
Amortization of net obligation (asset) at transition	(12)	(15)	13	13
Recognized net actuarial (gain) loss	20		(2)	
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 178	\$ 121	\$ 39	\$ 38

Employer Contribution

Through the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the company has contributed \$299,229 to the pension plan. This total includes \$297,248, the entire contribution for 2006 and \$1,981, an additional payment for 2005. The company has made payments of \$16,696 for the postretirement benefits plan for the first nine months of 2006 and anticipates remaining payments for 2006 to total \$13,157.

Table of Contents

9. Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding and Earnings Per Share

The following shows the weighted average number of shares used in computing earnings per share and the effect on weighted average number of shares of diluted potential common stock. Potential diluted common stock had no effect on earnings per share available to shareholders.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	
	Average Shares	Per Share Amount	Average Shares	Per Share Amount
Basic earnings per share	3,457,862	\$.89	3,460,676	\$.83
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options	14,895		15,707	
Diluted earnings per share	3,472,757	\$.89	3,476,383	\$.82

As of September 30, 2006 stock options representing 45,893 shares were not included in the calculation of earnings per share as their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

Shares outstanding have been restated to reflect the 2% stock dividend discussed in Note 3.

10. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) released Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 (SAB 108). SAB 108 expresses the SEC staff's views regarding the process of quantifying financial statement misstatements. These interpretations were issued to address diversity in practice and the potential under current practice for the build up of improper amounts on the balance sheet. SAB 108 expresses the SEC staff's view that a registrant's materiality evaluation of an identified unadjusted error should quantify the effects of the error on each financial statement and related financial statement disclosures and that prior year misstatements should be considered in quantifying misstatements in current year financial statements. SAB 108 also states that correcting prior year financial statements for immaterial errors would not require previously filed reports to be amended. Such correction may be made the next time the registrant files the prior year financial statements. Registrants electing not to restate prior periods should reflect the effects of initially applying the guidance in SAB 108 in their annual financial statements covering the first fiscal year ending after November 15, 2006. The cumulative effect of the initial application should be reported in the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as of the beginning of that fiscal year and the offsetting adjustment should be made to the opening balance of retained earnings for that year. Registrants should disclose the nature and amount of each individual error being corrected in the cumulative adjustment. The disclosure should also include when and how each error arose and the fact that the errors had previously been considered immaterial. The SEC staff encourages early application of the guidance in SAB 108 for interim periods of the first fiscal year ending after November 15, 2006. The company expects the statement to have no material impact on its financial statements.

In February 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 155, Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments—an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140 (SFAS 155). SFAS 155 permits fair value measurement of any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation. The Statement also clarifies which interest-only strips and principal-only strips are not subject to the requirements of Statement 133. It establishes a requirement to evaluate interests in securitized financial assets to identify interests that are freestanding derivatives or that are hybrid financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation. SFAS 155 also clarifies that concentrations of credit risk in the form of subordination are not embedded derivatives. Finally, SFAS 155 amends Statement 140 to eliminate the prohibition on a qualifying special-purpose entity from holding a derivative financial instrument that pertains to a beneficial interest other than another derivative financial instrument. SFAS 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The company does not expect the implementation of SFAS 155 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

Table of Contents

In March 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets* an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140 (SFAS 156). SFAS 156 requires an entity to recognize a servicing asset or servicing liability each time it undertakes an obligation to service a financial asset by entering into certain servicing contracts. The Statement also requires all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities to be initially measured at fair value, if practicable. SFAS 156 permits an entity to choose between the amortization and fair value methods for subsequent measurements. At initial adoption, the Statement permits a one-time reclassification of available for sale securities to trading securities by entities with recognized servicing rights. SFAS 156 also requires separate presentation of servicing assets and servicing liabilities subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position and additional disclosures for all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. This Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The pronouncement is expected to have no material impact on the company's financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 does not require any new fair value measurements but may change current practice for some entities. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those years. The company does not expect the implementation of SFAS 157 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans* an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R) (SFAS 158). SFAS 158 requires an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income. The funded status of a benefit plan will be measured as the difference between plan assets at fair value and the benefit obligation. For a pension plan, the benefit obligation is the projected benefit obligation. For any other postretirement plan, the benefit obligation is the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation. SFAS 158 also requires an employer to measure the funded status of a plan as of the date of its year-end statement of financial position. The Statement also requires additional disclosure in the notes to financial statements about certain effects on net periodic benefit cost for the next fiscal year that arise from delayed recognition of the gains or losses, prior service costs or credits, and transition asset or obligation. The company is required to initially recognize the funded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan and to provide the required disclosures as of the end of the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006. The requirement to measure plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the employer's fiscal year-end statement of financial position is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. The company is in the process of evaluating the impact of SFAS 158 on the 2006 year end financial statements.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes: An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity's financial statements in accordance with SFAS 109. The Interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement principles for the financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The company expects the pronouncement will have no material impact on its financial statements.

