MSB FINANCIAL CORP.
Form 10-Q
November 14, 2012

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2012

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 001-33246

MSB FINANCIAL CORP.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

UNITED STATES (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	34-1981437 (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
1902 Long Hill Road, Millington, New Jersey (Address of principal executive offices)	07946-0417 (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (908) 647-4000

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

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

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 definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer [ ]	Accelerated filer [ ]
Non-accelerated filer [ ]	Smaller reporting company [X]

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

The number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: November 13, 2012:

$0.10 par value common stock 5,048,455 shares outstanding

MSB FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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ITEM 1 – CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

MSB FINANCIAL CORP AND SUBSIDARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
(Unaudited)

	September 30, 2012	June 30, 2012
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amount)	
Cash and due from banks	$ 15,079	$ 21,090
Interest-earning demand deposits with banks	3,623	12,667
Cash and Cash Equivalents	18,702	33,757
Trading securities	53	52
Securities held to maturity (fair value of $66,724 and $51,540, respectively)	65,550	50,706
Loans receivable, net of allowance for loan losses of $2,854 and $3,065, respectively	238,800	240,520
Other real estate owned	532	—
Premises and equipment	9,269	9,400
Federal Home Loan Bank of New York stock, at cost	1,365	1,365
Bank owned life insurance	6,755	6,115
Accrued interest receivable	1,263	1,341
Other assets	3,932	4,091
Total Assets	$ 346,221	$ 347,347
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing	$ 18,768	$ 17,251
Interest bearing	264,264	266,547
Total Deposits	283,032	283,798
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank of New York	20,000	20,000
Advance payments by borrowers for taxes and insurance	47	97
Other liabilities	2,458	2,574
Total Liabilities	305,537	306,469
Commitments and Contingencies	—	—
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock, par value $0.10; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 5,620,625 issued; 5,048,455 and 5,085,292 shares outstanding, respectively	562	562

Paid-in capital		24,283		24,214
Retained earnings		21,975		22,067
Unallocated common stock held by ESOP (105,386 and 109,602 shares, respectively)		(1,054)		(1,096)
Treasury stock, at cost, 572,170 and 535,333 shares, respectively		(4,985)		(4,768)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(97)		(101)
Total Stockholders' Equity		40,684		40,878
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$	346,221	$	347,347

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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MSB FINANCIAL CORP AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
	(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)	
Interest Income:		
Loans receivable, including fees	$2,750	$3,103
Securities held to maturity	365	485
Other	27	23
Total Interest Income	3,142	3,611
Interest Expense		
Deposits	555	740
Borrowings	172	173
Total Interest Expense	727	913
Net Interest Income	2,415	2,698
Provision for Loan Losses	746	613
Net Interest Income after Provision for Loan Losses	1,669	2,085
Non-Interest Income		
Fees and service charges	83	83
Income from bank owned life insurance	52	50
Unrealized gain (loss) on trading securities	1	(15
Other	23	26
Total Non-Interest Income	159	144
Non-Interest Expenses		
Salaries and employee benefits	935	985
Directors compensation	127	115
Occupancy and equipment	356	410
Service bureau fees	139	108
Advertising	40	48
FDIC assessment	74	73
Professional services	114	137
Other	219	184
Total Non-Interest Expenses	2,004	2,060
(Loss) Income before Income Taxes	(176)	169
Income Tax (Benefit) Expense	(84)	58
Net (Loss) Income	(92)	111

Weighted average number of shares of common stock		
Outstanding basic and diluted	4,960	5,041
(Loss) Earnings per share - basic and diluted	$(0.02)	$0.02

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income – (Continued)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012	2011
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)	
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		
Defined benefit pension plans:		
Amortization of prior service cost included in net periodic pension cost, net of tax of $1 and $2, respectively	$ 2	$ 1
Less: amortization of unrecognized loss, net of tax of $2 and $1, respectively	2	2
Other comprehensive income	4	3
Comprehensive (loss) income	$ (88)	$ 114

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

MSB Financial Corp and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net (Loss) Income	$(92)	$111
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net accretion of securities discounts and deferred loan fees and costs	(19)	(57)
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	148	151
Stock based compensation and allocation of ESOP stock	111	111
Provision for loan losses	746	613
Income from bank owned life insurance	(52)	(50)
Unrealized (gain) loss on trading securities	(1)	15
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest receivable	78	(111)
Decrease in other assets	156	302
Decrease in other liabilities	(109)	(3)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	966	1,082
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Activity in held to maturity securities:		
Purchases	(30,120)	(28,970)
Maturities, calls and principal repayments	15,259	9,092
Net decrease in loans receivable	478	6,019
Purchase of premises and equipment	(17)	(2)
Purchase of bank owned life insurance	(588)	—
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(14,988)	(13,861)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Net (decrease) increase in deposits	(766)	1,555
Decrease in advance payments by borrowers for taxes and insurance	(50)	(97)
Cash dividends paid to minority shareholders	—	(55)
Purchase of treasury stock	(217)	(10)
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities	(1,033)	1,393
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(15,055)	(11,386)
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Beginning	33,757	30,976
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Ending	$18,702	$19,590
Supplementary Cash Flows Information		
Interest paid	$732	$910
Loan receivable transferred to other real estate owned	$532	$—-
Securities held to maturity settled subsequent to period end	$—	$3,000

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

MSB FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

Note 1 – Organization and Business

MSB Financial Corp. (the "Company") is a federally-chartered corporation organized in 2004 for the purpose of acquiring all of the capital stock that Millington Savings Bank (the "Savings Bank") issued in its mutual holding company reorganization. The Company's principal business is the ownership and operation of the Savings Bank.

MSB Financial, MHC (the "MHC") is a federally-chartered mutual holding company that was formed in 2004 in connection with the mutual holding company reorganization of the Savings Bank. The MHC has not engaged in any significant business other than its ownership interest in the Company since its formation. So long as the MHC is in existence, it will at all times own a majority of the outstanding stock of the Company. At September 30, 2012, the MHC owned 61.2% of the Company's outstanding common shares.

The Savings Bank is a New Jersey chartered stock savings bank and its deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The primary business of the Savings Bank is attracting retail deposits from the general public and using those deposits together with funds generated from operations, principal repayments on securities and loans and borrowed funds, for its lending and investing activities. The Savings Bank's loan portfolio primarily consists of one-to-four family residential loans, commercial loans, and consumer loans. It also invests in U.S. government obligations and mortgage-backed securities. The Savings Bank is regulated by the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve") regulates the MHC and the Company as savings and loan holding companies.

The primary business of Millington Savings Service Corp (the "Service Corp") was the ownership and operation of a single commercial rental property. This property was sold during the year ended June 30, 2007. Currently the Service Corp is inactive.

Note 2 – Basis of Consolidated Financial Statement Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Savings Bank, and the Savings Bank's wholly owned subsidiary the Service Corp. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. These consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with instructions for Form 10-Q and Regulation S-X, and therefore, do not include all information or notes necessary for a complete presentation of financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments or accruals, which are necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements have been made at September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012 and for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011. The results of operations for the three months ended September 30, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of the results which may be expected for an entire fiscal year or other interim periods.

