Magyar Bancorp, Inc.
Form 10-Q
August 14, 2012

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

þ QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d)

OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2012

Commission File Number **000-51726**

Magyar Bancorp, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware	20-4154978
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
400 Somerset Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey	08901
(Address of Principal Executive Office)	(Zip Code)

(732) 342-7600

(Issuer's Telephone Number including area code)

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 past 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 þ No o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes þ No o

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 the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer	o	Accelerated filer	o
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	o	Smaller reporting company	þ

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

Yes o No þ

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

Class	Outstanding at August 1, 2012
Common Stock, $0.01 Par Value	5,807,244

MAGYAR BANCORP, INC.

Form 10-Q Quarterly Report

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

MAGYAR BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data)

	June 30, 2012 (Unaudited)	September 30, 2011
Assets		
Cash	$962	$ 1,066
Interest earning deposits with banks	25,854	13,968
Total cash and cash equivalents	26,816	15,034
Investment securities - available for sale, at fair value	17,503	25,312
Investment securities - held to maturity, at amortized cost (fair value of $47,690 and $45,713 at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011, respectively)	46,785	45,000
Federal Home Loan Bank of New York stock, at cost	2,348	2,299
Loans receivable, net of allowance for loan losses of $3,801 and $3,812 at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011 , respectively	377,622	381,254
Bank owned life insurance	9,923	9,660
Accrued interest receivable	1,817	1,921
Premises and equipment, net	21,671	20,574
Other real estate owned ("OREO")	16,370	16,595
Other assets	6,965	6,388
Total assets	$527,820	$ 524,037
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Deposits	$426,681	$ 424,943
Escrowed funds	917	1,043
Federal Home Loan Bank of New York advances	35,688	34,916
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	15,000	15,000
Accrued interest payable	306	300
Accounts payable and other liabilities	4,445	3,326
Total liabilities	483,037	479,528
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock: $.01 Par Value, 1,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	—	—
Common stock: $.01 Par Value, 8,000,000 shares authorized; 5,923,742 issued;		

5,808,004 and 5,801,631 shares outstanding at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011, respectively, at cost	59	59
Additional paid-in capital	26,376	26,496
Treasury stock: 115,738 and 122,111 shares at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011, respectively, at cost	(1,298)	(1,480)
Unearned Employee Stock Ownership Plan shares	(1,143)	(1,228)
Retained earnings	21,305	21,069
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(516)	(407)
Total stockholders' equity	44,783	44,509
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$527,820	$ 524,037

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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MAGYAR BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Unaudited)			
Interest and dividend income				
Loans, including fees	$4,670	$5,076	$ 14,058	$ 15,228
Investment securities				
Taxable	483	509	1,545	1,544
Tax-exempt	1	1	2	4
Federal Home Loan Bank of New York stock	26	31	79	118
Total interest and dividend income	5,180	5,617	15,684	16,894
Interest expense				
Deposits	969	1,233	3,086	3,927
Borrowings	475	579	1,467	1,786
Total interest expense	1,444	1,812	4,553	5,713
Net interest and dividend income	3,736	3,805	11,131	11,181
Provision for loan losses	340	402	1,033	1,238
Net interest and dividend income after provision for loan losses	3,396	3,403	10,098	9,943
Other income				
Service charges	259	261	761	837
Other operating income	100	113	317	329
Gains on sales of loans	—	35	260	494
Gains on sales of investment securities	138	39	286	74
Losses on OREO	(34)	(131)	(153)	(423)
Total other income	463	317	1,471	1,311
Other expenses				
Compensation and employee benefits	1,784	1,863	5,511	5,720
Occupancy expenses	691	671	2,147	2,047
Advertising	38	43	120	145
Professional fees	204	201	768	751
Service fees	150	138	407	427

OREO expenses	147	87	546	323
FDIC deposit insurance premiums	178	248	535	954
Other expenses	425	394	1,287	1,250
Total other expenses	3,617	3,645	11,321	11,617
Income (loss) before income tax expense (benefit)	242	75	248	(363)
Income tax expense (benefit)	69	56	34	(152)
Net income (loss)	$173	$19	$214	$(211)
Net income (loss) per share-basic and diluted	$0.03	$0.003	$0.04	$(0.04)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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MAGYAR BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(In Thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Unaudited)			
Net income (loss)	$173	$19	$ 214	$ (211)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Net unrealized gain on securities available for sale	69	700	184	379
Realized gains on sales of securities available for sale	(138)	(39)	(286)	(74)
Unrealized loss on derivatives	(22)	(27)	(67)	(128)
	(91)	634	(169)	177
Deferred income tax effect	34	(229)	60	(68)
Total other comprehensive (loss) income	(57)	405	(109)	109
Total comprehensive income (loss)	$116	$424	$ 105	$ (102)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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MAGYAR BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2012

(In Thousands, Except for Share Amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Common Stock Shares Outstanding	Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Treasury Stock	Unearned ESOP Shares	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
Balance, September 30, 2011	5,801,631	$59	$26,496	$(1,480)	$(1,228)	$21,069	$(407)	$44,509
Comprehensive income:								
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	214	—	214
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(109)	(109)
Purchase of treasury stock	(13,370)	—	—	(43)	—	—	—	(43)
Treasury stock used for restricted stock plan	19,743	—	(247)	225	—	22	—	—
ESOP shares allocated	—	—	(49)	—	85	—	—	36
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	176	—	—	—	—	176
Balance, June 30, 2012	5,808,004	$59	$26,376	$(1,298)	$(1,143)	$21,305	$(516)	$44,783

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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MAGYAR BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In Thousands)

	For the Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
	(Unaudited)	
Operating activities		
Net income (loss)	$ 214	$ (211)
Adjustment to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation expense	709	725
Premium amortization on investment securities, net	177	236
Provision for loan losses	1,033	1,238
Provision for loss on other real estate owned	77	347
Proceeds from the sales of loans	4,930	8,015
Gains on sale of loans	(260)	(494)
Gains on sales of investment securities	(286)	(74)
Losses on the sales of other real estate owned	76	76
ESOP compensation expense	36	41
Stock-based compensation expense	176	302
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest receivable	104	(84)
Increase in surrender value bank owned life insurance	(263)	(264)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(584)	522
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	6	(44)
Increase in accounts payable and other liabilities	1,119	387
Net cash provided by operating activities	7,264	10,718
Investing activities		
Net increase in loans receivable	(6,694)	(3,199)
Purchases of investment securities held to maturity	(17,210)	(7,747)
Purchases of investment securities available for sale	(10,156)	(20,083)
Sales of investment securities available for sale	14,164	4,047
Principal repayments on investment securities held to maturity	15,338	12,496
Principal repayments on investment securities available for sale	3,895	2,353
Purchases of premises and equipment	(218)	(595)
Investment in other real estate owned	(905)	(1,198)
Proceeds from the sale of other real estate owned	4,012	1,795
(Purchase) redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(49)	86
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	2,177	(12,045)
Financing activities		
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	1,738	(9,569)
Stock compensation tax benefit	—	—

Net decrease in escrowed funds	(126)	(306)
Proceeds from long-term advances	3,000	—
Repayments of long-term advances	(2,228)	(5,853)
Net change in short-term advances	—	3,675
Purchase of treasury stock	(43)	—
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	2,341	(12,053)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	11,782	(13,380)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	15,034	21,086
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 26,816	$ 7,706
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information		
Cash paid for		
Interest	$ 4,548	$ 5,756
Income taxes	$ 6	$ 8
Non-cash investing activities		
Real estate acquired in full satisfaction of loans in foreclosure	$ 4,623	$ 3,581
OREO transferred to premises and equipment	1,588	—

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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MAGYAR BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Magyar Bancorp, Inc. (the "Company"), its wholly owned subsidiary, Magyar Bank (the "Bank"), and the Bank's wholly owned subsidiaries Magyar Service Corporation, Hungaria Urban Renewal, LLC, and MagBank Investment Company. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. The Company prepares its financial statements on the accrual basis and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP"). The unaudited information furnished herein reflects all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) that are, in the opinion of management, necessary to a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented.

Operating results for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending September 30, 2012. The September 30, 2011 information has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements at that date but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by US GAAP for complete financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, the valuation of other real estate owned, and the assessment of realizability of deferred income tax assets.

The Company has evaluated events and transactions occurring subsequent to the balance sheet date of June 30, 2012 for items that should potentially be recognized or disclosed in these financial statements. The evaluation was conducted through the date these financial statements were issued.

NOTE B- RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In connection with the preparation of quarterly and annual reports in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) Securities Exchange Act of 1934, SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 11.M requires the disclosure of the impact that recently issued accounting standards will have on financial statements when they are adopted in the future.

The FASB has issued ASU 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements.* This ASU requires some new disclosures and clarifies some existing disclosure requirements about fair value measurement as set forth in Codification Subtopic 820-10. The FASB's objective is to improve these disclosures and, thus, increase the transparency in financial reporting. Specifically, ASU 2010-06 amends Codification Subtopic 820-10 to now require: (1) a reporting entity to disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and describe the reasons for the transfers; and (2) in the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs, a reporting entity should present separately information about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements. In addition, ASU 2010-06 clarifies the requirements of the following existing disclosures: (1) for purposes of reporting fair value measurement for each class of assets and liabilities, a reporting entity needs to use judgment in determining the appropriate classes of assets and liabilities; and (2) a reporting entity should provide disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements. ASU 2010-06 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The ASU did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

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The FASB issued ASU 2011-04, *Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs,* to amend FASB ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements, to bring U.S. GAAP for fair value measurements in line with International Accounting Standards. The ASU clarifies existing guidance for items such as: the application of the highest and best use concept to non-financial assets and liabilities; the application of fair value measurement to financial instruments classified in a reporting entity's stockholder's equity; and disclosure requirements regarding quantitative information about unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements of level 3 assets. The ASU also creates an exception to Topic 820 for entities which carry financial instruments within a portfolio or group, under which the entity is now permitted to base the price used for fair valuation upon a price that would be received to sell the net asset position or transfer a net liability position in an orderly transaction. The ASU also allows for the application of premiums and discounts in a fair value measurement if the financial instrument is categorized in level 2 or 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Lastly, the ASU contains new disclosure requirements regarding fair value amounts categorized as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy such as: disclosure of the valuation process used; effects of and relationships between unobservable inputs; usage of nonfinancial assets for purposes other than their highest and best use when that is the basis of the disclosed fair value; and categorization by level of items disclosed at fair value, but not measured at fair value for financial statement purposes. This ASU was effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 and did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

The FASB issued ASU 2011-05, *Presentation of Comprehensive Income* to amend 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 3 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 provisions of this ASU are effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 31, 2011. The Company is evaluating the updates to Topic 820 and does not expect their implementation to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

The FASB issued ASU 2011-12, *Comprehensive Income (Topic 220):Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05*. The amendments to the Codification in ASU No. 2011-12 are effective at the same time as the amendments in ASU No. 2011-05, so that entities will not be required to comply with the presentation requirements in ASU No. 2011-05 that ASU No. 2011-12 is deferring. The amendments are being made to allow the FASB time to redeliberate whether to present on the face of the financial statements the effects of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income on the components of net income and other comprehensive income for all periods presented. All other requirements in ASU No. 2011-05 are not affected by ASU No. 2011-12, including the requirement to report comprehensive income either in a single continuous financial statement or in two separate but consecutive financial statements. Public entities should apply these requirements for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company is evaluating the updates to Topic 220 and does not expect their implementation to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE C - CONTINGENCIES

The Company, from time to time, is a party to routine litigation that arises in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, the resolution of this litigation, if any, would not have a material adverse effect on the Company’s consolidated financial position or results of operations.

