

NORTHEAST BANCORP /ME/  
Form 10-Q  
November 10, 2010  
UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2010  
Or

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period for \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number 1-14588

Northeast Bancorp  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maine 01-0425066  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or (I.R.S. Employer Identification  
organization) No.)

500 Canal Street, Lewiston, Maine 04240  
(Address of Principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(207) 786-3245  
Registrant's telephone number, including area code

Not Applicable  
Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subjected 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 check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, 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. (check one): Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer  Smaller Reporting Company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes\_ No X

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. As of November 10, 2010, the registrant had outstanding 2,331,332 shares of common stock, \$1.00 stated value per share.

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PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item 1. Financial Statements

NORTHEAST BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY  
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	September 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2010 (Audited)
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$3,078,651	\$7,019,498
Interest-bearing deposits	44,446,601	13,416,060
Total cash and cash equivalents	47,525,252	20,435,558
Available-for-sale securities, at fair value	157,022,417	164,187,702
Loans held-for-sale	5,736,120	14,254,093
Loans receivable	378,431,432	382,308,517
Less allowance for loan losses	5,862,000	5,806,000
Net loans	372,569,432	376,502,517
Premises and equipment, net	7,968,480	7,997,054
Acquired assets, net	974,341	1,292,161
Accrued interest receivable	1,991,640	2,080,520
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	4,889,400	4,889,400
Federal Reserve Bank stock, at cost	596,750	596,750
Goodwill	4,082,604	4,082,604
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$2,497,806 at 09/30/10 and \$2,322,847 at 6/30/10	7,113,085	7,288,044
Bank owned life insurance	13,412,890	13,285,908
Other assets	4,930,195	5,714,477
Total assets	\$628,812,606	\$622,606,788
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Deposits		
Demand	\$36,510,155	\$35,266,386
NOW	54,217,485	50,833,904
Money market	57,300,831	55,556,017
Regular savings	39,105,046	38,189,867
Brokered time deposits	4,886,375	4,883,250
Certificates of deposit	190,994,743	199,467,799
Total deposits	383,014,635	384,197,223
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	50,500,000	50,500,000
Structured repurchase agreements	65,000,000	65,000,000
Short-term borrowings	53,777,536	46,167,858
Junior subordinated debentures issued to affiliated trusts	16,496,000	16,496,000
Capital lease obligation	2,192,632	2,230,630
Other borrowings	2,508,378	2,629,660
Other liabilities	4,064,245	4,479,358

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Total liabilities	577,553,426	571,700,729
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$1.00 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized; 4,227 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010; liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share	4,227	4,227
Common stock, at stated value, 15,000,000 shares authorized; 2,331,332 and 2,323,832 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010, respectively	2,331,332	2,323,832
Warrants	133,468	133,468
Additional paid-in capital	6,822,913	6,760,549
Retained earnings	38,027,722	37,337,542
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3,939,518	4,346,441
Total stockholders' equity	51,259,180	50,906,059
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$628,812,606	\$622,606,788

NORTHEAST BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY  
Consolidated Statements of Income  
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Interest and dividend income:		
Interest on loans	\$5,741,901	\$6,041,312
Taxable interest on available-for-sale securities	1,543,665	1,713,080
Tax-exempt interest on available-for-sale securities	118,362	115,465
Dividends on available-for-sale securities	9,349	7,386
Dividends on Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Reserve Bank stock	8,700	8,954
Other interest and dividend income	11,839	5,609
Total interest and dividend income	7,433,816	7,891,806
Interest expense:		
Deposits	1,522,597	2,054,296
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	466,504	404,060
Structured repurchase agreements	707,633	771,755
Short-term borrowings	171,429	142,235
Junior subordinated debentures issued to affiliated trusts	172,954	205,162
Obligation under capital lease agreements	28,068	29,951
Other borrowings	38,991	56,778
Total interest expense	3,108,176	3,664,237
Net interest and dividend income before provision for loan losses	4,325,640	4,227,569
Provision for loan losses	459,005	423,461
Net interest and dividend income after provision for loan losses	3,866,635	3,804,108

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Noninterest income:					
Fees for other services to customers		366,498		365,083	
Net securities losses		12,333		27,707	
Gain on sales of loans		948,263		210,021	
Investment commissions		548,350		452,795	
Insurance commissions		1,439,310		1,584,492	
BOLI income		126,982		125,000	
Other income		72,711		3,310	
Total noninterest income		3,514,447		2,768,408	
Noninterest expense:					
Salaries and employee benefits		3,351,372		3,401,108	
Occupancy expense		403,401		434,465	
Equipment expense		378,135		355,460	
Intangible assets amortization		174,959		186,117	
Other		1,683,909		1,547,444	
Total noninterest expense		5,991,776		5,924,594	
Income before income tax expense		1,389,306		647,922	
Income tax expense		428,615		152,253	
Net income		\$960,691		\$495,669	
Net income available to common stockholders		\$899,864		\$434,885	
Earnings per common share:					
Basic		\$0.39		\$0.19	
Diluted		\$0.38		\$0.19	
Net interest margin (tax equivalent basis)		2.96	%	3.01	%
Net interest spread (tax equivalent basis)		2.78	%	2.83	%
Return on average assets (annualized)		0.61	%	0.33	%
Return on average equity (annualized)		7.40	%	4.10	%
Efficiency ratio		76	%	85	%

NORTHEAST BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY  
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity  
Three Months Ended September 30, 2010 and 2009  
(Unaudited)

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Warrants	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	(Loss) Total
Balance at June 30, 2009	\$ 4,227	\$ 2,321,332	\$ 133,468	\$ 6,708,997	\$ 36,697,712	\$ 1,451,144	\$ 47,316,880
Net income for three months ended 09/30/09	-	-	-	-	495,669	-	495,669

Other comprehensive income net of tax:							
Net unrealized loss on purchased interest rate caps and swap						(32,611 )	(32,611 )
Net unrealized gain on investments available for sale, net of reclassification adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	1,654,017	1,654,017
Total comprehensive income							2,117,075
Dividends on preferred stock	-	-	-	-	(52,838 )	-	(52,838 )
Dividends on common stock at \$0.09 per share	-	-	-	-	(208,920 )	-	(208,920 )
Stock options exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accretion of preferred stock	-	-	-	6,646	(6,646 )	-	-
Amortization of issuance cost of preferred stock	-	-	-	1,300	(1,300 )	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2009	\$ 4,227	\$ 2,321,332	\$ 133,468	\$ 6,716,943	\$ 36,923,677	\$ 3,072,550	\$ 49,172,197
Balance at June 30, 2010	\$ 4,227	\$ 2,323,832	\$ 133,468	\$ 6,760,549	\$ 37,337,542	\$ 4,346,441	\$ 50,906,059
Net income for three months ended 09/30/10	-	-	-	-	960,691	-	960,691
Other comprehensive income net of tax:							
Net unrealized loss on purchased interest rate caps and swap	-	-	-	-	-	(199,210 )	(199,210 )
Net unrealized loss on investments available for sale, net of reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	(207,713 )	(207,713 )

adjustment								
Total comprehensive income								553,768
Dividends on preferred stock	-	-	-	-	(52,838 )	-		(52,838 )
Dividends on common stock at \$0.09 per share	-	-	-	-	(209,684 )	-		(209,684 )
Stock options exercised	-	7,500	-	54,375	-	-		61,875
Accretion of preferred stock	-	-	-	6,689	(6,689 )	-		-
Amortization of issuance cost of preferred stock	-	-	-	1,300	(1,300 )	-		-
Balance at September 30, 2010	\$ 4,227	\$ 2,331,332	\$ 133,468	\$ 6,822,913	\$ 38,027,722	\$ 3,939,518		\$ 51,259,180

NORTHEAST BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 960,691	\$ 495,669
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	459,005	423,461
Provision made for deferred compensation	52,485	43,143
Write-down of available-for-sale securities	-	26,165
Write-down of non-marketable securities	-	3,350
Write-down of acquired assets	45,250	-
Amortization of intangible assets	174,959	186,117
Deferred income tax benefit	-	(49,409 )
BOLI income, net	(126,982 )	(125,000 )
Depreciation of premises and equipment	260,272	245,323
Net gain on sale of available-for-sale securities	(12,333 )	(27,707 )
Net loss on sale of acquired assets	49,111	131,434
Net change in loans held-for-sale	8,517,973	(1,127,403 )
Net amortization (accretion) of securities	30,755	(28,465 )
Change in other assets and liabilities:		
Interest receivable	88,880	66,762
Decrease in prepayment FDIC assessment	124,780	-
Other assets and liabilities	99,697	(237,312 )

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Net cash provided by operating activities	10,724,543	26,128
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from the sales of available-for-sale securities	40,959	1,121,883
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(5,000,624 )	(21,065,130 )
Proceeds from maturities and principal payments on available-for-sale securities	11,791,812	10,658,162
Loan originations and principal collections, net	3,350,316	2,795,525
Purchases of premises and equipment	(260,993 )	(304,489 )
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	29,295	-
Proceeds from sales of acquired assets	347,223	215,928
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	10,297,988	(6,578,121 )
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net decrease in deposits	(1,182,588 )	(4,479,105 )
Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank	-	5,000,000
Net repayments on Federal Home Loan Bank overnight advances	-	(815,000 )
Net increase in short-term borrowings	7,609,678	4,802,305
Dividends paid	(262,522 )	(261,758 )
Issuance of common stock	61,875	-
Repayment on debt from insurance agencies acquisitions	(121,282 )	(113,880 )
Repayment on capital lease obligation	(37,998 )	(36,114 )
Net cash provided by financing activities	6,067,163	4,096,448
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	27,089,694	(2,455,545 )
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	20,435,558	13,022,642
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 47,525,252	\$ 10,567,097
Supplemental schedule of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	\$ 3,095,500	\$ 3,687,424
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ 30,000
Supplemental schedule of noncash investing and financing activities:		
Transfer from loans to acquired assets	\$ 179,434	\$ 253,576
Transfer from acquired assets to loans	55,670	44,570
Change in valuation allowance for unrealized losses (gains) on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	(406,923 )	1,621,406
Net change in deferred taxes for unrealized losses (gains) on available-for-sale securities	209,627	(835,270 )

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



NORTHEAST BANCORP AND SUBSIDIARY  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
September 30, 2010  
(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed and consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, the accompanying consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting principally of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position at September 30, 2010, the results of operations for the three month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, the changes in stockholders' equity for the three month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, and the cash flows for the three month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009. Operating results for the three month period ended September 30, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2011. For further information, refer to the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.

2. Junior Subordinated Debentures Issued to Affiliated Trust

NBN Capital Trust II and NBN Capital Trust III were created in December 2003. NBN Capital Trust IV was created in December 2004. Each such trust is a Delaware statutory trust (together, the "Private Trusts"). The exclusive purpose of the Private Trusts was (i) issuing and selling common securities and preferred securities in a private placement offering (the "Private Trust Securities"), (ii) using the proceeds of the sale of the Private Trust Securities to acquire Junior Subordinated Deferrable Interest Notes ("Junior Subordinated Debentures"); and (iii) engaging only in those other activities necessary, convenient or incidental thereto. Accordingly, the Junior Subordinated Debentures are the sole assets of each of the Private Trusts.

The following table summarizes the Junior Subordinated Debentures issued by the Company to each affiliated trust and the Private Trust Securities issued by each affiliated trust at September 30, 2010. Amounts include the Junior Subordinated Debentures acquired by the affiliated trusts from the Company with the capital contributed by the Company in exchange for the common securities of such trust. The trust preferred securities (the "Preferred Securities") were sold in two separate private placement offerings. The Company has the right to redeem the Junior Subordinated Debentures, in whole or in part, on or after March 30, 2009, for NBN Capital Trust II and III, and on or after February 23, 2010, for NBN Capital Trust IV, at the redemption price specified in the associated Indenture plus accrued but unpaid interest to the redemption date.