The data in the consolidated statement of financial condition for June 30, 2012 was derived from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year then ended. That data, along with the interim financial information presented in the consolidated statements of financial condition, comprehensive income, and cash flows should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, including the notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the dates of the consolidated statements of financial condition and revenues and expenses for the periods then ended. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

A material estimate that is particularly susceptible to significant change relates to the determination of the allowance for loan losses. Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is adequate. While management uses all available information to recognize losses on loans, future additions to the allowance for loan losses may be necessary based on changes in economic conditions in the Savings Bank's market area. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Savings Bank's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Savings Bank to recognize additions to the allowance for loan losses based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examinations.

Note 3 – Subsequent Events

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") Accounting Standards Codification (the "ASC") Topic 855, Subsequent Events, management has evaluated potential subsequent events through the date the consolidated financial statements were issued.

Note 4 – Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, exclusive of the unallocated shares held by the Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOP") and unvested shares of restricted stock. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock, such as outstanding stock options, were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the Company. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding to include the effect of contracts or securities exercisable (such as stock options) or which could be converted into common stock, if dilutive, using the treasury stock method. Diluted earnings per share did not differ from basic earnings per share for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, as the 275,410 weighted average number of outstanding stock options were all anti-dilutive.

Note 5 – Stock Based Compensation

On March 10, 2008 the Company's stockholders approved the 2008 Stock Compensation and Incentive Plan. This plan permits the granting of up to 275,410 options to purchase Company common stock. Pursuant to this plan, on May 9, 2008, the Board of Directors granted 275,410 options having an exercise price of $10.75 per share, the fair market value of the shares at the grant date. The grant date fair value of the options was estimated to be $2.99 per share based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Options are exercisable for 10 years from date of grant. At September 30, 2012, stock based compensation expense not yet recognized in income amounted to $96,000 which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average remaining period of 0.6 years. The Company recognized stock based

compensation expense related to these awards of $41,000 along with an income tax benefit of $16,000 for the three month periods ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

On November 9, 2009 the Company's stockholders approved an Amendment to the 2008 Stock Compensation and Incentive Plan. The primary purpose of the Amendment to the 2008 Plan was to increase the number of shares of Company common stock authorized for issuance under the 2008 Plan from 275,410 to 385,574; with such additional shares to be available for awards in the form of restricted stock awards. Such restricted stock awards may be granted to officers, employees and directors of the Company or its subsidiary, the Savings Bank. On November 24, 2009, the Company re-purchased 110,164 shares of the Company common stock for an aggregate purchase price of $932,000. On December 14, 2009, the Board of Directors granted the 110,164 shares to certain employees and directors. The restricted stock awards are to be vested over a five year period and expensed over that time based on the fair value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant. During the three month period ended September 30, 2012, the Company recognized stock based compensation expense related to these awards of $45,000 with a tax benefit of $18,000. As of September 30, 2012, $396,000 in stock based compensation expense related to these awards remains to be recognized.

Note 6 - Fair Value Measurements

The Company uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and to determined fair value disclosures.

FASB ASC Topic 820, Fair Market Value Disclosures ("ASC 820"), defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The price in the principal (or most advantageous) market used to measure the fair value of the asset or liability shall not be adjusted for transaction costs. An orderly transaction is a transaction that assumes exposure to the market for a period prior to the measurement date to allow for marketing activities that are usual and customary for transactions involving such assets and liabilities; it is not a forced transaction. Market participants are buyers and sellers in the principal market that are (i) independent, (ii) knowledgeable, (iii) able to transact and (iv) willing to transact.

ASC 820 requires the use of valuation techniques that are consistent with the market approach, the income approach and/or the cost approach. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets and liabilities. The income approach uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts, such as cash flows or earnings, to a single present amount on a discounted basis. The cost approach is based on the amount that currently would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost). Valuation techniques should be consistently applied. Inputs to valuation techniques refer to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Inputs may be observable, meaning those that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from independent sources, or unobservable, meaning those that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. In that regard, ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for valuation inputs that gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

- Level 1 Inputs – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.

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- Level 2 Inputs – Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These might include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (such as interest rates, volatilities, prepayment speeds, credit risks, etc.) or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by market data by correlation or other means.

- Level 3 Inputs – Unobservable inputs for determining the fair values of assets or liabilities that reflect an entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities.

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. An asset's or liability's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

In general, fair value is based upon quoted market prices, where available. If such quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based upon internally developed models that primarily use, as inputs, observable market-based parameters. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value. These adjustments may include amounts to reflect counterparty credit quality, among other things, as well as unobservable parameters. Any such valuation adjustments are applied consistently over time. The Company's valuation methodologies may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future values. While management believes the Company's valuation methodologies are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following table summarizes financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012, segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure fair value:

	September 30, 2012			
	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs	Total Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
Trading securities	$53	$—	$—	$53

	June 30, 2012			
	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs	Total Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
Trading securities	$52	$—	$—	$52

Securities classified as trading securities are reported at fair value utilizing Level 1 inputs. For these securities, the Company arrives at the fair value based upon the quoted market price at the close of business on the last business day on or prior to the statement of financial condition date.

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

Certain financial and non-financial assets are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis; that is, the instruments are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances (for example, when there is evidence of impairment).

The following table summarizes those assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as of September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012:

	September 30, 2012			
	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs	Total Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
Impaired loans	$—	$—	$9,880	$9,880
Other real estate owned	$—	$—	$532	532

	June 30, 2012			
	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs	Total Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
Impaired loans	$—	$—	$10,683	$10,683

An impaired loan is measured for impairment at the time the loan is identified as impaired. Loans are considered impaired when based on current information and events it is probable that payments of interest and principal will not be made in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement. The Company's impaired loans are generally collateral dependent and, as such, are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value less estimated selling costs. Fair values are estimated through current appraisals and adjusted as necessary to reflect current market conditions and as such are classified as Level 3.

Other real estate owned is carried at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated selling costs. The fair value of other real estate is determined based upon independent third-party appraisals of the properties. These assets are included as Level 3 fair values, based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. As of September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012 there was no further impairment of the other real estate owned balance below the cost basis established at the time the other real estate owned was originally recognized.

For Level 3 assets measured at fair value on non-recurring basis as of September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012, the significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurements were as follows:

	As of September 30, 2012			
	Fair Value Estimate	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Impaired loans	$9,880	Appraisal of collateral	Appraisal adjustments	0% to - 24.3% (3.5%)
			Liquidation expense	4.4% to -18.3% (8.1%)
	$532	Appraisal of	Liquidation	

Other real estate owned	collateral	expense	2.5% -6.0% (4.13%)

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	As of June 30, 2012			
	Fair Value Estimate	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
		(Dollars in thousands)		
Impaired loans	$ 10,683	Appraisal of collateral	Appraisal adjustments	0% to - 19.5% (6.5%)
			Liquidation expense	4.6% to -28.2% (8.1%)

Disclosure about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair value of a financial instrument is defined above. Significant estimates were used for the purposes of disclosing fair values. Estimated fair values have been determined using the best available data and estimation methodology suitable for each category of financial instruments. However, there are inherent weaknesses in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could have realized in a sales transaction on the dates indicated. The estimated fair value amounts have been measured as of their respective reporting dates, and have not been reevaluated or updated for purposes of these consolidated financial statements subsequent to those respective dates. As such, the estimated fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different than the amounts reported.

The following information should not be interpreted as an estimate of the fair value of the entire Company since a fair value calculation is only provided for a limited portion of the Company's assets and liabilities. Due to a wide range of valuation techniques and the degree of subjectivity used in making the estimates, comparisons between the Company's disclosures and those of other companies may not be meaningful.