NOTE D - EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 were calculated by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding for the period. All stock options and restricted stock awards were anti-dilutive for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 and the three and nine months ended June 30, 2011. The following table shows the Company’s earnings (loss) per share for the periods presented:

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	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(In thousands except for per share data)			
Income (loss) applicable to common shares	$ 173	$ 19	$ 214	$ (211)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic	5,809	5,805	5,811	5,800
Stock options and restricted stock	—	—	—	—
Weighted average number of common shares and common share equivalents - diluted	5,809	5,805	5,811	5,800
Basic earnings (loss) per share	$ 0.03	$ 0.003	$ 0.04	$ (0.04)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	$ 0.03	$ 0.003	$ 0.04	$ (0.04)

Options to purchase 188,276 shares of common stock at a weighted average price of $14.61 and 12,390 shares of restricted shares at a weighted average price of $4.43 were outstanding and not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 because the grant (or option strike) price was greater than the average market price of the common shares during the periods. Options to purchase 188,276 shares of common stock at an average price of $14.61 and 20,964 restricted shares at a weighted average price of $9.15 were outstanding and not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2011 because the grant (or option strike) price was greater than the average market price of the common shares during the periods.

NOTE E – STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION AND STOCK REPURCHASE PROGRAM

The Company follows FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Section 718, Compensation-Stock Compensation, which covers a wide range of share-based compensation arrangements including share options, restricted share plans, performance-based awards, share appreciation rights, and employee share purchase plans. ASC 718 requires that compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in financial statements. The cost is measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued.

ASC 718 also requires the Company to realize as a financing cash flow rather than an operating cash flow, as previously required, the benefits of realized tax deductions in excess of previously recognized tax benefits on compensation expense. In accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin (“SAB”) No. 107, the Company classified share-based compensation for employees and outside directors within “compensation and employee benefits” in the

consolidated statement of operations to correspond with the same line item as the cash compensation paid.

Stock options generally vest over a five-year service period and expire ten years from issuance. Management recognizes compensation expense for all option grants over the awards' respective requisite service periods. The fair values of all option grants were estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Since there was limited historical information on the volatility of the Company's stock, management also considered the average volatilities of similar entities for an appropriate period in determining the assumed volatility rate used in the estimation of fair value. Management estimated the expected life of the options using the simplified method allowed under SAB No. 107. The 7-year Treasury yield in effect at the time of the grant provided the risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option. Management recognizes compensation expense for the fair values of these awards, which have graded vesting, on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the awards. Once vested, these awards are irrevocable. Shares will be obtained from either the open market or treasury stock upon share option exercise.

Restricted shares generally vest over a five-year service period on the anniversary of the grant date. Once vested, these awards are irrevocable. The product of the number of shares granted and the grant date market price of the Company's common stock determine the fair value of restricted shares under the Company's restricted stock plans. Management recognizes compensation expense for the fair value of restricted shares on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

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The following is a summary of the status of the Company's stock option activity and related information for its option plan for the nine months ended June 30, 2012:

	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Balance at September 30, 2011	188,276	$ 14.61		
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	—	—		
Forfeited	—	—		
Balance at June 30, 2012	188,276	$ 14.61	4.7 years	$ —
Exercisable at June 30, 2012	188,276	$ 14.61	4.7 years	$ —

The following is a summary of the Company's non-vested stock awards as of June 30, 2012 and changes during the nine months ended June 30, 2012:

	Number of Stock Awards	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance at September 30, 2011	33,145	$ 9.22
Granted	—	—
Vested	(19,743)	12.48
Forfeited	—	—
Balance at June 30, 2012	13,402	$ 4.43

Stock option and stock award expenses included with compensation expense were $67,000 and $109,000, respectively, for the nine months ended June 30, 2012, and $122,000 and $180,000, respectively, for the nine months ended June 30, 2011.

The Company announced in November 2007 its second stock repurchase program of up to 5% of its publicly-held outstanding shares of common stock, or 129,924 shares. Through June 30, 2012, the Company had repurchased a total of 80,340 shares of its common stock at an average cost of $8.37 per share under this program. 13,370 shares were repurchased during the nine months ended June 30, 2012 at an average price of $3.23. Under the stock repurchase program, 49,584 shares of the 129,924 shares authorized remained available for repurchase as of June 30, 2012. The Company's intended use of the repurchased shares is for general corporate purposes, including the funding of awards granted under the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan.

The Company has an Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOP") for the benefit of employees of the Company and the Bank who meets the eligibility requirements as defined in the plan. The ESOP trust purchased 217,863 shares of common stock in the open market using proceeds of a loan from the Company. The total cost of shares purchased by the ESOP trust was $2.3 million, reflecting an average cost per share of $10.58. The Bank will make cash contributions to the ESOP on an annual basis sufficient to enable the ESOP to make the required loan payments to the Company. The loan bears a variable interest rate that adjusts annually every January 1st to the then published Prime Rate (3.25% at January 1, 2012) with principal and interest payable annually in equal installments over thirty years. The loan is secured by shares of the Company’s stock.

As the debt is repaid, shares are released as collateral and allocated to qualified employees. Accordingly, the shares pledged as collateral are reported as unearned ESOP shares in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. As shares are released from collateral, the Company reports compensation expense equal to the then current market price of the shares, and the shares become outstanding for earnings per share computations.

At June 30, 2012, shares allocated to participants totaled 103,545. Unallocated ESOP shares held in suspense totaled 114,318 at June 30, 2012 and had a fair market value of $451,556. The Company's contribution expense for the ESOP was $36,000 and $41,000 for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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NOTE F – OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The components of other comprehensive income (loss) and the related income tax effects are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,					
	2012			2011		
	Before Tax Amount	Tax Benefit (Expense)	Net of Tax Amount	Before Tax Amount	Tax Benefit (Expense)	Net of Tax Amount
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during period on:						
Available-for-sale investments	$69	$ (30)	$ 39	$700	$ (256)	$ 444
Less reclassification adjustment for gains realized in net income	(138)	55	(83)	(39)	16	(23)
Interest rate derivatives	(22)	9	(13)	(27)	11	(16)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net	$(91)	$ 34	$ (57)	$634	$ (229)	$ 405

	Nine Months Ended June 30,					
	2012			2011		
	Before Tax Amount	Tax Benefit (Expense)	Net of Tax Amount	Before Tax Amount	Tax Benefit (Expense)	Net of Tax Amount
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during period on:						
Available-for-sale investments	$184	$ (81)	$ 103	$379	$ (149)	$ 230
Less reclassification adjustment for gains realized in net income	(286)	114	(172)	(74)	30	(44)
Interest rate derivatives	(67)	27	(40)	(128)	51	(77)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net	$(169)	$ 60	$ (109)	$177	$ (68)	$ 109

NOTE G – FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

We use fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. Our securities available-for-sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Additionally, from time to time, we may be required to record at fair value other assets or liabilities on a non-recurring basis, such as held-to-maturity securities, mortgage servicing rights, loans receivable and other real estate owned, or OREO. These non-recurring fair value adjustments involve the application of lower-of-cost-or-market accounting or write-downs of individual assets.

In accordance with ASC 820, we group our assets and liabilities at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value. These levels are:

Level 1 - Valuation is based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.

Level 2 - Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.

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Level 3 -	Valuation is generated from model-based techniques that use significant assumptions not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect our own estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Valuation techniques include the use of option pricing models, discounted cash flow models and similar techniques. The results cannot be determined with precision and may not be realized in an actual sale or immediate settlement of the asset or liability.

We base our fair values on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC 820 requires us to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

The following is a description of valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Securities available-for-sale

Our available-for-sale portfolio is carried at estimated fair value on a recurring basis, with any unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, reported as accumulated other comprehensive income/loss in stockholders' equity. Our securities available-for-sale portfolio consists of U.S government and government-sponsored enterprise obligations, municipal bonds, and mortgage-backed securities. The fair values of these securities are obtained from an independent nationally recognized pricing service. Our independent pricing service provides us with prices which are categorized as Level 2, as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets are generally not available for the securities in our portfolio. Various modeling techniques are used to determine pricing for our mortgage-backed securities, including option pricing and discounted cash flow models. The inputs to these models include benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers and reference data.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses interest rate floors to manage its interest rate risk. The interest rate floors have been designated as cash flow hedging instruments. The valuation of these instruments is determined using widely accepted valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs, including interest rate curves and implied volatilities.

The following table provides the level of valuation assumptions used to determine the carrying value of our assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

	Fair Value at June 30, 2012			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(Dollars in thousands)			

Securities available for sale:				
Obligations of U.S. government agencies:				
Mortgage backed securities - residential	$ 1,918	$ —	$ 1,918	$ —
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises:				
Mortgage-backed securities-residential	9,140	—	9,140	—
Mortgage backed securities-commercial	4,265	—	4,265	—
Debt securities	1,059	—	1,059	—
Private label mortgage-backed securities-residential	1,121	—	1,121	—
Total securities available for sale	$ 17,503	$ —	$ 17,503	$ —

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	Fair Value at September 30, 2011			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Securities available for sale:				
Obligations of U.S. government agencies:				
Mortgage backed securities - residential	$ 3,394	$ —	$ 3,394	$ —
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises:				
Mortgage-backed securities-residential	14,088	—	14,088	—
Mortgage backed securities-commercial	4,402	—	4,402	—
Debt securities	2,029	—	2,029	—
Private label mortgage-backed securities-residential	1,399	—	1,399	—
Total securities available for sale	$ 25,312	$ —	$ 25,312	$ —

The following is a description of valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

Mortgage Servicing Rights, net

Mortgage Servicing Rights (MSRs) are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value. The estimated fair value of MSR is determined through a calculation of future cash flows, incorporating estimates of assumptions market participants would use in determining fair value including market discount rates, prepayment speeds, servicing income, servicing costs, default rates and other market driven data, including the market's perception of future interest rate movements and, as such, are classified as Level 3.

Impaired Loans

Loans which meet certain criteria are evaluated individually for impairment. A loan is impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. All amounts due according to the contractual terms means that both the contractual interest and principal payments of a loan will be collected as scheduled in the loan agreement. Three impairment measurement methods are used, depending upon the collateral securing the asset: 1) the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate (the rate of return implicit in the loan); 2) the asset's observable market price; or 3) the fair value of the collateral if the asset is collateral dependent. The regulatory agencies require this method for loans from which repayment is expected to be provided solely by the underlying collateral. Our impaired loans are generally collateral dependent and, as such, are carried at the estimated fair value of the collateral less estimated selling costs. Fair value is estimated through current appraisals, and adjusted as necessary, by management, to reflect current market conditions and, as such, are generally classified as Level 3.