Table of Contents

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

The company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The financial information contained within our statements is, to a significant extent, financial information that is based on measures of the financial effects of transactions and events that have already occurred. A variety of factors could affect the ultimate value that is obtained either when earning income, recognizing an expense, recovering an asset or relieving a liability. We use historical loss factors as one factor in determining the inherent loss that may be present in our loan portfolio. Actual losses could differ significantly from the historical factors that we use. In addition, GAAP itself may change from one previously acceptable method to another method. Although the economics of our transactions would be the same, the timing of events that would impact our transactions could change.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is an estimate of the losses that may be sustained in our loan portfolio. The allowance is based on two basic principles of accounting: (i) SFAS 5, Accounting for Contingencies, which requires that losses be accrued when they are probable of occurring and estimatable and (ii) SFAS 114, Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan, which requires that losses be accrued based on the differences between the value of collateral, present value of future cash flows or values that are observable in the secondary market and the loan balance.

Our allowance for loan losses has two basic components: the formula allowance and the unallocated allowance. Each of these components is determined based upon estimates that can and do change when the actual events occur. The formula allowance uses a historical loss view as an indicator of future losses and, as a result, could differ from the loss incurred in the future. However, since this history is updated with the most recent loss information, the errors that might otherwise occur are mitigated. The unallocated allowance captures losses that are attributable to various economic events, industry or geographic sectors whose impact on the portfolio have occurred but have yet to be recognized in the formula allowance.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Total assets have increased \$22 million or 8% from the December 2005 total of \$277.3 million to \$299.7 million at September 30, 2006. A \$19 million increase in loans and \$4 million increase in securities available for sale during this time period combined with a \$2 million decrease in cash and due from banks makes up the majority of the change on the asset side of the balance sheet.

Total deposits have increased \$26 million or 11% at September 30, 2006 compared to December 31, 2005. The decrease in noninterest-bearing deposits is 5% at September 30, 2006 compared to December 31, 2005. Interest-bearing deposits have increased 14% during the same time period. In order to retain and grow our deposit base we have been doing some negotiating and some matching of rates. Also, in 2006 we have begun participating in the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARS). During the first three quarters of 2006 we have an additional \$12 million in brokered certificates through this program compared to no CDARS deposits at December 31, 2005. During the third quarter of 2006, we also added \$9 million in brokered certificates of deposit that were not through the CDARS program.

The September 30, 2006 annualized return on average assets is 1.44% compared to 1.39% at December 31, 2005. At September 30, 2006 the annualized return on average equity is 15.69% compared to 14.02% at December 31, 2005. The leverage capital (equity to assets) ratio is 9.28% at September 30, 2006 compared to 9.18% at December 31, 2005.

Table of Contents

The following table is an analysis of the company's allowance for loan losses with amounts shown in thousands. Net charge-offs for the company have been very low when compared with the size of the total loan portfolio. Management monitors the loan portfolio on a continual basis with procedures that allow for problem loans and potential problem loans to be highlighted and watched. Written reports are prepared on a quarterly basis for all loans and information on commercial loans graded below a certain level are reported to the Board of Directors on a monthly basis. Based on experience, these loan policies and the bank's grading and review system, management believes the loan loss allowance is adequate.

	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 2,161	\$ 1,966
Charge-offs:		
Commercial, financial and agricultural		1
Real estate - construction		
Real estate - mortgage		
Consumer	148	148
Total charge-offs	148	149
Recoveries:		
Commercial, financial and agricultural		
Real estate - construction		
Real estate - mortgage		
Consumer	96	77
Total recoveries	96	77
Net charge-offs	52	72
Additions charged to operations	179	311
Balance at end of period	\$ 2,288	\$ 2,205
Ratio of net charge-offs during the period to average loans outstanding during the period	.023%	.037%

Loans are placed on nonaccrual status when principal or interest is delinquent for 90 days or more. Interest income generally is not recognized on specific impaired loans unless the likelihood of further loss is remote. Interest income on other nonaccrual loans is recognized only to the extent of interest payments received. Following is a table showing the risk elements in the loan portfolio with amounts in thousands.

	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 129	\$
Restructured loans		
Foreclosed properties		
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 129	\$
Loans past due 90 days accruing interest	\$ 10	\$
Allowance for loan losses to period end loans	1.00%	1.05%
Nonperforming assets to period end loans and foreclosed properties	.056%	

Edgar Filing: POTOMAC BANCSHARES INC - Form 10-Q

At September 30, 2006, other potential problem loans (excluding impaired loans) totaled \$1.8 million. Loans are viewed as potential problem loans according to the ability of such borrowers to comply with current repayment terms. These loans are subject to constant management attention, and their status is reviewed on a regular basis.