The following presents the carrying amount and the fair value as of September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012, and placement in the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments which are carried on the consolidated statement of financial condition at cost and are not measured or recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. This table excludes financial instruments for which carrying amount approximates fair value, which includes cash and cash equivalents, Federal Home Loan Bank stock, accrued interest receivable, interest and non-interest bearing demand, savings and club deposits, and accrued interest payable.

As of September 30, 2012	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs
		(In thousands)			
Financial assets:					
Securities held to maturity	$65,550	$66,724	$-	$66,724	$-
Loans receivable (1)	238,800	244,842	-	-	244,842
Financial liabilities:					
Certificate of deposits	116,895	119,116	-	119,116	-
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank of New York	20,000	22,575	-	22,575	-

As of June 30, 2012

Financial assets:					
Securities held to maturity	50,706	51,540	-	51,540	-
Loans receivable (1)	240,520	245,055	-	-	245,055
Financial liabilities:					
Certificate of deposits	119,656	122,135	-	122,135	-
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank of New York	20,000	22,455	-	22,455	-

(1) Includes impaired loans measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as discussed above.

Methods and assumptions used to estimate fair values of financial instruments not previously disclosed are as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For cash and cash equivalents, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Securities Held to Maturity

The fair value for securities held to maturity is based on quoted market prices, where available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities.

Loans Receivable

The fair value of loans is based upon a multitude of sources, including assumed current market rates by category and the Company's current offering rates. Both fixed and variable rate loan fair values are derived at using a discounted cash flow methodology. For variable rate loans, repricing term, including next repricing date, repricing frequency and repricing rate are factored into the discounted cash flow formula.

Federal Home Loan Bank of New York Stock

The carrying amount of Federal Home Loan Bank of New York stock approximates fair value since the Company is generally able to redeem this stock at par.

Accrued Interest Receivable and Payable

The carrying amounts of accrued interest receivable and payable approximate fair value due to the short term nature of these instruments.

Deposits

Fair values for demand and savings and club accounts are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. Fair values of certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered on similar instruments with similar maturities.

Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank of New York

Fair values of advances are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, based on rates currently available to the Company for advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York with similar terms and remaining maturities.

Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments

Fair values of commitments to extend credit are estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account market interest rates, the remaining terms, and the present credit worthiness of the counterparties. As of September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012, the fair value of the commitments to extend credit was not considered to be material.

Note 7 - Loans Receivable and Allowance for Credit Losses

The composition of loans receivable at September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012 was as follows:

	September 30, 2012	June 30, 2012
	(In thousands)	
Residential mortgage:		
One-to-four family	$ 140,420	$ 141,927
Home equity	47,445	49,224
	187,865	191,151
Commercial real estate	32,993	32,181
Construction	12,001	11,669
Commercial and industrial	10,557	10,092
	55,551	53,942
Consumer:		
Deposit accounts	759	728
Automobile	181	194
Personal	28	23
Overdraft protection	172	162
	1,140	1,107
	244,556	246,200
Loans in process	(2,523)	(2,261)
Deferred loan fees	(379)	(354)
	$ 241,654	$ 243,585

Loans are stated at their outstanding unpaid principal balances, net of an allowance for loan losses and any deferred fees or costs. Interest income is accrued on the unpaid principal balance. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct loan origination costs, are deferred and recognized as an adjustment of the yield (interest income) of the related loans. The Company is generally amortizing these amounts over the contractual life of the loan.

For all classes of loans receivable, the accrual of interest is discontinued when the contractual payment of principal or interest has become 90 days past due or management has serious doubts about further collectability of principal or interest, even though the loan is currently performing. Certain loans may remain on accrual status if they are in the process of collection and are either guaranteed or well secured. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, unpaid interest credited to income in the current year is reversed and unpaid interest accrued in prior years is charged against the allowance for loan losses. Interest received on nonaccrual loans, including impaired loans, generally is either applied against principal or reported as interest income, according to management's judgment as to the collectability of principal. Generally, loans are restored to accrual status when the obligation is brought current, has performed in accordance with the contractual terms for a reasonable period of time (generally six months) and the ultimate collectability of the total contractual principal and interest is no longer in doubt. The past due status of all classes of loans receivable is determined based on contractual due dates for loan payments.

The allowance for credit losses consists of the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded lending commitments. The allowance for loan losses represents management's estimate of losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the statement of financial condition date and is recorded as a reduction to loans. The reserve for unfunded lending commitments represents management's estimate of losses inherent in its unfunded loan commitments and is recorded in other liabilities, when required, on the consolidated statement of financial condition. The allowance for credit losses is increased by the provision for loan losses, and decreased by charge-offs, net of recoveries. All, or part, of the principal balance of loans receivable that are deemed uncollectible are charged against the allowance when management determines that the repayment of that amount is highly unlikely. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to the allowance. Non-residential consumer loans are generally charged off no later than 120 days past due on a contractual basis, earlier in the event of bankruptcy, or if there is an amount deemed uncollectible.

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for losses that can be reasonably anticipated. Management performs a quarterly evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance. The allowance is based on the Company's past loan loss experience, known and inherent risks in the portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, the estimated value of any underlying collateral, composition of the loan portfolio, current economic conditions and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates that may be susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Savings Bank's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Savings Bank to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examinations.

The allowance calculation methodology includes segregation of the total loan portfolio into segments. The Company's loans receivable portfolio is comprised of the following segments: residential mortgage, commercial real estate, construction, commercial and industrial and consumer. Some segments of the Company's loan receivable portfolio are further disaggregated into classes which allows management to better monitor risk and performance.

The residential mortgage loan segment is disaggregated into two classes: one-to-four family loans, which are primarily first liens, and home equity loans, which consist of first and second liens. The commercial real estate loan segment includes owner and non-owner occupied loans which have medium risk based on historical experience with these type loans. The construction loan segment is further disaggregated into two classes: one-to-four family owner occupied, which includes land loans, whereby the owner is known and there is less risk, and other, whereby the property is generally under development and tends to have more risk than the one-to-four family owner occupied loans. The commercial and industrial loan segment consists of loans made for the purpose of financing the activities of commercial customers. The majority of commercial and industrial loans are secured by real estate and thus carry a lower risk than traditional commercial and industrial loans. The consumer loan segment consists primarily of installment loans and overdraft lines of credit connected with customer deposit accounts.

The allowance consists of specific, general and unallocated components. The specific component relates to loans that are classified as impaired. For loans that are classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers pools of loans by loan class. These pools of loans are evaluated for loss exposure based upon historical loss rates for each of these classes of loans, adjusted for qualitative factors. These qualitative risk factors include:

1. Lending policies and procedures, including underwriting standards and collection, charge-off, and recovery practices.
2. National, regional, and local economic and business conditions as well as the condition of various market segments, including the value of underlying collateral for collateral dependent loans.
3. Nature and volume of the portfolio and terms of loans.
4. Experience, ability, and depth of lending management and staff.
5. Volume and severity of past due, classified and nonaccrual loans as well as and other loan modifications.
6. Quality of the Company's loan review system, and the degree of oversight by the Company's Board of Directors.
7. Existence and effect of any concentrations of credit and changes in the level of such concentrations.
8. Effect of external factors, such as competition and legal and regulatory requirements.