Appraisals of collateral securing impaired loans are conducted by approved, qualified, and independent third-party appraisers. Such appraisals are ordered via the Bank's credit administration department, independent from the lender who originated the loan, once the loan is deemed impaired, as described in the previous paragraph. Impaired loans are generally re-evaluated with an updated appraisal within one year of the last appraisal. However, the Company also obtains updated appraisals on performing construction loans that are approaching their maturity date to determine whether or not the fair value of the collateral securing the loan remains sufficient to cover the loan amount prior to considering an extension. The Company discounts the appraised "as is" value of the collateral for estimated selling and disposition costs and compares the resulting fair value of collateral to the outstanding loan amount. If the outstanding loan amount is greater than the discounted fair value, the Company requires a reduction in the outstanding loan balance or additional collateral before considering an extension to the loan. If the borrower is unwilling or unable to reduce the loan balance or increase the collateral securing the loan, it is deemed impaired and the difference between the loan amount and the fair value of collateral, net of estimated selling and disposition costs, is charged off through a reduction of the allowance for loan loss.

Other Real Estate Owned

The fair value of other real estate owned is determined through current appraisals, and adjusted as necessary, by management, to reflect current market conditions. As such, other real estate owned is generally classified as Level 3.

The following table provides the level of valuation assumptions used to determine the carrying value of our assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011.

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	Fair Value at June 30, 2012			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Impaired loans	$ 6,416	$ —	$ —	$ 6,416
Other real estate owned	253	—	—	253
	$ 6,669	$ —	$ —	$ 6,669

	Fair Value at September 30, 2011			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Impaired loans	$ 16,745	$ —	$ —	$ 16,745
Other real estate owned	2,625	—	—	2,625
	$ 19,370	$ —	$ —	$ 19,370

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments not already disclosed above for which it is practicable to estimate fair value:

Cash and interest earning deposits with banks: The carrying amounts are a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Held to maturity securities: The fair values of our held to maturity securities are obtained from an independent nationally recognized pricing service. Our independent pricing service provides us with prices which are categorized as Level 2, as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets are generally not available for the securities in our portfolio.

Loans: Fair value for the loan portfolio, excluding impaired loans with specific loss allowances, is estimated based on discounted cash flow analysis using interest rates currently offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality.

Federal Home Loan Bank of New York (“FHLB”) stock: The carrying amount of FHLB stock approximates fair value and considers the limited marketability of the investment.

Bank-owned life insurance: The carrying amounts are based on the cash surrender values of the individual policies, which is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

The fair value of commitments to extend credit is estimated based on the amount of unamortized deferred loan commitment fees. The fair value of letters of credit is based on the amount of unearned fees plus the estimated costs to terminate the letters of credit. Fair values of unrecognized financial instruments including commitments to extend credit and the fair value of letter of credit are considered immaterial.

Deposits: The fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, such as money market deposit accounts, interest-bearing checking accounts and savings accounts, is equal to the amount payable on demand. The fair value of certificates of deposit is based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows. The discount rate is equivalent to current market rates for deposits of similar size, type and maturity.

Accrued interest receivable and payable: For these short-term instruments, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Federal Home Loan Bank of New York advances and securities sold under reverse repurchase agreements: The fair value of borrowings is based on the discounted value of contractual cash flows. The discount rate is equivalent to the rate currently offered by the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York for borrowings of similar maturity and terms.

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011 were as follows:

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	June 30, 2012		September 30, 2011	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Financial assets				
Investment securities	$64,288	$65,193	$70,312	$71,025
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	377,622	387,100	381,254	390,025
Bank owned life insurance	9,923	9,923	9,660	9,660
Financial liabilities				
Deposits				
Demand, NOW and money market savings	262,849	262,849	249,383	249,383
Certificates of deposit	163,832	166,619	175,560	178,818
Total deposits	$426,681	$429,468	$424,943	$428,201
Borrowings	$50,688	$53,360	$49,916	$53,175

The fair value of commitments to extend credit is estimated based on the amount of unamortized deferred loan commitment fees. The fair value of letters of credit is based on the amount of unearned fees plus the estimated cost to terminate the letters of credit. Fair values of unrecognized financial instruments including commitments to extend credit and the fair value of letters of credit are considered immaterial.

Cash and cash equivalents, accrued interest receivable and accrued interest payable are not presented in the above table as the carrying amounts shown in the consolidated balance sheet equal fair value.

The following presents the carrying amount, fair value, and placement in the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments carried at cost or amortized cost as of June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011. This table excludes financial instruments for which the carrying amount approximates fair value. For short-term financial assets such as cash and cash equivalents, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value due to the relatively short time between the origination of the instrument and its expected realization. For financial liabilities such as interest-bearing demand, NOW, and money market savings deposits, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value due to these products having no stated maturity.

	Carrying	Fair	Fair Value Measurement Placement		
	Value	Value	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
	(Dollars in thousands)				
June 30, 2012					
Financial instruments - assets					
Investment securities held-to-maturity	$46,785	$47,690	$ 2,984	$ 44,706	$ —
Loans	377,622	387,100	—	—	387,100

Financial instruments - liabilities					
Certificate of deposit	163,832	166,619	—	166,619	—
Borrowings	50,688	53,360	—	53,360	—
September 30, 2011					
Financial instruments - assets					
Investment securities held-to-maturity	$45,000	$45,713	$ 2,914	$ 42,799	$ —
Loans	381,254	390,025	—	—	390,025
Financial instruments - liabilities					
Certificate of deposit	175,560	178,818	—	178,818	—
Borrowings	49,916	53,175	—	53,175	—

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NOTE H - INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The following tables summarize the amortized cost and fair values of securities available for sale at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011:

	At June 30, 2012			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Securities available for sale:				
Obligations of U.S. government agencies:				
Mortgage backed securities - residential	$1,915	$ 3	$ —	$1,918
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises:				
Mortgage-backed securities-residential	8,994	146	—	9,140
Mortgage backed securities-commercial	4,074	191	—	4,265
Debt securities	1,000	59	—	1,059
Private label mortgage-backed securities-residential	1,128	—	(7)	1,121
Total securities available for sale	$17,111	$ 399	$ (7)	$17,503

	At September 30, 2011			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Securities available for sale:				
Obligations of U.S. government agencies:				
Mortgage backed securities - residential	$3,310	$ 84	$ —	$3,394
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises:				
Mortgage-backed securities-residential	13,915	215	(42)	14,088
Mortgage backed securities-commercial	4,137	265	—	4,402
Debt securities	2,000	29	—	2,029
Private label mortgage-backed securities-residential	1,456	—	(57)	1,399
Total securities available for sale	$24,818	$ 593	$ (99)	$25,312

The maturities of the debt securities and mortgage-backed securities available-for-sale at June 30, 2012 are summarized in the following table:

	At June 30, 2012	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)	

Due within 1 year	$ —	$ —
Due after 1 but within 5 years	—	—
Due after 5 but within 10 years	1,000	1,059
Due after 10 years	—	—
Total debt securities	1,000	1,059
Mortgage-backed securities:		
Residential	12,037	12,179
Commercial	4,074	4,265
Total	$ 17,111	$ 17,503

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The following tables summarize the amortized cost and fair values of securities held to maturity at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011:

	At June 30, 2012			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Securities held to maturity:				
Obligations of U.S. government agencies:				
Mortgage-backed securities-residential	$12,222	$ 425	$ (47)	$12,600
Mortgage-backed securities-commercial	1,540	15	—	1,555
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises:				
Mortgage backed securities-residential	19,779	599	(8)	20,370
Debt securities	8,775	5	(21)	8,759
Private label mortgage-backed securities-residential	1,428	28	(77)	1,379
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	41	2	—	43
Corporate securities	3,000	—	(16)	2,984
Total securities held to maturity	$46,785	$ 1,074	$ (169)	$47,690

	At September 30, 2011			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Securities held to maturity:				
Obligations of U.S. government agencies:				
Mortgage-backed securities-residential	$14,875	$ 483	$ (11)	$15,347
Mortgage-backed securities-commercial	1,646	18	—	1,664
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises:				
Mortgage backed securities-residential	17,315	441	—	17,756
Debt securities	6,500	12	—	6,512
Private label mortgage-backed securities-residential	1,592	14	(160)	1,446
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	72	2	—	74
Corporate securities	3,000	—	(86)	2,914
Total securities held to maturity	$45,000	$ 970	$ (257)	$45,713

The maturities of the debt securities and the mortgage backed securities held to maturity at June 30, 2012 are summarized in the following table:

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	At June 30, 2012	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Due within 1 year	$ —	$ —
Due after 1 but within 5 years	3,041	3,027
Due after 5 but within 10 years	1,760	1,757
Due after 10 years	7,015	7,002
Total debt securities	11,816	11,786
Mortgage-backed securities:		
Residential	33,429	34,349
Commercial	1,540	1,555
Total	$ 46,785	$ 47,690

NOTE I – IMPAIRMENT OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The Company recognizes credit-related other-than-temporary impairment on debt securities in earnings while noncredit-related other-than-temporary impairment on debt securities not expected to be sold are recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI").

We review our investment portfolio on a quarterly basis for indications of impairment. This review includes analyzing the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been lower than the cost, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, including any specific events which may influence the operations of the issuer and the intent and ability to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in the market. We evaluate our intent and ability to hold debt securities based upon our investment strategy for the particular type of security and our cash flow needs, liquidity position, capital adequacy and interest rate risk position. In addition, the risk of future other-than-temporary impairment may be influenced by prolonged recession in the U.S. economy, changes in real estate values and interest deferrals.

Investment securities with fair values less than their amortized cost contain unrealized losses. The following tables present the gross unrealized losses and fair value at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011 for both available for sale and held to maturity securities by investment category and time frame for which the loss has been outstanding:

June 30, 2012

Total

		Less Than 12 Months		12 Months Or Greater			
	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
		(Dollars in thousands)					
Obligations of U.S. government agencies:							
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	1	$—	$ —	$ 1,839	$ (47)	$ 1,839	$ (47)
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises:							
Mortgage backed securities - residential	1	1,309	(8)	—	—	1,309	(8)
Debt securities	4	5,754	(21)	—	—	5,754	(21)
Private label mortgage-backed securities- residential	3	—	—	1,902	(84)	1,902	(84)
Corporate securities	1	—	—	2,984	(16)	2,984	(16)
Total	10	$ 7,063	$ (29)	$ 6,725	$ (147)	$ 13,788	$ (176)

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		September 30, 2011					
		Less Than 12 Months		12 Months Or Greater		Total	
	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
		(Dollars in thousands)					
Obligations of U.S. government agencies:							
Mortgage-backed securities - residential	1	$2,339	$(11)	$—	$—	$2,339	$(11)
Mortgage-backed securities - commercial	1	—	—	21	—	21	—
Obligations of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises:							
Mortgage backed securities - residential	4	6,925	(42)	—	—	6,925	(42)
Private label mortgage-backed securities residential	3	—	—	2,132	(217)	2,132	(217)
Corporate securities	1	2,914	(86)	—	—	2,914	(86)
Total	10	$12,178	$(139)	$2,153	$(217)	$14,331	$(356)

At June 30, 2012, there were ten investment securities with unrealized losses. The unrealized losses relate to interest rate levels. The Company anticipates full recovery of amortized costs with respect to these securities. The Company does not intend to sell these securities and has determined that it is not more likely than not that the Company would be required to sell these securities prior to maturity or market price recovery. Management has considered factors regarding other than temporarily impaired securities and determined that there are no securities with impairment that is other than temporary as of June 30, 2012.

