MSB FINANCIAL CORP.
Form 10-Q
November 14, 2014

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2014

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 001-33246

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: October 30, 2014:

$0.10 par value common stock 5,010,437 shares outstanding

MSB FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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ITEM 1 – CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

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

	September 30, 2014	June 30, 2014
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amount)	
Cash and due from banks	$ 7,698	$ 6,432
Interest-earning demand deposits with banks	1,266	876
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8,964	7,308
Securities held to maturity (fair value of $79,586 and $83,636, respectively)	81,099	84,932
Loans receivable, net of allowance for loan losses of $3,532 and $3,686, respectively	232,688	230,275
Other real estate owned	1,034	409
Premises and equipment	8,409	8,486
Federal Home Loan Bank of New York stock, at cost	1,800	2,190
Bank owned life insurance	7,191	7,136
Accrued interest receivable	1,194	1,318
Other assets	3,112	3,192
Total Assets	$ 345,491	$ 345,246
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing	$ 28,018	$ 22,206
Interest bearing	241,245	241,183
Total Deposits	269,263	263,389
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank of New York	32,000	38,000
Advance payments by borrowers for taxes and insurance	453	494
Other liabilities	2,659	2,553
Total Liabilities	304,375	304,436
Commitments and Contingencies	—	—
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock, par value $0.10; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 5,620,625 issued; 5,010,437 outstanding	562	562
Paid-in capital	24,654	24,616
Retained earnings	21,897	21,670
Unallocated common stock held by ESOP (71,663 and 75,878 shares, respectively)	(717)	(759)

Treasury stock, at cost, 610,188 shares		(5,244)		(5,244)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(36)		(35)
Total Stockholders' Equity		41,116		40,810
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$	345,491	$	345,246

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

MSB FINANCIAL CORP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
	(In thousands, except per share Amounts)	
Interest Income:		
Loans receivable, including fees	$2,512	$2,488
Securities held to maturity	452	452
Other	23	25
Total Interest Income	2,987	2,965
Interest Expense		
Deposits	395	445
Borrowings	196	187
Total Interest Expense	591	632
Net Interest Income	2,396	2,333
Provision for Loan Losses	100	150
Net Interest Income after Provision for Loan Losses	2,296	2,183
Non-Interest Income		
Fees and service charges	86	98
Income from bank owned life insurance	55	56
Other	21	27
Total Non-Interest Income	162	181
Non-Interest Expenses		
Salaries and employee benefits	1,011	962
Directors compensation	127	112
Occupancy and equipment	339	331
Service bureau fees	115	160
Advertising	31	37
FDIC assessment	72	119
Professional services	195	148
Other	226	118
Total Non-Interest Expenses	2,116	1,987
Income before Income Taxes	342	377
Income Tax Expense	115	129
Net Income	$227	$248
Weighted average number of shares of common stock		

Outstanding basic and diluted	4,937	4,920
Earnings per share - basic and diluted	$0.05	$0.05

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income – (Continued)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	2013
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)	
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		
Defined benefit pension plans:		
Reclassification adjustment for prior service cost included in net income, net of tax of $- and $-, respectively	$ -	$ 1
Reclassification adjustment for net actuarial gain included in net income, net of tax of ($1) and ($1), respectively	(1)	(2)
Total Other comprehensive loss	(1)	(1)
Comprehensive income	$ 226	$ 247

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

MSB Financial Corp and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	2013
	(In thousands)	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net Income	$227	$248
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net (accretion) amortization of securities discounts and deferred loan fees and costs	(2)	4
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	120	129
Stock based compensation and allocation of ESOP stock	80	76
Provision for loan losses	100	150
Gain on sale of other real estate owned	-	(123)
Income from bank owned life insurance	(55)	(56)
Decrease in accrued interest receivable	124	38
Decrease (increase) in other assets	81	(319)
Increase in other liabilities	104	145
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	779	292
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Activity in held to maturity securities:		
Purchases	-	(8,379)
Maturities, calls and principal repayments	3,809	418
Net increase in loans receivable	(3,100)	(3,224)
Purchase of premises and equipment	(43)	(29)
Redemption of Federal Home Loan Bank of NY stock	390	-
Capitalized improvements of other real estate owned	(12)	(5)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	-	1,178
Net Cash Provided by (Used) in Investing Activities	1,044	(10,041)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	5,874	(6,477)
Repayment of advance from FHLB of NY	(6,000)	-
(Decrease) increase in advance payments by borrowers for taxes and insurance	(41)	184
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(167)	(6,293)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,656	(16,042)
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Beginning	7,308	24,755
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Ending	$8,964	$8,713
Supplementary Cash Flows Information		
Interest paid	$583	$635
Loan receivable transferred to other real estate owned	$613	$773

See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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

Note 1 – Organization and Business

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

MSB Financial, MHC (the "MHC") is a federally-chartered mutual holding company that was formed in 2004 in connection with the mutual holding company reorganization of the Bank. The MHC has not engaged in any significant business other than its ownership interest in the Company since its formation. So long as the MHC is in existence, it will at all times own a majority of the outstanding stock of the Company. At September 30, 2014, the MHC owned 61.7% of the Company's outstanding common shares.