Each factor is assigned a value to reflect improving, stable or declining conditions based on management's best judgment using relevant information available at the time of the evaluation.

An unallocated component is maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and general losses in the portfolio.

Impaired Loans

Management evaluates individual loans in all of the loan segments (including loans in residential mortgage and consumer segments) for possible impairment if the loan is greater than $200,000 and if the loan is either in nonaccrual status or is risk rated Substandard or worse or has been modified in a troubled debt restructuring. A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed.

Loans whose terms are modified are classified as troubled debt restructuring ("TDR") if the Company grants such borrowers concessions and it is deemed that those borrowers are experiencing financial difficulty. Concessions granted under a TDR generally involve a reduction in interest rate or an extension of a loan's stated maturity date. Non-accrual TDRs are restored to accrual status if principal and interest payments, under the modified terms, are current for six consecutive months after modification. Loans classified as TDRs are designated as impaired until they are ultimately repaid in full or foreclosed and sold. The nature and extent of impairment of TDRs, including those which experienced a subsequent default, is considered in the determination of an appropriate level of allowance for loan losses.

Once the determination has been made that a loan is impaired, impairment is measured by comparing the recorded investment in the loan to one of the following: (a) present value of expected cash flows (discounted at the loan's effective interest rate), (b) the loan's observable market price or (c) the fair value of collateral adjusted for expected selling costs. The method is selected on a loan by loan basis with management primarily utilizing the fair value of collateral method.

The estimated fair values of the real estate collateral are determined primarily through third-party appraisals. When a real estate secured loan becomes impaired, a decision is made regarding whether an updated certified appraisal of the real estate is necessary. This decision is based on various considerations, including the age of the most recent appraisal, the loan-to-value ratio based on the original appraisal and the condition of the property. Appraised values are discounted to arrive at the estimated selling price of the collateral, which is considered to be the estimated fair value. The discounts also include estimated costs to sell the property.

The estimated fair values of the non-real estate collateral, such as accounts receivable, inventory and equipment, are determined based on the borrower's financial statements, inventory reports, accounts receivable agings or equipment appraisals or invoices. Indications of value from these sources are generally discounted based on the age of the financial information or the quality of the assets.

The evaluation of the need and amount of the allowance for impaired loans and whether a loan can be removed from impairment status is made on a quarterly basis. The Company's policy for recognizing interest income on impaired loans does not differ from its overall policy for interest recognition.

The following tables present impaired loans by class, segregated by those for which a related allowance was required and those for which a related allowance was not necessary as of September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012. The average recorded investment and interest income recognized is presented for the three month periods ended September 30, 2012 and 2011.

	September 30, 2012			June 30, 2012		
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
	(In thousands)					
With no related allowance recorded:						
Residential mortgage						
One-to-four family	$10,752	$10,513	$-	$10,622	$10,980	$-
Home equity	3,569	4,001	-	2,933	3,071	-
Commercial real estate	1,519	1,539	-	2,995	3,032	-
Construction						
One-to-four family occupied	1,710	1,939		225	225	
Other	765	735	-	-	-	-
Commercial and industrial	292	292	-	342	342	-
	18,607	19,019	-	17,117	17,650	-
With an allowance recorded:						
Residential mortgage						
One-to-four family	4,826	5,878	285	4,096	4,637	304
Home equity	269	420	12	719	988	264
Commercial real estate	1,850	2,030	102	459	459	41
Construction						
One-to-four family occupied	-	-	-	1,940	1,940	147
Other	-	-	-	1,033	1,007	190
Commercial and industrial	617	694	81	722	722	153
	7,562	9,022	480	8,969	9,753	1,099
Total:						
Residential mortgage						
One-to-four family	15,578	16,391	285	14,718	15,617	304
Home equity	3,838	4,421	12	3,652	4,059	264
Commercial real estate	3,369	3,569	102	3,454	3,491	41
Construction						
One-to-four family occupied	1,710	1,939	-	2,165	2,165	147
Other	765	735	-	1,033	1,007	190
Commercial and industrial	909	986	81	1,064	1,064	153
	$26,169	$28,041	$480	$26,086	$27,403	$1,099

(1) As of September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012, impaired loans listed above included $15.0 million and $15.4 million, respectively, of loans previously modified in TDRs and as such are considered impaired under GAAP. As of

September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012, $10.0 million and $8.3 million, respectively, of these loans have been performing in accordance with their modified terms for an extended period of time and as such remain in accrual status.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012		Three Months Ended September 30, 2011	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
	(In thousands)			
With no related allowance recorded:				
Residential				
One-to-four family	$10,687	$76	$8,735	$101
Home equity	3,251	44	1,940	31
Commercial real estate	2,257	8	3,586	39
Construction				
One-to-four family occupied	855	21	-	-
Other	495	-	-	-
Commercial and industrial	317	5	309	1
	17,862	154	14,570	172
With an allowance recorded:				
Residential mortgage				
One-to-four family	4,461	30	3,178	22
Home equity	494	1	1,025	2
Commercial real estate	1,154	7	229	-
Construction				
One-to-four family occupied	970	-	-	-
Other	517	-	1,997	21
Commercial and industrial	669	1	627	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-
	8,265	39	7,056	45
Total:				
Residential mortgage				
One-to-four family	15,148	106	11,913	123
Home equity	3,745	45	2,965	33
Commercial real estate	3,411	15	3,815	39
Construction				
One-to-four family occupied	1,825	21	-	-
Other	1,012	-	1,997	21
Commercial and industrial	986	6	936	1
Consumer	-	-	-	-
	$26,127	$193	$21,626	217

Credit Quality Indicators

Management uses a ten point internal risk rating system to monitor the credit quality of the loans in the Company's commercial real estate, construction and commercial and industrial loan segments. The borrower's overall financial condition, repayment sources, guarantors and value of collateral, if appropriate, are evaluated annually or when credit deficiencies, such as delinquent loan payments, arise. The criticized rating categories utilized by management generally follow bank regulatory definitions. The first six risk rating categories are considered not criticized, and are aggregated as "Pass" rated. The "Special Mention" category includes assets that are currently protected, but are potentially weak, resulting in increased credit risk and deserving management's close attention. If uncorrected, the potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects. Loans classified "Substandard" have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt and have a distinct possibility that some loss will be sustained if the weaknesses are not corrected. These include loans that are inadequately protected by the current sound net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans classified "Doubtful" have all the weaknesses inherent in loans classified "Substandard" with the added characteristic that collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of current conditions and facts, is highly improbable. Loans classified as a "Loss" are considered uncollectible and subsequently charged off.