NOTE J – LOANS RECEIVABLE, NET AND RELATED ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Loans receivable, net were comprised of the following:

	June 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
One-to four-family residential	$163,270	$ 159,228
Commercial real estate	140,042	120,994
Construction	17,050	34,144
Home equity lines of credit	21,787	22,352
Commercial business	27,506	36,195
Other	11,592	11,945

Total loans receivable	381,247	384,858
Net deferred loan costs	176	208
Allowance for loan losses	(3,801)	(3,812)
Total loans receivable, net	$ 377,622	$ 381,254

The segments of the Bank’s loan portfolio are disaggregated to a level that allows management to monitor risk and performance. The residential mortgage loan segment is further disaggregated into two classes: amortizing term loans, which are primarily first liens, and home equity lines of credit, which are generally second liens. The commercial real estate loan segment is further disaggregated into three classes. Commercial real estate loans include loans secured by multifamily structures, owner-occupied commercial structures, and non-owner occupied nonresidential properties. The construction loan segment consists primarily of loans to developers or investors for the purpose of acquiring, developing and constructing residential or commercial structures and to a lesser extent one-to-four family residential construction loans made to individuals for the acquisition of and/or construction on a lot or lots on which a residential dwelling is to be built. Construction loans to developers and investors have a higher risk profile because the ultimate buyer, once development is completed, is generally not known at the time of the loan. The commercial business loan segment consists of loans made for the purpose of financing the activities of commercial customers and consists primarily of revolving lines of credit. The consumer loan segment consists primarily of stock-secured installment loans, but also includes unsecured personal loans and overdraft lines of credit connected with customer deposit accounts.

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Management evaluates individual loans in all segments for possible impairment if the loan either is in nonaccrual status, or is risk rated Substandard and is greater than 90 days past due. Loans are considered to be 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 evaluating impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. 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.

Once the determination has been made that a loan is impaired, the recorded investment in the loan is compared to the fair value of the loan using one of three methods: (a) the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate; (b) the loan's observable market price; or (c) the fair value of the collateral securing the loan, less anticipated selling and disposition costs. The method is selected on a loan-by loan basis, with management primarily utilizing the fair value of collateral method. If there is a shortfall between the fair value of the loan and the recorded investment in the loan, the Company charges the difference to the allowance for loan loss as a charge-off and carries the impaired loan on its books at fair value. It is the Company's policy to evaluate impaired loans on an annual basis to ensure the recorded investment in a loan does not exceed its fair value.

The following table presents impaired loans by class, segregated by those for which a specific allowance was required and charged-off and those for which a specific allowance was not necessary at the dates presented:

	Impaired Loans with Specific Allowance		Impaired Loans with No Specific Allowance	Total Impaired Loans	
At June 30, 2012	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance
	(Dollars in thousands)				
One-to four-family residential	$—	$ —	$ 6,863	$ 6,863	$ 7,342
Commercial real estate	1,679	650	6,084	7,763	8,767
Construction	—	—	5,475	5,475	7,582
Home equity lines of credit	1,340	125	707	2,047	2,128
Commercial business	—	—	311	311	399
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Total impaired loans	$3,019	$ 775	$ 19,440	$ 22,459	$ 26,218

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Year Ended September 30, 2011	Impaired Loans with Specific Allowance		Impaired Loans with No Specific Allowance	Total Impaired Loans	
	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance
	(Dollars in thousands)				
One-to four-family residential	$—	$ —	$ 3,523	$ 3,523	$ 3,532
Commercial real estate	1,679	239	5,477	7,156	8,160
Construction	3,263	77	12,294	15,557	18,831
Home equity lines of credit	—	—	788	788	833
Commercial business	—	—	255	255	342
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Total impaired loans	$4,942	$ 316	$ 22,337	$ 27,279	$ 31,698

The following table presents the average recorded investment in impaired loans for the periods indicated. There was no interest income recognized on impaired loans during the periods presented.

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012	Nine Months Ended June 30, 2012
	(Dollars in thousands)	
One-to four-family residential	$ 6,109	$ 4,897
Commercial real estate	7,667	7,262
Construction	8,418	10,974
Home equity lines of credit	2,047	1,397
Commercial business	268	257
Other	—	—
Average investment in impaired loans	$ 24,508	$ 24,786
Interest income recognized on an accrual basis on impaired loans	$ —	$ —
Interest income recognized on a cash basis on impaired loans	$ —	$ —

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2011	Nine Months Ended June 30, 2011
	(Dollars in thousands)	
One-to four-family residential	$ 2,279	$ 2,332
Commercial real estate	7,739	7,983
Construction	13,435	13,447
Home equity lines of credit	1,291	1,297
Commercial business	796	977
Other	9	5
Average investment in impaired loans	$ 25,549	$ 26,041
Interest income recognized on an accrual basis on impaired loans	$ —	$ —
Interest income recognized on a cash basis on impaired loans	$ —	$ —

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Management uses a ten point internal risk rating system to monitor the credit quality of the overall loan portfolio. The first six categories are considered not criticized, and are aggregated as "Pass" rated. The criticized rating categories utilized by management generally follow bank regulatory definitions. The Special Mention category includes assets that are currently protected but are potentially weak, resulting in an undue and unwarranted credit risk, but not to the point of justifying a Substandard classification. Loans in the Substandard category have well-defined 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. All loans greater than three months past due are considered Substandard. Any portion of a loan that has been charged off is placed in the Loss category.

To help ensure that risk ratings are accurate and reflect the present and future capacity of borrowers to repay a loan as agreed, the Bank has a structured loan rating process with several layers of internal and external oversight. Generally, consumer and residential mortgage loans are included in the Pass categories unless a specific action, such as severe delinquency, bankruptcy, repossession, or death occurs to raise awareness of a possible credit event. The Bank's Commercial Loan Officers are responsible for the timely and accurate risk rating of the loans in their portfolios at origination and on an ongoing basis. The Asset Review Committee performs monthly reviews of all commercial relationships internally rated 6 ("Watch") or worse. Confirmation of the appropriate risk grade is performed by an external Loan Review Company that semi-annually reviews and assesses loans within the portfolio. Generally, the external consultant reviews commercial relationships greater than $500,000 and/or criticized relationships greater than $250,000. Detailed reviews, including plans for resolution, are performed on loans classified as Substandard on a monthly basis.

The following table presents the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by the aggregate Pass and the criticized categories of Special Mention, Substandard and Doubtful within the Bank's internal risk rating system at the dates presented:

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)				
June 30, 2012					
One-to four-family residential	$151,399	$4,807	$ 7,064	$ —	$163,270
Commercial real estate	127,162	3,384	7,817	1,679	140,042
Construction	7,094	4,481	5,475	—	17,050
Home equity lines of credit	18,907	833	707	1,340	21,787
Commercial business	24,738	1,777	991	—	27,506
Other	11,592	—	—	—	11,592
Total	$340,892	$15,282	$ 22,054	$ 3,019	$381,247

	Pass	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Total

September 30, 2011	(Dollars in thousands)				
One-to four-family residential	$150,306	$4,720	$ 4,202	$ —	$159,228
Commercial real estate	104,993	5,868	10,133	—	120,994
Construction	12,378	6,209	15,557	—	34,144
Home equity lines of credit	20,092	833	1,427	—	22,352
Commercial business	29,927	5,039	1,229	—	36,195
Other	11,945	—	—	—	11,945
Total	$329,641	$22,669	$ 32,548	$ —	$384,858

Management further monitors the performance and credit quality of the loan portfolio by analyzing the age of the portfolio as determined by the length of time a recorded payment is past due. The following table presents the classes of the loan portfolio summarized by the aging categories of performing loans and nonaccrual loans at the dates presented:

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	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days + Past Due	Total Past Due	Non-Accrual	Total Loans
	(Dollars in thousands)						
June 30, 2012							
One-to four-family residential	$150,568	$ —	$ 2,072	$ 10,630	$12,702	$10,630	$163,270
Commercial real estate	130,644	45	1,354	7,999	9,398	7,999	140,042
Construction	11,755	—	—	5,295	5,295	5,295	17,050
Home equity lines of credit	20,476	448	57	806	1,311	806	21,787
Commercial business	26,584	690	7	225	922	225	27,506
Other	11,573	1	18	—	19	—	11,592
Total	$351,600	$ 1,184	$ 3,508	$ 24,955	$29,647	$24,955	$381,247

	Current	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days + Past Due	Total Past Due	Non-Accrual	Total Loans
	(Dollars in thousands)						
September 30, 2011							
One-to four-family residential	$154,164	$ 523	$ 485	$ 4,056	$5,064	$3,523	$159,228
Commercial real estate	112,546	—	851	7,597	8,448	7,156	120,994
Construction	18,588	—	92	15,464	15,556	15,464	34,144
Home equity lines of credit	21,384	180	—	788	968	788	22,352
Commercial business	35,940	—	—	255	255	255	36,195
Other	11,945	—	—	—	—	—	11,945
Total	$354,567	$ 703	$ 1,428	$ 28,160	$30,291	$27,186	$384,858

An allowance for loan losses (“ALL”) is maintained to absorb losses from the loan portfolio. The ALL is based on management’s continuing evaluation of the risk characteristics and credit quality of the loan portfolio, assessment of current economic conditions, diversification and size of the portfolio, adequacy of collateral, past and anticipated loss experience, and the amount of NPLs.

The Bank’s methodology for determining the ALL is based on the requirements of ASC Section 310-10-35 for loans individually evaluated for impairment (discussed above) and ASC Subtopic 450-20 for loans collectively evaluated for impairment, as well as the Interagency Policy Statements on the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses and other bank regulatory guidance.

Loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment are analyzed with general allowances being made as appropriate. For general allowances, historical loss trends are used in the estimation of losses in the current

portfolio. These historical loss amounts are modified by other qualitative and economic factors.

The loans are segmented into classes based on their inherent varying degrees of risk, as described above. Management tracks the historical net charge-off activity by segment and utilizes this figure, as a percentage of the segment, as the general reserve percentage for pooled, homogenous loans that have not been deemed impaired. Typically, an average of losses incurred over a defined number of consecutive historical years is used. A 5 year history is currently utilized for all loan segments except for construction loans, where the highest single year loss percentage of the most recent five years is used in place of a 5 year average.

Non-impaired credits are segregated for the application of qualitative factors. Management has identified a number of additional qualitative factors which it uses to supplement the historical charge-off factor because these factors are likely to cause estimated credit losses associated with the existing loan pools to differ from historical loss experience. The additional factors that are evaluated quarterly and updated using information obtained from internal, regulatory, and governmental sources are: national and local economic trends and conditions; levels of and trends in delinquency rates and non-accrual loans; trends in volumes and terms of loans; effects of changes in lending policies; experience, ability, and depth of lending staff; value of underlying collateral; and concentrations of credit from a loan type, industry and/or geographic standpoint.