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

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

Note 2 – Basis of Consolidated Financial Statement Presentation

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

In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments or accruals, which are necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements have been made at September 30, 2014 and for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013. The results of operations for the three months ended September 30, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the results which may be expected for an entire fiscal year or other interim periods.

The data in the consolidated statement of financial condition for June 30, 2014 was derived from the Company's audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year then ended. That data, along with the interim financial information presented in the consolidated statements of financial condition, comprehensive income, and cash flows should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, including the notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

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

Note 3 – Subsequent Events

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

In October 2014, the Company was made aware that a fraudulent cashiers' check had been deposited into the account of a customer with the proceeds having been withdrawn by wire transfer before the fraud was discovered. An investigation of the situation and the potential recovery of losses are in their early stages. While we believe this was an isolated incident, no other conclusions have been reached concerning the responsibility by any party for any potential losses, nor has there been a determination of whether or not existing insurance policies of any party will cover all or part of any such losses. Should there be no additional recoveries, including from insurance or other funds on deposit, and the Company were to absorb all the known losses associated with this activity (excluding the costs of investigation), it would incur an after-tax expense of approximately $263,000.

Note 4 – Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, exclusive of the unallocated shares held by the Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOP") and unvested shares of restricted stock. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock, such as outstanding stock options, were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the Company. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding to include the effect of contracts or securities exercisable (such as stock options) or which could be converted into common stock, if dilutive, using the treasury stock method. Diluted earnings per share did not differ from basic earnings per share for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, as the 275,410 weighted average number of outstanding stock options were all anti-dilutive.

Note 5 – Stock Based Compensation

On March 10, 2008, the Company’s stockholders approved the 2008 Stock Compensation and Incentive Plan. This plan permits the granting of up to 275,410 options to purchase Company common stock. Pursuant to this plan, on May 9, 2008, the Board of Directors granted 275,410 options having an exercise price of $10.75 per share, the fair market value of the shares at the grant date. The grant date fair value of the options was estimated to be $2.99 per share based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Options are exercisable for 10 years from date of grant. As of June 30, 2014 and 2013 all stock based compensation expense related to these awards had been recognized.

On November 9, 2009 the Company’s the 2008 Plan was amended. The primary purpose of the amendment was to increase the number of shares of Company common stock authorized for issuance under the 2008 Plan from 275,410 to 385,574; with such additional shares to be available for awards in the form of restricted stock awards. The Company re-purchased 110,164 shares of the Company common stock for an aggregate purchase price of $932,000 and on December 14, 2009, granted the shares to certain employees and directors. The restricted stock awards vest over a five-year period and expensed over that time based on the fair value of the Company’s common stock at the date of grant. During each of the three-month periods ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company recognized stock based compensation expense related to these awards of $45,000 with a tax benefit of $18,000. As of September 30, 2014, $37,000 in stock based compensation expense related to these awards remains to be recognized. This remaining expense will be recorded during the quarter ending December 31, 2014.

Note 6 - Fair Value Measurements

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

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

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

establishes a fair value hierarchy for valuation inputs that gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

- Level 1 Inputs – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 Inputs – Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These might include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (such as interest rates, volatilities, prepayment speeds, credit risks, etc.) or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by market data by correlation or other means.
- Level 3 Inputs – Unobservable inputs for determining the fair values of assets or liabilities that reflect an entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities.

A description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, is set forth below. An asset's or liability's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

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

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The Bank did not have any financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014.

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

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

The following table summarizes those assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as of September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014:

	September 30, 2014			
	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs	Total Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
Impaired loans	$—	$—	$119	$119

	June 30, 2014			
	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs	Total Fair Value
	(In thousands)			
Impaired loans	$—	$—	$2,789	$2,789

For Level 3 assets measured at fair value on non-recurring basis as of September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014, the significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurements were as follows:

	As of September 30, 2014			
	Fair Value Estimate	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Impaired loans	$ 119	Appraisal of collateral	Appraisal adjustments	0% to - 0% (0.0%)
			Liquidation expense	6.6% to -23.2% (12.4%)

	As of June 30, 2014			
	Fair Value Estimate	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Impaired loans	$ 2,789	Appraisal of collateral	Appraisal adjustments	0% to – 19.4% (1.1%)
			Liquidation expense	4.2% to -57.9% (7.7%)

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

Other real estate owned is carried at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated selling costs. The fair value of other real estate owned is determined based upon independent third-party appraisals of the properties. These assets are included as Level 3 fair values, based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. As of September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014 there was no further impairment of the other real estate owned balance below the cost basis established at the time the other real estate owned was originally recognized. Accordingly, the table above does not include other real estate owned.

Disclosure about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

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

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

The following presents the carrying amount and the fair value as of September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014, and placement in the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments which are carried on the consolidated statement of financial condition at cost and are not recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. This table excludes financial instruments for which carrying amount approximates fair value, which includes cash and cash equivalents, Federal Home Loan Bank stock, accrued interest receivable, interest and non-interest bearing demand, savings and club deposits, and accrued interest payable.