The following tables present the classes of the loans receivable portfolio summarized by the aggregate "Pass" and the criticized categories of "Special Mention", "Substandard", "Doubtful" and "Loss" within the internal risk rating system as of September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012:

As of September 30, 2012	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
			(In thousands)			
Commercial real estate	$ 26,504	$ 2,853	$ 2,195	$ 1,278	$ 102	$ 32,932
Construction						
One-to-four family owner occupied	2,854	1,710	-	-	-	4,564
Other	2,976	1,150	234	531	-	4,891
Commercial and Industrial	9,518	68	202	660	81	10,529
Total	$ 41,852	$ 5,781	$ 2,631	$ 2,469	$ 183	$ 52,916

As of June 30, 2012	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
			(In thousands)			
Commercial real estate	$ 26,610	$ 2,861	$ 1,355	$ 1,262	$ 41	$ 32,129
Construction						
One-to-four family owner occupied	1,774	1,793	225	-	147	3,939
Other	3,322	1,150	-	791	190	5,453
Commercial and Industrial	8,767	68	207	874	153	10,069
Total	$ 40,473	$ 5,872	$ 1,787	$ 2,927	$ 531	$ 51,590

Management further monitors the performance and credit quality of the loan receivable portfolio by analyzing the age of the portfolio as determined by the length of time a recorded payment is past due. The following tables represent the classes of the loans receivable portfolio summarized by aging categories of performing loans and non-accrual loans as of September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012:

As of September 30, 2012	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivables	Nonaccrual Loans	Loans Receivable > 90 Days and Accruing
				(In thousands)				
Residential Mortgage								
One-to-four family	$ 3,015	2,329	8,179	13,523	$ 126,632	$ 140,155	$ 9,610	$ 629
Home equity	1.066	789	1,113	2,968	44,475	47,443	789	884
Commercial real estate	1,112	-	1,511	2,623	30,309	32,932	2,730	-
Construction								
One-to-four family owner occupied	-	-	-	-	4,564	4,564	-	-
Other	-	-	756	756	4,135	4,891	755	-
Commercial and industrial	230	68	642	940	9,589	10,529	775	-
Consumer	14	5	-	19	1,121	1,140	-	-
Total	$ 5,437	$ 3,191	$ 12,201	$ 20,829	$ 220,825	$ 241,654	$ 14,659	$ 1,513

As of June 30, 2012	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivables	Nonaccrual Loans	Loans Receivable > 90 Days and Accruing
				(In thousands)				
Residential Mortgage								
One-to-four family	$ 4,936	1,790	7,946	14,672	$ 126,994	$ 141,666	$ 9,003	$ 1,263
Home equity	877	388	1,239	2,504	46,718	49,222	923	906
Commercial real estate	770	-	1,602	2,372	29,757	32,129	2,337	-
Construction								
One-to-four family owner occupied	-	-	225	225	3,714	3,939	225	-
Other	-	-	1,034	1,034	4,419	5,453	1,033	-
Commercial and industrial	118	-	1,064	1,182	8,887	10,069	1,064	-
Consumer	36	-	1	37	1,070	1,107	-	1
Total	$ 6,737	$ 2,178	$ 13,111	$ 22,026	$ 221,559	$ 243,585	$ 14,585	$ 2,170

Allowance for Loan Losses

The following tables summarize the allowance for loan losses, by the portfolio segment segregated into the amounts required for loans individually evaluated for impairment and the amounts required for loans collectively evaluated for impairment as of September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012. The activity in the allowance for loan losses is presented for the three month periods ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 (in thousands):

	As of September 30, 2012						
	Residential Mortgage	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses:							
Ending balance	$ 1,895	$ 513	$ 203	$ 224	$ 19	$ -	$ 2,854
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 297	$ 102	$ -	$ 81	$ -	$ -	$ 480
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 1,598	$ 411	$ 203	$ 143	$ 19	$ -	$ 2,374
Loans receivables:							
Ending balance	$ 187,598	$ 32,932	$ 9,455	$ 10,529	$ 1,140	$ -	$ 241,654
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 19,416	$ 3,369	$ 2,475	$ 909	$ -	$ -	$ 26,169
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 168,182	$ 29,563	$ 6,980	$ 9,620	$ 1,140	$	$ 215,485

	As of June 30, 2012					
	Residential Mortgage	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:						
Ending Balance	$ 1,808	$ 445	$ 527	$ 272	$ 13	$ 3,065
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 568	$ 41	$ 337	$ 153	$ -	$ 1,099
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 1,240	$ 404	$ 190	$ 119	$ 13	$ 1,966
Loans receivables:						
Ending balance	$ 190,888	$ 32,129	$ 9,392	$ 10,069	$ 1,107	$ 243,585
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 18,370	$ 3,454	$ 3,198	$ 1,064	$ -	$ 26,086
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 172,518	$ 28,675	$ 6,194	$ 9,005	$ 1,107	$ 217,499

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012					
	Residential Mortgage	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:						
Beginning Balance	$ 1,808	$ 445	$ 527	$ 272	$ 13	$ 3,065
Charge-offs	(530)	(81)	(249)	(104)	-	(964)
Recoveries	7	-	-	-	-	7
Provisions	610	149	(75)	56	6	746
Ending balance	$ 1,895	$ 513	$ 203	$ 224	$ 19	$ 2,854

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011					
	Residential Mortgage	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:						
Beginning Balance	$ 1,130	$ 303	$ 514	$ 211	$ 12	$ 2,170
Charge-offs	(21)	-	-	-	(11)	$ (32)
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	593	47	(53)	14	12	613
Ending balance	$ 1,702	$ 350	$ 461	$ 225	$ 13	$ 2,751

Federal regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses and may require the Company to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination, which may not be currently available to management. Based on management's comprehensive analysis of the loan portfolio, management believes the current level of the allowance for loan losses is adequate.

Troubled Debt Restructurings

The recorded investment balance of TDRs totaled $15.0 million and $15.4 million at September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012 respectively. The majority of the Savings Bank's TDRs are on accrual status. TDRs on accrual status were $10.0 million and $8.3 million at September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012, while TDRs on non-accrual status were $5.0 million and $7.1 million at these respective dates. At September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012, the allowance for loan losses included specific reserves of $198,000 and $234,000 related to TDRs respectively.

The following table summarizes by class loans modified in troubled debt restructurings during the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011. There were three loans modified in troubled debt restructurings during the three months ended September 30, 2012. Two of the loans, which were previously classified as TDRs, were restructured as interest only for another one year period and another loan had its term extended from 20 years to 30 years and had its interest rate reduced.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012		
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments
		(In thousands)	
Residential Mortgage			
One-to-four family	3	$ 865	$ 865
Total	3	$ 865	$ 865

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011		
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments
		(In thousands)	
Residential Mortgage			
One-to-four family	4	$ 1,334	$ 1,334
Total	4	$ 1,334	$ 1,334

The Bank did not have any loans modified in troubled debt restructuring during the previous 12 months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the three months ended September 30, 2012. A loan is considered to be in payment default once it is 90 days contractually past due under the modified terms. The following table summarizes loans modified in TDR during the previous 12 months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the three months ended September 30, 2011.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2011		
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments
		(In thousands)	

Residential Mortgage					
One-to-four family	2	$	1,337	$	1,359
Commercial and industrial	1		205		205
Total	3	$	1,542	$	1,564

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Note 8 - Securities Held to Maturity

The amortized cost of securities held to maturity and their estimated fair values as of September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012, are summarized as follows:

September 30, 2012	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
		(In Thousands)		
U.S. Government agencies:				
Due after one year to five years	$ 3,000	$ 3	$ -	$ 3,003
Due after five through ten years	17,197	73	-	17,270
Due after ten years	20,500	319	-	20,819
	40,697	395	-	41,092
Mortgage-backed securities	18,595	730	8	19,317
Corporate bonds:				
Due after one year to five years	1,526	33	-	1,559
Due after five through ten years	611	18	-	629
	2,137	51	-	2,188
Certificates of deposit:				
Due after one year to five years	4,121	16	10	4,127
	$ 65,550	$ 1,192	$ 18	$ 66,724