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Management reviews the loan portfolio on a quarterly basis using a defined, consistently applied process in order to make appropriate and timely adjustments to the ALL. When information confirms all or part of specific loans to be uncollectible, these amounts are promptly charged off against the ALL. Since loans individually evaluated for impairment are promptly written down to their fair value, typically there is no portion of the ALL for loans individually evaluated for impairment.

The following table summarizes the ALL by loan category at both September 30, 2011 and June 30, 2012 and the related activity for the nine months ended June 30, 2012:

	One-to Four-Family Residential	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Home Equity Lines of Credit	Commercial Business	Other	Unallocated	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)							
Balance- September 30, 2011	$734	$ 1,266	$ 1,043	$ 101	$ 551	$ 13	$ 104	$3,812
Charge-offs	—	—	(184)	(81)	(69)	—		(334)
Recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Provision	(148)	245	90	58	135	(7)	(3)	370
Balance- December 31, 2011	$586	$ 1,511	$ 949	$ 78	$ 617	$ 6	$ 101	$3,848
Charge-offs	(20)	—	(143)	—	—	—		(163)
Recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Provision	244	192	(60)	151	(212)	4	4	323
Balance-March 31, 2012	$810	$ 1,703	$ 746	$ 229	$ 405	$ 10	$ 105	$4,008
Charge-offs	(104)	—	(443)	—	—	—		(547)
Recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Provision	(106)	160	280	8	53	2	(57)	340
Balance-June 30, 2012	$600	$ 1,863	$ 583	$ 237	$ 458	$ 12	$ 48	$3,801

The following table summarizes the ALL by loan category at June 30, 2011 and related activity for the three months ended June 30, 2011:

	One-to Four-Family Residential	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Home Equity Lines of Credit	Commercial Business	Other	Unallocated	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)							
Balance-March 31, 2011	$464	$ 1,150	$ 1,338	$ 61	$ 642	$ 14	$ 100	$3,769
Charge-offs	—	—	(293)	—	(67)	(4)		(364)
Recoveries	—	—	—	—	—	—		—

Provision	(3)	124	180	(1)	41	1	60	402
Balance-June 30, 2011	$461	$ 1,274	$ 1,225	$ 60	$ 616	$ 11	$ 160	$3,807

The following tables summarize the ALL by loan category, segregated into the amount required for loans individually evaluated for impairment and the amount required for loans collectively evaluated for impairment as of June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011:

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	One-to Four-Family Residential	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Home Equity Lines of Credit	Commercial Business	Other	Unallocated	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)							
Allowance for Loan Losses:								
Balance- June 30, 2012	$600	$1,863	$583	$237	$458	$12	$ 48	$3,801
Individually evaluated for impairment	—	650	—	125	—	—	—	775
Collectively evaluated for impairment	600	1,213	583	112	458	12	48	3,026
Loans receivable:								
Balance- June 30, 2012	$163,270	$140,042	$17,050	$21,787	$27,506	$11,592		$381,247
Individually evaluated for impairment	6,863	7,763	5,475	2,047	311	—		22,459
Collectively evaluated for impairment	156,407	132,279	11,575	19,740	27,195	11,592		358,788

	One-to Four-Family Residential	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Home Equity Lines of Credit	Commercial Business	Other	Unallocated	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)							
Allowance for Loan Losses:								
Balance- September 30, 2011	$734	$1,266	$1,043	$101	$551	$13	$ 104	$3,812
Individually evaluated for impairment	—	239	77	—	—	—	—	316
Collectively evaluated for impairment	734	1,027	966	101	551	13	104	3,496
Loans receivable:								
Balance- September 30, 2011	$159,228	$120,994	$34,144	$22,352	$36,195	$11,945		$384,858
Individually evaluated for impairment	3,523	7,156	15,557	788	255	—		27,279
Collectively evaluated for impairment	155,705	113,838	18,587	21,564	35,940	11,945		357,579

The allowance for loan losses is based on estimates, and actual losses will vary from current estimates. Management believes that the segmentation of the loan portfolio into homogeneous pools and the related historical loss ratios and other qualitative factors, as well as the consistency in the application of assumptions, result in an ALL that is representative of the risk found in the components of the portfolio at any given date.

The Bank has adopted FASB issue ASU No. 2011-02 on the determination of whether a loan restructuring is considered to be a Troubled Debt Restructuring ("TDR"). A TDR is a loan that has been modified whereby the Bank has agreed to make certain concessions to a borrower to meet the needs of both the borrower and the Bank to maximize the ultimate recovery of a loan. TDR occurs when a borrower is experiencing, or is expected to experience, financial difficulties and the loan is modified using a modification that would otherwise not be granted to the borrower. The types of concessions granted are generally included, but not limited to interest rate reductions, limitations on the accrued interest charged, term extensions, and deferment of principal.

There were five TDRs during the three months ended June 30, 2012 and seven TDRs during the nine months ended June 30, 2012. These were classified as TDRs due to financial difficulty of the borrowers and lower than market interest rates. The following table summarizes the TDRs during the nine month period ended June 30, 2012:

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	Three Months Ended June 30, 2012		
	Number of Loans	Investment Before TDR Modification	Investment After TDR Modification
	(Dollars in thousands)		
One-to four-family residential	5	$ 604	$ 604
Total	5	$ 604	$ 604

	Nine Months Ended June 30, 2012		
	Number of Loans	Investment Before TDR Modification	Investment After TDR Modification
	(Dollars in thousands)		
One-to four-family residential	6	$ 2,343	$ 2,343
Commercial real estate	1	246	246
Total	7	$ 2,589	$ 2,589

A default on a troubled debt restructured loan for purposes of this disclosure occurs when a borrower is 90 days past due or a foreclosure or repossession of the applicable collateral has occurred. During the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012, no defaults occurred on troubled debt restructured loans that were modified as a TDR within the previous 12 months.

NOTE K - DEPOSITS

A summary of deposits by type of account are summarized as follows:

	2012	2011
	June 30	September 30
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Demand accounts	$ 52,693	$ 51,220
Savings accounts	57,382	60,533
NOW accounts	43,681	30,941

Money market accounts	109,093	106,689
Certificates of deposit	135,012	144,739
Retirement certificates	28,820	30,821
	$ 426,681	$ 424,943

NOTE L – INCOME TAXES

The Company records income taxes using the asset and liability method. Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities: (i) are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the financial statements or tax returns; (ii) are attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases; and (iii) are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply in the years when those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Where applicable, deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance for any portions determined not likely to be realized. The valuation allowance is assessed by management on a quarterly basis and adjusted, by a charge or credit to income tax expense, as changes in facts and circumstances warrant. In assessing whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized, management considers projections of future taxable income, the projected periods in which current temporary differences will be deductible, the availability of carry forwards, feasible and permissible tax planning strategies and existing tax laws and regulations. Due to the uncertainty of the Company's ability to realize the benefit of certain deferred tax assets within statutory time limits, the net deferred tax assets are partially offset by a valuation allowance at June 30, 2012, the amount of which has not materially changed from that in place at September 30, 2011.

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A reconciliation of income tax between the amounts calculated based upon pre-tax income (loss) at the Company's federal statutory rate and the amounts reflected in the consolidated statements of operations are as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Income tax (benefit) expense at 34% statutory federal tax rate	$82	$26	$ 84	$ (123)
Change in valuation allowance related to deferred income tax assets	10	28	19	55
State tax benefit	11	(6)	22	(18)
Other	(34)	8	(91)	(66)
Income tax (benefit)	$69	$56	$ 34	$ (152)

NOTE M - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK

The Bank 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 are commitments to extend credit. Those instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the balance sheets.

	2012	2011
	June 30	September 30
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Financial instruments whose contract amounts represent credit risk		
Letters of credit	$ 1,450	$ 1,508
Unused lines of credit	37,485	37,502
Fixed rate loan commitments	2,681	2,368
Variable rate loan commitments	15,491	5,569
	$ 57,107	$ 46,947

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

Forward-Looking Statements

When used in this filing and in future filings by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission, in the Company’s press releases or other public or shareholder communications, or in oral statements made with the approval of an authorized executive officer, the words or phrases, “anticipate,” “would be,” “will allow,” “intends to,” “will likely result “are expected to,” “will continue,” “is anticipated,” “estimated,” “projected,” “believes”, or similar expressions are intended to identify “forward looking statements.” Forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those risks previously disclosed in the Company’s filings with the SEC, general economic conditions, changes in interest rates, regulatory considerations, competition, technological developments, retention and recruitment of qualified personnel, and market acceptance of the Company’s pricing, products and services, and with respect to the loans extended by the Bank and real estate owned, the following: risks related to the economic environment in the market areas in which the Bank operates, particularly with respect to the real estate market in New Jersey; the risk that the value of the real estate securing these loans may decline in value; and the risk that significant expense may be incurred by the Company in connection with the resolution of these loans.

The Company wishes to caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made, and advises readers that various factors, including regional and national economic conditions, substantial changes in levels of market interest rates, credit and other risks of lending and investing activities, and competitive and regulatory factors, could affect the Company’s financial performance and could cause the Company’s actual results for future periods to differ materially from those anticipated or projected.

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

Critical Accounting Policies

Critical accounting policies are defined as those that are reflective of significant judgments and uncertainties, and could potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. Critical accounting policies may involve complex subjective decisions or assessments. We consider the following to be our critical accounting policies.

Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses is the amount estimated by management as necessary to cover credit losses in the loan portfolio both probable and reasonably estimable at the balance sheet date. The allowance is established through the provision for loan losses which is charged against income. In determining the allowance for loan losses, management makes significant estimates and has identified this policy as one of our most critical. Due to the high degree of judgment involved, the subjectivity of the assumptions utilized and the potential for changes in the economic environment that could result in changes to the amount of the recorded allowance for loan losses, the methodology for determining the allowance for loan losses is considered a critical accounting policy by management.

As a substantial amount of our loan portfolio is collateralized by real estate, appraisals of the underlying value of property securing loans and discounted cash flow valuations of properties are critical in determining the amount of the allowance required for specific loans. Assumptions for appraisals and discounted cash flow valuations are instrumental in determining the value of properties. Overly optimistic assumptions or negative changes to assumptions could significantly affect the valuation of a property securing a loan and the related allowance determined. The assumptions supporting such appraisals and discounted cash flow valuations are carefully reviewed by management to determine that the resulting values reasonably reflect amounts realizable on the related loans.

Management performs a quarterly evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. We consider a variety of factors in establishing this estimate including, but not limited to, current economic conditions, delinquency statistics, geographic and industry concentrations, the adequacy of the underlying collateral, the financial strength of the borrower, results of internal loan reviews and other relevant factors. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates by management that may be susceptible to significant change based on changes in economic and real estate market conditions.

The evaluation has a specific and general component. The specific component relates to loans that are delinquent or otherwise identified as impaired through the application of our loan review process and our loan grading system. All such loans are evaluated individually, with principal consideration given to the value of the collateral securing the loan and discounted cash flows. Specific impairment allowances are established as required by this analysis. The general component is determined by segregating the remaining loans by type of loan, risk weighting (if applicable) and payment history. We also analyze historical loss experience, delinquency trends, general economic conditions and geographic and industry concentrations. This analysis establishes factors that are applied to the loan groups to determine the amount of the general component of the allowance for loan losses.