As of September 30, 2014	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs
	(In thousands)				
Financial assets:					
Securities held to maturity	$ 81,099	$ 79,586	$ -	$ 79,586	$ -
Loans receivable (1)	232,688	233,436	-	-	233,436
Financial liabilities:					
Certificate of deposits	97,494	98,953	-	98,953	-
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank of New York	32,000	32,999	-	32,999	-
As of June 30, 2014					
Financial assets:					
Securities held to maturity	84,932	83,636	-	83,636	-
Loans receivable (1)	230,275	230,300	-	-	230,300
Financial liabilities:					
Certificate of deposits	98,528	100,120	-	100,120	-
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank of New York	38,000	39,281	-	39,281	-

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

Methods and assumptions used to estimate fair values of financial instruments previously disclosed are as follows:

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Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

Securities Held to Maturity

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

Loans Receivable

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

Federal Home Loan Bank of New York Stock

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

Accrued Interest Receivable and Payable

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

Deposits

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

Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank of New York

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

Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments

Fair values of commitments to extend credit are estimated using the fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account market interest rates, the remaining terms, and the present credit worthiness of the counterparties. As of September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014, the fair value of the commitments to extend credit was not considered to be material.

Note 7 - Loans Receivable and Allowance for Credit Losses

The composition of loans receivable at September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014 was as follows:

	September 30, 2014 (In thousands)	June 30, 2014
Residential mortgage:		
One-to-four family	$ 144,093	$ 143,283
Home equity	38,287	38,484
	182,380	181,767
Commercial real estate	33,088	32,036
Construction	12,220	12,517
Commercial and industrial	9,754	9,666
	55,062	54,219
Consumer:		
Deposit accounts	825	602
Automobile	29	33
Personal	34	36
Overdraft protection	178	161
	1,066	832
	238,508	236,818
Loans in process	(1,944)	(2,491)
Deferred loan fees	(344)	(366)
	$ 236,220	$ 233,961

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Impaired Loans

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following tables present impaired loans by class, segregated by those for which a related allowance was required and those for which a related allowance was not necessary as of September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014. The average recorded investment and interest income recognized is presented for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2014 and 2013.

	September 30, 2014			June 30, 2014		
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
	(In thousands)					
With no related allowance recorded:						
Residential mortgage						
One-to-four family	$ 15,230	$ 15,922	$ -	$ 15,975	$ 16,667	$ -
Home equity	772	832	-	1,740	1,756	-
Commercial real estate	1,880	2,337	-	1,973	2,431	-
Construction						
One-to-four family occupied	1,707	1,936		1,707	1,936	
Other	500	500	-	750	750	-
Commercial and industrial	691	1,221	-	648	1,187	-
	20,780	22,748	-	22,793	24,727	-
With an allowance recorded:						
Residential mortgage						
One-to-four family	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction						
One-to-four family occupied	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	137	138	72	137	138	73
Commercial and industrial	40	49	1	-	-	-
	177	187	73	137	138	73
Total:						
Residential mortgage						
One-to-four family	15,230	15,922	-	15,975	16,667	-
Home equity	772	832	-	1,740	1,756	-
Commercial real estate	1,880	2,337	-	1,973	2,431	-
Construction						
One-to-four family occupied	1,707	1,936	-	1,707	1,936	-
Other	637	638	73	887	888	73

Commercial and industrial	731	1,270	-	648	1,187	-
	$ 20,957	$ 22,935	$ 73	$ 22,930	$ 24,865	$ 73

As of September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014, impaired loans listed above included $14.6 million and $16.7 million, respectively, of loans previously modified in TDRs and as such are considered impaired under GAAP. As of September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014, $11.9 million and $13.4 million, respectively, of these loans have been performing in accordance with their modified terms for an extended period of time and as such removed from non-accrual status and considered performing.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014		Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	
	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
	(In thousands)			
With no related allowance recorded:				
Residential				
One-to-four family	$ 15,603	$ 138	$ 14,090	$ 164
Home equity	1,256	5	2,538	5
Commercial real estate	1,926	17	1,427	10
Construction				
One-to-four family occupied	1,707	24	853	24
Other	625	9	1,175	17
Commercial and industrial	650	7	864	9
	21,767	200	20,947	229
With an allowance recorded:				
Residential mortgage				
One-to-four family	-	-	1,310	4
Home equity	-	-	601	-
Commercial real estate	-	-	1,321	6
Construction				
One-to-four family occupied	-	-	853	-
Other	137	1	69	-
Commercial and industrial	40	-	8	-
	177	1	4,162	10
Total:				
Residential mortgage				
One-to-four family	15,603	138	15,400	168
Home equity	1,256	5	3,139	5
Commercial real estate	1,926	17	2,748	16
Construction				
One-to-four family occupied	1,707	24	1,706	24
Other	762	10	1,244	17
Commercial and industrial	690	7	872	9
	$ 21,944	$ 201	$ 25,109	$ 239

Credit Quality Indicators

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

The following tables present the classes of the loans receivable portfolio summarized by the aggregate "Pass" and the criticized categories of "Special Mention", "Substandard", "Doubtful" and "Loss" within the internal risk rating system as of September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014:

As of September 30, 2014	Pass (In thousands)	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
Commercial real estate	$ 28,431	$ 2,973	1,617	$ -	$ -	$ 33,021
Construction						
One-to-four family owner occupied	1,263	-	1,707	-	-	2,970
Other	6,196	942	64	-	73	7,275
Commercial and Industrial	8,864	104	775	-	-	9,743
Total	$ 44,754	$ 4,019	$ 4,163	$ -	$ 73	$ 53,009

As of June 30, 2014	Pass (In thousands)	Special Mention	Substandard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
Commercial real estate	$ 27,280	$ 3,062	1,621	$ -	$ -	$ 31,963
Construction						
One-to-four family owner occupied	850	-	1,707	-	-	2,557
Other	6,851	445	64	-	73	7,433
Commercial and Industrial	8,769	105	778	-	-	9,652
Total	$ 43,750	$ 3,612	$ 4,170	$ -	$ 73	$ 51,605

Management further monitors the performance and credit quality of the loan receivable portfolio by analyzing the age of the portfolio as determined by the length of time a recorded payment is past due. The following tables represent the classes of the loans receivable portfolio summarized by aging categories of performing loans and non-accrual loans as of September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014:

As of September 30, 2014	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivables	Nonaccrual Loans	Loans Receivable > 90 Days and Accruing
				(In thousands)				
Residential Mortgage								
One-to-four family	$ 2,304	1,054	2,779	6,137	$ 137,757	$ 143,894	$ 3,894	$ 310
Home equity	500	732	487	1,719	36,532	38,251	662	50
Commercial real estate	410	-	1,244	1,654	31,367	33,021	1,381	-
Construction								
One-to-four family owner occupied	-	-	-	-	2,970	2,970	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	7,275	7,275	-	-
Commercial and industrial	191	86	170	447	9,296	9,743	632	-
Consumer	8	3	-	11	1,055	1,066	-	-
Total	$ 3,413	$ 1,875	$ 4,680	$ 9,968	$ 226,252	$ 236,220	$ 6,569	$ 360

As of June 30, 2014	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivables	Nonaccrual Loans	Loans Receivable > 90 Days and Accruing
					(In thousands)			
Residential Mortgage								
One-to-four family	$ 2,496	1,381	2,185	6,062	$ 137,048	$ 143,110	$ 4,346	$ 310
Home equity	32	125	1,207	1,364	37,049	38,413	1,586	51
Commercial real estate	-	-	1,248	1,248	30,715	31,963	1,248	-
Construction								
One-to-four family owner occupied	-	-	-	-	2,557	2,557	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	7,433	7,433	137	-
Commercial and industrial	9	-	170	179	9,473	9,652	635	-
Consumer	4	-	-	4	829	833	-	-
Total	$ 2,541	$ 1,506	$ 4,810	$ 8,857	$ 225,104	$ 233,961	$ 7,952	$ 361

Allowance for Loan Losses

The following tables summarize the allowance for loan losses, by the portfolio segment segregated into the amounts required for loans individually evaluated for impairment and the amounts required for loans collectively evaluated for impairment as of September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014. The activity in the allowance for loan losses is presented for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

	As of September 30, 2014						
	Residential Mortgage	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses:							
Ending balance	$ 2,227	$ 700	$ 331	$ 247	$ 10	$ 17	$ 3,532
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ -	$ -	$ 72	$ 1	$ -	$ -	$ 73
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 2,227	$ 700	$ 259	$ 246	$ 10	$ 17	$ 3,459
Loans receivables:							
Ending balance	$ 182,145	$ 33,021	$ 10,245	$ 9,743	$ 1,066	$ -	$ 236,220
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 16,002	$ 1,880	$ 2,344	$ 731	$ -	$ -	$ 20,957
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 166,143	$ 31,141	$ 7,901	$ 9,012	$ 1,066	$ -	$ 215,263

	As of June 30, 2014					
	Residential Mortgage	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Total
Allowance for loan losses:						
Ending balance	$ 2,183	$ 860	$ 379	$ 256	$ 8	$ 3,686
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ -	$ -	$ 73	$ -	$ -	$ 73
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 2,183	$ 860	$ 306	$ 256	$ 8	$ 3,613
Loans receivables:						
Ending balance	$ 181,524	$ 31,963	$ 9,990	$ 9,652	$ 832	$ 233,961
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	$ 17,715	$ 1,973	$ 2,594	$ 648	$ -	$ 22,930
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	$ 163,809	$ 29,990	$ 7,396	$ 9,004	$ 832	$ 211,031

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014						
	Residential Mortgage	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses:							
Beginning Balance	$ 2,183	$ 860	$ 379	$ 256	$ 8	$ -	$ 3,686
Charge-offs	(285)	-	-	-	-	-	(285)
Recoveries	31	-	-	-	-	-	31
Provisions	298	(160)	(48)	(9)	2	17	100
Ending balance	$ 2,227	$ 700	$ 331	$ 247	$ 10	$ 17	$ 3,532

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013						
	Residential Mortgage	Commercial Real Estate	Construction	Commercial and Industrial	Consumer	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses:							
Beginning Balance	$ 3,036	$ 706	$ 238	$ 276	$ 11	$ 3	$ 4,270
Charge-offs	(279)	-	(118)	(54)	-	-	(451)
Recoveries	11	-	-	-	-	-	1
Provisions	(138)	197	79	16	(4)	-	150
Ending balance	$ 2,630	$ 903	$ 199	$ 238	$ 7	$ 3	$ 3,980

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

Troubled Debt Restructurings

The recorded investment balance of TDRs totaled $14.6 million and $16.7 million at September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014 respectively. The majority of the Bank's TDRs are on accrual status. TDRs on accrual status were $11.9 million and $13.4 million at September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014, while TDRs on non-accrual status were $2.7 million and $3.2 million at these respective dates. At September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014, the allowance for loan losses included specific reserves of $73,000 and $73,000, respectively, related to TDRs.