Affiliated Trusts	Trust		Junior Subordinated Debentures	Interest Rate	Maturity Date
	Preferred Securities	Common Securities			
NBN Capital Trust II	\$ 3,000,000	93,000	3,093,000	3.09%	March 30, 2034
NBN Capital Trust III	3,000,000	93,000	3,093,000	3.09%	March 30, 2034
NBN Capital Trust IV	10,000,000	310,000	10,310,000	2.23%	February 23, 2035
Total	\$ 16,000,000	496,000	16,496,000	2.55%	

NBN Capital Trust II and III pay a variable rate based on three month LIBOR plus 2.80%, and NBN Capital Trust IV pays a variable rate based on three month LIBOR plus 1.89%. Accordingly, the Preferred Securities of the Private Trusts currently pay quarterly distributions at an annual rate of 3.09% for the stated liquidation amount of \$1,000 per Preferred Security for NBN Capital Trust II and III and an annual rate of 2.23% for the stated liquidation amount of \$1,000 per Preferred Security for NBN Capital Trust IV. The Company has fully and unconditionally guaranteed all of the obligations of each trust. The guaranty covers the quarterly distributions and payments on liquidation or redemption of the Private Trust Securities, but only to the extent of funds held by the trusts. Based on the current rates and the impact of the interest rate swap referred to below, the annual interest expense on the Preferred Securities is approximately \$675,000.

The Junior Subordinated Debentures each have variable rates indexed to three-month LIBOR. During the twelve months ended June 30, 2010, the Company purchased two interest rate caps and an interest rate swap to hedge the interest rate risk on notional amounts of \$6 million and \$10 million, respectively, of the Company's Junior Subordinated Debentures. Each was a cash flow hedge to manage the risk to net interest income in a period of rising rates.

The interest rate caps hedge the junior subordinated debt resulting from the issuance of trust preferred securities by our affiliates NBN Capital Trust II and NBN Capital Trust III. The notional amount of \$3 million for each interest rate cap represents the outstanding junior subordinated debt from each trust. The strike rate is 2.505%. The Company will recognize higher interest expense on the junior subordinated debt for the first 200 basis points increase in three-month LIBOR. Once three-month LIBOR rate exceeds 2.505% on a quarterly reset date, there will be a payment by the counterparty to the Company at the following quarter end. The effective date of the purchased interest rate caps was September 30, 2009 and matures in five years.

The interest rate swap hedges the junior subordinated debt resulting from the issuance of trust preferred stock by our affiliate NBN Capital Trust IV. The notional amount of \$10 million represents the outstanding junior subordinated debt from this trust. Under the terms of the interest rate swap, Northeast pays a fixed rate of 4.69% quarterly for a period of five years from the effective date of February 23, 2010. We receive quarterly interest payments of three month LIBOR plus 1.89% over the same term.

See Note 13 for additional information on derivatives.

### 3. Loans

The following is a summary of the composition of loans at:

	September 30,	
	2010	June 30, 2010
Residential real estate	\$ 154,898,388	\$ 155,499,237
Commercial real estate	122,154,160	121,384,741
Construction	7,752,785	5,524,465
Commercial	29,171,974	30,138,901
Consumer & Other	63,348,593	68,488,798
Total	377,325,900	381,036,142
Net Deferred Costs	1,105,532	1,272,375
Total Loans	\$ 378,431,432	\$ 382,308,517

### 4. Allowance for Loan Losses

The following is an analysis of transactions in the allowance for loan losses:

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	Three months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 5,806,000	\$ 5,764,000
Add provision charged to operations	459,005	423,461
Recoveries on loans previously charged off	15,913	33,236
	6,280,918	6,220,697
Less loans charged off	418,918	435,697
Balance at end of period	\$ 5,862,000	\$ 5,785,000

5. Securities

Securities available-for-sale at amortized cost and approximate fair values and maturities at September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010 are summarized below:

	September 30, 2010		June 30, 2010	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Debt securities issued by U. S.				
Government-sponsored enterprises	\$ 12,590,000	\$ 12,680,696	\$ 8,583,080	\$ 8,649,135
Mortgage-backed securities	116,050,903	122,412,771	126,536,947	133,861,542
Municipal bonds	11,904,020	12,371,060	11,905,390	12,007,322
Collateralized Mortgage Obligation	7,068,177	7,331,362	7,330,766	7,422,971
Corporate bonds	996,460	1,020,679	994,082	1,029,536
Equity securities	934,217	736,758	1,044,081	775,744
Trust preferred securities	584,311	469,091	584,311	441,452
	\$ 150,128,088	\$ 157,022,417	\$ 156,978,657	\$ 164,187,702

The gross unrealized gains and unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities are as follows:

	September 30, 2010		June 30, 2010	
	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses
Debt securities issued by U. S. Government-sponsored enterprises	\$90,696	-	66,055	-
Mortgage-backed securities	6,361,868	-	7,327,014	2,419
Municipal bonds	481,571	14,531	166,090	64,158
Collateralized Mortgage Obligation	263,185	-	92,205	-
Corporate bonds	24,219	-	35,454	-
Equity securities	14,851	212,310	5,134	273,471
Trust preferred securities	1,622	116,842	60	142,919
	\$7,238,012	343,683	7,692,012	482,967

The following summarizes the Company's gross unrealized losses and fair values aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010:

	Less than 12 Months		More than 12 Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses

September 30, 2010:

Municipal bonds	\$-	-	588,648	14,531	588,648	14,531
Equity securities	28,895	4,759	493,698	207,551	522,593	212,310
Trust preferred securities	21,646	50	339,078	116,792	360,724	116,842
	\$50,541	4,809	1,421,424	338,874	1,471,965	343,683

	Less than 12 Months		More than 12 Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
June 30, 2010:						
Mortgage-backed securities	161,095	2,419	-	-	161,095	2,419
Municipal bonds	2,607,582	19,918	830,592	44,240	3,438,174	64,158
Equity securities	189,775	10,326	472,678	263,145	662,453	273,471
Trust preferred securities	95,055	726	338,747	142,193	433,802	142,919
	\$3,053,507	33,389	1,642,017	449,578	4,695,524	482,967

Management of the Company, in addition to considering current trends and economic conditions that may affect the quality of individual securities within the Company's investment portfolio, also considers the Company's ability and intent to hold such securities to maturity or recovery of cost. Management does not believe any of the Company's available-for-sale securities are other-than-temporarily impaired at September 30, 2010, except as discussed below.

Based on management's assessment of available-for-sale securities, there has not been an other-than-temporary decline in market value of certain trust preferred and equity securities for the three months ended September 30, 2010. During the three months ended September 30, 2009, impairment of available-for-sale securities was \$26,165, and are included in other noninterest expense in the consolidated statements of income.

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment at least on a quarterly basis and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such evaluation. The investment securities portfolio is generally evaluated for other-than-temporary impairment under ASC 320-10, "Investments – Debt and Equity Securities."

The Company adopted the provisions of ASC 320-10 for the year ended June 30, 2009, which was applied to existing and new debt securities held by the Company as of April 1, 2009. For those debt securities for which the fair value of the security is less than its amortized cost, the Company does not intend to sell such security, and it is more likely than not that it will not be required to sell such security prior to the recovery of its amortized cost basis less any credit losses, ASC 320-10 requires that the credit component of the other-than-temporary impairment losses be recognized in earnings while the noncredit component is recognized in other comprehensive income, net of related taxes.

The following table summarizes other-than-temporary impairment losses on securities for the three months ended September 30, 2010:

	Equity Securities	Trust Preferred Securities	Total
Total other-than-temporary impairment losses	\$-	-	-
Less: unrealized other-than-temporary losses recognized in other comprehensive loss (1)	-	-	-
Net impairment losses recognized in earnings (2)	\$-	-	-

(1) Represents the noncredit component of the other-than-temporary impairment on the securities.

(2) Represents the credit component of the other-than-temporary impairment on securities.

The amortized cost and fair values of available-for-sale debt securities at September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	September 30, 2010		June 30, 2010	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 996,460	\$ 1,020,678	\$ 994,082	\$ 1,029,536
Due after one year through five years	12,590,000	12,680,696	5,000,000	5,011,858
Due after five years through ten years	2,638,390	2,723,815	4,749,824	4,804,085
Due after ten years	16,918,118	17,447,699	11,322,957	11,281,966
Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations (including securities with interest rates ranging from 4.0% to 6.4% maturing February 2013 to September 2038)	116,050,903	122,412,771	133,867,713	141,284,513
	\$ 149,193,871	\$ 156,285,659	\$ 155,934,576	\$ 163,411,958

#### 6. Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank

A summary of borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank is as follows:

##### September 30, 2010

Principal Amounts	Interest Rates	Maturity Dates For Periods Ending September 30,
	3.99% -	
\$ 8,000,000	4.99%	2011
15,000,000	2.55 - 3.99	2013
5,000,000	3.08	2014
7,500,000	2.91 - 3.05	2015
10,000,000	4.26	2017
5,000,000	4.29	2018
\$ 50,500,000		

##### June 30, 2010

Principal Amounts	Interest Rates	Maturity Dates For Periods Ending June 30,
\$ 3,000,000	4.99%	2011
5,000,000	3.99	2012
15,000,000	2.55 - 3.99	2013
12,500,000	2.91 - 3.08	2015
10,000,000	4.26	2017
5,000,000	4.29	2018
\$ 50,500,000		

The Federal Home Loan Bank has the option to call \$28,000,000 of the outstanding advances at September 30, 2010. The options are continuously callable quarterly until maturity.

## 7. Structured Repurchase Agreements

The total outstanding structured repurchase agreements balance at September 30, 2010 was \$65,000,000.

September 30, 2010					
Amount	Interest Rate	Imbedded Cap/Floor	Amount of Cap/Floor	Strike Rate	Maturity
\$20,000,000	4.68%	Purchased Caps	\$40,000,000	Expired	August 28, 2012
\$10,000,000	3.98%	Sold Floors	\$20,000,000	Expired	August 28, 2012
\$10,000,000	4.18%	Purchased Caps	\$10,000,000	4.88%	December 13, 2012
\$10,000,000	4.30%	Purchased Caps	\$10,000,000	3.79%	July 3, 2013
\$10,000,000	4.44%	Purchased Caps	\$10,000,000	3.81%	September 23, 2015
\$ 5,000,000	2.86%	None			March 25, 2014
\$65,000,000					

June 30, 2010					
Amount	Interest Rate	Imbedded Cap/Floor	Amount of Cap/Floor	Strike Rate	Maturity
\$20,000,000	4.68%	Purchased Caps	\$40,000,000	Expired	August 28, 2012
\$10,000,000	3.98%	Sold Floors	\$20,000,000	Expired	August 28, 2012
\$10,000,000	4.18%	Purchased Caps	\$10,000,000	4.88%	December 13, 2012
\$10,000,000	4.30%	Purchased Caps	\$10,000,000	3.79%	July 3, 2013
\$10,000,000	4.44%	Purchased Caps	\$10,000,000	3.81%	September 23, 2015
\$ 5,000,000	2.86%	None			March 25, 2014
\$65,000,000					

No leveraging strategies were implemented in fiscal 2010. For the leveraging strategies implemented in fiscal 2009, the Company pledged mortgage-backed securities of \$28,217,084, at inception, as collateral for \$25,000,000 borrowed in three transactions. The transactions maturing July 2013 and September 2015 of \$10,000,000 each had imbedded interest rate caps as summarized in the table above. The interest rate caps reduced our balance sheet risk to rising interest rates. They cannot be called by the issuer for three years ending July 3, 2011 and for four years ending September 23, 2012, respectively. Each agreement can be called quarterly thereafter. The transaction in March 2009, which did not have imbedded interest rate caps or floors, allowed the Company to extend its funding at a favorable interest rate. The issuer has no call option unless the Company no longer maintains regulatory "well-capitalized status" or is subject to a regulatory cease and desist order. Interest is paid quarterly. The interest rates are fixed for the term of the three agreements.

The Company is subject to margin calls on each transaction to maintain the necessary collateral in the form of cash or other mortgage-backed securities during the borrowing term.

Payments would be received on the interest rate caps when three-month LIBOR exceeds the strike rate on the quarterly reset date. The amount of the payment would be equal to the difference between the strike rate and three-month LIBOR multiplied by the notional amount of the cap to be made 90 days after the reset date. The purchased interest rate caps expire at the end of the non-call periods noted above.

The collateral pledged was FNMA, FHLMC and GNMA issued mortgage-backed securities with a fair value of \$68,544,617 and cash of \$7,455,061 as of September 30, 2010.

#### 8. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has stock-based employee compensation plans, which are described more fully in Note 1 of the June 30, 2010 audited consolidated financial statements. In accordance with ASC 718-10-25, "Compensation – Stock Compensation –Overall-Recognition," the Company recognizes expense for new options awarded and to awards modified, repurchased or canceled. Since there were no new options granted (or modifications of existing options) during the three months ended September 30, 2010, no expense was recognized.