June 30, 2012	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
		(In Thousands)		
U.S. Government agencies:				
Due after one year to five years	$ 3,000	$ 7	$ 1	$ 3,006
Due after five through ten years	1,017	-	-	1,017
Due thereafter	33,001	421	-	33,422
	37,018	428	1	37,445
Mortgage-backed securities	10,120	456	32	10,544
Corporate bonds:				
Due after one year to five years	1,528	-	9	1,519
Due after five through ten years	615	-	7	608
	2,143		16	2,127

Certificates of deposit:								
Due after one year to five years		1,180		-		1		1,179
Due after five through ten years		245		2		2		245
		1,425		2		3		1,424
	$	50,706	$	886	$	52	$	51,540

All mortgage-backed securities at September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012 have been issued by FNMA, FHLMC or GNMA and are secured by one-to-four family residential real estate. The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities held to maturity at September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012, as shown above, are reported by contractual maturity. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

There were no sales of trading securities or securities held to maturity during the three months ended September 30, 2012 or 2011. At September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012, securities held to maturity with a fair value of approximately $829,000 and $825,000, respectively, were pledged to secure public funds on deposit.

The following tables set forth the gross unrealized losses and estimated fair value of securities in an unrealized loss position as of September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012, and the length of time that such securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position:

	Less than 12 Months		More than 12 Months		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
			(In thousands)			
September 30, 2012:						
Mortgage-backed securities	$1,013	$ 8	$—	$—	$1,013	$8
Certificates of deposit	2,150	10	—	—	2,150	10
	$3,163	$ 18	$—	—	$3,163	$18

	Less than 12 Months		More than 12 Months		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
			(In thousands)			
June 30, 2012						
U.S. Government agencies	$2,000	$1	$—	$—	$2,000	$1
Mortgage-backed securities	4,030	32	—	—	4,030	32
Corporate bonds	2,127	16	—	—	2,127	16
Certificates of deposit	442	3	—	—	442	3
	$8,599	$52	$—	$—	$8,599	$52

At September 30, 2012, management concluded that the unrealized losses above (which related to one mortgage-backed security and six corporate bonds compared to two U.S. Government agency bonds as of June 30, 2012) are temporary in nature since they are not related to the underlying credit quality of the issuer. The Company does not intend to sell these securities and it is not more-likely-than-not that the Company would be required to sell these securities prior to the anticipated recovery of the remaining amortized cost. Management believes that the losses above are primarily related to the change in market interest rates. Accordingly, the Company has not recognized an other-than-temporary impairment loss on these securities.

Note 9 – Retirement Plans

Periodic expenses for the Company's retirement plans, which include the Directors' Retirement Plan and the Executive Incentive Retirement Plan, were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2012		2011	
	(In thousands)			
Service cost	$	16	$	17
Interest cost		19		23
Amortization of unrecognized gain		4		3
Amortization of past service liability		3		3
	$	42	$	46

The Company previously disclosed in its 10-K filed on September 28, 2012 that it expected to contribute $90,000 to the Plan during the current fiscal year. The expected contribution as of September 30, 2012 is $23,000.

Note 10 – Stock Offering and Stock Repurchase Program

On June 18, 2012, the Company announced the Board of Directors had authorized a twelfth repurchase program pursuant to which the Company intends to repurchase the balance of shares that were still outstanding from the previous stock repurchase program. Under the current program, the Company intends to repurchase up to 36,837 shares. On August 21, 2012, the Company repurchased the remaining 36,837 shares authorized under this repurchase program at a cost of $217,000 or $5.89 per share.

Note 11 – Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, Presentation of Comprehensive Income which amends FASB ASC Topic 220, Comprehensive Income, to facilitate the continued alignment of U.S. GAAP with International Accounting Standards. The ASU prohibits the presentation of the components of comprehensive income in the statement of stockholder's equity. Reporting entities are allowed to present either: a statement of comprehensive income, which reports both net income and other comprehensive income; or separate, but consecutive, statements of net income and other comprehensive income. Under previous GAAP, all three presentations were acceptable. Regardless of the presentation selected, the reporting entity is required to present all reclassifications between other comprehensive and net income on the face of the new statement or statements. The Company adopted the provisions of ASU 2011-05 effective January 1, 2012. The adoption of ASU 2011-05 had no significant impact on the presentation of the comprehensive income as the Company's presentation of comprehensive income was already in compliance with the permissible options.

In December, 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-12, Deferral of the Effective Date to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update 2011-05. In response to stakeholder concerns regarding the operational ramifications of the presentation of these reclassifications for current and previous years, the FASB has deferred the implementation date of this provision to allow time for further consideration. The requirement in ASU 2011-05, Presentation of Comprehensive Income, for the presentation of a combined statement of comprehensive income or separate, but consecutive, statements of net income and other

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comprehensive income is still effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011 for public companies.

ITEM 2 – MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements, which can be identified by the use of words such as “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “estimates” or similar expressions. Forward – looking statements include:

- Statements of our goals, intentions and expectations;
- Statements regarding our business plans, prospects, growth and operating strategies;
- Statements regarding the quality of our loan and investment portfolios; and
- Estimates of our risks and future costs and benefits.

These forward-looking statements are subject to significant risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements due to, among others, the following factors:

- General economic conditions, either nationally or in our market area, that are worse than expected;
- The volatility of the financial and securities markets, including changes with respect to the market value of our financial assets;
- Changes in government regulation affecting financial institutions and the potential expenses associated therewith;
- Changes in the interest rate environment that reduce our interest margins or reduce the fair value of financial instruments;
- Our ability to enter into new markets and/or expand product offerings successfully and take advantage of growth opportunities;
- Increased competitive pressures among financial services companies;
- Changes in consumer spending, borrowing and savings habits;
- Legislative or regulatory changes that adversely affect our business;
- Adverse changes in the securities markets;
- Our ability to successfully manage our growth; and
- Changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the bank regulatory agencies, the Financial Accounting Standards Board or the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

No forward-looking statement can be guaranteed and we specifically disclaim any obligation to update any forward-looking statement.

Impact of Hurricane Sandy

Our primary market area in New Jersey was significantly impacted by Hurricane Sandy, which struck the region on October 29, 2012. Although we experienced short-term service disruptions, the storm has not had a significant effect on our ability to continue to service our customers. None of our branches sustained any significant damage as a result of the storm, although many were temporarily affected by power outages and telecommunication problems. Full power has since been restored to all of our offices. All offices remained open despite the outages.

Substantially all of our loans are secured by real estate located in our market area although we do have some loans secured by property located on the New Jersey shore. The property damage in our primary market area ranges from minor to moderate. Based on our initial assessments of where our borrowers are located within the market area, we believe that many of our borrowers will likely have experienced power outages and wind damage, and to a lesser extent, flood damage. However, we believe most of our borrowers will not have suffered catastrophic damage to their businesses or the collateral securing their loans. For our collateral dependent loans, our policy is to require property insurance on all loans (which normally covers wind damage), as well as flood insurance if the property is located within a flood zone, which should reduce our exposure to potential loss. Properties not located within flood zones are not required to have flood insurance, and thus it is likely that insurance coverage will not be available for any flood-related damage to those properties.