The following table summarizes by class loans modified in troubled debt restructurings during the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013. There were no loans modified in troubled debt restructurings during the three months ended September 30, 2014. There was one loan modified in a troubled debt restructuring during the three months ended September 30, 2013. The loan was re-amortized based on its current balance with no changes to interest rate or remaining term.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2013		
	Number of Contracts	Pre-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments	Post-Modification Outstanding Recorded Investments
		(In thousands)	
Residential Mortgage			
One-to-four family	1	$ 818	$ 816
Total	1	$ 818	$ 816

The Bank did not have any loans modified in troubled debt restructuring during the previous 12 months and for which there was a subsequent payment default during the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013.

Note 8 - Securities Held to Maturity

The amortized cost of securities held to maturity and their estimated fair values as of September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014, are summarized as follows:

September 30, 2014	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
		(In Thousands)		
U.S U.S. Government agencies:				
Due after one year to five years	$ 23,000	$ -	$ 538	$ 22,462
Due after five through ten years	9,180	-	334	8,846
Due after ten years	14,000	12	686	13,326
	46,180	12	1,558	44,634
Mortgage-backed securities	25,753	383	399	25,737
B				
Corporate bonds:				
Due after one year to five years	4,621	43	18	4,646
Certificates of deposit:				
Due within one year	1,425	4	-	1,429
Due after one year to five years	3,120	21	1	3,140
	4,545	25	1	4,569
	$ 81,099	$ 463	$ 1,976	$ 79,586

Note 8 - Securities Held to Maturity - Continued

June 30, 2014	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
	(In Thousands)			
U.S U.S. Government agencies:				
Due after one year to five years	$ 23,000	$ -	$ 503	$ 22,497
Due after five through ten years	12,177	13	355	11,835
Due thereafter	14,000	36	693	13,343
	49,177	49	1,551	47,675
Mortgage-backed securities	26,089	464	338	26,215
Corporate bonds:				
Due after one through five years	4,630	56	5	4,681
Certificates of deposit:				
Due within one year	1,425	2	-	1,427
Due after one through five years	3,611	28	1	3,638
	5,036	30	1	5,065
	$ 84,932	$ 599	$ 1,895	$ 83,636

All mortgage-backed securities at September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014 have been issued by FNMA, FHLMC or GNMA and are secured by one-to-four family residential real estate. The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities held to maturity at September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014, as shown above, are reported by contractual maturity. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

There were no sales of securities held to maturity during the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013. At September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014, securities held to maturity with a fair value of approximately $754,000 and $764,000, respectively, were pledged to secure public funds on deposit.

Note 8 - Securities Held to Maturity - Continued

The following tables set forth the gross unrealized losses and fair value of securities in an unrealized loss position as of September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014, and the length of time that such securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position:

	Less than 12 Months		More than 12 Months		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	(In thousands)					
September 30, 2014:						
U.S. Government agencies	$ —	$ —	$ 42,622	1,558	$ 42,622	$ 1,558
Mortgage-backed securities	—	—	17,407	399	17,407	399
Corporate bonds	990	10	1,024	8	2,014	18
Certificates of deposit	488	1	—	—	488	1
	$ 1,478	$ 11	$ 61,053	$ 1,965	$ 62,531	$ 1,976

	Less than 12 Months		More than 12 Months		Total	
	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
	(In thousands)					
June 30, 2014						
U.S. Government agencies	$ 36,339	$ 1,341	$ 6,290	$ 210	$ 42,629	$ 1,551
Mortgage-backed securities	17,022	325	816	13	17,838	338
Corporate bonds	1,031	5	—	—	1,031	5
Certificates of deposit	489	1	—	—	489	1
	$ 54,881	$ 1,672	$ 7,106	$ 223	$ 61,987	$ 1,895

At September 30, 2014, management concluded that the unrealized losses summarized above (which related to thirty-one U.S. Government agency bonds, seventeen mortgage-backed securities, three corporate bonds and two certificates of deposit compared to thirty-one U.S. Government agency bonds, twenty-two mortgage-backed securities, two corporate bonds and two certificate of deposit as of June 30, 2014) are temporary in nature since they are not related to the underlying credit quality of the issuer. The Company does not intend to sell these securities and it is not more-likely-than-not that the Company would be required to sell these securities prior to the anticipated recovery of the remaining amortized cost. Management believes that the losses above are primarily related to the change in market interest rates. Accordingly, the Company has not recognized an other-than-temporary impairment loss on these securities.