#### 9. Capital Lease

In fiscal 2006, the Company recognized a capital lease obligation for its new headquarters known as the Southern Gateway building located at 500 Canal Street in Lewiston, Maine. The present value of the lease payments over fifteen years (\$264,262 per year for each of the initial ten years of the lease term and \$305,987 per year for each of the last five years) exceeded 90% of the fair value of the Southern Gateway building. Northeast Bank's commercial lending and underwriting, consumer loan underwriting, loan servicing, deposit operations, accounting, human resources, risk management, and executive administration departments occupy the approximately 27,000 square feet of space.

The future minimum lease payments over the remaining term of the lease and the outstanding capital lease obligations at September 30, 2010 are as follows:

2011		\$	264,262
2012			264,262
2013			264,262
2014			264,262
2015			271,216
2016 and thereafter			1,480,250
	Total minimum lease payments		2,808,514
	Less imputed interest		615,882
	Capital lease obligation	\$	2,192,632

#### 10. Other Expenses

Other expenses include the following for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009:

	Three Months Ended	
	September 30,	
	2010	2009
Professional fees	\$ 350,090	\$ 348,355
FDIC insurance	176,233	150,000
Advertising expense	116,887	124,451
Computer services and processing costs	222,872	224,637

Loan expense	246,535	98,608
Telephone expense	72,879	95,951
Write-down of available-for-sale securities	-	26,165
Write-down of non-marketable securities	-	3,350
Other	498,413	475,927
	\$ 1,683,909	\$ 1,547,444

#### 11. Insurance Agency Acquisitions

Northeast Bank Insurance Group, Inc. acquired one insurance agency in fiscal 2009, three insurance agencies in fiscal 2008 and four insurance agencies in fiscal 2007. Each acquisition was made as a purchase of assets for cash and a note, with the exception of the Palmer Insurance Agency, which was the purchase of stock for cash and a note, and the Goodrich Insurance Associates, which was a purchase of assets for cash. Each agency operates at the location being used at the time of the acquisition except: Goodrich, which was relocated to our agency office in Berwick, Maine; Hartford, which was relocated to our agency office in Auburn, Maine; and Russell, which was relocated to the agency office in Anson, Maine.

All acquisitions were accounted for using the purchase method and resulted in increases in goodwill and customer list and non-compete intangibles on the consolidated balance sheet. All purchase and sale agreements, except the agreements relating to the Russell Insurance Agency and Hartford Insurance Agency, call for a reduction in the purchase price should the stipulated minimum commission revenue levels not be attained over periods of one to three years from the purchase date. During the year ended June 30, 2008, other borrowings and goodwill related to the Southern Maine acquisition were reduced by \$98,332 in accordance with this stipulation. The customer list intangibles and estimated useful lives are based on estimates from a third-party appraiser. The useful lives of these intangibles range from eleven to twenty-four years. Non-compete intangible useful lives are amortized over a range of ten to fifteen years.

The debt incurred is payable to the seller of each agency. Each note bears an interest rate of 6.50% over terms as follows: the Palmer debt is payable over a term of seven years; the Sturtevant debt is payable over a term of three years; the Southern Maine debt is payable over a term of four years; and the Russell debt is payable over a term of two years. Hartford, Spence & Matthews, and Hyler are payable over a term of seven years. Hartford, Spence & Matthews, and Hyler have debt of \$100,000, \$800,000, and \$200,000, respectively, which bears no interest and has been recorded at its present value assuming a discount rate of 6.50%. Northeast Bank guaranteed the debt repayment to each seller.

Northeast Bank Insurance Group, Inc. leases the office locations for Sturtevant, Southern Maine and Hyler, which are operating leases. Northeast Bank acquired Palmer's agency building and land in January 2007.

The results of operations of all agencies have been included in the consolidated financial statements since their acquisition date. There is no pro-forma disclosure included because the agencies individually, and in aggregate, were not considered significant acquisitions.

	Acquisitions	
	2009	2008
Purchase price		
Cash paid	\$ 715,000	3,701,250
Debt incurred	-	2,823,936
Acquisition costs	2,710	36,354
Total	\$ 717,710	6,561,540
Allocation of purchase price:		
Goodwill	\$ 100,160	1,545,110



Customer list intangible	480,000	3,905,000
Non-compete intangible	135,000	1,100,000
Fixed and other assets	2,550	11,430
Deferred income taxes	-	-
Total	\$ 717,710	6,561,540

\$2,902,501 of the total goodwill acquired is deductible for tax purposes.

Northeast Bank Insurance Group, Inc. acquired Solon-Anson Insurance Agency, Inc. on September 29, 2004. This acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method and resulted in a customer list intangible asset of \$2,081,500, which is being amortized over twelve years.

The customer list of our Mexico, Maine insurance agency office (“Mexico”) was sold to UIG, Inc. on December 31, 2009. The customer list and certain fixed assets of our Rangeley, Maine insurance agency office (“Rangeley”) were sold to Morton & Furbish Insurance Agency on January 31, 2010. Since these offices were part of the Solon-Anson Insurance Agency, Inc. acquired on September 29, 2004, the customer list intangibles were allocated based upon the gross commission revenues for the Mexico and Rangeley offices as a percentage of the total commission revenue of the Solon-Anson Insurance Agency, Inc. The land and buildings in Mexico and Rangeley have been listed for sale by Northeast Bank Insurance Group, Inc. Impairment expense of \$45,611 and \$91,080 was recognized for the Mexico and Rangeley buildings, respectively, in order to adjust the carrying values to the expected sales price. The Rochester, NH office was closed in May, 2010, and servicing of customer accounts from that office was transferred to the Berwick, ME office.

The following summarizes entries made to record the sales for the year ended June 30, 2010:

	Mexico	Rangeley
Sale price	\$ 269,575	279,791
Allocated customer list, net of amortization	153,803	145,656
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation	-	5,046
Gain recognized	\$ 115,772	129,089

## 12. Fair Value Measurements

In accordance with ASC 820, the Company groups its assets and liabilities measured at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value.

Level 1 - Valuations for assets and liabilities traded in active exchange markets, such as the New York Stock Exchange. Level 1 also includes U.S. Treasury and other U.S. Government sponsored enterprise securities that are traded by dealers or brokers in active markets. Valuations are obtained from readily available pricing sources for market transactions involving identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Valuations for assets and liabilities traded in less active dealer or broker markets. Valuations are obtained from third party pricing services for identical or comparable assets or liabilities.

Level 3 - Valuations for assets and liabilities that are derived from other methodologies, including option pricing models, discounted cash flow models and similar techniques, are not based on market exchange, dealer, or broker traded transactions. Level 3 valuations incorporate certain assumptions and projections in determining the fair value assigned to such assets and liabilities.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

A description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, is set forth below. These valuation methodologies were applied to all of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value at September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010.

The Company's exchange traded equity securities are generally classified within level 1 or level 2 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices, broker or dealer quotations, or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency.

The Company's investment in municipal, corporate and agency bonds and mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale is generally classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. For these securities, we obtain fair value measurements from independent pricing services. The fair value measurements consider observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, the U.S. treasury yield curve, trading levels, market consensus prepayment speeds, credit information and the instrument's terms and conditions.

Level 3 is for positions that are not traded in active markets or are subject to transfer restrictions: valuations are adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, and such adjustments are generally based on available market evidence. In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used. Subsequent to initial valuation, management only changes level 3 inputs and assumptions when evidence such as transactions in similar instruments, completed or pending third-party transactions in the underlying investment or comparable entities, subsequent rounds of financing, recapitalization and other transactions across the capital structure, offerings in the equity or debt markets, and changes in financial ratios or cash flows indicates that initial valuation needs to be updated.

The Company did not have any significant transfers of assets or liabilities between Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the three months ended September 30, 2010.

The following summarizes assets measured at fair value for the period ending September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010.

Assets Measured At Fair Value On A Recurring Basis

	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:			
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
September 30, 2010:				
Securities available-for-sale	\$ 157,022,417	3,705,849	153,316,568	-
Other assets – purchased interest rate caps	52,305	-	52,305	-
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
June 30, 2010:				

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		Level 1		
Securities available-for-sale	\$ 164,187,702	3,717,196	160,470,506	-
Other assets – purchased interest rate caps	113,586	-	113,586	-

The Company's impaired loans and acquired assets are reported at the fair value of the underlying collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. Collateral values are estimated using level 2 inputs based upon appraisals of similar properties obtained from a third party. For Level 3 input, collateral values are based on management's estimates pending appraisals from third party valuation services or imminent sale of collateral.

Assets Measured At Fair Value On A Nonrecurring Basis

	Total	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
September 30, 2010:				
Impaired Loans	\$ 1,097,937	-	-	1,097,937
Acquired assets	814,897			814,897
Premises	371,472			371,472

	Total	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
June 30, 2010:				
Impaired Loans	\$ 1,019,562	-	-	1,019,562
Acquired assets	500,956	-	-	500,956
Premises	402,103			402,103

The following tables show the changes in the fair values of impaired loans measured on a nonrecurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009.

	2010	2009
Beginning balance at July 1	\$ 1,019,562	1,195,685
Loans transferred in and/or out of Level 3	78,375	(164,246 )
Ending balance at September 30	\$ 1,097,937	1,031,439

The following table shows the changes in the fair value of acquired assets measured on a nonrecurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the three months ended September 30, 2010.

	2010
Beginning balance at July 1	\$ 500,956
Loans transferred in and/or out of Level 3	313,941

Ending balance at September 30	\$814,897
--------------------------------	-----------

The following table shows the changes in fair value of premises measured on a nonrecurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the three months ended September 30, 2010.

	2010
Beginning balance at July 1	\$402,103
Premises transferred out	30,631
Ending balance at September 30	\$371,472

#### Liabilities Measured At Fair Value On A Recurring Basis

##### Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:

		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
September 30, 2010:	Total			
Derivative financial instruments	\$654,696	-	-	654,696

##### Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:

		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets Level 1	Significant Other Observable Inputs Level 2	Significant Unobservable Inputs Level 3
June 30, 2010:	Total			
Derivative financial instruments	\$412,588	-	-	412,588

The following table shows the change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments measured on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the three months ended September 30, 2010.

	2010
Beginning balance at July 1	\$ 412,588
Transferred in	242,108
Ending balance at September 30	\$ 654,696

The Company's derivative financial instruments are generally classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. For these financial instruments, the Company obtains fair value measurements from independent pricing services. The fair value measurements utilize a discounted cash flow model that incorporates and considers observable data that may include publicly available third party market quotes, in developing the curve utilized for discounting future cash flows.

Fair value estimates, methods and assumptions are set forth below for the Company's significant financial instruments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents - The fair value of cash, due from banks, interest bearing deposits and FHLB overnight deposits approximates their relative book values, as these financial instruments have short maturities.

Available-for-sale Securities - The fair value of available-for-sale securities is estimated based on bid prices published in financial newspapers or bid quotations received from securities dealers.

Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Reserve Bank Stock - The carrying value of Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) stock and Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) stock approximates fair value based on redemption provisions of the FHLB and the FRB.

Loans and Loans held-for-sale - Fair values are estimated for portfolios of loans with similar financial characteristics. The fair value of performing loans is calculated by discounting scheduled cash flows through the estimated maturity using estimated market discount rates that reflect the credit and interest rate risk inherent in the loan. The estimates of maturity are based on the Company's historical experience with repayments for each loan classification, modified, as required, by an estimate of the effect of current economic conditions, lending conditions and the effects of estimated prepayments.

Fair value for significant nonperforming loans is based on estimated cash flows and is discounted using a rate commensurate with the risk associated with the estimated cash flows. Assumptions regarding credit risk, cash flows and discount rates are developed using available market information and historical information.

Management has made estimates of fair value using discount rates that it believes to be reasonable. However, because there is no market for many of these financial instruments, management has no basis to determine whether the fair value presented would be indicative of the value negotiated in an actual sale.

The fair value of loans held-for-sale is estimated based on bid quotations received from loan dealers.

Interest Receivable - The fair value of this financial instrument approximates the book value as this financial instrument has a short maturity. It is the Company's policy to stop accruing interest on loans past due by more than ninety days. Therefore, this financial instrument has been adjusted for estimated credit loss.

Derivative financial instruments: Fair value for interest rate caps and interest rate swap agreements are based upon the amounts required to settle the contracts.

Deposits - The fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, such as noninterest-bearing demand deposits, savings, NOW accounts and money market accounts, is equal to the amount payable on demand. The fair values of time deposits are based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows.