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Actual loan losses may be significantly greater than the allowances we have established, which could have a material negative effect on our financial results.

Other Real Estate Owned. Real estate acquired through foreclosure, or a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, is recorded at fair value less estimated selling costs at the date of acquisition or transfer, and subsequently at the lower of its new cost or fair value less estimated selling costs. Adjustments to the carrying value at the date of acquisition or transfer are charged to the allowance for loan losses. The carrying value of the individual properties is subsequently adjusted to the extent it exceeds estimated fair value less estimated selling costs, at which time a provision for losses on such real estate is charged to operations.

Appraisals are critical in determining the fair value of the other real estate owned amount. Assumptions for appraisals are instrumental in determining the value of properties. Overly optimistic assumptions or negative changes to assumptions could significantly affect the valuation of a property. The assumptions supporting such appraisals are carefully reviewed by management to determine that the resulting values reasonably reflect amounts realizable.

Deferred Income Taxes. The Company records income taxes using the asset and liability method. Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities: (i) are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the financial statements or tax returns; (ii) are attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases; and (iii) are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply in the years when those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Where applicable, deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance for any portions determined not likely to be realized. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income tax expense in the period of enactment. The valuation allowance is adjusted, by a charge or credit to income tax expense, as changes in facts and circumstances warrant.

Comparison of Financial Condition at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011

Total assets increased $3.8 million to $527.8 million during the nine months ended June 30, 2012 from $524.0 million at September 30, 2011. The increase was attributable to higher cash balances, partially offset by lower balances of investment securities and loans receivable.

Cash and interest bearing deposits with banks increased $11.8 million, or 78.4%, to $26.8 million at June 30, 2012 from $15.0 million at September 30, 2011. Deposit inflows as well as sales and amortization of investment securities and loan receivables accounted for the year-to-date increase.

Total loans receivable decreased $3.6 million during the nine months ended June 30, 2012 to $377.6 million and were comprised of $163.3 million (42.8%) one-to-four family residential mortgage loans, $140.0 million (36.7%) commercial real estate loans, $27.5 million (7.2%) commercial business loans, $17.1 million (4.5%) construction loans, $21.8 million (5.7%) home equity lines of credit and $11.6 million (3.1%) other loans. Contraction of the portfolio during the nine months ended June 30, 2012 occurred primarily in construction loans, which decreased $17.1 million, followed by a decrease of $8.7 million in commercial business loans. Commercial real estate loans increased $19.0 million and residential mortgage loans increased $4.0 million.

Total non-performing loans (“NPLs”) defined as loans 90 days or more delinquent, decreased by $3.2 million to $25.0 million at June 30, 2012 from $28.2 million at September 30, 2011. The ratio of NPLs to total loans decreased to 6.5% at June 30, 2012 from 7.3% at September 30, 2011.

Included in the NPL totals were seven construction loans totaling $5.3 million, ten commercial real estate loans totaling $8.0 million, three commercial business loan totaling $225,000, twenty-four residential mortgage loans totaling $10.6 million, and six home equity lines of credit totaling $806,000.

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During the nine months ended June 30, 2012, the allowance for loan losses remained $3.8 million. An increase in specific reserves, which increased to $775,000 at June 30, 2012 from $316,000 at September 30, 2011, was offset by lower general reserves for non-impaired construction loans. During the nine months ended June 30, 2012, non-impaired construction loan balances decreased $8.0 million, or 43.2%, to $10.6 million. The allowance for loan loss to non-performing loans increased to 15.2% at June 30, 2012 compared with 13.5% at September 30, 2011. The Company's allowance for loan losses as a percentage of total loans was 1.0% at both June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011. Future increases in the allowance for loan losses may be necessary based on the growth of the loan portfolio, the change in composition of the loan portfolio, possible future increases in non-performing loans and charge-offs, and the possible continuation of the current adverse economic environment

Adverse economic conditions have led to high levels of NPLs, particularly in the Company's construction loan portfolio. The repayment of construction loans is typically dependent upon the sale of the collateral securing the loan, which has been negatively impacted by rapid deterioration in the housing market and decreased buyer demand. As a result, construction projects have slowed and reached their maturity dates. In order for the Company to extend the loans beyond the original maturity date, the value of the collateral securing the loan must be assessed, which is typically done by obtaining an updated third-party appraisal. Given the deterioration in the economy and, specifically, the housing market, updated valuations of the collateral reflect depreciation from earlier assessments. To the extent that an updated valuation of the collateral is insufficient to cover a collateral-dependent loan, the Company reduces the balance of the loan via a charge to the allowance for loan loss.

At June 30, 2012, non-performing construction loans consisted of seven loans totaling $5.3 million for the development of single family homes. These loans were used for land acquisition and construction in various locations in the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Magyar Bank is pursing foreclosure of the collateral securing the loans. Year-to-date, the Bank has charged off $770,000 in construction loan balances through a reduction of its allowance for loan loss.

Construction loans may contain interest reserves on which the interest is capitalized to the loan. At June 30, 2012, there was one performing construction loan with an interest reserve representing an outstanding balance of $639,000, original interest reserves of $95,000, advanced interest reserves of $10,000, and a remaining interest reserve balance of $85,000. At September 30, 2011, there was one performing construction loan with an interest reserve representing an outstanding balance of $290,000, an original interest reserve of $95,000, an advanced interest reserve of $1,000, and remaining interest reserve balance of $94,000.

Underwriting for construction loans with and without interest reserves has followed a uniform process. Construction loan progress is monitored on a monthly basis by management as well as by the Board of Directors. Each time an advance is requested, an inspection is made of the project by an outside engineer or appraiser, depending on the size and complexity of the project, to determine the amount of work completed and if the costs to date are supported adequately. The Bank's construction loan operations personnel compare the advance request with the original budget and remaining loan funds available to ensure the project is in balance and that at all times the amount remaining on the loan is sufficient to complete the project.

A number of the Bank's construction loans have been extended due to slower sales as a result of economic conditions. In cases where updated appraisals reflect collateral values insufficient to cover the loan, additional collateral and/or a principal reduction is required to extend the loan. Some of the Bank's loans that originally had interest reserves are non-performing. The Bank does not have any currently NPLs with active interest reserves. Once a loan is deemed impaired, any interest reserve is frozen and the loan is placed on non-accrual so that no future interest income is recorded on these loans. The Bank ceased originating new non-owner occupied construction loans in October 2008.

NPLs secured by one-to four-family residential properties including home equity lines of credit increased $6.6 million to $11.4 million at June 30, 2012 from $4.8 million at September 30, 2011. The loans consisted of two commercial-purpose loans totaling $4.7 million and twenty-two consumer loans totaling $6.7 million. Included in the totals were two loans totaling $3.3 million that were ninety days delinquent and still accruing interest at June 30, 2012. The Company has not and does not intend to originate or purchase sub-prime loans or option-ARM loans. Fiscal year-to-date, the Bank has charged off $205,000 in residential and home equity line of credit loans through a reduction of its allowance for loan loss.

Non-performing commercial real estate loans increased $402,000 to $8.0 million at June 30, 2012 from $7.6 million at September 30, 2011. The ten non-accrual loans were in various stages of foreclosure and collection at June 30, 2012. Fiscal year-to-date, there have been no charge-offs to commercial real estate loans.

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Non-performing commercial business loans decreased $30,000 to $225,000 at June 30, 2012 from $255,000 at September 30, 2011. Fiscal year-to-date, the Bank has charged off $69,000 in non-performing commercial business loans through a reduction of its allowance for loan loss.

The allowance for loan loss was $3.8 million at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011. Provisions for loans loss of $1.0 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 were equal to the level of charge-offs during the same period.

The allowance for loan loss does not typically include a specific reserve for NPLs as all such loans are reported at the lower of amortized cost or fair value, based upon updated independent appraisals of collateral or the discounted value of expected loan repayments. Valuations of such loans are performed on an annual basis with charge-offs recorded when appraised values, net of estimated selling and disposition costs, are less than the loan balances. Specific reserves may be used on occasions where an updated valuation is unavailable or where a short-term resolution to the impairment is anticipated. At June 30, 2012, the Bank held specific reserves of $650,000 for a $1.7 million non-performing commercial real estate participation loan, for which the Bank was not the lead lender, and $125,000 for two performing home equity lines of credit to a real estate developer totaling $1.3 million.

The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of NPLs increased to 15.2% at June 30, 2012 from 13.5% at September 30, 2011. Our allowance for loan losses as a percentage of total loans was 1.0% at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011. Future increases in the allowance for loan losses may be necessary based on possible future increases in NPLs and charge-offs, possible additional deterioration of collateral values, and the possible continuation or deterioration of the current economic environment.

At June 30, 2012, investment securities totaled $64.3 million, reflecting a decrease of $6.0 million, or 8.6%, from September 30, 2011. Investment securities at June 30, 2012 consisted of $48.9 million in mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies and U.S. government-sponsored enterprises, $9.8 million in U.S. government-sponsored enterprise debt securities, $3.0 million in corporate notes, $2.5 million in “private-label” mortgage-backed securities, and $41,000 in state municipal bonds. There were no other-than-temporary-impairment charges for the Company’s investment securities for the nine months ended June 30, 2012. The Company purchased $27.4 million of U.S. Government-sponsored enterprise obligations, received repayments totaling $19.2 million and sold securities totaling $14.2 million during the nine months ended June 30, 2012.

Other real estate owned decreased $225,000 to $16.4 million at June 30, 2012 from $16.6 million at September 30, 2011. During the nine months ended June 30, 2012, the Bank sold four properties totaling $4.1 million for a loss of $76,000 and added six properties totaling $4.6 million resulting from foreclosure of collateral securing non-performing loans. In addition, one property in the amount of $1.6 million was transferred to premises for future use by the Bank. The Bank is determining the proper course of action for its other real estate owned, which may include holding the properties until the real estate market improves, selling the properties to a developer and completing partially completed homes for either rental or sale. During the quarter ended June 30, 2012, the Company sold one property from its other real estate owned portfolio totaling $242,000 for a loss of $34,000. In addition, the

Company has entered into contracts to sell $4.5 million of the properties held as other real estate owned. No additional losses are expected.

Total deposits increased $1.7 million, or 0.4%, to $426.7 million during the nine months ended June 30, 2012. The increase in deposits occurred in interest-bearing checking accounts, which increased $12.7 million, or 41.2%, to $43.7 million, money market accounts, which increased $2.4 million, or 2.3%, to $109.1 million and non-interest checking accounts, which increased $1.5 million, or 2.9%, to $52.7 million. Offsetting the increase was a decrease of $11.7 million, or 6.7%, in certificates of deposit (including individual retirement accounts), to $163.8 million and a $3.1 million, or 5.2%, decrease in savings accounts to $57.4 million. Included with the total deposits at June 30, 2012 were $7.5 million in brokered certificates of deposit. At September 30, 2011 the brokered certificates of deposit totaled $10.0 million.

Federal Home Loan Bank of New York advances increased $772,000, or 2.2%, to $35.7 million at June 30, 2012 from $34.9 million at September 30, 2011, while securities sold under agreements to repurchase were unchanged at $15.0 million at June 30, 2012.