Note 9 – Retirement Plans

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

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
	(In thousands)	
Service cost	$ 15	$ 15
Interest cost	21	22
Amortization of unrecognized loss (gain)	(2)	(3)
Amortization of past service liability	-	1
	$ 34	$ 35

The Company previously disclosed in its annual report on Form 10-K as of June 30, 2014 that it expected to contribute $99,000 to the Plan during the current fiscal year. As of September 30, 2014, the Company contributed $25,000.

Note 10 – Stock Offering and Stock Repurchase Program

During the three months ended September 30, 2014 the Company did not repurchase any shares of its common stock.

Note 11 – Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2014, FASB issued ASU 2014-04, Receivables – Troubled Debt Restructurings by Creditors, which clarifies that an in substance repossession or foreclosure occurs, and a creditor is considered to have received physical possession of residential real estate property collateralizing a consumer mortgage loan, upon either (1) the creditor obtaining legal title to the residential real estate property upon completion of a foreclosure or (2) the borrower conveying all interest in the residential real estate property to the creditor to satisfy that loan through completion of a deed in lieu of foreclosure or through a similar legal agreement. Additionally, the amendments require interim and annual disclosure of both (1) the amount of foreclosed residential real estate property held by the creditor and (2) the recorded investment in consumer mortgage loans collateralized by residential real estate property that are in the process of foreclosure according to local requirements of the applicable jurisdiction. For public entities, the guidance is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2014. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASU 2014-09), which supersedes nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP. The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is to recognize revenues when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 defines a five step process to achieve this core principle and, in doing so, more judgment and estimates may be required within the revenue recognition process than are required under existing U.S. GAAP. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods therein, using either of the following transition methods: (i) a full retrospective approach reflecting the application of the standard in each prior reporting period with the option to elect certain practical expedients, or (ii) a retrospective

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approach with the cumulative effect of initially adopting ASU 2014-09 recognized at the date of adoption (which includes additional footnote disclosures). We are currently evaluating the impact of the pending adoption of ASU 2014-09 on our consolidated financial statements and have not yet determined the method by which we will adopt the standard in 2017.

In June 2014, FASB issued ASU 2014-11, Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860): Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions, Repurchase Financings, and Disclosures, which amends previously issued guidance on this topic. The amendments in this Update require two accounting changes. (1) repurchase-to-maturity transactions will be accounted for as secured borrowing transactions on the balance sheet, rather than sales and (2) for repurchase financing arrangements, the amendments require separate accounting for a transfer of a financial asset executed contemporaneously with (or in contemplation of) a repurchase agreement with the same counterparty, which also will generally result in secured borrowing accounting for the repurchase agreement. This ASU also introduces new disclosures to increase transparency about the types of collateral pledged for repurchase agreements, securities lending transactions, and repurchase-to-maturity transactions that are accounted for as secured borrowings. The ASU also requires a transferor to disclose information about transactions accounted for as a sale in which the transferor retains substantially all of the exposure to the economic return on the transferred financial assets through an agreement with the transferee. For public entities, the accounting changes and disclosure for certain transactions accounted for as a sale are effective for the first interim or annual period beginning after December 15, 2014. The disclosure for transactions accounted for as secured borrowings is required for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and for interim periods beginning after March 15, 2015. All entities are required to present changes in accounting for transactions outstanding on the effective date as a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 12 – Reclassifications Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Components	Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (a) Three Months Ended September 30, 2014		Amount Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (a) Three Months Ended September 30, 2013	Affected Line Item in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
	(In thousands)			
Amortization of defined benefit pension items:				
Prior service costs	$ -	(b)	$ (1)	Directors compensation
Unrecognized loss	(5)	(b)	(4)	Directors compensation
Unrecognized gain	7	(b)	7	Salary and employee benefits
	2		2	Total before tax
	(1)		(1)	Income tax expense
Total reclassifications for the period	$ 1		$ 1	Net of tax

(a) Amounts in parenthesis indicate debits to profit/loss.
(b) These accumulated other comprehensive components are included in the computation of net periodic pension cost. (See Note 9 for additional details).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Critical Accounting Policies

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

The allowance for loan losses represents our best estimate of losses known and inherent in our loan portfolio that are both probable and reasonable to estimate. In determining the amount of the allowance for loan losses, we consider the losses inherent in our loan portfolio and changes in the nature

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

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

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

Comparison of Financial Condition at September 30, 2014 and June 30, 2014

General. Total assets were $345.5 million at September 30, 2014, compared to $345.2 million at June 30, 2014, an increase of $245,000 or 0.1%. The Company experienced a $2.4 million or 1.0% increase in loans receivable, net and a $1.7 million or 22.7% increase in cash and cash equivalents, while securities held to maturity decreased by $3.8 million or 4.5% at September 30, 2014 compared to June 30, 2014. Deposits increased by $5.9 million or 2.2%, while advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York decreased by $6.0 million or 15.8% at September 30, 2014 compared to June 30, 2014. The increase in the loans receivable, net balance was primarily due to increased loan originations, while the decrease in securities held to maturity was primarily due to a called security. The decrease in advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York was primarily due to an increase in deposit balances for the same comparative period.

Total assets increased by $245,000 or 0.1% between periods, while total liabilities decreased by $61,000, and the ratio of average interest-earning assets to average-interest bearing liabilities increased to 116.6% for the three months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to 114.1% for year ended June 30, 2014. Stockholders’ equity increased by $306,000 or 0.7% to $41.1 million at September 30, 2014 compared to $40.8 million at June 30, 2014.