The discount rate is estimated using the rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

The fair value estimates do not include the benefit that results from the low-cost funding provided by the deposit liabilities compared to the cost of borrowing funds in the market. If that value was considered, the fair value of the Company's net assets could increase.

Borrowings - The fair value of the Company's borrowings with the Federal Home Loan Bank is estimated by discounting the cash flows through maturity or the next repricing date based on current rates available to the Company for borrowings with similar maturities. The fair value of the Company's short-term borrowings, capital lease obligations, structured repurchase agreements and other borrowings is estimated by discounting the cash flows through maturity based on current rates available to the Company for borrowings with similar maturities.

Junior Subordinated Debentures - The fair value of the Company's Junior Subordinated Debentures is estimated based on current interest rates.

Due-to-Broker - The fair value of due-to-broker approximates carrying value due to their short term nature.

Commitments to Originate Loans - The Company has not estimated the fair value of commitments to originate loans due to their short term nature and their relative immateriality.

Limitations - Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These values do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the Company's entire holdings of a particular financial instrument. Because no market exists for a significant portion of the Company's financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature, involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

Fair value estimates are based on existing on and off-balance sheet financial instruments without attempting to estimate the value of anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments. Other significant assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments include the deferred tax asset, premises and equipment and intangible assets, including the customer base. In addition, the tax ramifications related to the realization of the unrealized gains and losses can have a significant effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered in any of the estimates.

The following table presents the estimated fair value of the Company's significant financial instruments at September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010:

	September 30, 2010		June 30, 2010	
	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
	(Dollars in Thousands)			
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$47,525	47,525	20,436	20,436
Available-for-sale securities	157,022	157,022	164,188	164,188
Regulatory stock (FHLB and FRB)	5,486	5,486	5,486	5,486
Loans held-for-sale	5,736	5,750	14,254	14,289
Loans, net	372,569	382,964	376,503	387,008
Accrued interest receivable	1,992	1,992	2,081	2,081
Other assets – purchased interest rate caps	52	52	114	114
Financial liabilities:				
Deposits (with no stated maturity)	187,134	187,134	179,846	179,846
Time deposits	195,881	201,052	204,351	209,756
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	50,500	53,907	50,500	53,907
Structured repurchase agreements	65,000	71,244	65,000	70,897
Other borrowings	2,508	2,671	2,630	2,801
Short-term borrowings	53,778	53,778	46,168	46,168
Capital lease obligation	2,193	2,439	2,231	2,481
Junior subordinated debentures issued to affiliated trusts	16,496	6,765	16,496	6,765
Other liabilities – interest rate swaps (1)	655	655	413	413

(1) included in Other Assets in the consolidated balance sheet

### 13. Derivatives

The Company has stand alone derivative financial instruments in the form of interest rate caps which derive their value from a fee paid and adjusted to its fair value based on its index and strike rate, and a swap agreement which derives its value from the underlying interest rate. These transactions involve both credit and market risk. The notional amounts are amounts on which calculations, payments and the value of the derivative are based. Notional amounts do not represent direct credit exposures. Direct credit exposure is limited to the net difference between the calculated amounts to be received and paid, if any. Such differences, which represent the fair value of the derivative instruments, is reflected on the Company's balance sheet as derivative assets and derivative liabilities.

The Company is exposed to credit-related losses in the event of nonperformance by the counterparties to these agreements. The Company controls the credit risk of its financial contracts through credit approvals, limits and monitoring procedures, and does not expect any counterparties to fail their obligations. The Company deals only with primary dealers.

Derivative instruments are generally negotiated OTC contracts. Negotiated OTC derivative contracts are generally entered into between two counterparties that negotiate specific agreement terms, including the underlying instrument, amount, exercise prices and maturity.

#### Risk Management Policies – Hedging Instruments

The Company evaluates the effectiveness of entering into any derivative instrument agreement by measuring the cost of such an agreement in relation to the reduction in net income volatility within an assumed range of interest rates.

#### Interest Rate Risk Management – Cash Flow Hedging Instruments

The Company uses long-term variable rate debt as a source of funds for use in the Company's lending and investment activities and other general business purposes. These debt obligations expose the Company to variability in interest payments due to changes in interest rates. If interest rates increase, interest expense increases. Conversely, if interest rates decrease, interest expense decreases. Management believes it is prudent to limit the variability of a portion of its interest payments and, therefore, generally hedges a portion of its variable-rate interest payments. To meet this objective, management enters into interest rate caps whereby the Company receives variable interest payments above a specified interest rate and swap agreements whereby the Company receives variable interest rate payments and makes fixed interest rate payments during the contract period.

At September 30, 2010, the information pertaining to outstanding interest rate caps and swap agreements used to hedge variable rate debt is as follows:

	Interest Rate Caps	Interest Rate Swap
Notional amount	\$ 6,000,000	10,000,000
Weighted average pay rate		4.69 %
Weighted average receive rate		2.23 %
Strike rate based on 3 month LIBOR	2.505 %	
Weighted average maturity in years	4.00	4.40
Unrealized losses	\$ 270,666	654,696

The Company purchased two interest rate caps for \$325,000 which expire September 30, 2014. The swap agreement provided for the Company to receive payments at a variable rate determined by a specified index (three month LIBOR) in exchange for making payments at a fixed rate.

During the three months ended September 30, 2010, no interest rate cap or swap agreements were terminated prior to maturity. At September 30, 2010, the unrealized loss relating to interest rate caps and swaps was recorded in derivative liabilities in accordance with ASC 815. Changes in the fair value of interest rate caps and swaps designated as hedging instruments of the variability of cash flows associated with long-term debt are reported in other comprehensive income. These amounts subsequently are reclassified into interest expense as a yield adjustment in the same period in which the related interest on the long-term debt affects earnings. None of the other comprehensive income was reclassified into interest expense during the three months ended September 30, 2010.

Risk management results for the three months ended September 30, 2010 related to the balance sheet hedging of long-term debt indicates that the hedges were 100% effective and that there was no component of the derivative instruments' gain or loss which was excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness.

As of September 30, 2010, none of the losses reported in other comprehensive income related to the interest rate caps and swap agreements are expected to be reclassified into interest expense as a yield adjustment of the hedged borrowings during the three months ended December 31, 2010.

September 30, 2010	Asset Derivatives	
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815:	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Interest Rate Caps	Other Assets	\$52,305
Interest Rate Swaps	Other Liabilities	654,696

June 30, 2010	Asset Derivatives	
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815:	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Interest Rate Contracts	Other Assets	\$113,586
Interest Rate Swaps	Other Liabilities	412,588

See Note 7, Structured Repurchase Agreements, for additional information on purchased interest rate caps.

#### 14. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06, "Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements." The ASU requires disclosing the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy and describing the reasons for the transfers. The disclosures became effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009. The Company adopted ASU 2010-06 as of January 1, 2010. Additionally, disclosures of the gross purchases, sales, issuances and settlements activity in the Level 3 of the fair value measurement hierarchy will be required for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010.

The Company did not have any significant transfers of assets or liabilities between Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy during the three months ended September 30, 2010.

In March 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-11, "Scope Exception Related to Embedded Credit Derivatives." The ASU clarifies that certain embedded derivatives, such as those contained in certain securitizations, CDOs and structured notes, should be considered embedded credit derivatives subject to potential bifurcation and separate fair value accounting. The ASU allows any beneficial interest issued by a securitization vehicle to be accounted for under the fair value option at transition. At transition, the Company may elect to reclassify various debt securities (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) from held-to-maturity (HTM) or available-for-sale (AFS) to trading. The new rules are effective July 1, 2010. The Company is currently analyzing the impact of the changes to determine the population of instruments that may be reclassified to trading upon adoption.



In April 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-18, "Effect of a Loan Modification When the Loan is Part of a Pool That is Accounted for as a Single Asset." As a result of this ASU, modifications of loans that are accounted for within a pool under Subtopic 310-30 do not result in the removal of those loans from the pool even if the modification of those loans would otherwise be considered a troubled debt restructuring. An entity will continue to be required to consider whether the pool of assets in which the loan is included is impaired if expected cash flows for the pool change. The amendments in this ASU are effective for modifications of loans accounted for within pools under Subtopic 310-30 occurring in the first interim or annual period ending on or after July 15, 2010. The amendments are to be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted.

In July 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-20, "Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses." This ASU is created to provide financial statement users with greater transparency about an entity's allowance for credit losses and the credit quality of its financing receivables. This ASU is intended to provide additional information to assist financial statement users in assessing the entity's credit risk exposures and evaluating the adequacy of its allowance for credit losses. The amendments in this ASU are effective as of the end of a reporting period for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. The disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010.

#### 15. Pending Merger

On March 30, 2010, Northeast Bancorp ("Northeast") announced that it had entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement") with FHB Formation, LLC of Boston, a Delaware limited liability company ("FHB"). Pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in the Merger Agreement, FHB will merge with and into Northeast (the "Merger"), with Northeast continuing as the surviving corporation (the "Surviving Corporation").

At the effective time of the Merger, each share of Northeast's common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger ("Northeast Common Stock") will be converted into the right to receive, at the election of the holder (i) one share of common stock of the Surviving Corporation (the "Stock Consideration") or (ii) \$13.93 (the "Cash Consideration"), subject to allocation and proration procedures which provide that, in the aggregate, 1,393,399 shares of Northeast Common Stock will be converted into the Stock Consideration and the remaining shares of outstanding Northeast Common Stock will be converted into the Cash Consideration. In exchange for the aggregate Cash Consideration in the amount of approximately \$12.9 million and a cash contribution equal to approximately \$16.2 million, FHB's investors will receive shares of Surviving Corporation common stock such that, immediately following the consummation of the Merger, the FHB investors will own, in the aggregate, approximately 60% of the Surviving Corporation common stock outstanding and holders of Northeast Common Stock prior to the consummation of the Merger will own, in the aggregate, approximately 40% of the Surviving Corporation common stock outstanding immediately following the consummation of the Merger, on a fully diluted basis. In connection with the Merger, each outstanding option to purchase shares of Northeast Common Stock will be converted into an option to purchase an identical number of shares of the Surviving Corporation at the same exercise price as the Northeast option.

The Surviving Corporation's business plan aims to reinforce and expand Northeast's established franchise and brand with employment growth, stronger involvement in local communities and balance sheet growth. In addition, the Surviving Corporation intends to add a loan purchasing and servicing program through the creation of a Loan Acquisition and Servicing Group. Through this group, the Surviving Corporation expects to blend an appropriate amount of purchased performing commercial loans into the portfolio and to develop a servicing capability that is expected to generate additional fee income from managing commercial loans for the benefit of third party customers.

The merger transaction will bring significant new capital and resources to further build upon Northeast's community banking and financial services franchise. Northeast will retain its headquarters in Lewiston, Maine, and Northeast's

management and employees will continue in their positions with Northeast Bank. With this transaction, Northeast's customer accounts and retail locations will not change, making this transaction seamless for customers across all of Northeast's business lines, including its investment group, Northeast Financial Services, and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Northeast Bank Insurance Group, Inc.

On July 27, 2010, a majority of Northeast Bancorp shareholders approved the Agreement and Plan of Merger. Regulatory approval is pending.

## 16. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through November 10, 2010, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no subsequent events that require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the consolidated financial statements, except as follows. As discussed in Note 15, on March 30, 2010, Northeast Bancorp announced that it had entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with FHB Formation, LLC of Boston, MA, a Delaware limited liability company. On July 27, 2010, a majority of Northeast Bancorp shareholders approved the Agreement and Plan of Merger. Regulatory approval is pending.

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

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations presents a review of the results of operations for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 and the financial condition at September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010. This discussion and analysis is intended to assist in understanding the results of operations and financial condition of Northeast Bancorp and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Northeast Bank. Accordingly, this section should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the related notes and other statistical information contained herein. See our annual report on Form 10-K, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, for discussion of the critical accounting policies of the Company. Certain amounts in the prior year have been reclassified to conform to the current-year presentation.