Table of Contents

The comparison of most items of the income statements for the three months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 shows similar differences between 2006 and 2005. Overall, comparisons for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 show less increase in income and expense than year to date September 30 comparisons. Some of the details are highlighted below.

Net income in 2006 is 8.0% greater than 2005 net income.

At September 30, 2006 total interest and dividend income is up 26.2% compared to September 30, 2005 due in large part to loan growth and an increase in interest rates.

The income on the securities portfolio for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 has increased approximately 40.0% over the same period in 2005. This is partially a result of the rate swap done at the end of 2005 where about \$13 million in lower yielding securities were sold and replaced with higher yielding securities. There has also been a slight increase in the size of the securities portfolio during the year.

Interest expense continues to increase. At September 30, 2006 year to date interest expense was 74.8% above 2005. The third quarter 2006 interest expense is 69.0% greater than the third quarter of 2005. The increase in expense is a combination of growth in deposits and higher interest rates being paid to retain deposits and attract additional deposit growth.

Net interest income through September 30, 2006 is 9.7% greater than at September 30, 2005. The quarterly comparison shows a 4.2% increase over the same quarter in 2005.

Net interest margin at September 30, 2006 is 4.52%, down slightly from the December 31, 2005 figure of 4.58%. During the first nine months of 2006, the overall average rate on loans has increased to 7.58% compared to 6.99% at December 31, 2005. During this same period the overall average rate being paid on deposits also increased to 2.80% compared to 1.87% at December 31, 2005.

Noninterest income increased 8.9% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to September 30, 2005. Some significant income items are listed here.

Trust and financial services income increased 9.8% at September 30, 2006 compared to September 30, 2005. The settlement of two large estates and the continued increase in income from BCT Investments contributed to this increase.

Service charges on deposit accounts have increased 11.0% in 2006 over 2005. The majority of these fees are overdraft related.

Credit and debit card fees have increased 35.9% at September 30, 2006 compared to the same time in 2005 due to the growth in the deposit account base and concentrated sale of cards by bank personnel.

Other noninterest income has decreased 11.1% as of September 30, 2006 compared to September 30, 2005. Significant factors include decreases in insurance commissions and in net secondary market fee income. There were increases in letter of credit fee income, merchant discount and cash advances, other fee income, safe deposit rental fees and moderate increases in the other noninterest income items.

Table of Contents

Noninterest expense increased 13.5% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to the same period in 2005. The quarterly comparison shows only an 7.7% increase compared to the third quarter of 2005. Some details of this increase are listed below.

Salaries and employee benefits for the first nine months of 2006 are 21.1% more than for the first nine months of 2005 due to annual salary increases, some increase in staffing and related costs. This is actually down from the June 30, 2006 increase of 24.7%.

Occupancy expense has increased 18.1% in 2006 compared to 2005. As the bank continues to grow so does the space needed to respond to the growth. Facilities have been remodeled and several additional office spaces have been leased.

Advertising and marketing expenses have increased 20.8% in 2006 compared to 2005 due to continual efforts to grow the bank's customer base by keeping Bank of Charles Town in the public eye as well as to keep customers informed. These efforts include a new advertising program in 2006 that is providing a new look to the bank brochures and media advertising. The bank is proactive in providing information to our customers to educate them about the increasing fraudulent schemes and scams in the market place today.

Auditing and accounting expenses have decreased 45.7% in 2006 compared to 2005. The delay in the required compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley and bringing the internal audit function in house are the major factors in the decrease.

ATM and check card expenses have increased 27.6% in the first nine months of 2006 compared to the same time period in 2005 due to growth in the deposit account base, concentrated sales efforts of the bank staff to market this product and the costs of scheduled replacement of customer cards.

Other noninterest expenses have increased 8.9% at September 30, 2006 compared to September 30, 2005. Through June of 2006 this percentage was 13.1%. Significant increases in this category include the following.

Online banking expense has increased 26.8% in 2006 compared to 2005 due to increased number of online banking customers and the offering of free bill paying services.

Other professional fees have increased 16.1% in 2006 compared to 2005. The increase is due to a fee paid to a recruiting firm for personnel and to fees paid in outsourcing advertising.

Training and study expense through September 2006 has increased 73.6% over the September 2005 balance. Growth in staff and continued emphasis by management to have a well trained staff has contributed to this increase.

Correspondent bank fees have increased 30.1 % in 2006 over 2005. Federal reserve service fees are included in this account and these have increased at least for the present due to the company's partial implementation of Check 21. We expect this to decrease as full implementation by the company occurs as well as full implementation by all financial institutions.

Contributions have decreased 36.9% in 2006 compared to 2005. This decrease is due in large part to the timing of payment of the contributions.