Loans. Loans receivable, net, increased by $2.4 million or 1.0% from $230.3 million at June 30, 2014 to $232.7 million at September 30, 2014. As a percentage of assets, loans increased to 67.3% at

September 30, 2014 from 66.7% at September 30, 2013. The Bank's commercial real estate loan portfolio grew by $1.1 million or 3.3%, the one-to-four family loan portfolio increased by $810,000 or 0.6%, the deposit account loan portfolio increased by $223,000 or 37.0%, and the commercial and industrial loan and overdraft protection loan portfolios increased by $88,000 and $17,000 or 0.9% and 10.6%, respectively, between June 30, 2014 and September 30, 2014. Correspondingly, the construction loan portfolio decreased by $297,000 or 2.4%, the home equity loan portfolio decreased by $197,000 or 0.5%, the automobile loan portfolio decreased by $4,000 or 12.1%, and the personal loan portfolio decreased by $2,000 or 5.6%, between June 30, 2014 and September 30, 2014.

Securities. Our portfolio of securities held to maturity totaled $81.1 million at September 30, 2014 as compared to $84.9 million at June 30, 2014. Maturities, calls and principal repayments during the three months ended September 30, 2013 totaled $3.8 million. The Bank did not purchase any new securities during the three months ended September 30, 2014.

Deposits. Total deposits at September 30, 2014 were $269.3 million, a $5.9 million increase from $263.4 million at June 30, 2014. Demand account categories increased by $8.2 million, while savings and club accounts decreased by $1.3 million, and certificates of deposit decreased by $1.0 million.

Borrowings. Total borrowings at September 30, 2014 were $32.0 million, compared to $38.0 million at June 30, 2014. There were $2.0 million in overnight advances with the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York at September 30, 2014, compared to $8.0 million at June 30, 2014.

Equity. Stockholders' equity was $41.1 million at September 30, 2014 compared to $40.8 at June 30, 2014, an increase of $306,000 or 0.7%. The increase in shareholders' equity was due to a $227,000 increase in retained earnings related to net income, a $42,000 decrease in unallocated common stock held by the ESOP and an increase of $38,000 in paid-in capital related to the Company's stock-based compensation plan, offset by a $1,000 increase in other comprehensive loss.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Three Months Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013

General. The Company had net income of $227,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2014 compared to net income of $248,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in net income was due to an increase in non-interest expense, a decrease in non-interest income, partially offset by an increase in net interest income and a decrease in the provision for loan losses and income tax expense for the three months ended September 30, 2014 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2013.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income was $2.4 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2014 compared to $2.3 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2013. The $63,000 increase in net interest income was the result of a $22,000 increase in total interest income, in addition to a $41,000 decrease in total interest expense.

The $22,000 increase in total interest income for the three months ended September 30, 2014, resulted from a 1.3% increase in the average balance of interest-earning assets, partially offset by a 2 basis point decrease in the average yield, thereon. The increase of $6.7 million or 2.9% in average loan receivable balances, partially offset by a decrease in the average yield from 4.34% to 4.26% for the three month period ended September 30, 2014, compared to the three-month period ended September 30, 2013, was responsible for the increase of $24,000 or 1.0% in interest income from loans. Interest income from securities held to maturity for the three months ended September 30, 2014 was essentially unchanged

from the three months ended September 30, 2013 as the average balance of securities held to maturity decreased $709,000 or 0.9% year over year while the average yield increased by two basis points from 2.16% to 2.18%. Other interest income decreased by $2,000 in the three months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to the same period in 2013, due to a $1.9 million decrease in the average balance of other interest-earning assets, offset by a 78 basis point increase in the average yield earned thereon.

Interest expense decreased by $41,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014 from the three months ended September 30, 2013, due to lower average interest-bearing deposit balances as well as decreases in in the average rates thereon during the period. Interest expense on deposits decreased $50,000, or 11.2%, as the average balance of deposits decreased by $15.4 million or 6.0%, and the average cost of deposits decreased to 0.65% from 0.69% for the three months ended September 30, 2014 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2013. Total interest expense on borrowings was $196,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2014 compared to $187,000 for the three months ended December 30, 2013, or a $9,000 increase in borrowing expense for the three months ended September 30, 2014 due to a $4.7 million increase in average Federal Home Loan Bank advances, offset by a 23 basis point decrease in average rate, thereon.