### A Note about Forward Looking Statements

This report contains certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, such as statements relating to our financial condition, prospective results of operations, future performance or expectations, plans, objectives, prospects, loan loss allowance adequacy, simulation of changes in interest rates, capital spending and finance sources, and revenue sources. These statements relate to expectations concerning matters that are not historical facts. Accordingly, statements that are based on management's projections, estimates, assumptions, and judgments constitute forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements, which are based on various assumptions (some of which are beyond the Company's control), may be identified by reference to a future period or periods, or by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "believe", "expect", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", "plan", "approximately", "intend", "objective", "goal", "project", or other similar terms or variations on those terms, or the future or conditional verbs such as "will", "may", "should", "could", and "would". In addition, the Company may from time to time make such oral or written "forward-looking statements" in future filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (including exhibits thereto), in its reports to shareholders, and in other communications made by or with the approval of the Company.

Such forward-looking statements reflect our current views and expectations based largely on information currently available to our management, and on our current expectations, assumptions, plans, estimates, judgments, and projections about our business and our industry, and they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Although we believe that these forward-looking statements are based on reasonable estimates and assumptions, they are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, contingencies, and other factors. Accordingly, we cannot give you any assurance that our expectations will, in fact, occur or that our estimates

or assumptions will be correct. We caution you that actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements due to a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, those related to the current disruptions in the financial and credit markets, the economic environment, particularly in the market areas in which the Company operates, competitive products and pricing, fiscal and monetary policies of the U.S. Government, changes in government regulations affecting financial institutions, including regulatory fees and capital requirements, changes in prevailing interest rates, acquisitions and the integration of acquired businesses, credit risk management, asset/liability management, changes in technology, changes in the securities markets, and the availability of and the costs associated with sources of liquidity. Accordingly, investors and others are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. For a more complete discussion of certain risks and uncertainties affecting the Company, please see "Item 1. Business - Forward-Looking Statements and Risk Factors" set forth in our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010 and the additional risk factors in Part II of this 10-Q. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this report and we do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any of these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

### Overview of Operations

This Overview is intended to provide a context for the following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and should be read in conjunction with our unaudited consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q, as well as our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2010 as filed on Form 10-K with the SEC. We have attempted to identify the most important matters on which our management focuses in evaluating our financial condition and operating performance and the short-term and long-term opportunities, challenges, and risks (including material trends and uncertainties) that we face. We also discuss the action we are taking to address these opportunities, challenges, and risks. The Overview is not intended as a summary of, or a substitute for review of, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Northeast Bank is faced with the following challenges: increasing interest-bearing, non-maturing deposits, decreasing non-accrual loans, improving net interest margins, executing our plan of increasing noninterest income and improving the efficiency ratio.

Interest-bearing, non-maturing deposits increased \$7.3 million compared to June 30, 2010, primarily from increases in NOW account deposits of \$3.4 million, money market accounts of \$1.7 million, savings accounts of \$0.9 million and demand deposit accounts of \$1.2 million.

Loans have decreased \$3.9 million compared to June 30, 2010, due principally to a \$5.1 million decrease in consumer loans. Excluding consumer loans, there was a net increase of \$1.3 million in the other loan portfolios.

The net interest margin was 2.96% for the quarter ended September 30, 2010, a decrease of 5 basis points compared to 3.01% for the quarter ended September 30, 2009. Compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2010, our net interest margin decreased 4 basis points.

The net interest margin is expected to continue to decrease over the near term. Since our balance sheet was asset sensitive at June 30, 2010, the yield of interest-bearing assets is repricing more quickly than the cost of interest-bearing liabilities, net interest income would generally be expected to increase during a period of increasing interest rates (and a decrease in net interest income during a period of declining interest rates).

Management believes that the allowance for loan losses as of September 30, 2010 was adequate, under present conditions, for the known credit risk in the loan portfolio. While loan portfolio balances and loan delinquencies decreased, non-accrual loans and risk rated loans categorized as special mention and doubtful have increased comparing September 30, 2010 to the levels at June 30, 2010. As a result, we increased our allowance for loan losses

by \$56,000, to \$5,862,000, as compared to June 30, 2010.

Our efficiency ratio, calculated by dividing noninterest expense by the sum of net interest income and noninterest income, was 76% and 85% for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The ratio has decreased due to the increase in net interest income and noninterest income as compared to the same period one year ago.

#### Description of Operations

Northeast Bancorp (the "Company") is a Maine corporation and a bank holding company registered with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston ("FRB") under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. The FRB is the primary regulator of the Company, and it supervises and examines our activities. The Company also is a registered Maine financial institution holding company under Maine law and is subject to regulation and examination by the Superintendent of Maine Bureau of Financial Institutions. We conduct business from our headquarters in Lewiston, Maine and, as of September 30, 2010, we had ten banking offices, one financial center, two loan production offices, and eleven insurance offices located in western and south-central Maine and southeastern New Hampshire. At September 30, 2010, we had consolidated assets of \$628.8 million and consolidated stockholders' equity of \$51.3 million.

The Company's principal asset is all of the capital stock of Northeast Bank (the "Bank"), a Maine state-chartered universal bank. The Company's results of operations are primarily dependent on the results of the operations of the Bank. The Bank's 10 offices are located in Auburn, Augusta, Bethel, Brunswick, Buckfield, Harrison, Lewiston, Poland, Portland, and South Paris, Maine. The Bank's financial center is located in Falmouth, Maine and houses our investment brokerage division which offers investment, insurance and financial planning products and services. We operate residential real estate loan production offices in Portsmouth, New Hampshire and Bangor, Maine.

In February, 2010, we opened a new branch in Poland, Maine. Our branch in Mechanic Falls was then closed, and the customer accounts from the closed branch were transferred to the new Poland branch. In January 2010, our branch located at 882 Lisbon Street in Lewiston was closed, and the customer accounts from the closed branch consolidated into our branch at 500 Canal Street, also in Lewiston.

The Bank's wholly owned subsidiary, Northeast Bank Insurance Group Inc, is our insurance agency. Its 11 offices are located in Anson, Auburn, Augusta, Berwick, Bethel, Jackman, Livermore Falls, Thomaston, Turner, Scarborough, and South Paris, Maine. Eight agencies have been acquired previously: Goodrich Insurance Associates was acquired on May 15, 2009; Hyler Agency of Thomaston, Maine was acquired on December 11, 2008; Spence & Matthews, Inc. of Berwick, Maine and Rochester, New Hampshire was acquired on November 30, 2008; Hartford Insurance Agency of Lewiston, Maine was acquired on August 30, 2008; Russell Agency of Madison, Maine was acquired on June 28, 2008; Southern Maine Insurance Agency of Scarborough, Maine was acquired on March 30, 2008; Sturtevant and Ham, Inc. of Livermore, Maine was acquired on December 1, 2006; and Palmer Insurance of Turner, Maine was acquired on November 28, 2006. Following the acquisitions, the Russell Agency was moved to our existing agency office in Anson, Maine, the Hartford Insurance Agency was moved to our existing agency office in Auburn, Maine and Goodrich Insurance Associates was moved to our existing agency office in Berwick, Maine. All of our insurance agencies offer personal and commercial property and casualty insurance products. See Note 6 in our June 30, 2010 audited consolidated financial statements and Note 11 of the September 30, 2010 unaudited consolidated financial statements for more information regarding our insurance agency acquisitions.

#### Bank Strategy

The principal business of the Bank consists of attracting deposits from the general public and applying those funds to originate or acquire residential mortgage loans, commercial loans, commercial real estate loans and a variety of consumer loans. The Bank sells residential mortgage loans into the secondary market. The Bank also invests in mortgage-backed securities and bonds issued by United States government sponsored enterprises and corporate and

municipal securities. The Bank's profitability depends primarily on net interest income, which continues to be our largest source of revenue and is affected by the level of interest rates, changes in interest rates and by changes in the amount and composition of interest-earning assets (i.e. loans and investments) and interest-bearing liabilities (i.e. customer deposits and borrowed funds). The Bank also emphasizes the growth of non-interest sources of income from investment and insurance brokerage, trust management and financial planning to reduce its dependency on net interest income.

Our goal is to continue modest, but profitable, growth by increasing our loan and deposit market share in our existing markets in western and south-central Maine, closely managing the yields on interest-earning assets and rates on interest-bearing liabilities, introducing new financial products and services, increasing the number of bank services sold to each household, increasing non-interest income from expanded trust services, investment and insurance brokerage services, and controlling the growth of non-interest expenses. Additional acquisitions of insurance agencies are not planned for the near term.

## Results of Operations

Comparison of the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009.

### General

The Company reported consolidated net income available to common shareholders of \$899,864, or \$0.38 per diluted share, for the three months ended September 30, 2010 compared to \$434,885, or \$0.19 per diluted share, for the three months ended September 30, 2009, an increase of \$464,979, or 107%. Net interest and dividend income increased \$98,071, or 2%, as a result of a lower cost of funds. The provision for loan losses increased \$35,544, or 8%, compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2009. Noninterest income increased \$746,039, or 27%, from increased gain on the sale of loans and investment brokerage commissions. Noninterest expense increased \$67,182, or 1%, primarily due to increased expenses related to loans in workout and in process of foreclosure and merger related expenses.

Annualized return on average equity ("ROE") and return on average assets ("ROA") were 7.40% and 0.61%, respectively, for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 as compared to 4.10% and 0.33%, respectively, for the quarter ended September 30, 2009. The increases in the returns on average equity and average assets were primarily due to the increase in net income for the most recent quarter.

### Net Interest and Dividend Income

Net interest and dividend income for the three months ended September 30, 2010 increased to \$4,325,640 as compared to \$4,227,569 for the same period in 2009. The increase in net interest and dividend income of \$98,071, or 2%, was primarily due to a decrease in deposit rates and borrowings and by an increase in average earning assets of \$23,856,900, or 4%, for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 as compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2009. The increase in average earning assets was primarily due to an increase in average interest bearing deposits of \$20,811,798, or 244%, coupled with an increase in average available-for-sale securities of \$7,564,881, or 5%, from the purchase of mortgage-backed securities and US government enterprise bonds. Average loans decreased \$4,518,779, or 1%. Average loans as a percentage of average earning assets was 66% and 70% for the quarters ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Our net interest margin, on a tax equivalent basis, was 2.96% and 3.01% for the quarters ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Our net interest spread, on a tax equivalent basis, for the three months ended September 30, 2010 was 2.78%, a decrease of 5 basis points from 2.83% for the same period a year ago. Comparing the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, the yields on earning assets decreased 54 basis points, and the cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreased 49 basis points. The decrease in the cost of interest-bearing liabilities reflects the lower interest rates paid on maturing certificates of deposits, and decreases in interest rates paid on interest-bearing non-maturing deposits.

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The changes in net interest and dividend income, on a tax equivalent basis, are presented in the schedule below, which compares the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009.

	Difference Due to		Total
	Volume	Rate	
Investments	\$ 88,389	\$ (252,109)	\$ (163,720)
Loans, net	(68,675)	(228,762)	(297,437)
FHLB & Other Deposits	9,113	(2,883)	6,230
Total Interest-earnings Assets	28,827	(483,754)	(454,927)
Deposits	(10,976)	(520,723)	(531,699)
Securities sold under Repurchase Agreements	33,719	( 4,525)	29,194
Borrowings	82,594	(136,150)	(53,556)
		(	
Total Interest-bearing Liabilities	105,337	661,398)	(556,061)
Net Interest and Dividend Income	\$ (76,510)	\$ 177,644	\$ 101,134

Rate/volume amounts which are partly attributable to rate and volume are spread proportionately between volume and rate based on the direct change attributable to rate and volume. Borrowings in the table include junior subordinated notes, FHLB borrowings, structured repurchase agreements, capital lease obligation and other borrowings. The adjustment to interest income and yield on a fully tax equivalent basis was \$52,579 and \$49,516 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The Company's business primarily consists of the commercial banking activities of the Bank. The success of the Company is largely dependent on its ability to manage interest rate risk and, as a result, changes in interest rates, as well as fluctuations in the level of assets and liabilities, affecting net interest and dividend income. This risk arises from our core banking activities: lending and deposit gathering. In addition to directly impacting net interest and dividend income, changes in interest rates can also affect the amount of loans originated and sold by the Bank, the ability of borrowers to repay adjustable or variable rate loans, the average maturity of loans, the rate of amortization of premiums and discounts paid on securities, the amount of unrealized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale and the fair value of our saleable assets and the resultant ability to realize gains. The Bank's balance sheet is currently an asset sensitive position, where the yield of interest-bearing assets reprices more quickly than the cost of interest-bearing liabilities. As a result, the Bank is generally expected to experience a decrease in its net interest margin during a period of decreasing interest rates, or an increase in its net interest margin during a period of increasing interest rates.