Other taxes which includes a local business and occupation tax, sales tax and purchaser's use tax has increased 57.9%. The local tax is based on gross income and the company's gross income continues to grow so the taxes will increase. Business growth also requires more items that are taxable so sales and purchaser's use taxes can be expected to increase.

Pinnacle fee expense has increased 14.7% in 2006 compared to 2005. This is the fee paid to vendor for the overdraft protection program based on the increase in our income over former levels. This is paid over the initial five years of using the program.

CDARS fee expense for 2006 is \$14 thousand. This fee is paid for every certificate of deposit that we put on our books through the CDARS program. There is no comparative expense for 2005 since we joined this program in early 2006.

FHLB letter of credit expense for 2006 is \$5 thousand. In 2006, for the first time we are securing a portion of public funds with these letters of credit and pay fees to FHLB for these letters of credit.

West Virginia Business Franchise Tax has increased 28.9% in 2006 compared to 2005. This tax is based on average capital balances and as our capital continues to increase so will this tax.

Table of Contents

LIQUIDITY

Liquid assets of the company include cash and due from banks, securities purchased under agreements to resell, federal funds sold, securities available for sale, and loans and investments maturing within one year. The company's statement of cash flows details this liquidity since January 1, 2006.

Operating Activities. The company's net income provides cash from the bank's operating activities. The net income figure is adjusted for certain noncash transactions, such as depreciation expense, that reduce net income but do not require a cash outlay. Through September 30, 2006 net income as adjusted has provided cash of \$1.9 million. Interest income earned on loans and investments is the company's major income source.

Investing Activities. Customer deposits and company borrowings provide the funds used to invest in loans and securities investments. In addition, the principal portion of loan payments and payoffs and funds from maturing investments provide cash flow. Purchases of bank premises and equipment are an investing activity. The net amount of cash used in investing activities through September 30, 2006 is \$24.3 million.

Financing Activities. Customer deposits and company borrowings provide the financing for the investing activities as stated above. If the company has an excess of funds on any given day, the bank will sell these funds to make additional interest income to fund activities. Likewise, if the company has a shortage of funds on any given day it will purchase funds and pay interest for the use of these funds. Financing activities also include payment of dividends, purchase of shares of the company's common stock for the treasury and repayment of any borrowed or purchased funds. The net amount of cash provided by financing activities in 2006 through September 30 is \$19.5 million.

The company has additional funding sources in the Federal Home Loan Bank, The Bankers Bank and Mercantile-Safe Deposit and Trust Company. Management believes liquidity of the company is adequate to meet present and future financial obligations.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

There have been no significant changes during the first nine months of 2006 to the quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk as discussed in the annual report of Form 10-K as of December 31, 2005.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the date of this quarterly report. Based on that evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that these controls and procedures are effective. There were no significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation.

Disclosure controls and procedures are our controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

There are no material legal proceedings to which the Registrant or its subsidiary, directors or officers is a party or by which they, or any of them, are threatened. All legal proceedings presently pending or threatened against Potomac Bancshares, Inc. and its subsidiary involve routine litigation incidental to the business of the company or the subsidiary and are either not material in respect to the amount in controversy or fully covered by insurance.

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

There have been no significant changes during the first nine months of 2006 to the risk factors as discussed in the annual report on Form 10-K as of December 31, 2005.

Item 2. Unregistered Sale of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid Per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Programs	(d) Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet be purchased under the Program
January 1 through January 31	NONE			
February 1 through February 28	NONE			
March 1 through March 31	NONE			
April 1 through April 30	NONE			
May 1 through May 31	NONE			
June 1 through June 30	NONE			
July 1 through July 31	6,426	16.10	217,441	128,627
August 1 through August 31	5,000	16.00	222,441	123,627
September 1 through September 30	NONE			

On February 12, 2002, the company's Board of Directors originally authorized the repurchase program. The program authorized the repurchase of up to 10% of the company's stock over the next twelve months. The stock may be purchased in the open market and/or in privately negotiated transactions as management and the board of directors determine prudent. The program has been extended on annual basis.

Item 5. Other Information

- (b) There have been no changes to the procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to the registrant's board of directors since the registrant last provided disclosure in response to Item 7(d)(2)(ii)(G) of Schedule 14A.

Table of Contents

Item 6. Exhibits

- 31.1 Certification Under Exchange Act Rule 13a-14, Chief Executive Officer (and Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)
- 31.2 Certification Under Exchange Act Rule 13a-14, Chief Financial Officer (and Section 302 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)
- 32 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

POTOMAC BANCSHARES, INC.

Date November 13, 2006

/s/ Robert F. Baronner, Jr.
Robert F. Baronner, Jr.
President & CEO

Date November 13, 2006

/s/ Gayle Marshall Johnson
Gayle Marshall Johnson
Sr. Vice President and Chief Financial Officer