Provision for Loan Losses. The provision for loan losses was $100,000 during the quarter ended September 30, 2014, a decrease of $50,000 or 33.3% compared to the $150,000 provided during the quarter ended September 30, 2013. The Company's management reviews the level of the allowance for loan losses on a quarterly basis based on a variety of factors including, but not limited to, (1) the risk characteristics of the loan portfolio, (2) current economic conditions, (3) actual losses previously experienced, (4) the Company's level of loan growth and (5) the existing level of reserves for loan losses that are probable and estimable. The Company had $6.9 million in nonperforming loans as of September 30, 2014 compared to $10.1 million as of September 30, 2013. The significant reduction in non-performing loan balances from the September 30, 2013 level was achieved primarily through active implementation of the Company's asset disposition strategy that was approved by the Company's Board of Directors in December of 2012. As of September 30, 2014, the Company has utilized $1.5 million of this additional allowance in implementing this strategy. This strategy, which to date included activities such as short sales, cash for keys and deeds in lieu of foreclosure, was implemented in order to rapidly reduce the dollar amount of non-performing assets held by the Company. The Company's management team is actively engaged with borrowers and buyers to expedite this asset disposition strategy and will continue doing so until desired amount of non-performing assets has been removed from the Company's balance sheet. The allowance for loan losses to total loans ratio was 1.48% at September 30, 2014 compared to 1.70% at September 30, 2013, while the allowance for loan losses to non-performing loans ratio was 51.0% at September 30, 2014 compared to 39.3% at September 30, 2013. Non-performing loans to total loans and net charge-offs to average loans outstanding ratios were at 2.91% and 0.11%, respectively, at and for the quarter ended September 30, 2014 compared to 4.34% and 0.19% at and for the quarter ended September 30, 2013.

Non-Interest Income. Non-interest income was $162,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2014 compared to $181,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2013. The decrease of $19,000 or 10.5% for the quarter ended September 30, 2014 compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2013 resulted from a decrease of $12,000 or 12.2% in fees and service charges, a $6,000 or 22.2% decrease in other non-interest income and a $1,000 or 1.8% decrease in bank owned life insurance.

Non-Interest Expenses. Non-interest expense was $2.1 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2014 compared to $2.0 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2013. Other non-interest expense, salaries and benefits, professional services, directors' compensation and occupancy and equipment expense increased by $108,000, $49,000, $47,000, $15,000 and $8,000 or 91.5%, 5.1%, 31.8%, 13.4% and 2.4%, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2014 compared to the three months

ended September 30, 2013. Correspondingly, FDIC assessment, service bureau fees and advertising expense decreased by $47,000, $45,000 and $6,000 or 39.5%, 28.1% and 16.2, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2014 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2013. The increase in other non-interest expense was primarily due to an increase in other real estate owned expense during the three month period ended September 30, 2014, and the increase in salaries and benefits was primarily due to normal increases in salaries and benefits expenses, while the increase in professional services was primarily the result of increased legal expenses related to the Bank’s collection efforts for its loan portfolio and expenses related to the Company’s strategic growth plan. The decrease in FDIC assessment was attributed to a decrease in factors used in calculating the assessment, while the decrease in service bureau fees was primarily the result of a refund the Company received on a service product that was discontinued.

Income Taxes. The income tax expense for the three months ended September 30, 2014 was $115,000 or 33.6% of the reported income before income taxes compared to tax expense of $129,000 or 34.2% of the reported income before income taxes for the three months ended September 30, 2013.

Liquidity, Commitments and Capital Resources

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

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

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

At September 30, 2014, the Bank had outstanding commitments to originate loans of $3.6 million, construction loans in process of $1.9 million, unused lines of credit of $20.1 million (including $16.8 million for home equity lines of credit), and standby letters of credit of $247,000. Certificates of deposit scheduled to mature in one year or less at September 30, 2014, totaled $62.0 million.

As of September 30, 2014, the Bank had contractual obligations related to the long-term operating leases for the three branch locations that it leases (Dewy Meadow, RiverWalk and Martinsville).

The Bank generates cash through deposits and/or borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank to meet its day-to-day funding obligations when required. At September 30, 2014, the total loans to deposits ratio was 86.4%. At September 30, 2014, the Bank’s collateralized borrowing limit with the

Federal Home Loan Bank was $68.4 million, of which $32.0 million was outstanding. As of September 30, 2014, the Bank also had a $20.0 million line of credit with a financial institution for reverse repurchase agreements (which is a form of borrowing) that it could access if necessary.

Consistent with its goals to operate a sound and profitable financial organization, the Bank actively seeks to maintain its status as a well-capitalized institution in accordance with regulatory standards. As of September 30, 2014, the Bank exceeded all applicable regulatory capital requirements.

ITEM 3 – QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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

ITEM 4 – CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

An evaluation was performed under the supervision, and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule l3a-l5(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of September 30, 2014. Based on such evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of September 30, 2014.

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

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1 – LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There were no material pending legal proceedings at September 30, 2014 to which the Company or its subsidiaries is a party other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to their respective businesses.

ITEM 1A – RISK FACTORS

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

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

The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's repurchases of its common stock during the quarter ended September 30, 2014.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part Of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
July 1 through 31, 2014	-	$ -	-	59,837
August 1 through 31, 2014	-	-	-	59,837
September 1 through 30, 2014	-	-	-	59,837
Total	-	$ -	-	

ITEM 3 – DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None

ITEM 4 – MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable

ITEM 5 – OTHER INFORMATION

None

ITEM 6 – EXHIBITS

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

SIGNATURES

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

	MSB FINANCIAL CORP. (Registrant)
Date November 14, 2014	/s/ Michael A. Shriner Michael A. Shriner President and Chief Executive Officer
Date November 14, 2014	/s/ Jeffrey E. Smith Jeffrey E. Smith Vice President and Chief Financial Officer