As of September 30, 2010 and 2009, 54% and 49%, respectively, of the Bank's loan portfolio was composed of adjustable rate loans based on a prime rate index or short-term rate indices such as the one-year U.S. Treasury bill and three month LIBOR. Interest income on these existing loans would increase if short-term interest rates increase. An increase in short-term interest rates would also increase deposit and FHLB advance rates, increasing the Company's interest expense. The impact on future net interest and dividend income from changes in market interest rates will depend on, among other things, actual rates charged on the Bank's loan portfolio, deposit and advance rates paid by the Bank and loan volume.

#### Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses for the three months ended September 30, 2010 was \$459,005, an increase of \$35,544, or 8%, from \$423,461 for the three months ended September 30, 2009. We increased the allowance for loan losses by \$56,000 compared to its June 30, 2010 balance by recognizing a provision greater than net charge-offs. For our internal analysis of adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, we considered: the decrease in net loans during the three months ended September 30, 2010; that net charge-offs for the three months ended September 30, 2010 were

virtually flat compared to the same period in 2009; the increase in net charge-offs of \$144,727 for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 compared to the quarter ended June 30, 2010; a decrease in loan delinquency to 2.75% at September 30, 2010 compared to 2.84% at June 30, 2010 and 3.71% at September 30, 2009; an increase of \$157,000 in non-performing loans at September 30, 2010 compared to June 30, 2010; and the slight decrease in internally classified and criticized loans at September 30, 2010 compared to June 30, 2010. Management deemed the allowance for loan losses adequate for the risk in the loan portfolio. See Financial Condition for a discussion of the Allowance for Loan Losses and the factors impacting the provision for loan losses. The allowance as a percentage of outstanding loans increased to 1.55% at September 30, 2010 and 1.52% at June 30, 2010 compared to 1.48% at September 30, 2009.

#### Noninterest Income

Total noninterest income was \$3,514,447 for the quarter ended September 30, 2010, an increase of \$746,039, or 27%, from \$2,768,408 for the quarter ended September 30, 2009. This increase reflected a \$82,323, or 63%, decrease in net loss on sale of REO and other assets owned in the quarter ended September 30, 2010, a \$738,242, or 352%, increase in gain on the sale of loans due to the \$49.0 million in residential real estate loans sold into the secondary market for the quarter ended September 30, 2009 compared to \$16.7 million sold in the same period one year ago, a \$95,555, or 21%, increase in investment brokerage commissions, partially offset by a \$145,182, or 9%, decrease in insurance agency commissions. Excluding the two agency offices sold last year, the decrease in insurance commissions was 4% which was attributable to the competition for commercial property and casualty customers.

#### Noninterest Expense

Total noninterest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2010 was \$5,991,776, an increase of \$67,182, or 1%, from \$5,924,594 for the three months ended September 30, 2009. This increase was primarily due to a \$136,465, or 9%, increase in other noninterest expense due to higher expenses incurred in loan workout, foreclosure and REO expenses and professional fees incurred for our pending merger with FHB Formation, LLC and conversion to a new ATM/debit card processor.

#### Income Taxes

For the three months ended September 30, 2010, the increase in income tax expense was primarily due to the increase in income before income taxes as compared to the same periods in 2009. For the three months ended September 30, 2010, income subject to tax was increased by non-deductible merger related expenses. There were no similar expenses incurred for the quarter ended September 30, 2009.

#### Efficiency Ratio

Our efficiency ratio, which is total noninterest expense as a percentage of the sum of net interest and dividend income and non-interest income, was 76% and 85% for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The decrease in the efficiency ratio for the three months ended September 30, 2010 was due to an increase in net interest and noninterest income compared to the three months ended September 30, 2009.

#### Financial Condition

Our consolidated assets were \$628,812,606 and \$622,606,788 as of September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010, respectively, an increase of \$6,205,818, or 1%. This increase was primarily due to an increase in interest-bearing deposits of \$31,030,541, or 231%, partially offset by decreases of \$7,165,285, or 4%, in available for sale securities, \$12,451,058, or 3%, in net loans, including loans held for sale, \$3,940,847, or 56%, in cash and due from banks and a net decrease in the combination of premises and equipment, acquired assets, accrued interest receivable, goodwill, intangible assets, bank owned life insurance and other assets of \$1,267,533. For the three months ended September 30,

2010, average total assets were \$625,889,008, an increase of \$21,934,994, or 4%, from \$603,954,014 for the same period in 2009. This average asset increase was primarily attributable to an increase in interest-bearing deposits and available-for-sale securities.

Total stockholders' equity was \$51,259,180 and \$50,906,059 at September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010, respectively, an increase of \$353,121, or 1%, due to net income for the three months ended September 30, 2010, proceeds from the exercise of stock options partially offset by a decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income and by dividends paid. Book value per outstanding share was \$20.16 at September 30, 2010 and \$20.08 at June 30, 2010. Tangible book value per outstanding share was \$15.36 at September 30, 2010 and \$15.19 at June 30, 2010.

#### Investment Securities

The available-for-sale investment portfolio was \$157,022,417 as of September 30, 2010, a decrease of \$7,165,285, or 4%, from \$164,187,702 as of June 30, 2010. This decrease was primarily due to the cash flow from mortgage-backed securities and the sales of equity securities partially offset by purchases of US government-sponsored enterprise bonds with a two year maturity.

The investment portfolio as of September 30, 2010 consisted of mortgage-backed and debt securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises and corporations, municipal bonds, trust preferred securities and equity securities. Generally, funds retained by the Bank as a result of increases in deposits or decreases in loans, which are not immediately used by the Bank, are invested in securities held in its investment portfolio. The investment portfolio is used as a source of liquidity for the Bank. The investment portfolio is structured so that it provides for an ongoing source of funds for meeting loan and deposit demands and for reinvestment opportunities to take advantage of changes in the interest rate environment. The investment portfolio averaged \$163,405,058 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to \$155,840,177 for the three months ended September 30, 2009, an increase of \$7,564,881, or 5%. This increase was due primarily to the purchase of mortgage-backed securities.

Our entire investment portfolio was classified as available-for-sale at September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010, and is carried at market value. Changes in market value, net of applicable income taxes, are reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity. Gains and losses on the sale of securities are recognized at the time of the sale using the specific identification method. The amortized cost and market value of available-for-sale securities at September 30, 2010 were \$150,128,088 and \$157,022,417, respectively. The difference between the carrying value and the cost of the securities of \$6,894,329 was primarily attributable to the increase in market value of mortgage-backed securities above their cost. The net unrealized loss on equity securities and trust preferred securities was \$312,680, and the net unrealized gains on U.S. government-sponsored enterprises bonds and mortgage-backed, corporate debt, and municipal securities were \$7,207,009 at September 30, 2010. The U.S. government-sponsored enterprise bonds and corporate debt securities have increased in market value due to the recent decreases in long-term interest rates as compared to June 30, 2010. Substantially all of the U.S. government-sponsored enterprise bonds and mortgage-backed and municipal securities held in our portfolio are high investment grade securities. Five trust preferred and three preferred stock securities in the bank's portfolio had been downgraded by credit rating agencies below our investment grade. Each of the trust preferred and preferred stock securities was subject to impairment testing at September 30, 2010. No additional impairment expense was recognized. Management believes that the yields currently received on this portfolio are satisfactory. Management reviews the portfolio of investments on an ongoing basis to determine if there have been any other than temporary declines in value. Some of the considerations management takes into account in making this determination are market valuations of particular securities and an economic analysis of the securities' sustainable market values based on the underlying company's profitability. Management plans to hold the equity, U.S. government-sponsored enterprise bonds and mortgage-backed, corporate debt, municipal securities, and trust preferred securities which have market values below cost until a recovery of market value occurs or until maturity.

#### Loan Portfolio



Total loans, including loans held-for-sale, of \$384,167,552 as of September 30, 2010 decreased \$12,395,058, or 3%, from \$396,562,610 as of June 30, 2010. Compared to June 30, 2010, commercial real estate loans increased \$769,419, or 1%, and construction loans increased \$2,228,320, or 40%. The decreases in the other portfolios more than offset these increases. These decreases were \$8,512,973, or 60% in loans held-for-sale, \$600,849, or less than 1%, in residential real estate loans, \$966,927, or 3% in commercial loans, and \$5,140,205, or 8% in consumer and other loans. Deferred fees decreased \$166,843. Total loans, including loans held-for-sale, averaged \$389,359,326 for the three months ended September 30, 2010, a decrease of \$4,518,779, or 1%, compared to \$393,878,105 for the three months ended September 30, 2009.

The Bank primarily lends within its local market areas, which management believes helps it to better evaluate credit risk. The Bank's local market, as well as the secondary market, continues to be very competitive for loan volume.

Residential real estate loans, excluding loans held-for-sale, consisting of primarily owner-occupied residential loans, were 41% of total loans as of September 30, 2010, 41% as of June 30, 2010 and 36% as of September 30, 2009. The variable rate product as a percentage of total residential real estate loans was 41%, 39% and 38% for the same periods, respectively. Generally, management has pursued a strategy of increasing the percentage of variable rate loans as a percentage of the total loan portfolio to help manage interest rate risk. We currently plan to continue to sell all newly originated residential real estate loans into the secondary market to manage interest rate risk. Average residential real estate mortgages of \$154,786,176 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 increased \$16,894,970, or 12%, from \$137,891,206 for the three months ended September 30, 2009. This increase was due to the increased mortgage origination effort, including home equity lines and loans. Purchased loans included in our loan portfolio are pools of residential real estate loans acquired from and serviced by other financial institutions. These loan pools are an alternative to mortgage-backed securities, and represented 1% of residential real estate loans at September 30, 2010. The Bank has not pursued a similar strategy recently.

Commercial real estate loans as a percentage of total loans were 32% as of September 30, 2010, June 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009, respectively. Commercial real estate loans have minimal interest rate risk because the portfolio consists primarily of variable rate products. The variable rate products as a percentage of total commercial real estate loans were 96% as of September 30, 2010, 96% as of June 30, 2010 and 94% as of September 30, 2009. The Bank tries to mitigate credit risk by lending in its market area, as well as by maintaining a well-collateralized position in real estate. Average commercial real estate loans of \$121,433,020 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 decreased \$2,787,873, or 2%, from the same period in 2009.

Construction loans as a percentage of total loans were 2% as of September 30, 2010, 1% as of June 30, 2010 and 1% as of September 30, 2009. Limiting disbursements to the percentage of construction completed controls risk. An independent consultant or appraiser verifies the construction progress. Construction loans have maturity dates of less than one year. Variable rate products as a percentage of total construction loans were 83% as of September 30, 2010, 77% as of June 30, 2010 and 32% as of September 30, 2009. Average construction loans were \$6,626,197 and \$5,430,908 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, an increase of \$1,195,289, or 22%.

Commercial loans as a percentage of total loans were 8% as of September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010 and 7% as of September 30, 2009. Variable rate products as a percentage of total commercial loans were 67% as of September 30, 2010, 69% as of June 30, 2010, and 69% as of September 30, 2009. The repayment ability of commercial loan customers is highly dependent on the cash flow of the customer's business. The Bank mitigates losses by strictly adhering to the Company's underwriting and credit policies. Average commercial loans of \$29,144,797 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 increased \$813,550, or 3%, from \$28,331,247 for the same period in 2009.

Effective October 31, 2008, we terminated all consumer indirect lending. Our decision to exit this line of business was based on its low profitability and our expectation that an acceptable level of returns was not likely to be attained in future periods.

Consumer and other loans as a percentage of total loans were 17% for the period ended September 30, 2010, and 18% as of June 30, 2010 and 24% as of September 30, 2009. At September 30, 2010, indirect auto, indirect recreational vehicle, and indirect mobile home loans represented 19%, 52%, and 20% of total consumer loans and 21%, 52% and 19% at June 30, 2010. Since these loans are primarily fixed rate products, they have interest rate risk when market rates increase. The consumer loan department underwrote all the indirect automobile, recreational vehicle loans and mobile home loans to mitigate credit risk. The Bank typically paid a one-time origination fee to dealers of indirect loans. The fees are deferred and amortized over the life of the loans as a yield adjustment. Management attempted to mitigate credit and interest rate risk by keeping the products with average lives of no longer than five years, receiving a rate of return commensurate with the risk, and lending to individuals in the Bank's market areas. Average consumer and other loans were \$65,824,043 and \$93,725,684 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The \$27,901,641, or 30%, decrease was due to the runoff of indirect loans. The composition of consumer loans is detailed in the following table.