Stockholders' equity increased $274,000, or 0.6%, to $44.8 million at June 30, 2012 from $44.5 million at September 30, 2011. The increase was due to the Company's results from operations, partially offset by changes in the Company's accumulated other comprehensive loss during the nine month period.

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During the nine months ended June 30, 2012, the Company repurchased 13,370 shares at an average price of $3.23. Through June 30, 2012, the Company had repurchased 80,340 shares at an average price of $8.37 pursuant to the second stock repurchase plan, which has reduced outstanding shares to 5,808,004.

The Company's book value per share increased to $7.71 at June 30, 2012 from $7.67 at September 30, 2011. The increase was due to the Company's results of operations for the nine months ended June 30, 2012.

Average Balance Sheets for the Three and Nine Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

The table on the following page presents certain information regarding the Company's financial condition and net interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011. The table presents the annualized average yield on interest-earning assets and the annualized average cost of interest-bearing liabilities. We derived the yields and costs by dividing annualized income or expense by the average balance of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, respectively, for the periods shown. We derived average balances from daily balances over the periods indicated. Interest income includes fees that we consider adjustments to yields.

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MAGYAR BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Comparative Average Balance Sheets

(Dollars In Thousands)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,					
	2012			2011		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/Cost (Annualized)	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/Cost (Annualized)
	(Dollars In Thousands)					
Interest-earning assets:						
Interest-earning deposits	$16,198	$10	0.27 %	$6,302	$3	0.22 %
Loans receivable, net	382,921	4,670	4.89 %	396,347	5,076	5.14 %
Securities						
Taxable	67,879	473	2.80 %	69,926	506	2.90 %
Tax-exempt [1]	41	1	9.09 %	72	2	9.09 %
FHLB of NY stock	2,299	26	4.49 %	2,747	31	4.49 %
Total interest-earning assets	469,338	5,180	4.43 %	475,394	5,618	4.74 %
Noninterest-earning assets	54,818			56,276		
Total assets	$524,156			$531,670		
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Savings accounts [2]	$57,768	50	0.35 %	$60,875	87	0.57 %
NOW accounts [3]	145,440	159	0.44 %	138,202	224	0.65 %
Time deposits [4]	167,484	760	1.82 %	180,173	922	2.05 %
Total interest-bearing deposits	370,692	969	1.05 %	379,250	1,233	1.30 %
Borrowings	49,599	475	3.84 %	59,917	579	3.88 %
Total interest-bearing liabilities	420,291	1,444	1.38 %	439,167	1,812	1.65 %
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	59,099			48,137		
Total liabilities	479,390			487,304		
Retained earnings	44,766			44,366		
Total liabilities and retained earnings	$524,156			$531,670		
Tax-equivalent basis adjustment		—			(1)	
Net interest income		$3,736			$3,805	
Interest rate spread			3.05 %			3.09 %
Net interest-earning assets	$49,047			$36,227		
Net interest margin [5]			3.19 %			3.21 %
Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities	111.67 %			108.25 %		

(1) Calculated using 34% tax rate.
(2) Includes passbook savings, money market passbook and club accounts.
(3) Includes interest-bearing checking and money market accounts.
(4) Includes certificates of deposits and individual retirement accounts.
(5) Calculated as annualized net interest income divided by average total interest-earning assets.

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MAGYAR BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Comparative Average Balance Sheets

(Dollars In Thousands)

	For the Nine Months Ended June 30,					
	2012			2011		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/Cost (Annualized)	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/Cost (Annualized)
	(Dollars In Thousands)					
Interest-earning assets:						
Interest-earning deposits	$13,677	$29	0.28 %	$11,679	$19	0.21 %
Loans receivable, net	383,128	14,058	4.89 %	396,079	15,228	5.14 %
Securities						
Taxable	70,891	1,516	2.85 %	68,683	1,525	2.97 %
Tax-exempt (1)	53	3	6.55 %	82	5	6.66 %
FHLB of NY stock	2,300	79	4.55 %	2,753	118	5.72 %
Total interest-earning assets	470,049	15,685	4.45 %	479,276	16,895	4.71 %
Noninterest-earning assets	54,863			54,441		
Total assets	$524,912			$533,717		
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Savings accounts (2)	$58,621	$182	0.41 %	$61,812	$286	0.62 %
NOW accounts (3)	144,214	482	0.45 %	137,908	820	0.80 %
Time deposits (4)	169,883	2,422	1.90 %	182,757	2,821	2.06 %
Total interest-bearing deposits	372,718	3,086	1.10 %	382,477	3,927	1.37 %
Borrowings	49,829	1,467	3.92 %	60,304	1,786	3.96 %
Total interest-bearing liabilities	422,547	4,553	1.44 %	442,781	5,713	1.73 %
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	57,587			46,948		
Total liabilities	480,134			489,729		
Retained earnings	44,778			43,988		
Total liabilities and retained earnings	$524,912			$533,717		
Tax-equivalent basis adjustment		(1)			(1)	
Net interest income		$11,131			$11,181	
Interest rate spread			3.01 %			2.98 %
Net interest-earning assets	$47,502			$36,495		
Net interest margin (5)			3.15 %			3.12 %
Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities	111.24 %			108.24 %		

(1) Calculated using 34% tax rate.

(2) Includes passbook savings, money market passbook and club accounts.
(3) Includes interest-bearing checking and money market accounts.
(4) Includes certificates of deposits and individual retirement accounts.
(5) Calculated as annualized net interest income divided by average total interest-earning assets.

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

Net Income. Net income increased $154,000 during the three-month period ended June 30, 2012 compared with the three-month period ended June 30, 2011 due to higher non-interest income and lower non-interest expenses between the two periods. Non-interest income increased $146,000, or 46.1%, to $463,000 due to increased gains from the sales of assets. In addition, non-interest expenses decreased $28,000, or 0.8%, to $3.6 million due to lower FDIC deposit insurance premiums and compensation expenses, partially offset by higher other real estate owned ("OREO") expenses.

Net Interest and Dividend Income. Net interest and dividend income declined $69,000 to $3.7 million due to contraction in earning assets of the balance sheet. The net interest margin decreased by 2 basis points to 3.19% for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 compared to 3.21% for the quarter ended June 30, 2011. The yield on interest-earning assets fell 31 basis points to 4.43% for the three months ended June 30, 2012 from 4.74% for the three months ended June 30, 2011 primarily due to the lower interest rate environment. The cost of interest-bearing liabilities fell 27 basis points to 1.38% for the three months ended June 30, 2012 from 1.65% for the three months ended June 30, 2011. The decrease in the cost of interest-bearing liabilities was attributable to the lower rate environment and a more favorable funding composition comprised of a larger percentage of lower-cost deposit account balances.

Interest and Dividend Income. Interest and dividend income decreased $437,000, or 7.8%, to $5.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012 from $5.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011. The decrease was attributable to a $6.1 million, or 1.3%, decrease in the average balance of interest-earning assets and a 31 basis point decrease in the yield on such assets to 4.43% for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 compared with the prior year period. The average balance of interest-bearing liabilities decreased $18.9 million, or 4.3%, between the two periods, while the cost on such liabilities fell 27 basis points to 1.38% for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 compared with the prior year period.

Interest earned on loans decreased $406,000, or 8.0%, to $4.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the prior year period due to a $13.4 million decrease in the average balance of loans between the periods and a 25 basis point decrease in the average yield on such loans to 4.89% from 5.14%. The decrease in yield between the two periods was due primarily to the lower market interest rate environment.

Interest earned on our investment securities, excluding Federal Home Loan Bank of New York stock, decreased $26,000, or 5.1%, due to a $2.1 million, or 0.3%, decrease in the average balance of such securities to $67.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012. The average yield on investment securities decreased 10 basis points to 2.80% for the three months ended June 30, 2012 from 2.90% for the three months ended June 30, 2011. The decrease in yield on investment securities was due to the lower overall interest rate market.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased $368,000, or 20.3%, to $1.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012 from $1.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011. The average balance of interest-bearing liabilities decreased $18.9 million, or 4.3%, between the two periods, while the cost on such liabilities fell 27 basis points to 1.38% for the quarter ended June 30, 2012 compared with the prior year period.

The average balance of interest bearing deposits decreased $8.5 million to $370.7 million from $379.3 million while the average cost of such deposits decreased 25 basis points to 1.05% from 1.30% in the lower market interest rate environment. As a result, interest paid on deposits decreased $264,000 to $969,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2012 from $1.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2011.

Interest paid on advances and securities sold under agreements to repurchase decreased $104,000, or 18.0%, to $475,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2012 from $579,000 for the prior year period due to a decrease in the average balance of such borrowings to $49.6 million from $59.9 million. In addition, the average cost of advances and securities sold under agreements to repurchase decreased 4 basis points to 3.84% for the three months ended June 30, 2012 from 3.88% for the prior year period, reflecting the repayment of higher interest-bearing advances between periods.

Provision for Loan Losses. We establish provisions for loan losses, which are charged to earnings, at a level necessary to absorb known and inherent losses that are both probable and reasonably estimable at the date of the financial statements. In evaluating the level of the allowance for loan losses, management considers historical loss experience, the types of loans and the amount of loans in the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower’s ability to repay, the estimated value of any underlying collateral, peer group information and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available or as future events occur. After an evaluation of these factors, management recorded a provision of $340,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2012 compared to a provision of $402,000 for the prior year period. The provision for loan losses decreased during the current period compared with the prior year period due to lower levels of loan charge-offs, lower levels of NPLs and lower balances of performing construction loans, which require higher provisions.

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Net charge-offs were $547,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2012 compared to $364,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2011. The loan charge-offs during the three months ended June 30, 2012 resulted from write-downs of six impaired loans. Four non-performing construction loans were written down by $443,000 and two non-performing residential mortgage loans were written down by $104,000 based on updated appraisals of the real estate collateralizing the loans.

Determining the amount of the allowance for loan losses necessarily involves a high degree of judgment. Management reviews the level of the allowance on a quarterly basis, and establishes the provision for loan losses based on the factors set forth in the preceding paragraph. As management evaluates the allowance for loan losses, the increased risk associated with larger non-homogenous construction, commercial real estate and commercial business loans may result in larger additions to the allowance for loan losses in future periods.

Other Income. Non-interest income increased $146,000, or 46.1%, to $463,000 during the three months ended June 30, 2012 compared to $317,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2011. The increase was attributable to a decrease in losses on the sales of OREO. The Company recorded gains totaling $138,000 from the sale of investment securities during the three months ended June 30, 2012, which increased $99,000 from the prior year period. In addition, losses from the sale of OREO decreased $97,000 to $34,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2012 from $131,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2011.

Other Expenses. During the three months ended June 30, 2012, non-interest expenses decreased $28,000 to $3.6 million primarily due to lower Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation deposit insurance premiums paid, which decreased $70,000, or 28.2%. Compensation and benefit expenses decreased $79,000, or 4.2%, due to lower stock-based compensation and employee medical benefit expense. Partially offsetting the decreases were higher other real estate owned expenses, which increased $60,000, or 69.0%, occupancy expenses, which increased $20,000, or 3.0%, and other expenses, which increased $31,000, or 7.9%.