We do have some loans secured by properties located on the New Jersey Shore. While we are still in the process of confirming with these borrowers, we believe at this time that only a few of these properties experienced damage.

We are in the process of performing a detailed evaluation of the effects Hurricane Sandy may have had on our borrowers and our collateral, but we do not yet have sufficient information to reasonably estimate the potential financial impact of the storm on us. However, it is likely that our results of operations will be negatively impacted, and it is possible that the impact could be material. For example, it is likely that we will experience increased delinquencies and loan restructurings, particularly in the short-term as customers undertake recovery and clean-up efforts, including the submission of insurance claims. Customers may also experience disruptions in their employment status or income if their employers were affected by the storm. These increases in delinquencies and restructurings would negatively impact our cash flow and, if not timely cured, would increase our non-performing assets and reduce our net interest income. In addition, in an effort to assist our customers during this crisis, we waived certain deposit and loan fees that would have otherwise been assessed. We may also experience increased provisions for loan losses as total loan delinquencies and loan restructurings increase, and to the extent that the combination of insurance proceeds and collateral values are insufficient to cover loan balances on loans that may default. Any increased provisions for loan losses could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Critical Accounting Policies

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the dates of the consolidated statements of financial position and revenues and expenses for the periods then ended. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates. A material estimate that is particularly susceptible to significant change relates to the determination of the allowance for loan losses.

The allowance for loan losses represents our best estimate of losses known and inherent in our loan portfolio that are both probable and reasonable to estimate. In determining the amount of the allowance for loan losses, we consider the losses inherent in our loan portfolio and changes in the nature and volume of our loan activities, along with general economic and real estate market conditions. We utilize a two tier approach: (1) identification of impaired loans for which specific reserves may be established; and (2) establishment of general valuation allowances on the remainder of the loan portfolio. We maintain a loan review system which provides for a systematic review of the loan portfolio and the early identification of potential impaired loans. Such system takes into consideration, among other things, delinquency status, size of loan, type of collateral and the financial condition of the borrower. Specific loan loss allowances are established for identified loans based on a review of such information and/or appraisals of the underlying collateral. General loan loss allowances are based upon a combination of factors including, but not limited to, actual loan loss experience, composition of the loan portfolio, current economic conditions and management's judgment.

In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Savings Bank's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Savings Bank to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examinations.

Although specific and general loan loss allowances are established in accordance with management's best estimate, actual losses are dependent upon future events and, as such, further provisions for loan losses may be necessary in order to increase the level of the allowance for loan losses. For example, our evaluation of the allowance includes consideration of current economic conditions, and a change in economic conditions could reduce the ability of our borrowers to make timely repayments of their loans. This could result in increased delinquencies and increased non-performing loans, and thus a need to make increased provisions to the allowance for loan losses, which would be a charge to income during the period the provision is made, resulting in a reduction to our earnings. A change in economic conditions could also adversely affect the value of the properties collateralizing our real estate loans, resulting in increased charge-offs against the allowance and reduced recoveries, and thus a need to make increased provisions to the allowance for loan losses. Furthermore, a change in the composition of our loan portfolio or growth of our loan portfolio could result in the need for additional provisions.

Comparison of Financial Condition at September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012

General. Total assets were $346.2 million at September 30, 2012, compared to $347.3 million at June 30, 2012, a decrease of $1.1 million or 0.3%. The Company experienced a $15.1 million or 44.6% decrease in cash and cash equivalent balances and a $1.7 million or 0.7% decrease in loan balances, net, while securities held to maturity increased by $14.8 million or 29.3%. Deposits decreased by $766,000 or 0.3%, while advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York remained the same at September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012. The increase in securities held to maturity was primarily funded by the reduction in cash and cash equivalents and loans receivable, net balances. Management decided to reduce its cash and cash equivalent balances in order to invest in higher yielding securities held to maturity, while also using the reduction in loan receivable, net balances to help fund these security purchases. The reduction in the loans receivable, net balance was primarily due to the continued decrease in new loan originations.

Total assets decreased by $1.1 million or 0.3% between periods, while total liabilities decreased by $931,000 or 0.3%, and the ratio of average interest-earning assets to average-interest bearing liabilities decreased to 107.8% for the three months ended September 30, 2012 as compared to 108.8% for year ended June 30, 2012. Stockholders' equity decreased by $194,000 or 0.6% to $40.7 million at September 30, 2012 compared to $40.9 million at June 30, 2012.

Loans. Loans receivable, net, declined $1.7 million or 0.7% from $240.5 million at June 30, 2012 to $238.8 million at September 30, 2012. As a percentage of assets, loans decreased to 69.0% from 69.2%. The Savings Bank's commercial real estate loans grew by $812,000 or 2.5%, as did commercial and industrial loans by $465,000 or 4.6%, construction loans by $70,000or 0.6%, deposit account loans by $31,000 or 4.3% and overdraft and personal loans by $10,000 and $5,000, or 6.2% and 21.7%, respectively, between June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2012. One-to-four family loans decreased $1.5 million or 1.1%, as did home equity loans by $1.8 million or 3.6% and automobile loans by $13,000 or 6.70% between June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2012.

Securities. Our portfolio of securities held to maturity totaled $65.6 million at September 30, 2012 as compared to $50.7 million at June 30, 2012. Maturities, calls and principal repayments during the three months ended September 30, 2012 totaled $15.3 million. We purchased $30.1 million of new securities during the three months ended September 30, 2012.

Deposits. Total deposits at September 30, 2012 were $283.0 million, a $766,000 decrease as compared to $283.8 million at June 30, 2012. Demand accounts increased by $1.5 million, as did savings and club accounts by $541,000, while certificate of deposit accounts decreased by $2.8 million.

Borrowings. Total borrowings at September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012 amounted to $20.0 million. The Savings Bank did not make any long term borrowings during the three months ended September 30, 2012 and did not have short-term borrowings at September 30, 2012 and June 30, 2012.

Equity. Stockholders' equity was $40.7 million at September 30, 2012 compared to $40.9 at June 30, 2011, a decrease of $194,000 or 0.6%. The decrease in shareholders' equity was due to the repurchase of $217,000 in treasury stock and a net loss of $92,000, offset by an increase of $69,000 in paid in capital primarily related to the compensation expense attributable to the Company's stock-based compensation plan, a $42,000 decrease in unallocated common stock held by ESOP and $4,000 of other comprehensive income.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2012 and 2011

General. The Company had a net loss of $92,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2012. This compares to net income of $111,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2011. The decrease was attributable to a decrease in net interest income and an increase in the provision for loan losses, which was offset by an increase in non-interest income and decreases in non-interest expense and income taxes.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income was $2.4 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 compared to $2.7 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2011, The $283,000 decrease in net interest income was the result of a $469,000 decrease in total interest income offset by a $186,000 reduction in interest expense.

The decrease in total interest income for the three months ended September 30, 2012, resulted from a 3.2% decrease in the average balance of interest-earning assets and a 46 basis point decrease in the average yield thereon. The decrease of $9.8 million or 3.9% in average loan receivable balances and a decrease in average yield from 4.91% to 4.53% for the three month period ended September 30, 2012, compared to the three month period ended September 30, 2011, was responsible for the decrease of $353,000 or 11.4% in loans receivable interest income. The increase of $929,000 or 1.6% in average securities held to maturity balances offset by a 89 basis point reduction in average yield from 3.43% to 2.54% resulted in a net decrease of $120,000 or 24.7% in interest income on securities held to maturity for the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2011, whereas other interest income increased by $4,000 for the same period.

The $186,000 decrease in interest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2012 from the three months ended September 30, 2011, was attributable to lower interest-bearing deposit balances and interest rates during the period. The average balance of deposits decreased by $6.9 million or 2.6%, and the average cost of deposits decreased by 25 basis points to 0.84% between the periods. Total interest expense on borrowings was $172,000 for both the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to $173,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2011.

Provision for Loan Losses. A loan loss provision of $746,000 was made during the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to a provision of $613,000 during the three months ended September 30, 2011. The allowance for loan losses totaled $2.9 million, $3.1 million and $2.8 million respectively, at September 30, 2012, June 30, 2012, and September 30, 2011, or 1.2%, 1.2%, and 1.1%, respectively, of total loans. The ratio of non-performing loans to total loans was 6.6% at September 30, 2012, as compared to 6.8% at June 30, 2012, and 6.8% at September 30, 2011. During the three months ended September 30, 2012, there were $964,000 in charge-offs and $7,000 in recoveries. During the three months ended September 30, 2011, there were $32,000 in charge-offs and no recoveries. The allowance for loan losses to total loans ratio was 1.17% at September 30, 2012 compared to 1.09% at September 30, 2011, while the allowance for loan losses to non-performing loans ratio increased from 16.0% at September 30, 2011 to 17.6% at September 30, 2012 primarily the result of lower loan balances and a higher loan loss reserve balance as of September 30, 2012 compared to the period ended September 30, 2011. Non-performing loans to total loans and net charge-offs to average loans outstanding ratios were at 6.61% and 0.39%, respectively, at September 30, 2012 compared to 6.82% and 0.01% at September 30, 2011. The Savings Bank’s management reviews the level of the allowance for loan losses on a quarterly basis and establishes the provision for loan losses based on various qualitative and quantitative factors. The increase in the provision during the current period was primarily due to an increase in the historical charge-off experience.

The Savings Bank’s management is taking a more aggressive approach in dealing with its non- performing loan portfolio by considering such options as “cash for keys”, short sales, deed in lieu of foreclosure and loan sales as possible remedies in reducing its exposure in this area.

Non-Interest Income. Non-interest income was $159,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 compared to $144,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2011. The increase for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2011 resulted from an increase of $16,000 in unrealized gains on trading securities and a $2,000 increase in bank owned life insurance income, offset by a $3,000 decrease in other non-interest income.

Non-Interest Expenses. Non-interest expense was $2.0 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 compared to $2.1 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2011. The decrease for the quarter ending September 30, 2012 as compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2011 resulted primarily from decreases in occupancy and equipment expense, salaries and employee benefits and professional services, offset by increases in other non-interest expense, service bureau fees and directors’ compensation expense. Between the September 2012 and September 2011 quarters there were decreases of $54,000 in occupancy and equipment expense, $50,000 in salaries and employee benefits, $23,000 in professional services and $8,000 in advertising expense, while other non-interest expense increased by $35,000, as did service bureau fees by $31,000, directors’ compensation by $12,000 and FDIC assessment by $1,000. The increase in directors’ compensation was primarily the result of the former President/CEO, now receiving directors’ compensation.

Income Taxes. The income tax benefit for the three months ended September 30, 2012 was $84,000 or 47.7% of the reported loss before income taxes compared to tax expense of $58,000 or 34.3% of income before income taxes for the three months ended September 30, 2011.

Liquidity, Commitments and Capital Resources

The Savings Bank must be capable of meeting its customer obligations at all times. Potential liquidity demands include funding loan commitments, cash withdrawals from deposit accounts and other funding needs as they present themselves. Accordingly, liquidity is measured by our ability to have sufficient cash reserves on hand, at a reasonable cost and/or with minimum losses.

Senior management is responsible for managing our overall liquidity position and risk and is responsible for ensuring that our liquidity needs are being met on both a daily and long term basis. The Financial Review Committee, comprised of senior management and chaired by President and Chief Executive Officer Michael Shriner, is responsible for establishing and reviewing our liquidity procedures, guidelines, and strategy on a periodic basis.

Our approach to managing day-to-day liquidity is measured through our daily calculation of investable funds and/or borrowing needs to ensure adequate liquidity. In addition, senior management constantly evaluates our short-term and long-term liquidity risk and strategy based on current market conditions, outside investment and/or borrowing opportunities, short and long-term economic trends, and anticipated short and long-term liquidity requirements. The Savings Bank's loan and deposit rates may be adjusted as another means of managing short and long-term liquidity needs. We do not at present participate in derivatives or other types of hedging instruments to meet liquidity demands, as we take a conservative approach in managing liquidity.

At September 30, 2012, the Savings Bank had outstanding commitments to originate loans of $3.5 million, construction loans in process of $2.5 million, unused lines of credit of $22.4 million (including $18.9 million for home equity lines of credit), and standby letters of credit of $327,000. Certificates of deposit scheduled to mature in one year or less at September 30, 2012, totaled $67.1 million.

As of September 30, 2012, the Savings Bank had contractual obligations related to the long-term operating leases for the three branch locations that it leases (Dewy Meadow, RiverWalk and Martinsville).

The Savings Bank generates cash through deposits and/or borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank to meet its day-to-day funding obligations when required. At September 30, 2012, the total loans to deposits ratio was 84.4%. At September 30, 2012, the Savings Bank's collateralized borrowing limit with the Federal Home Loan Bank was $75.5 million, of which $20.0 million was outstanding. As of September 30, 2012, the Savings Bank also had a $20.0 million line of credit with a financial institution for reverse repurchase agreements (which is a form of borrowing) that it could access if necessary.

Consistent with its goals to operate a sound and profitable financial organization, the Savings Bank actively seeks to maintain its status as a well-capitalized institution in accordance with regulatory standards. As of September 30, 2012, the Savings Bank exceeded all applicable regulatory capital requirements.

ITEM 3 – QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

This item is not applicable to the Company as it is a smaller reporting company.

ITEM 4 – CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

An evaluation was performed under the supervision, and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule l3a l5(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of September 30, 2012. Based on such evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of September 30, 2012.

No change in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule l3a-l5(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) occurred during the most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1 – LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There were no material pending legal proceedings at September 30, 2012 to which the Company or its subsidiaries is a party other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to their respective businesses.

ITEM 1A – RISK FACTORS

This item is not applicable to the Company as it is a smaller reporting company.

ITEM 2 – UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's repurchases of its common stock during the quarter ended September 30, 2012.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part Of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
July 1 through 31, 2012	2,200	$ 5.77	2,200	34,637
August 1 through 31, 2012	34,637	5.90	34,637	-
September 1 through 30, 2012	-	-	-	-
Total	36,837	$ 5.89	36,837	

ITEM 3 – DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None

ITEM 4 – MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable

ITEM 5 – OTHER INFORMATION

None

ITEM 6 – EXHIBITS

31.1	Certification of CEO pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of CFO pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32	Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Labels Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document

SIGNATURES

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

	MSB FINANCIAL CORP. (Registrant)
Date November 14, 2012	/s/ Michael A. Shriner Michael A. Shriner President and Chief Executive Officer
Date November 14, 2012	/s/ Jeffrey E. Smith Jeffrey E. Smith Vice President and Chief Financial Officer