Indirect loan portfolios included in consumer and other loans are detailed in the following table.

	Consumer Loans as of			
	September 30, 2010		June 30, 2010	
Indirect Auto	\$ 11,951,782	19%	\$ 14,168,491	21%
Indirect RV	33,138,153	52%	35,594,893	52%
Indirect Mobile Home	12,657,436	20%	12,996,776	19%
Subtotal Indirect	57,747,371	91%	62,760,160	92%
Other	5,601,222	9%	5,728,638	8%
Total	\$ 63,348,593	100%	\$ 68,488,798	100%

#### Classification of Assets

Loans are classified as non-performing when reaching 90 days or more delinquent or, when less than 90 days past due, when we judge that the loan is likely to present future principal and/or interest repayment problems. In both situations, we cease accruing interest. The Bank had non-performing loans totaling \$8,998,000 and \$8,841,000 at September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010, respectively, or 2.38% and 2.31% of total loans, respectively. The Bank's allowance for loan losses was equal to 65% and 66% of the total non-performing loans at September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010, respectively. The following table represents the Bank's non-performing loans as of September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010:

Description	September 30, 2010	June 30, 2010
Residential Real Estate	\$ 3,357,000	\$ 3,002,000
Commercial Real Estate	3,398,000	3,701,000
Commercial Loans	1,641,000	1,744,000
Consumer and Other	602,000	394,000
Total non-performing	\$ 8,998,000	\$ 8,841,000

Non-performing loans increased in the three months ended September 30, 2010 compared to June 30, 2010 primarily from residential real estate secured and consumer and other loans. Of total non-performing loans at September 30, 2010, \$2,164,000 of these loans were current and paying as agreed compared to \$3,199,000 at June 30, 2010, a decrease of \$1,035,000. This decrease represents loans that have been returned to full accrual status. The Bank maintains these loans as non-performing until the respective borrowers have demonstrated a sustainable period of performance. Approximately \$116,000 of interest income was not recognized due to the non accrual status of non-performing loans for the three months ended September 30, 2010. At September 30, 2010, the Bank had \$405,000 in loans classified special mention or substandard that management believes could potentially become non-performing

due to delinquencies or marginal cash flows. These special mention and substandard loans decreased by \$632,000 when compared to the level of \$1,037,000 at June 30, 2010.

The following table reflects the quarterly trend of total delinquencies 30 days or more past due and non-performing loans for the Bank as a percentage of total loans:

9/30/10	6/30/10	3/31/10	12/31/09	09/30/09
3.31%	3.67%	4.88%	5.65%	4.46%

Excluding loans classified as non-performing but whose contractual principal and interest payment are current, the Bank's total delinquencies 30 days or more past due, as a percentage of total loans, was 2.75% as of September 30, 2010 and 3.71% as of September 30, 2009.

#### Allowance for Loan Losses

The Bank's allowance for loan losses was \$5,862,000 as of September 30, 2010, an increase of \$56,000 from the level at June 30, 2010, representing 1.55% and 1.52% of total loans at September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010, respectively. Management maintains this allowance at a level that it believes is reasonable for the overall probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses represents management's estimate of this risk in the loan portfolio. This evaluation process is subject to numerous estimates and judgments. The frequency of default, risk ratings, and the loss recovery rates, among other things, are considered in making this evaluation, as are the size and diversity of individual large credits. Changes in these estimates could have a direct impact on the provision and could result in a change in the allowance. The larger the provision for loan losses, the greater the negative impact on our net income. Larger balance, commercial and commercial real estate loans representing significant individual credit exposures are evaluated based upon the borrower's overall financial condition, resources, and payment record, the prospects for support from any financially responsible guarantors and, if appropriate, the realizable value of any collateral. The allowance for loan losses attributed to these loans is established through a process that includes estimates of historical and projected default rates and loss severities, internal risk ratings and geographic, industry and other environmental factors. Management also considers overall portfolio indicators, including trends in internally risk-rated loans, classified loans, nonaccrual loans and historical and forecasted write-offs and a review of industry, geographic and portfolio concentrations, including current developments. In addition, management considers the current business strategy and credit process, including credit limit setting and compliance, credit approvals, loan underwriting criteria and loan workout procedures. Within the allowance for loan losses, amounts are specified for larger-balance, commercial and commercial real estate loans that have been individually determined to be impaired. These specific reserves consider all available evidence including, as appropriate, the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's contractual effective rate and the fair value of collateral. Each portfolio of smaller balance, residential real estate and consumer loans is collectively evaluated for impairment. The allowance for loan losses is established pursuant to a process that includes historical delinquency and credit loss experience, together with analyses that reflect current trends and conditions. Management also considers overall portfolio indicators, including historical credit losses, delinquent, non-performing and classified loans, trends in volumes, terms of loans, an evaluation of overall credit quality and the credit process, including lending policies and procedures and economic factors. For the three months ended September 30, 2010, we have not changed our approach in the determination of the allowance for loan losses. There have been no material changes in the assumptions or estimation techniques as compared to prior periods in determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses.

Management believes that the allowance for loan losses as of September 30, 2010 was adequate considering the level of risk in the loan portfolio. While management believes that it uses the best information available to make its determinations with respect to the allowance, there can be no assurance that the Company will not have to increase its provision for loan losses in the future as a result of changing economic conditions, adverse markets for real estate or other factors. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Bank's allowance for loan losses. These agencies may require the Bank to recognize additions to the

allowance for loan losses based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

#### Other Assets

Bank owned life insurance (BOLI) is invested in the general account of three insurance companies and in separate accounts of a fourth insurance company. We rely on the creditworthiness of each insurance company for general account BOLI policies. For separate account BOLI policies, the insurance company holds the underlying bond and stock investments in a trust for the Bank. Standard and Poor's rated these companies A+ or better at September 30, 2010. Interest earnings, net of mortality costs, increase cash surrender value. These interest earnings are based on interest rates reset at least annually, and are subject to minimum interest rates. These increases were recognized in other income and are not subject to income taxes. Borrowing on or surrendering the policy may subject the Bank to income tax expense on the increase in cash surrender value. For this reason, management considers BOLI an illiquid asset. BOLI represented 24.5% of the Bank's total risk-based capital as of September 30, 2010, which meets our 25% policy limit and was attributable to the deduction of goodwill and intangibles from the insurance agency acquisitions in calculating the Bank's total risk-based capital.

Goodwill of \$4,082,604 as of September 30, 2010 was unchanged from the balance as of June 30, 2010. Goodwill resulted from consideration paid in excess of identified tangible and intangible assets from the eight insurance agency acquisitions that occurred during the two fiscal years ended June 30, 2009.

Intangible assets of \$7,113,085 as of September 30, 2010 decreased \$174,959, or 2%, from \$7,288,044 as of June 30, 2010 due to amortization. This asset consists of customer lists and non-compete intangibles from the insurance agency acquisitions. See Note 1 of the audited consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2010 for additional information on intangible assets.

#### Capital Resources and Liquidity

The Bank continues to attract new local core and certificates of deposit relationships. As alternative sources of funds, the Bank utilizes FHLB advances and brokered time deposits ("brokered deposits") when their respective interest rates are less than the interest rates on local market deposits. FHLB advances are used to fund short-term liquidity demands and supplement the growth in earning assets.

Total deposits of \$383,014,635 as of September 30, 2010 decreased \$1,182,588, or less than 1%, from \$384,197,223 as of June 30, 2010. The overall decrease in customer deposits was due to the decrease in certificates of deposit of \$8,473,056, or 4%. With approximately \$32 million of certificates of deposit maturing through September 30, 2010, management did not promote certificates of deposit, allowing these maturing certificates of deposit to roll-over at lower rates. The lack of promotion caused a number of certificates to be lost to competitors. Overall, this lowered our cost of funds. Partially offsetting the decrease in certificates of deposit, demand deposit accounts increased \$1,243,769, or 4%, NOW account balances increased \$3,383,581, or 7%, money market accounts increased \$1,744,814, or 3%, and savings accounts increased \$915,179, or 2%, during the three months ended September 30, 2010. Management's strategy is to offer non-maturing, interest-bearing deposits with interest rates near the top of the market to attract new relationships and cross sell additional deposit accounts and other bank services.

Total average deposits of \$385,557,883 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 decreased \$160,439, or less than 1%, compared to the average for the three months ended September 30, 2009 of \$385,718,322. This decrease in total average deposits compared to September 30, 2009 was attributable to a decrease in average certificates of deposit of \$36,553,462, or 16%, and brokered deposits of \$5,924,950, or 55%. These decreases were partially offset by a \$17,375,283, or 83%, increase in savings accounts, a \$16,668,042, or 42%, increase in money market accounts, a \$6,551,096, or 14%, increase in NOW accounts and a \$1,723,552, or 5%, increase in demand deposit accounts. Excluding average brokered deposits, average customer deposits increased \$5,764,511, or 2%, for the three

months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the same period one year ago.

Like other companies in the banking industry, the Bank will be challenged to maintain or increase its core deposits and improve its net interest margin. All interest-bearing non-maturing deposit accounts have market interest rates.

We use brokered deposits as part of our overall funding strategy, and as an alternative to customer certificates of deposits, FHLB advances and junior subordinated debentures, to fund the growth of our earning assets. By policy, we limit the use of brokered deposits to 25% of total assets. At September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010, brokered time deposits as a percentage of total assets were 0.8%, respectively, and 1.8% at September 30, 2009. The weighted average maturity for the brokered deposits was approximately 1.3 years.

Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (FHLB) were \$50,500,000 as of September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010, respectively. At September 30, 2010, we had pledged U.S. government agency and mortgage-backed securities of \$23,441,618 as collateral for FHLB advances. We plan to continue to purchase additional securities to pledge as collateral for advances. These purchases will be funded from the cash flow from mortgage-backed securities and residential real estate loan principal and interest payments, and promotion of certificate of deposit accounts and, if needed, brokered deposits. In addition to U.S. government agency and mortgage-backed securities, pledges of residential real estate loans, certain commercial real estate loans and certain FHLB deposits free of liens, pledges and encumbrances are required to secure FHLB advances. Municipal securities cannot be pledged to the FHLB. Average advances from the FHLB were \$50,500,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2009, an increase of \$8,332,609, or 20%, compared to \$42,167,391 average for the same period last year.

Structured repurchase agreements were \$65,000,000 at September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010, respectively. We pledged \$75,999,678 of mortgage-backed securities and cash, which resulted from margin calls, as collateral. In addition to leveraging our balance sheet to improve net interest income, three of six structured repurchase agreements have imbedded purchased interest rate caps to reduce the risk to net interest income in periods of rising interest rates. Average structured repurchase agreements were unchanged at \$65,000,000 as of September 30, 2010 and as of September 30, 2009, respectively. See note 7 for additional information.

Short-term borrowings, consisting of securities sold under repurchase agreements and other sweep accounts, were \$53,777,536 as of September 30, 2010, an increase of \$7,609,678, or 16%, from \$46,167,858 as of June 30, 2010. The increase is attributable to additional deposits to existing management accounts in the three months ended September 30, 2010. Market interest rates are offered on this product. At September 30, 2010, we had pledged U.S. government agency and mortgage-backed securities of \$50,346,841 as collateral for repurchase agreements. Sweep accounts had letters of credit issued by the FHLB outstanding of \$8,295,000. Average short term-borrowings were \$46,627,438 for the three months ended September 30, 2010, an increase of \$9,138,371, or 24%, compared to the average for the three months ended September 30, 2009 of \$37,489,067.

The Bank has a line of credit under the FRB Borrower-in-Custody program offered through the Federal Reserve Bank Discount Window. Under the terms of this credit line, the Bank has pledged its indirect auto loans and qualifying municipal bonds, and the line bears a variable interest rate equal to the then current federal funds rate plus 0.25%. At September 30, 2010 and June 30, 2010, there was no outstanding balance. Average FRB Borrower-in-Custody balance for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009 was zero.

The following table is a summary of the liquidity the Bank has the ability to access as of September 30, 2010 in addition to the traditional retail deposit products:

Brokered time deposits	\$151,831,000	Subject to policy limitation of 25% of total assets
Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston	21,458,000	Unused advance capacity subject to eligible and qualified collateral

Federal Reserve Bank Discount	17,737,000	Unused credit line subject to the pledge of
Window Borrower-in-Custody		indirect auto loans
Total Unused Borrowing Capacity	\$191,026 ,000	

Retail deposits, brokered time deposits and FHLB advances are used by the Bank to manage its overall liquidity position. While we closely monitor and forecast our liquidity position, it is affected by asset growth, deposit withdrawals and meeting other contractual obligations and commitments. The accuracy of our forecast assumptions may increase or decrease the level of brokered time deposits.

Management believes that there are adequate funding sources to meet its liquidity needs for the foreseeable future. Primary among these funding sources are the repayment of principal and interest on loans, the renewal of time deposits, the potential growth in the deposit base, and the credit availability from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston and the Fed Discount Window Borrower-in-Custody program. Management does not believe that the terms and conditions that will be present at the renewal of these funding sources will significantly impact the Company's operations, due to its management of the maturities of its assets and liabilities.

The following table summarizes the outstanding junior subordinated notes as of September 30, 2010:

Affiliated Trusts	Outstanding		
	Balance	Rate	First Call Date
NBN Capital Trust II	\$ 3,093,000	3.08%	March 30, 2009
NBN Capital Trust III	3,093,000	3.08%	March 30, 2009
NBN Capital Trust IV	10,310,000	4.69%	February 23, 2010
Total	\$ 16,496,000	4.09%	

The excess funds raised from the issuance of trust preferred securities are available for capital contributions to the Bank. The annual interest expense is approximately \$675,000 based on the current interest rates.

The Company paid \$325,000 to purchase two interest rate caps to hedge the risk of rising interest rates over the next five years for junior subordinated notes related to NBN Capital Trusts II and III. The \$6 million notional value of the purchase caps covers the portion of the outstanding balance not owned by the Company. Each junior subordinated note has an adjustable interest rate indexed to three month LIBOR. The purchased cap's three month LIBOR strike rate was 2.505%. Since the inception date was September 30, 2009, amortization expense of \$1,556 was recognized on the purchased interest rate caps in the quarter ended September 30, 2010. The next reset date is December 30, 2010.

See Note 2 for more information on NBN Capital Trusts II, III and IV and the related junior subordinated debt.

Under the terms of the US Treasury Capital Purchase Program, the Company must have the consent of the US Treasury to redeem, purchase, or acquire any shares of our common stock or other equity or capital securities, other than in connection with benefit plans consistent with past practice and certain other circumstances specified in the Purchase Agreement. For the three months ended September 30, 2010, the Company repurchased no shares of stock.

The Board of Directors extended the 2006 Stock Repurchase Plan to permit stock repurchases in connection with benefit plans. They can discontinue the repurchase program at any time. It is scheduled to terminate on December 31, 2010. Under the 2006 Stock Repurchase Plan, the Company may purchase up to 200,000 shares of its common stock from time to time in the open market at prevailing prices. Common stock repurchased pursuant to the plan will be classified as issued but not outstanding shares of common stock available for future issuance as determined by the Board of Directors, from time to time. Total stock repurchases under the 2006 Plan since inception were 141,600 shares for \$2,232,274, an average of \$15.76 per share, through September 30, 2010. The remaining repurchase capacity of the plan was 58,400 shares at quarter end. Management believes that these purchases have not and will not have a significant effect on the Company's liquidity.

Total stockholders' equity of the Company was \$51,259,180 as of September 30, 2010, as compared to \$50,906,059 at June 30, 2010. The increase of \$353,121, or 1%, was due to net income for the three months ended September 30, 2010 of \$960,691, and proceeds from exercised stock options of \$61,875 partially offset by a net decrease in other comprehensive income of \$406,923 and payment of common and preferred dividends of \$262,522. Book value per common share was \$20.16 as of September 30, 2010, as compared to \$20.08 at June 30, 2009. Tier 1 capital to total average assets of the Company was 8.49% as of September 30, 2010 and 8.40% at June 30, 2010.

The Company's net cash provided by operating activities was \$10,724,543 during the three months ended September 30, 2010, which was a \$10,698,415 increase compared to the same period in 2009, and was primarily attributable to a decrease in loans held for sale for the three months ended September 30, 2010. Investing activities were a net use of cash primarily due to purchasing available-for-sale securities during the three months ended September 30, 2010, an increase compared to the same period in 2009. Financing activities resulted in a net source of cash from increases in short-term borrowings partially offset by net decreases in deposits. Overall, the Company's cash and cash equivalents increased by \$27,089,694 during the three months ended September 30, 2010.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 ("FDICIA") contains various provisions intended to capitalize the Bank Insurance Fund ("BIF") and also affects a number of regulatory reforms that impact all insured depository institutions, regardless of the insurance fund in which they participate. Among other things, FDICIA grants the FRB broader regulatory authority to take prompt corrective action against insured institutions that do not meet these capital requirements, including placing undercapitalized institutions into conservatorship or receivership. FDICIA also grants the FRB broader regulatory authority to take corrective action against insured institutions that are otherwise operating in an unsafe and unsound manner.

FDICIA defines specific capital categories based on an institution's capital ratios. Regulations require a minimum Tier 1 capital equal to 4.0% of adjusted total average assets, Tier 1 risk-based capital of 4.0% and a total risk-based capital standard of 8.0%. The prompt corrective action regulations define specific capital categories based on an institution's capital ratios. The capital categories, in declining order are "well capitalized", "adequately capitalized", "under capitalized", "significantly undercapitalized", and "critically undercapitalized". As of September 30, 2009, the most recent notification from the FRB categorized the Bank as well capitalized. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes has changed the institution's category.

At September 30, 2010, the Company's and Bank's regulatory capital was in compliance with regulatory capital requirements as follows:

Northeast Bancorp (Dollars in Thousands)	Actual		Required For Capital Adequacy Purposes		Required To Be "Well Capitalized" Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of September 30, 2010:						
Total capital to risk weighted assets	\$ 57,364	14.70 %	\$ 31,214	8.00 %	\$ 39,018	10.00 %
Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets	\$ 51,782	13.27 %	\$ 15,607	4.00 %	\$ 23,411	6.00 %
Tier 1 capital to total average assets	\$ 51,782	8.49 %	\$ 24,390	4.00 %	\$ 30,487	5.00 %
	Actual		Required For Capital Adequacy Purposes		Required To Be "Well Capitalized" Under	

Northeast Bank		Prompt Corrective Action Provisions				
(Dollars in Thousands)	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of September 30, 2010:						
Total capital to risk weighted assets	\$ 54,740	14.08 %	\$ 31,113	8.00 %	\$ 38,891	10.00 %
Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets	\$ 49,866	12.82 %	\$ 15,556	4.00 %	\$ 23,335	6.00 %
Tier 1 capital to total average assets	\$ 49,866	8.20 %	\$ 24,316	4.00 %	\$ 30,396	5.00 %

#### Off-balance Sheet Arrangements and Aggregate Contractual Obligations

The Company 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, unused lines of credit and standby letters of credit. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest-rate risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the condensed consolidated balance sheet. The contract or notional amounts of these instruments reflect the extent of the Company's involvement in particular classes of financial instruments.

The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit, unused lines of credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. To control the credit risk associated with entering into commitments and issuing letters of credit, the Company uses the same credit quality, collateral policies and monitoring controls in making commitments and letters of credit as it does with its lending activities. The Company evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total committed amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loans to customers.

Unused lines of credit and commitments to extend credit typically result in loans with a market interest rate.

A summary of the amounts of the Company's (a) contractual obligations, and (b) other commitments with off-balance sheet risk, both at September 30, 2010, follows:

	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Contractual Obligations					
FHLB advances	\$50,500,000	\$8,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$12,500,000	\$15,000,000
Structured repurchase agreements	65,000,000	-	50,000,000	15,000,000	-
Junior subordinated notes	16,496,000	16,496,000	-	-	-
Capital lease obligation	2,192,632	157,791	340,020	383,116	1,311,705
Other borrowings	2,508,378	374,746	1,090,878	1,042,754	-
Total long-term debt	136,697,010	25,028,537	66,430,898	28,925,870	16,311,705



Operating lease obligations (1)	1,593,113	475,334	607,663	284,464	225,652
Total contractual obligations	\$ 138,290,123	\$ 25,503,871	\$ 67,038,561	\$ 29,210,334	\$ 16,537,357

	Total	Amount of Commitment Expiration - Per Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Commitments with off-balance sheet risk					
Commitments to extend credit (2)(4)	\$ 12,927,941	\$ 12,927,941	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Commitments related to loans held for sale(3)	8,609,044	8,609,044	-	-	-
Unused lines of credit (4)(5)	54,513,045	30,952,923	4,333,494	4,392,684	14,833,944
Standby letters of credit (6)	1,162,303	1,162,303	-	-	-
	\$ 77,212,333	\$ 53,652,211	\$ 4,333,494	\$ 4,392,684	\$ 14,833,944

(1) Represents an off-balance sheet obligation.

(2) Represents commitments outstanding for residential real estate, commercial real estate, and commercial loans.

(3) Commitments of residential real estate loans that will be held for sale.

(4) Loan commitments and unused lines of credit for commercial and construction loans expire or are subject to renewal in twelve months or less.

(5) Represents unused lines of credit from commercial, construction, and home equity loans.

(6) Standby letters of credit generally expire in twelve months.

Management believes that the Company has adequate resources to fund all of its commitments.

The Bank has written options limited to those residential real estate loans designated for sale in the secondary market and subject to a rate lock. These rate-locked loan commitments are used for trading activities, not as a hedge. The fair value of the outstanding written options at September 30, 2010 was a loss of \$34,750.

#### Impact of Inflation

The consolidated financial statements and related notes herein have been presented in terms of historic dollars without considering changes in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation. Unlike industrial companies, substantially all of the assets and virtually all of the liabilities of the Company are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a more significant impact on the Company'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 inflation.

#### Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

#### Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports the Company files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management,

including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, respectively), as appropriate to allow for timely decisions regarding timely disclosure. In designing and evaluating disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost/benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Our management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a - 15(e) and 15d - 15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Form 10-Q.

Based on this evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2010.

In July 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act was enacted. Among other things, the Act exempted non-accelerated filers, such as the Corporation, from the requirement of the Sarbanes Oxley Act Section 404(b) (external auditor's attestation of internal controls and financial reporting).

There were no significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a - 15(f) of the Exchange Act) that occurred during the first three months of our 2010 fiscal year that has materially affected, or in other factors that could affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

## Part II - Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings  
None.

Item 1. Risk Factors  
a. None.

Item 2.(c) Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds  
The following table provides information on the purchases made by or on behalf of the Company of shares of Northeast Bancorp common stock during the indicated periods.

Period (1)	Total Number Of Shares Purchased (2)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under The Program (3)
Jul. 1 – Jul. 31	-	-	-	58,400
Aug. 1 – Aug. 31	-	-	-	58,400
Sep. 1 – Sep. 30	-	-	-	58,400

(1) Based on trade date, not settlement date.

(2) Represents shares purchased in open-market transactions pursuant to the Company's 2006 Stock Repurchase Plan.

(3) On December 15, 2006, the Company announced that the Board of Directors of the Company approved the 2006 Stock Repurchase Plan pursuant to which the Company is authorized to repurchase in open-market transactions up to 200,000 shares from time to time until the plan expires on December 31, 2010, unless extended.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None

Item 4. Removed and Reserved

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

List of Exhibits:

Exhibits No. Description

- |      |                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2.1  | Agreement and Plan of Merger by and between the Company and FHB Formation, LLC. dated March 30, 2010 (incorporated by reference to the Company's 8K filed on March 31, 2010) |
| 3.1  | Articles (incorporated by reference to the Company's June 30, 2007 10K filed on September 27, 2007)                                                                          |
| 3.2  | Bylaws (incorporated by reference to the Company's June 30, 2007 10K filed on September 27, 2007)                                                                            |
| 11   | Statement Regarding Computation of Per Share Earnings.                                                                                                                       |
| 31.1 | Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Rule 13a-14(a)).                                                     |
| 31.2 | Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Rule 13a-14(a)).                                                     |
| 32.1 | Certificate of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Rule 13a-14(b)).        |
| 32.2 | Certificate of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Rule 13a-14(b)).        |

#### SIGNATURES

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

Date: November 10, 2010

NORTHEAST BANCORP

By:/s/ James D. Delamater  
James D. Delamater  
President and CEO

By:/s/ Robert S. Johnson  
Robert S. Johnson  
Chief Financial Officer

NORTHEAST BANCORP

Index to Exhibits

EXHIBIT  
NUMBER

DESCRIPTION

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