Income Tax Benefit. The Company recorded tax expense of $69,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2012, compared to tax expense of $56,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2011.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011

Net Income (Loss). Net income increased $425,000 to $214,000 during the nine-month period ended June 30, 2012 compared a net loss of $211,000 for the nine-month period ended June 30, 2011 due to higher non-interest income, lower non-interest expenses and lower provisions for loan loss.

Net Interest and Dividend Income. Net interest and dividend income decreased $50,000 to $11.1 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 from $11.2 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2011. Total interest and dividend income decreased $1.2 million, or 7.2%, to $15.7 million for the nine month period ended June 30, 2012 from $16.9 million for the nine month period ended June 30, 2011. Total interest expense decreased $1.1 million, or 20.3%, to $4.6 million for the nine month ended June 30, 2012 from $5.7 million for the same nine month period in 2011.

The net interest margin increased by 3 basis points to 3.15% for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 compared to 3.12% for the nine months ended June 30, 2011. The yield on interest-earning assets fell 26 basis points to 4.45% for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 from 4.71% for the nine months ended June 30, 2011 primarily due to the lower rate environment. The cost of interest-bearing liabilities fell 29 basis points to 1.44% for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 from 1.73% for the nine months ended June 30, 2011. The decrease in the cost of interest-bearing liabilities was attributable to the lower rate environment and a more favorable funding composition comprised of a larger percentage of lower-cost deposit account balances.

Interest and Dividend Income. Interest and dividend income decreased $1.2 million, or 7.2%, to $15.7 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 from $16.9 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2011. The average balance of interest-earning assets decreased $9.2 million, or 1.9%, while the yield on assets decreased 26 basis points to 4.45% for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the prior year period.

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Interest earned on loans decreased $1.1 million, or 7.7%, to $14.1 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 from $15.2 million for the prior year period due to a $13.0 million decrease in the average balance of loans between periods and a 25 basis point decrease in the average yield on such loans to 4.89% from 5.14%. The decrease in yield between the two periods was due primarily to the lower market interest rate environment.

Interest earned on our investment securities, excluding Federal Home Loan Bank of New York stock, was $1.5 million for both nine month periods. The average balance of investment securities increased $2.2 million, or 3.2%, to $70.9 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 from $68.8 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2011. The average yield on investment securities decreased 12 basis points to 2.85% for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 from 2.97% for the nine months ended June 30, 2011.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased $1.2 million, or 20.3%, to $4.6 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 from $5.7 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2011. The decrease in interest expense was primarily due to the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities decreasing $20.2 million, or 4.6%, to $422.5 million from $442.8 million, and a 29 basis points decrease in the average cost of such liabilities to 1.44% from 1.73% for the nine month ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The average balance of interest bearing deposits decreased $9.8 million to $372.7 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 from $382.5 million for the same period last year while the average cost of such deposits decreased 27 basis points to 1.10% from 1.37%. This resulted in an $841,000 decrease in interest paid on deposits to $3.1 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 from $3.9 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2011.

Interest paid on advances and securities sold under agreements to repurchase decreased $319,000, or 17.9%, to $1.5 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 compared to $1.8 million for the prior year period. The decrease in interest expense was due to lower average balances of advances and securities sold under agreements to repurchase, which fell to $49.8 million during the nine months ended June 30, 2012 from $60.3 million for the prior year period. In addition, the average cost of advances and securities sold under agreements to repurchase decreased 4 basis points to 3.92% for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 from 3.96% for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011.

Provision for Loan Losses. We establish provisions for loan losses, which are charged to earnings, at a level necessary to absorb known and inherent losses that are both probable and reasonably estimable at the date of the financial statements. In evaluating the level of the allowance for loan losses, management considers historical loss experience, the types of loans and the amount of loans in the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower’s ability to repay, the estimated value of any underlying collateral, peer group information and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available or as future events occur. After an evaluation of these factors, management recorded a provision of $1.0 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 compared to $1.2 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2011. The decrease in the provision for loan loss was due primarily to the stabilization of NPLs, lower levels of loan charge-offs and lower levels of outstanding construction loans, which

require higher provisions.

Net charge-offs were $1.0 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 compared to $2.2 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2011. The loan charge-offs during the nine months ended June 30, 2012 resulted primarily from additional write-downs of loans previously deemed impaired. Nine non-performing construction loans totaling $12.2 million were written down by $770,000 for the nine months based on updated appraisals of the real estate securing the loans, reflecting continued depreciation from one year earlier. Of these nine loans, three loans totaling $4.1 million were transferred to OREO and one loan totaling $3.3 million was paid off. In addition, the Company wrote down four residential mortgage loans totaling $991,000 by $205,000 and a $657,000 commercial business loan by $69,000 during the nine months ended June 30, 2012.

Other Income. Non-interest income increased $160,000, or 12.2%, to $1.5 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 compared to $1.3 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2011. The increase was attributable to higher net gains on the sales of assets, offset by lower service charges. Gains on the sale of available-for-sale investment securities increased $212,000 to $286,000 for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 from $74,000 for the nine months ended June 30, 2011. The Company recorded a loss of $153,000 for other real estate owned for the nine months ended June 30, 2012, which decreased $270,000 from a loss of $423,000 for the nine months ended June 30, 2011. Partially offsetting the higher net gains were lower gains from the sales of loans, which decreased $234,000 to $260,000 for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 compared with $494,000 for the nine months ended June 30, 2011. Service charges decreased $76,000 due to lower loan prepayment penalties received during the nine months ended June 30, 2012 compared with the prior year period.

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Other Expenses. Non-interest expenses decreased $296,000 to $11.3 million during the nine months ended June 30, 2012 from $11.6 million for the nine months ended June 30, 2011 primarily due to lower Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation deposit insurance premiums paid, which decreased $419,000, or 43.9%. Compensation and benefit expenses decreased $209,000, or 3.7%, due to lower stock-based compensation and employee medical benefit expense. Partially offsetting the decreases were higher other real estate owned expenses, which increased $223,000, or 69.0%, and occupancy expenses, which increased $100,000, or 4.9%. The increase in occupancy expenses was due to the opening of the Bank's Edison, NJ branch office in July 2011.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit). The Company recorded tax expense of $34,000 for the nine months ended June 30, 2012, compared to a tax benefit of $152,000 for the nine months ended June 30, 2011.

Where applicable, deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance for any portions determined not likely to be realized. The valuation allowance is assessed by management on a quarterly basis and adjusted, by a charge or credit to income tax expense, as changes in facts and circumstances warrant. In assessing whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized, management considers projections of future taxable income, the projected periods in which current temporary differences will deductible, the availability of carry forwards, and existing tax laws and regulations. The valuation allowance in place on deferred tax assets at June 30, 2012, did not materially change from that in place on September 30, 2011.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Liquidity

The Company's liquidity is a measure of its ability to fund loans, pay withdrawals of deposits, and other cash outflows in an efficient, cost-effective manner. The Company's short-term sources of liquidity include maturity, repayment and sales of assets, excess cash and cash equivalents, new deposits, other borrowings, and new advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank. There has been no material adverse change during the nine months ended June 30, 2012 in the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to fund their operations.

At June 30, 2012, the Company had commitments outstanding under letters of credit of $1.5 million, commitments to originate loans of $18.2 million, and commitments to fund undisbursed balances of closed loans and unused lines of credit of $37.5 million. There has been no material change during the nine months ended June 30, 2012 in any of the Company's other contractual obligations or commitments to make future payments.

Capital Requirements

On April 22, 2010, Magyar Bank entered into agreements with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"), its principal federal banking regulator, and the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance (the "Department"), which require the Bank to take certain measures to improve its safety and soundness. In connection with these agreements, the Bank stipulated to the issuance by the FDIC and the Department of consent orders against the Bank (the "Consent Orders") relating to certain findings from a recent examination of the Bank. The Consent Orders were filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 8-K as Exhibits 10.1 and 10.2 on April 23, 2010.

Among the corrective actions required were for the Bank to develop, within 30 days of the April 22, 2010 effective date of the Consent Orders, a written capital plan that details the manner in which the Bank will achieve a Tier 1 capital as a percentage of the Bank's total assets of at least 8%, and total qualifying capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets of at least 12%. The Bank developed and filed a capital plan on a timely basis with the FDIC and the Department and the plan remains under review by those regulatory authorities.

On March 2, 2012 the Bank was informed in writing by the FDIC and the Department that the Consent Order entered into with the FDIC and the Department in April 2010 had been terminated. The FDIC and the Department cited to the substantial compliance with the Order by the Bank as the reason for the termination of the Order. The Order was replaced by a Memorandum of Understanding that requires the Bank to maintain the same minimum capital ratios as previously required by the Order.

At June 30, 2012, the Bank’s Tier 1 capital as a percentage of the Bank's total assets was 8.18%, and total qualifying capital as a percentage of risk-weighted assets was 13.49%.

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Item 3- Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Not applicable to smaller reporting companies.

Item 4 – Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during its nine months ended June 30, 2012 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal proceedings

On December 14, 2011, Elizabeth E. Hance, the former President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and the Bank, filed a lawsuit against the Company and its directors in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Middlesex County. The lawsuit alleges, among other things, breach of contract and employment discrimination in connection with Ms. Hance's December 2009 separation from employment and seeks severance that she claims she was entitled to, as well as other compensatory and punitive damages. The Company believes that the failure to pay Ms. Hance severance was the result of applicable regulatory prohibitions, and intends to defend the suit vigorously.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Not applicable to smaller reporting companies.

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

a.) Not applicable.

b.) Not applicable.

c.) The Company repurchased 13,370 shares at the average price of $3.23 during the nine months ended June 30, 2012. The following table presents a summary of the Company's shares repurchased at the period ended June 30, 2012:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Remaining Number of Shares That May be Purchased Under the Plan (1)
			52,254
April 1 - April 30, 2012	—	$ —	52,254
May 1 - May 31, 2012	2,340	4.42	49,914
June 1 - June 30, 2012	330	4.04	49,584
	2,670	$ 4.37	

(1) The Company completed its first stock repurchase program of 130,927 shares in November 2007. The Company announced a second repurchase program of 129,924 shares in November 2007, under which 80,340 shares had been repurchased as of June 30, 2012 at an average price of $8.37.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities
None

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures
Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

a.) Not applicable.

b.) None.

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Item 6. Exhibits

10.1	Employment Agreement dated July 26, 2012 Between Magyar Bancorp, Inc. and Jon R. Ansari
10.2	Change in Control Agreement dated July 26, 2012 Between Magyar Bancorp, Inc. and Brian Stanley
10.3	Amendment 1 dated July 26, 2012 to Employment Agreement dated November 1, 2007 Between Magyar Bancorp, Inc. and John Fitzgerald
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101	Interactive data file containing the following financial statements formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2012 and September 30, 2011; (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011; (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2012 and 2011; (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the nine months ended June 30, 2012; (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended June 30, 2012; and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text. As provided in Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, this interactive data file shall not be deemed to be "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and shall not be deemed "filed" or part of any registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Section 11 or 12 under the Securities Act of 1933, or otherwise subject to liability under those sections.

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Signatures

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

MAGYAR BANCORP, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: August 14, 2012

/s/ John S. Fitzgerald
John S. Fitzgerald
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 14, 2012

/s/ Jon R. Ansari
Jon R. Ansari
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer