TIMBERLAND BANCORP INC
Form 10-Q
May 10, 2011

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

FORM 10-Q

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2011

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 0-23333

TIMBERLAND BANCORP, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Washington	91-1863696
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

624 Simpson Avenue, Hoquiam, Washington	98550
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(360) 533-4747
(Registrant'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 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 ____ 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 _____

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

CLASS	SHARES OUTSTANDING AT APRIL 30, 2011
Common stock, $.01 par value	7,045,036

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. Financial Statements

TIMBERLAND BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
March 31, 2011 and September 30, 2010
(Dollars in thousands, except share data)

(Unaudited)	March 31, 2011	September 30, 2010
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash and due from financial institutions	$ 11,126	$ 9,466
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	107,871	102,320
Total cash and cash equivalents	118,997	111,786
Certificates of deposit ("CDs") held for investment (at cost)	17,430	18,047
Mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") and other investments - held to maturity, at amortized cost (estimated fair value $4,536 and $4,842)	4,497	5,066
MBS and other investments - available for sale	7,893	11,119
Federal Home Loan Bank of Seattle ("FHLB") stock	5,705	5,705
Loans receivable	537,856	535,885
Loans held for sale	1,169	2,970
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(11,798)	(11,264)
Net loans receivable	527,227	527,591
Premises and equipment, net	17,106	17,383
Other real estate owned ("OREO") and other repossessed assets, net	10,140	11,519
Accrued interest receivable	2,674	2,630
Bank owned life insurance ("BOLI")	13,640	13,400
Goodwill	5,650	5,650
Core deposit intangible ("CDI")	481	564
Mortgage servicing rights ("MSRs"), net	2,702	1,929
Prepaid Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance assessment	2,653	3,268
Other assets	7,063	7,030
Total assets	$743,858	$742,687
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Deposits: Non-interest-bearing demand	$ 58,957	$ 58,755
Deposits: Interest-bearing	538,206	520,114
Total deposits	597,163	578,869
FHLB advances	55,000	75,000

Repurchase agreements	595	622
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	3,519	2,788
Total liabilities	656,277	657,279
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock, $.01 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; 16,641 shares, Series A, issued and outstanding; $1,000 per share liquidation value	15,875	15,764
Common stock, $.01 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 7,045,036 shares issued and outstanding	10,410	10,377
Unearned shares - Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOP")	(2,115)	(2,247)
Retained earnings	64,153	62,238
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(742)	(724)
Total shareholders' equity	87,581	85,408
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$743,858	$742,687

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements

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TIMBERLAND BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
For the three and six months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Interest and dividend income				
Loans receivable	$ 8,240	$ 8,832	$16,774	$17,897
MBS and other investments	162	239	344	456
Dividends from mutual funds	8	9	16	18
Interest bearing deposits in banks	83	77	170	128
Total interest and dividend income	8,493	9,157	17,304	18,499
Interest expense				
Deposits	1,591	1,958	3,342	4,036
FHLB advances - long term	550	751	1,279	1,624
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco ("FRB") and other borrowings	- -	2	- -	2
Total interest expense	2,141	2,711	4,621	5,662
Net interest income	6,352	6,446	12,683	12,837

Provision for loan losses	700	5,195	1,600	7,795
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	5,652	1,251	11,083	5,042
Non-interest income				
Total other than temporary impairment ("OTTI")	(9)	(258)	(154)	(607)
Portion of OTTI recognized in other comprehensive loss (before taxes)	(26)	(1,298)	(17)	(1,269)
Net OTTI recognized in earnings	(35)	(1,556)	(171)	(1,876)
Realized loss on MBS and other investments	(2)	(1)	(2)	(17)
Gains on sales of MBS and other investments	- -	- -	79	- -
Service charges on deposits	898	1,022	1,882	2,152
ATM transaction fees	458	386	869	747
BOLI net earnings	118	115	240	249
Gains on sales of loans, net	266	300	967	749
Servicing income (expense) on loans sold	16	25	(20)	54
Valuation recovery (allowance) on MSRs	206	(22)	840	(22)
Fee income from non-deposit investment sales	17	3	48	35
Other	166	158	328	328
Total non-interest income	2,108	430	5,060	2,399

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements

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TIMBERLAND BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OPERATIONS (continued)
For the three and six months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Non-interest expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	$ 3,115	$ 2,921	$ 6,243	$ 5,902
Premises and equipment	675	702	1,369	1,403
Advertising	201	220	368	392
OREO and other repossessed assets expense, net	6	344	434	395
ATM expenses	206	171	380	326
Postage and courier	146	142	261	270
Amortization of CDI	42	48	83	95
State and local taxes	160	153	320	294
Professional fees	196	196	377	368
FDIC insurance	332	806	672	1,005

Insurance	89	109	243	129
Other	1,010	880	1,804	1,611
Total non-interest expense	6,178	6,692	12,554	12,190
Income (loss) before federal and state income taxes	1,582	(5,011)	3,589	(4,749)
Provision (benefit) for federal and state income taxes	499	(1,833)	1,147	(1,795)
Net income (loss)	1,083	(3,178)	2,442	(2,954)
Preferred stock dividends	(208)	(208)	(416)	(416)
Preferred stock discount accretion	(56)	(52)	(111)	(103)
Net income (loss) to common shareholders:	$ 819	$(3,438)	$ 1,915	$(3,473)
Net income (loss) per common share:				
Basic	$ 0.12	$ (0.51)	$ 0.28	$ (0.52)
Diluted	$ 0.12	$ (0.51)	$ 0.28	$ (0.52)
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	6,745,250	6,713,958	6,745,250	6,711,950
Diluted	6,745,250	6,713,958	6,745,250	6,711,950
Dividends paid per common share:	$ - -	$ 0.01	$ - -	$ 0.04

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements

TIMBERLAND BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the six months ended March 31, 2011 and the year ended September 30, 2010
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Number of Shares		Amount				Accumu late Othe Compre hensiv
	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Unearned Shares Issued to ESOP	Retained Earnings	Los
Balance, September 30, 2009	16,641	7,045,036	$15,554	$10,315	$(2,512)	$65,854	$(2,012
Net loss	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	(2,291)	- -
Accretion of preferred stock discount	- -	- -	210	- -	- -	(210)	- -
Cash dividends							
($0.04 per common share)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	(283)	- -
(5% preferred stock)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	(832)	- -

Earned ESOP shares	- -	- -	- -	(78)	265	- -	- -
MRDP (1) compensation expense	- -	- -	- -	134	- -	- -	- -
Stock option compensation expense	- -	- -	- -	6	- -	- -	- -
Unrealized holding gain on securities available for sale, net of tax	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	491
Change in OTTI on securities held to maturity, net of tax	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	766
Accretion of OTTI on securities held to maturity, net of tax	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	31
Balance, September 30, 2010	16,641	7,045,036	15,764	10,377	(2,247)	62,238	(724
Net income	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,442	- -
Accretion of preferred stock discount	- -	- -	111	- -	- -	(111)	- -
5% preferred stock dividend	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	(416)	- -
Earned ESOP shares	- -	- -	- -	(55)	132	- -	- -
MRDP (1) compensation expense	- -	- -	- -	85	- -	- -	- -
Stock option compensation expense	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	- -	- -
Unrealized holding loss on securities available for sale, net of tax	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	(48
Change in OTTI on securities held to maturity, net of tax	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11
Accretion of OTTI on securities held to maturity, net of tax	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19
Balance, March 31, 2011	16,641	7,045,036	$15,875	$10,410	$(2,115)	$64,153	$(742

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(1) 1998 Management Recognition and Development Plan ("MRDP").

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements

TIMBERLAND BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the six months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010
(Dollars in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Six Months Ended March 31,	
Cash flow from operating activities	2011	2010
Net income (loss)	$ 2,442	$(2,954)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	1,600	7,795

Depreciation	499	595
Deferred federal income taxes	128	(89)
Amortization of CDI	83	95
Earned ESOP shares	132	133
MRDP compensation expense	85	85
Stock option compensation expense	3	3
Gains on sales of OREO and other repossessed assets, net	(555)	(188)
Provision for OREO losses	684	346
Loss on disposition of premises and equipment	3	13
BOLI net earnings	(240)	(240)
Gains on sales of loans, net	(967)	(749)
Decrease in deferred loan origination fees	(169)	(153)
OTTI losses on MBS and other investments	171	1,876
Gains on sales of available for sale securities	(79)	- -
Realized losses on held to maturity securities	2	17
Loans originated for sale	(35,449)	(31,401)
Proceeds from sale of loans	38,217	32,321
Increase in other assets, net	(431)	(5,580)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities and accrued expenses, net	316	(301)
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,475	1,624
Cash flow from investing activities		
Net decrease (increase) in CDs held for investment	617	(14,857)
Proceeds from maturities and prepayments of securities available for sale	981	1,635
Proceeds from maturities and prepayments of securities held to maturity	497	627
Proceeds from sales of available for sale securities	2,272	- -
Increase in loans receivable, net	(3,395)	(6,015)
Additions to premises and equipment	(225)	(313)
Proceeds from sales of OREO and other repossessed assets	1,777	1,308
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	2,524	(17,615)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Increase in deposits, net	18,294	46,063
Repayment of FHLB advances	(20,000)	(20,000)
Decrease in repurchase agreements	(27)	(332)
ESOP tax effect	(55)	(48)
MRDP compensation tax effect	- -	2
Payment of dividends	- -	(699)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,788)	24,986

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements

TIMBERLAND BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (continued)
For the six months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010
(Dollars in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended March 31, 2011	2010
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	$ 7,211	$ 8,995
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beginning of period	111,786	66,462
End of period	$118,997	$75,457
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Income taxes paid	$ 1,137	$ 791
Interest paid	4,738	5,775
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing activities		
Loans transferred to OREO and other repossessed assets	$ 2,065	$ 8,006
Loan originated to facilitate the sale of OREO	1,538	1,248

See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements

TIMBERLAND BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
For the three and six months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010
(Dollars in thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2011	2010	Six Months Ended March 31, 2011	2010
Comprehensive income (loss):				
Net income (loss)	$1,083	$(3,178)	$2,442	$(2,954)
Unrealized holding gain (loss) on securities available for sale, net of tax	27	187	(48)	305
Change in OTTI on securities held-to-maturity, net of tax:				
Additions	(8)	105	(55)	60
Additional amount recognized related to credit loss for which OTTI was previously recognized	13	785	9	696
Amount reclassified to credit loss for previously recorded market loss	12	(46)	57	69
Accretion of OTTI securities held-to-maturity, net of tax	13	10	19	18
Total comprehensive income (loss)	$1,140	$(2,137)	$2,424	$(1,806)

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See notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements

Timberland Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Presentation: The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for Timberland Bancorp, Inc. ("Company") were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for interim financial information and with instructions for Form 10-Q and, therefore, do not include all disclosures necessary for a complete presentation of financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows in conformity with GAAP. However, all adjustments which are in the opinion of management necessary for a fair presentation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been included. All such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2010 ("2010 Form 10-K"). The results of operations for the three and six months ended March 31, 2011 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the entire fiscal year.

(b) Principles of Consolidation: The interim condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Timberland Bank ("Bank"), and the Bank's wholly-owned subsidiary, Timberland Service Corp. All significant inter-company balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

(c) Operating Segment: The Company has one reportable operating segment which is defined as community banking in western Washington under the operating name, "Timberland Bank."

(d) The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(e) Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the March 31, 2011 presentation with no change to net income (loss) or total shareholders' equity previously reported.

(2) REGULATORY MATTERS

In December 2009, the FDIC and the Washington State Department of Financial Institutions, Division of Banks ("Division") determined that the Bank required supervisory attention and, on December 29, 2009, entered into an agreement on a Memorandum of Understanding with the Bank ("Bank MOU"). Under the Bank MOU,

the Bank must among other things, maintain Tier 1 Capital of not less than 10.0% of the Bank's adjusted total assets and maintain capital ratios above the "well capitalized" thresholds as defined under FDIC Rules and Regulations; obtain the prior consent from the FDIC and the Division prior to the Bank declaring a dividend to its holding company; and not engage in any transactions that would materially change the Bank's balance sheet composition including growth in total assets of five percent or more or significant changes in funding sources without the prior non-objection of the FDIC.

In addition, on February 1, 2010, the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco ("FRB") determined that the Company required additional supervisory attention and entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Company ("Company MOU"). Under the Company MOU, the Company must, among other things, obtain prior written approval or non-objection from the FRB to declare or pay any dividends, or make any other capital distributions; issue any trust preferred securities; or purchase or redeem any of its stock. The FRB has denied

the Company's requests to pay dividends on its Series A Preferred Stock issued under the U.S. Treasury Department's Capital Purchase Program ("CPP") for payments due May 15, 2010, August 15, 2010, November 15, 2010 and February 15, 2011. For additional information on the CPP, see Note 3 below entitled "U.S Treasury Department's Capital Purchase Program."

(3) U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT'S CAPITAL PURCHASE PROGRAM

On December 23, 2008, the Company received $16.64 million from the U.S. Treasury Department ("Treasury") as a part of the Treasury's CPP. The CPP was established as part of the Troubled Asset Relief Program ("TARP"). The Company sold 16,641 shares of senior preferred stock with a related warrant to purchase 370,899 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of $6.73 per share at any time through December 23, 2018. The preferred stock pays a 5.0% dividend for the first five years, after which the rate increases to 9.0% if the preferred shares are not redeemed by the Company.

Preferred stock is initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received. Any discount from the liquidation value is accreted to the expected call date and charged to retained earnings. This accretion is recorded using the level-yield method. Preferred dividends paid (or accrued) and any accretion is deducted from (added to) net income (loss) for computing income available (loss) to common shareholders and net income (loss) per share computations.

Under the Company MOU, the Company must, among other things, obtain prior written approval, or non-objection from the FRB to declare or pay any dividends. The FRB has denied the Company's requests to pay dividends on its Series A Preferred Stock issued under the CPP for payments due May 15, 2010, August 15, 2010, November 15, 2010 and February 15, 2011. There can be no assurances that the FRB will approve such payments or dividends in the future. The Company may not declare or pay dividends on its common stock or, with certain exceptions, repurchase common stock without first having paid all cumulative preferred dividends that are due. If dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock are not paid for six quarters, whether or not consecutive, the Treasury has the right to appoint two members to the Company's Board of Directors.

(4) MBS AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

MBS and other investments have been classified according to management's intent and are as follows as of March 31, 2011 and September 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
March 31, 2011				
Held to Maturity				
MBS:				
U.S. government agencies	$ 1,949	$ 47	$ (4)	$ 1,992
Private label residential	2,521	224	(230)	2,515
U.S. agency securities	27	2	- -	29
Total	$ 4,497	$ 273	$ (234)	$ 4,536
Available for Sale				
MBS:				
U.S. government agencies	$ 4,963	$ 149	$ (3)	$ 5,109
Private label residential	1,930	66	(173)	1,823
Mutual funds	1,000	- -	(39)	961
Total	$ 7,893	$ 215	$ (215)	$ 7,893
September 30, 2010				
Held to Maturity				
MBS:				
U.S. government agencies	$ 2,107	$ 29	$ (5)	$ 2,131
Private label residential	2,931	161	(411)	2,681
U.S. agency securities	28	2	- -	30
Total	$ 5,066	$ 192	$ (416)	$ 4,842
Available for Sale				
MBS:				
U.S. government agencies	$ 7,846	$ 262	$ - -	$ 8,108
Private label residential	2,198	73	(248)	2,023
Mutual funds	1,000	- -	(12)	988
Total	$11,044	$ 335	$ (260)	$11,119

The estimated fair value of temporarily impaired securities, the amount of unrealized losses and the length of time these unrealized losses existed as of

March 31, 2011 are as follows (in thousands):

Description of Securities	Less Than 12 Months: Estimated Fair Value	Less Than 12 Months: Gross Unrealized Losses	12 Months or Longer: Estimated Fair Value	12 Months or Longer: Gross Unrealized Losses	Total: Estimated Fair Value	Total: Gross Unrealized Losses
Held to Maturity						
MBS:						
U.S. government agencies	$ 173	$ (1)	$ 372	$ (3)	$ 545	$ (4)
Private label residential	- -	- -	650	(230)	650	(230)
Total	$ 173	$ (1)	$1,022	$(233)	$1,195	$ (234)
Available for Sale						
MBS:						
U.S. government agencies	$ 186	$ (3)	$ - -	$ - -	$ 186	$ (3)
Private label residential	- -	- -	1,094	(173)	1,094	(173)
Mutual funds	- -	- -	961	(39)	961	(39)
Total	$ 186	$ (3)	$2,055	$(212)	$2,241	$ (215)

During the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company recorded net OTTI charges through earnings on residential MBS of $35,000 and $1.56 million, respectively. During the six months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 the Company recorded net OTTI charges through earnings on residential MBS of $171,000 and $1.88 million, respectively. The Company provides for the bifurcation of OTTI into (i) amounts related to credit losses which are recognized through earnings, and (ii) amounts related to all other factors which are recognized as a component of other comprehensive income (loss).

To determine the component of the gross OTTI related to credit losses, the Company compared the amortized cost basis of each OTTI security to the present value of its revised expected cash flows, discounted using its pre-impairment yield. The revised expected cash flow estimates for individual securities are based primarily on an analysis of default rates, prepayment speeds and third-party analytic reports. Significant judgment by management is required in this analysis that includes, but is not limited to, assumptions regarding the collectability of principal and interest, net of related expenses, on the underlying loans. The following table presents a summary of the significant inputs utilized to measure management's estimate of the credit loss component on OTTI securities as of March 31, 2011 and September 30, 2010:

	Range: Minimum	Range: Maximum	Weighted Average
At March 31, 2011			
Constant prepayment rate	6.00%	15.00%	10.41%
Collateral default rate	0.43%	39.34%	9.87%

Loss severity rate	25.20%	65.15%	43.54%
At September 30, 2010			
Constant prepayment rate	6.00%	15.00%	8.28%
Collateral default rate	3.69%	68.09%	34.75%
Loss severity rate	30.02%	60.43%	45.35%

The following tables present the OTTI for the three and six months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 (in thousands).

	Three months ended March 31, 2011		Three months ended March 31, 2010	
	Held To Maturity	Available For Sale	Held To Maturity	Available For Sale
Total OTTI	$ 8	$ 1	$ 211	$ 47
Portion of OTTI recognized in other comprehensive loss (before taxes) (1)	26	- -	1,298	- -
Net OTTI recognized in earnings (2)	$ 34	$ 1	$1,509	$ 47

	Six months ended March 31, 2011		Six months ended March 31, 2010	
	Held To Maturity	Available For Sale	Held To Maturity	Available For Sale
Total OTTI	$ 153	$ 1	$ 514	$ 93
Portion of OTTI recognized in other comprehensive loss (before taxes) (1)	17	- -	1,269	- -
Net OTTI recognized in earnings (2)	$ 170	$ 1	$1,783	$ 93

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(1) Represents OTTI related to all other factors.
(2) Represents OTTI related to credit losses.

The following table presents a roll-forward of the credit loss component of held to maturity debt securities that have been written down for OTTI with the credit loss component recognized in earnings and the remaining impairment loss related to all other factors recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) for the six months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 (in thousands).

	Six months ended March 31, 2011	2010
Beginning balance of credit loss	$ 4,725	$ 3,551
Additions:		

Credit losses for which OTTI was not previously recognized	47	374
Additional increases to the amount related to credit loss for which OTTI was previously recognized	124	1,472
Subtractions:		
Realized losses recorded previously as credit losses	(881)	(252)
Ending balance of credit loss	$ 4,015	$ 5,145

There were no gross realized gains on sale of securities for the three months ended March 31, 2011. There was a gross realized gain on sale of securities for the six months ended March 31, 2011 of $79,000. There were no gross realized gains on sale of securities for the three or six months ended March 31, 2010. During the three months ended March 31, 2011, the Company recorded a $386,000 realized loss (as a result of the securities

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being deemed worthless) on 17 held to maturity residential MBS of which $384,000 had been recognized previously as a credit loss. During the six months ended March 31, 2011, the Company recorded a $883,000 realized loss on 18 held to maturity residential MBS and one available for sale residential MBS of which $881,000 had been recognized previously as a credit loss. During the three months ended March 31, 2010, the Company recorded a $141,000 realized loss on six held to maturity residential MBS of which $140,000 had previously been recognized as a credit loss. During the six months ended March 31, 2010, the Company recorded a $252,000 realized loss on eight held to maturity residential MBS of which $235,000 had been recognized previously as a credit loss.

The amortized cost of residential mortgage-backed and agency securities pledged as collateral for public fund deposits, federal treasury tax and loan deposits, FHLB collateral, retail repurchase agreements and other non-profit organization deposits totaled $9.02 million and $12.80 million at March 31, 2011 and September 30, 2010, respectively.

The contractual maturities of debt securities at March 31, 2011 are as follows (in thousands). Expected maturities may differ from scheduled maturities as a result of the prepayment of principal or call provisions.

	Held to Maturity		Available for Sale	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due within one year	$ - -	$ - -	$ 235	$ 231
Due after one year to five years	21	22	- -	- -
Due after five to ten years	33	35	121	130
Due after ten years	4,443	4,479	6,537	6,571
Total	$ 4,497	$ 4,536	$ 6,893	$ 6,932

(5) FHLB STOCK

The Company views its investment in the FHLB stock as a long-term investment. Accordingly, when evaluating for impairment, the value is determined based on the ultimate recovery of the par value rather than recognizing temporary declines in value. The determination of whether a decline affects the ultimate recovery is influenced by criteria such as: 1) the significance of the decline in net assets of the FHLB as compared to the capital stock amount and length of time a decline has persisted; 2) the impact of legislative and regulatory changes on the FHLB and 3) the liquidity position of the FHLB. On October 25, 2010, the FHLB announced that it had entered into a Consent Agreement with the Federal Housing Finance Agency ("FHFA"), which requires the FHLB to take certain specific actions related to its business and operations. The FHLB will not pay a dividend or repurchase capital stock while it is classified as undercapitalized. As of March 31, 2011, the FHLB reported that it had met all of its regulatory capital requirements pursuant to the Consent Agreement issued by the FHFA. The Company does not believe that its investment in the FHLB is impaired and did not recognize an OTTI loss on its FHLB stock during the three and six months ended March 31, 2011. However, this estimate could change in the near term if: 1) significant other-than-temporary losses are incurred on the FHLB's MBS causing a significant decline in its regulatory capital status; 2) the economic losses resulting from credit deterioration on the FHLB's MBS increases significantly or 3) capital preservation strategies being utilized by the FHLB become ineffective.

(6) LOANS RECEIVABLE AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Loans receivable and loans held for sale consisted of the following at March 31, 2011 and September 30, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2011		September 30, 2010	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Mortgage loans:				
One- to four-family (1)	$115,193	20.7%	$121,014	21.6%
Multi-family	29,724	5.3	32,267	5.8
Commercial	224,489	40.2	208,002	37.2
Construction and land development	65,325	11.7	69,271	12.4
Land	57,643	10.3	62,999	11.3
Total mortgage loans	492,374	88.2	493,553	88.3
Consumer loans:				
Home equity and second mortgage	37,478	6.7	38,418	6.9
Other	8,512	1.6	9,086	1.6
Total consumer loans	45,990	8.3	47,504	8.5
Commercial business loans	19,605	3.5	17,979	3.2
Total loans receivable	557,969	100.0%	559,036	100.0%
Less:				
Undisbursed portion of construction				

loans in process	(16,884)	(17,952)
Deferred loan origination fees	(2,060)	(2,229)
Allowance for loan losses	(11,798)	(11,264)
Total loans receivable, net	$527,227	$527,591

(1) Includes loans held for sale.

Construction and Land Development Loan Portfolio Composition

The following table sets forth the composition of the Company's construction and land development loan portfolio at March 31, 2011 and September 30, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2011		September 30, 2010	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Custom and owner/builder	$29,375	45.0%	$30,945	44.7%
Speculative one- to four-family	3,013	4.6	4,777	6.9
Commercial real estate	24,863	38.1	23,528	33.9
Multi-family (including condominiums)	3,905	5.9	3,587	5.2
Land development	4,169	6.4	6,434	9.3
Total construction and land development loans	$65,325	100.0%	$69,271	100.0%

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Loan Segment Risk Characteristics

One- To Four-Family Residential Lending: The Company originates both fixed rate and adjustable rate loans secured by one- to four-family residences. A portion of the fixed-rate one- to four-family loans are sold in the secondary market for asset/liability management purposes and to generate non-interest income. The Company's lending policies generally limit the maximum loan-to-value on one- to four-family loans to 95% of the lesser of the appraised value or the purchase price. However, the Company usually obtains private mortgage insurance on the portion of the principal amount that exceeds 80% of the appraised value of the property.

Multi-Family Lending: The Company originates loans secured by multi-family dwelling units (more than four units). Multi-family lending generally affords the Company an opportunity to receive interest at rates higher than those generally available from one- to four-family residential lending. However, loans secured by multi-family properties usually are greater in amount, more difficult to evaluate and monitor and, therefore, involve a greater degree of risk than one- to four-family residential mortgage loans. Because payments on the loans secured by multi-family properties are often dependent on the successful operation and management of the properties, repayment of such loans may be affected by adverse conditions in the real estate market or economy. The Company seeks to minimize these risks by scrutinizing the financial condition of the borrower, the quality of the collateral and the management of

the property securing the loan.

Commercial Real Estate Lending: The Company originates commercial real estate loans secured by properties such as office buildings, retail/wholesale facilities, motels, restaurants, mini-storage facilities and other commercial properties. Commercial real estate lending generally affords the Company an opportunity to receive interest at higher rates than those available form one- to four-family residential lending. However, loans secured by such properties usually are greater in amount, more difficult to evaluate and monitor and, therefore, involve a greater degree of risk than one- to four-family residential mortgage loans. Because payments on loans secured by commercial properties often depend upon the successful operation and management of the properties, repayment of these loans may be affected by adverse conditions in the real estate market or economy. The Company seeks to mitigate these risks by generally limiting the maximum loan-to-value ratio to 80% and scrutinizing the financial condition of the borrower, the quality of the collateral and the management of the property securing the loan.

Construction and Land Development Lending: The Company currently originates the following types of construction loans: custom construction loans, owner/builder construction loans, speculative construction loans (on a very limited basis), multi-family construction loans, and commercial real estate construction loans. The Company is no longer originating land development loans.

Custom construction loans are made to home builders who, at the time of construction, have a signed contract with a home buyer who has a commitment to purchase the finished home. Owner/builder construction loans are originated to home owners rather than home builders and are typically refinanced into permanent loans at the completion of construction.

Speculative one-to four-family construction loans are made to home builders and are termed "speculative" because the home builder does not have, at the time of the loan origination, a signed contract with a home buyer who has a commitment for permanent financing with the Bank or another lender for the finished home. The home buyer may be identified either during or after the construction period, with the risk that the builder will have to provide the debt service for the speculative construction loan and finance real estate taxes and other carrying costs of the completed home for a significant time after the completion of construction until the home

buyer is identified and a sale is consummated. The Company is currently originating speculative one-to four- family construction loans on a very limited basis.

Commercial construction loans are originated to construct properties such as office buildings, hotels, retail rental space and mini-storage facilities. Multi-family construction loans are originated to construct apartment buildings and condominium projects.

The Company historically originated loans to real estate developers for the purpose of developing residential subdivisions. The Company is not currently originating any new land development loans.

Construction lending affords the Company the opportunity to achieve higher interest rates and fees with shorter terms to maturity than does its single-family permanent mortgage lending. Construction lending, however, is

generally considered to involve a higher degree of risk than one-to four family residential lending because of the inherent difficulty in estimating both a property's value at completion of the project and the estimated cost of the project. The nature of these loans is such that they are generally more difficult to evaluate and monitor. If the estimated cost of construction proves to be inaccurate, the Company may be required to advance funds beyond the amount originally committed to complete the project. If the estimate of value upon completion proves to be inaccurate, the Company may be confronted with a project whose value is insufficient to assure full repayment and it may incur a loss. Projects may also be jeopardized by disagreements between borrowers and builders and by the failure of builders to pay subcontractors. Loans to construct homes for which no purchaser has been identified carry more risk because the payoff for the loan depends on the builder's ability to sell the property prior to the time that the construction loan is due. The Company has sought to address these risks by adhering to strict underwriting policies, disbursement procedures, and monitoring practices.

Land Lending: The Company has historically originated loans for the acquisition of land upon which the purchaser can then build or make improvements necessary to build or to sell as improved lots. Currently, the Company is not offering land loans to new customers and is attempting to decrease its land loan portfolio. Loans secured by undeveloped land or improved lots involve greater risks than one- to four-family residential mortgage loans because these loans are more difficult to evaluate. If the estimate of value proves to be inaccurate, in the event of default or foreclosure, the Company may be confronted with a property the value of which is insufficient to assure full repayment. The Company attempts to minimize this risk by generally limiting the maximum loan-to-value ratio on land loans to 75%.

Consumer Lending: Consumer loans generally have shorter terms to maturity than mortgage loans. Consumer loans include home equity lines of credit, second mortgage loans, savings account loans, automobile loans, boat loans, motorcycle loans, recreational vehicle loans and unsecured loans. Home equity lines of credit and second mortgage loans have a greater credit risk than one- to four-family residential mortgage loans because they are secured by mortgages subordinated to the existing first mortgage on the property, which may or may not be held by the Company. Other consumer loans generally entail greater risk than do residential mortgage loans, particularly in the case of consumer loans that are unsecured or secured by rapidly depreciating assets such as automobiles. In such cases, any repossessed collateral for a defaulted consumer loan may not provide an adequate source of repayment of the outstanding loan balance as a result of the greater likelihood of damage, loss or depreciation.

Commercial Business Lending: Commercial business loans are generally secured by business equipment, accounts receivable, inventory or other property. The Company also generally obtains personal guarantees from the principals based on a review of personal financial statements. Commercial business lending generally involves risks that are different from those associated with residential and commercial real estate lending. Real estate lending is generally considered to be collateral based lending with loan amounts based on predetermined loan to collateral values and liquidation of the underlying real estate collateral is viewed as the primary source of repayment in the event of borrower default. Although commercial business loans are often collateralized by equipment, inventory, accounts receivable, or other business assets, the liquidation of collateral in the event of a

borrower default is often an insufficient source of repayment because accounts receivable may be uncollectible and inventories and equipment may be obsolete or of limited use. Accordingly, the repayment of a commercial business loan depends primarily on the creditworthiness of the borrower (and any guarantors), while the liquidation of collateral is a secondary and potentially insufficient source of repayment.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The following table sets forth information for the three and six months ended March 31, 2011, regarding activity in the allowance for loan losses (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2011				
	Beginning Allowance	Provision	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Ending Allowance
Mortgage loans:					
One-to four-family	$ 738	$ (44)	$ 104	$ 148	$ 738
Multi-family	875	131	- -	10	1,016
Commercial real estate	3,431	670	23	101	4,179
Construction - custom and owner / builder	365	(19)	- -	- -	346
Construction - speculative one- to four-family	333	(61)	12	- -	260
Construction - commercial	457	(278)	- -	- -	179
Construction - multi-family	227	36	- -	- -	263
Construction - land development	71	440	483	- -	28
Land	3,526	(14)	282	24	3,254
Consumer loans:					
Home equity and second mortgage	846	(312)	36	7	505
Other	441	(4)	2	1	436
Commercial business loans	439	155	- -	- -	594
Total	$11,749	$ 700	$ 942	$ 291	$11,798

	For the Six Months Ended March 31, 2011				
	Beginning Allowance	Provision	Charge-offs	Recoveries	Ending Allowance
Mortgage loans:					
One-to four-family	$ 530	$ 293	$ 233	$ 148	$ 738
Multi-family	393	604	- -	19	1,016
Commercial real estate	3,173	952	47	101	4,179
Construction - custom and owner / builder	481	(135)	- -	- -	346
Construction - speculative one- to four-family	414	(114)	40	- -	260

Construction – commercial	245	(66)	- -	- -	179
Construction – multi-family	245	18	- -	- -	263
Construction – land development	240	271	483	- -	28
Land	3,709	(81)	413	39	3,254
Consumer loans:					
Home equity and second mortgage	922	(310)	114	7	505
Other	451	13	30	2	436
Commercial business loans	461	155	22	- -	594
Total	$11,264	$1,600	$1,382	$ 316	$11,798

The following table presents information on the loans evaluated individually for impairment and collectively evaluated for impairment in the allowance for loan losses at March 31, 2011 (in thousands):

	Allowance for Loan Losses			Recorded Investment in Loans	
	Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment	Total	Individually Evaluated for Impairment	Collectively Evaluated for Impairment
December 31, 2010					
Mortgage loans:					
One- to four-family	$ 73	$ 651	$ 724	$ 3,607	$111,586
Multi-family	632	375	1,007	5,482	24,242
Commercial real estate	287	3,811	4,098	16,261	208,228
Construction – custom and owner / builder	- -	338	338	548	18,668
Construction – speculative one- to four-family	37	254	291	1,764	824
Construction – commercial real estate	138	175	313	6,800	13,404
Construction – multi-family	- -	257	257	1,099	2,166
Construction – land development	- -	28	28	3,034	134
Land	561	2,678	3,239	11,255	46,388
Consumer loans:					
Home equity and second mortgage	55	440	495	747	36,731
Other	1	426	427	13	8,499
Commercial business					

loans	- -	581	581	40	19,565
	$1,784	$10,014	$11,798	$50,650	$490,435

Credit Quality Indicators

The Company uses credit risk grades which reflect the Company's assessment of a loan's risk or loss potential. The Company categorizes loans into risk grade categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt such as: current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information and current economic trends, among other factors such as the estimated fair value of the collateral. The Company uses the following definitions for credit risk ratings:

Pass: Pass loans are defined as those loans that meet acceptable quality underwriting standards.

Watch: Watch loans are defined as those loans that still exhibit marginal acceptable quality, but have some concerns that justify greater attention. If these concerns are not corrected, a potential for further adverse categorization exists. These concerns could relate to a specific condition peculiar to the borrower or their industry segment or the general economic environment.

Special Mention: Special mention loans are defined as those loans deemed by management to have some potential weakness that deserve management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in the deterioration of the payment prospects of the loan. Assets in this category do not expose the Company to sufficient risk to warrant a substandard classification.

Substandard: Substandard loans are defined as those loans that are inadequately protected by the current net worth, and paying capacity of the obligor, or of the collateral pledged. Loans classified as substandard have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the repayment of the debt. If the weakness or weaknesses are not corrected, there is the distinct possibility that some loss will be sustained.

The following table lists the loan credit risk grades utilized by the Company that serve as credit quality indicators. Each of the credit risk loan grades include high and low factors associated with their classification that are utilized to calculate the aggregate ranges of the allowance for loan losses at March 31, 2011 (in thousands):

Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grades

(In thousands)	Loan Grades				
	Pass	Watch	Special Mention	Substandard	Total

Mortgage loans:					
One- to four-family	$100,261	$ 6,959	$ 2,537	$ 5,436	$115,193
Multi-family	17,598	4,526	669	6,931	29,724
Commercial	187,061	8,847	4,920	23,661	224,489
Construction - custom and owner / builder	18,072	274	- -	870	19,216
Construction - speculative one- to four-family	20	- -	- -	2,568	2,588
Construction - commercial real estate	13,404	- -	- -	6,800	20,204
Construction - multi-family	602	- -	752	1,911	3,265
Construction - land development	134	- -	- -	3,034	3,168
Land	28,106	12,722	4,896	11,919	57,643
Consumer loans:					
Home equity and second mortgage	34,416	953	1,266	843	37,478
Other	8,409	90	- -	13	8,512
Commercial business loans	17,516	641	155	1,293	19,605
Total	$425,599	$35,012	$15,195	$65,279	$541,085

The following table presents an age analysis of past due status of loans by category at March 31, 2011 (dollars in thousands):

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	90 Days or More Past Due (1)	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	P 9 or Sti
Mortgage loans:							
One- to four-family	$ 1,251	$ 711	$ 3,060	$ 5,022	$110,171	$115,193	
Multi-family	1,449	- -	- -	1,449	28,275	29,724	
Commercial	13,367	- -	6,425	19,792	204,697	224,489	
Construction - custom and owner / builder	322	- -	548	870	18,346	19,216	
Construction - speculative one- to four-family	- -	- -	264	264	2,324	2,588	
Construction - commercial	- -	6,800	- -	6,800	13,404	20,204	
Construction - multi-family	812	- -	1,099	1,911	1,354	3,265	
Construction - land development	- -	- -	3,034	3,034	134	3,168	
Land	2,611	606	8,478	11,695	45,948	57,643	
Consumer loans:							
Home equity and second mortgage	218	299	743	1,260	36,218	37,478	
Other	22	- -	13	35	8,477	8,512	
Commercial business loans	- -	52	316	368	19,237	19,605	
Total	$20,052	$8,468	$23,980	$52,500	$488,585	$541,085	

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(1) Includes loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing.

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Impaired Loans

A loan is considered impaired when it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all contractual principal and interest payments due in accordance with the original or modified terms of the loan agreement. Impaired loans are measured based on the estimated fair value of the collateral less estimated cost to sell if the loan is considered collateral dependent. Impaired loans not considered to be collateral dependent are measured based on the present value of expected future cash flows.

The categories of non-accrual loans and impaired loans overlap, although they are not coextensive. The Company considers all circumstances regarding the loan and borrower on an individual basis when determining whether an impaired loan should be placed on non-accrual status, such as the financial strength of the borrower, the estimated collateral value, reasons for the delay, payment record, the amount past due and the number of days past due.

At March 31, 2011 and September 30, 2010, the Company had impaired loans totaling $50.65 million and $42.25 million, respectively. At March 31, 2011, the Company had loans totaling $305,000 that were 90 days or more past due and still accruing interest. At September 30, 2010, the Company had loans totaling $1.33 million that were 90 days or more past due and still accruing interest. Interest income recognized on impaired loans for the six months ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010 was $760,000 and $496,000, respectively. Interest income recognized on a cash basis on impaired loans for the six months ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010, was $474,000 and $328,000, respectively. The average investment in impaired loans for the six months ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010 was $44.51 million and $44.36 million, respectively.

Troubled debt restructured loans are loans where the Company, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial condition, has granted a significant concession to the borrower that it would otherwise not consider. Troubled debt restructured loans are considered impaired loans and can be classified as either accrual or non-accrual. The Company had $27.12 million in troubled debt restructured loans included in impaired loans at March 31, 2011 and had $208,000 in commitments to lend additional funds on these loans. At March 31, 2011, $4.67 million of the $27.12 million in troubled debt restructured loans were on non-accrual status and included in non-performing loans. The Company had $16.40 million in troubled debt restructured loans included in impaired loans at September 30, 2010 and had $1.06 million in commitments to lend additional funds on these loans. At September 30, 2010, $7.41 million of the $16.40 million in troubled debt restructured loans were on non-accrual status and included in non-performing loans.

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The following table is a summary of information related to impaired loans as of March 31, 2011 (in thousands):

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	In I Rec
With no related allowance recorded:					
Mortgage loans:					
One- to four-family	$ 2,662	$ 2,794	$ - -	$ 3,272	$
Commercial	13,138	13,560	- -	12,707	
Construction - custom and owner / builder	548	548	- -	414	
Construction - speculative one- to four-family	264	372	- -	608	
Construction - commercial real estate	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Construction - multi-family	1,099	1,104	- -	1,222	
Construction - land development	3,034	7,656	- -	3,278	
Land	6,836	10,266	- -	7,823	
Consumer loans:					
Home equity and second mortgage	408	476	- -	381	
Other	12	32	- -	20	
Commercial business loans	40	40	- -	42	
Subtotal	28,041	36,848	- -	29,767	
With an allowance recorded:					
Mortgage loans:					
One- to four-family	945	945	73	631	
Multi-family	5,482	5,482	632	5,477	
Commercial	3,122	3,842	287	1,561	
Construction - speculative one- to four-family	1,500	1,500	37	1,125	
Construction - commercial	6,800	6,800	138	3,400	
Land	4,420	4,431	561	3,322	
Consumer loans:					
Home equity and second mortgage	339	339	55	362	
Other	1	1	1	1	
Subtotal	22,609	23,340	1,784	15,879	
Total					
Mortgage loans:					
One- to four-family	3,607	3,739	73	3,903	
Multi-family	5,482	5,482	632	5,477	
Commercial	16,260	17,402	287	14,268	
Construction - custom and owner / builder	548	548	- -	414	
Construction - speculative one- to four-family	1,764	1,872	37	1,733	
Construction - commercial real estate	6,800	6,800	138	3,400	
Construction - multi-family	1,099	1,104	- -	1,222	
Construction - land development	3,034	7,656	- -	3,278	
Land	11,256	14,697	561	11,145	
Consumer loans:					
Home equity and second mortgage	747	815	55	743	
Other	13	33	1	21	
Commercial business loans	40	40	- -	42	
Total	$50,650	$60,188	$1,784	$45,646	$

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(1) For the three months ended March 31, 2011

The following is a summary of information related to impaired loans at September 30, 2010 (in thousands):

Impaired loans without a valuation allowance	$ 36,475
Impaired loans with a valuation allowance	5,770
Total impaired loans	$ 42,245
Valuation allowance related to impaired loans	$ 862

The following table sets forth information with respect to the Company's non-performing assets at March 31, 2011 and September 30, 2010 (in thousands):

Loans accounted for on a non-accrual basis:

	March 31, 2011	September 30, 2010
Mortgage loans:		
One- to four family	$ 3,060	$ 3,691
Commercial	6,425	7,252
Construction - custom and owner / builder	548	- -
Construction - speculative one- to four-family	264	2,050
Construction - multi-family	1,099	1,771
Construction - land development	3,034	3,788
Land	8,449	5,460
Consumer loans:		
Home equity and second mortgage	743	781
Other	13	25
Commercial business	40	46
Total	23,675	24,864
Accruing loans which are contractually past due 90 days or more	305	1,325
Total of non-accrual and 90 days past due loans	23,980	26,189
Non-accrual investment securities	3,355	3,390
OREO and other repossessed assets	10,140	11,519
Total non-performing assets (1)	$ 37,475	$ 41,098
Troubled debt restructured loans on accrual status (2)	$ 22,447	$ 8,995

Non-accrual and 90 days or more past

due loans as a percentage of loans receivable	4.45%	4.86%
Non-accrual and 90 days or more past due loans as a percentage of total assets	3.22%	3.53%
Non-performing assets as a percentage of total assets	5.04%	5.53%
Loans receivable (3)	$539,025	$538,855
Total assets	$743,858	$742,687

(1) Does not include troubled debt restructured loans on accrual status.
(2) Does not include troubled debt restructured loans totaling $4,671 and $7,405 reported as non-accrual loans at March 31, 2011 and September 30, 2010, respectively.
(3) Includes loans held-for-sale and is before the allowance for loan losses.

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(7) NET INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE

Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, without considering any dilutive items. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares and common stock equivalents for items that are dilutive, net of shares assumed to be repurchased using the treasury stock method at the average share price for the Company's common stock during the period. Diluted loss per common share is the same as basic loss per common share due to the anti-dilutive effect of common stock equivalents. Common stock equivalents arise from the assumed conversion of outstanding stock options and the outstanding warrant to purchase common stock. In accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") guidance for stock compensation, shares owned by the Bank's ESOP that have not been allocated are not considered to be outstanding for the purpose of computing net income (loss) per share. At March 31, 2011 and 2010, there were 299,786 and 329,626 shares, respectively, that had not been allocated under the Bank's ESOP.

The following table is in thousands, except for share and per share data:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Basic net income (loss) per common share computation:				
Numerator - net income (loss)	$1,083	$(3,178)	$2,442	$(2,954)
Preferred stock dividend	(208)	(208)	(416)	(416)
Preferred stock discount accretion	(56)	(52)	(111)	(103)

Net income (loss) to common shareholders	$ 819	$(3,438)	$1,915	$(3,473)
Denominator - weighted average common shares outstanding	6,745,250	6,713,958	6,745,250	6,711,950
Basic net income (loss) per common share	$ 0.12	$ (0.51)	$ 0.28	$ (0.52)
Diluted net income (loss) per common share computation:				
Numerator - net income (net loss)	$1,083	$(3,178)	$2,442	$(2,954)
Preferred stock dividend	(208)	(208)	(416)	(416)
Preferred stock discount accretion	(56)	(52)	(111)	(103)
Net income (loss) to common shareholders	$ 819	$(3,438)	$1,915	$(3,473)
Denominator - weighted average common shares outstanding	6,745,250	6,713,958	6,745,250	6,711,950
Effect of dilutive stock options (1)	- -	- -	- -	- -
Effect of dilutive stock warrants (2)	- -	- -	- -	- -
Weighted average common shares and common stock equivalents	6,745,250	6,713,958	6,745,250	6,711,950
Diluted net income (loss) per common share	$ 0.12	$ (0.51)	$ 0.28	$ (0.52)

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(1) For the three months and six months ended March 31, 2011, options to purchase 168,864 and 182,007 shares of common stock, respectively, were outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted net income (loss) per common share because the options' exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common stock, and, therefore, their effect would have been anti-dilutive. For the three months and six months ended March 31, 2010, options to purchase 194,864 and 191,332 shares of common stock, respectively, were outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted net income (loss) per common share because their effect would have been anti-dilutive.
(2) For the three and six months ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010, a warrant to purchase 370,899 shares of common stock was outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted net income (loss) per common share because the warrant's exercise price was greater than the average market price

of the common stock, and, therefore, its effect would have been anti-dilutive.

(8) STOCK PLANS AND STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

Stock Option Plans

Under the Company's stock option plans (the 1999 Stock Option Plan and the 2003 Stock Option Plan), the Company was able to grant options for up to a combined total of 1,622,500 shares of common stock to employees, officers and directors. Shares issued may be purchased in the open market or may be issued from authorized and unissued shares. The exercise price of each option equals the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. Generally, options vest in 20% annual installments on each of the five anniversaries from the date of the grant. At March 31, 2011, options for 250,238 shares are available for future grant under the 2003 Stock Option Plan and no shares are available for future grant under the 1999 Stock Option Plan.

Activity under the plans for the six months ended March 31, 2011 is as follows:

	Total Options Outstanding	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding, beginning of period	194,864	$ 8.71
Forfeited	500	4.55
Options outstanding, end of period	194,364	$ 8.72
Options exercisable, end of period	173,964	$ 9.21

The aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding at March 31, 2011 was $27,000.

At March 31, 2011, there were 20,400 unvested options with an aggregate grant date fair value of $26,000, all of which the Company assumes will vest. The aggregate intrinsic value of unvested options at March 31, 2011 was $22,000. There were 5,200 options with an aggregate grant date fair value of $7,000 that vested during the six months ended March 31, 2011.

At March 31, 2010, there were 26,000 unvested options with an aggregate grant date fair value of $34,000, all of which the Company assumes will vest. There were no options that vested during the six months ended March 31, 2010.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of stock-based awards with the weighted average assumptions noted in the following table. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury rate of a similar term as the stock option at the particular grant date. The expected life is based

on historical data, vesting terms and estimated exercise dates. The expected dividend yield is based on the most recent quarterly dividend on an annualized basis in effect at the time the options were granted. The expected volatility is based on historical volatility of the Company's stock price. There were no options granted during the six months ended March 31, 2011, and there were 26,000 options granted during the six months ended March 31, 2010. The weighted average assumptions for options granted during the six months ended March 31, 2010 were:

Expected volatility	38%
Expected term (in years)	5
Expected dividend yield	2.64%
Risk free interest rate	2.47%
Grant date fair value per share	$1.29

Stock Grant Plan

The Company adopted the Management Recognition and Development Plan ("MRDP") in 1998 for the benefit of employees, officers and directors of the Company. The objective of the MRDP is to retain and attract personnel of experience and ability in key positions by providing them with a proprietary interest in the Company.

The MRDP allowed for the issuance to participants of up to 529,000 shares of the Company's common stock. Awards under the MRDP are made in the form of shares of common stock that are subject to restrictions on the transfer of ownership and are subject to a five-year vesting period. Compensation expense is the amount of the fair value of the common stock at the date of the grant to the plan participants and is recognized over a five-year vesting period, with 20% vesting on each of the five anniversaries from the date of the grant.

There were no MRDP shares granted to officers and directors during the six months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010.

At March 31, 2011, there were a total of 28,492 unvested MRDP shares with an aggregated grant date fair value of $324,000. There were 7,433 MRDP shares that vested during the six months ended March 31, 2011 with an aggregated grant date fair value of $81,000. There were 500 MRDP shares forfeited during the six months ended March 31, 2011 with a grant date fair value of $5,000. At March 31, 2011, there were no shares available for future awards under the MRDP.

Expenses for Stock Compensation Plans

Compensation expenses for all stock-based plans were as follows:

	Six Months Ended March 31,			
	2011		2010	
	(In thousands)			
	Stock Options	Stock Grants	Stock Options	Stock Grants
Compensation expense recognized in income	$ 3	$ 85	$ 3	$ 87
Related tax benefit recognized	1	29	1	29

The compensation expense yet to be recognized for stock based awards that have been awarded but not vested for the years ending September 30 is as follows (in thousands):

	Stock Options	Stock Grants	Total Awards
Remainder of 2011	$ 3	$ 79	$ 82
2012	7	112	119
2013	7	38	45
2014	6	2	8
2015	1	- -	1
Total	$ 24	$ 231	$ 255

(9) FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

GAAP requires disclosure of estimated fair values for financial instruments. Such estimates are subjective in nature, and significant judgment is required regarding the risk characteristics of various financial instruments at a discrete point in time. Therefore, such estimates could vary significantly if assumptions regarding uncertain factors were to change. In addition, as the Company normally intends to hold the majority of its financial instruments until maturity, it does not expect to realize many of the estimated amounts disclosed. The disclosures also do not include estimated fair value amounts for certain items which are not defined as financial instruments but which may have significant value. The Company does not believe that it would be practicable to estimate a representational fair value for these types of items as of March 31, 2011 and September 30, 2010. Because GAAP excludes certain items from fair value disclosure requirements, any aggregation of the fair value amounts presented would not represent the underlying value of the Company. Major assumptions, methods and fair value estimates for the Company's significant financial instruments are set forth below:

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The estimated fair value of financial instruments that are short-term or re-price frequently and that have little or no risk are considered to have an estimated fair value equal to the recorded value.

CDs Held for Investment

The estimated fair value of financial instruments that are short-term or re-price frequently and that have little or no risk are considered to have an estimated fair value equal to the recorded value.

MBS and Other Investments

The estimated fair value of MBS and other investments are based upon the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the security. Such assumptions include observable and unobservable inputs such as quoted market prices, dealer quotes, or discounted cash flows.

FHLB Stock

FHLB stock is not publicly traded; however, the recorded value of the stock holdings approximates the estimated fair value, as the FHLB is required to pay par value upon re-acquiring this stock.

Loans Receivable, Net

At March 31, 2011 and September 30, 2010, because of the illiquid market for loan sales, loans were priced using comparable market statistics. The loan portfolio was segregated into various categories and a weighted average valuation discount that approximated similar loan sales was applied to each category.

Loans Held for Sale

The estimated fair value has been based on quoted market prices obtained from the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

Accrued Interest

The recorded amount of accrued interest approximates the estimated fair value.

Deposits

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity date is included at the amount payable on demand. The estimated fair value of fixed maturity certificates of deposit is computed by discounting future cash flows using the rates currently offered by the Bank for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

FHLB Advances

The estimated fair value of FHLB advances is computed by discounting the future cash flows of the borrowings at a rate which approximates the current offering rate of the borrowings with a comparable remaining life.

Repurchase Agreements

The recorded value of repurchase agreements approximates the estimated fair value due to the short-term nature of the borrowings.

Off-Balance-Sheet Instruments

Since the majority of the Company's off-balance-sheet instruments consist of variable-rate commitments, the Company has determined that they do not have a distinguishable estimated fair value.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments were as follows as of March 31, 2011 and September 30, 2010 (in thousands):

	March 31, 2011		September 30, 2010	
	Recorded Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Recorded Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$118,997	$118,997	$111,786	$111,786
CDs held for investment	17,430	17,430	18,047	18,047
MBS and other investments	12,390	12,429	16,185	15,961
FHLB stock	5,705	5,705	5,705	5,705
Loans receivable, net	526,058	474,799	524,621	473,986
Loans held for sale	1,169	1,210	2,970	3,059
Accrued interest receivable	2,674	2,674	2,630	2,630

Financial Liabilities				
Deposits	$597,163	$599,404	$578,869	$581,046
FHLB advances	55,000	58,681	75,000	81,579
Repurchase agreements	595	595	622	622
Accrued interest payable	620	620	737	737

The Company assumes interest rate risk (the risk that general interest rate levels will change) as a result of its normal operations. As a result, the estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments will change when interest rate levels change and that change may either be favorable or unfavorable to the Company. Management attempts to match maturities of assets and liabilities to the extent believed necessary to minimize

interest rate risk. However, borrowers with fixed interest rate obligations are less likely to prepay in a rising interest rate environment and more likely to prepay in a falling interest rate environment. Conversely, depositors who are receiving fixed interest rates are more likely to withdraw funds before maturity in a rising interest rate environment and less likely to do so in a falling interest rate environment. Management monitors interest rates and maturities of assets and liabilities, and attempts to minimize interest rate risk by adjusting terms of new loans, and deposits and by investing in securities with terms that mitigate the Company's overall interest rate risk.

Accounting guidance regarding fair value measurements defines fair value and establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with GAAP. Fair value is the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The following definitions describe the levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, such as quoted prices in markets that are not active, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a company's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on the best information available in the circumstances.

The following table summarizes the balances of assets and liabilities measured at estimated fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2011, and the total losses resulting from these estimated fair value adjustments for the three months ended March 31, 2011 (in thousands):

	Estimated Fair Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Losses
Available for Sale Securities				
Mutual funds	$ 961	$ - -	$ - -	$ - -
MBS	- -	6,932	- -	1

Total	$ 961	$6,932	$ - -	$ 1

The following table summarizes the balances of assets and liabilities measured at estimated fair value on a nonrecurring basis at March 31, 2011, and the total losses resulting from these estimated fair value adjustments for the three months ended March 31, 2011 (in thousands):

	Estimated Fair Value			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Losses
Impaired loans (1)	$ - -	$ - -	$20,825	$1,382
MBS - held to maturity (2)	- -	484	- -	170
OREO and other repossessed items (3)	- -	- -	10,140	684
Total	$ - -	$ 484	$30,965	$2,236

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(1) The loss represents charge offs on collateral dependent loans for estimated fair value adjustments based on the estimated fair value of the collateral. A loan is considered to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the

contractual terms of the loan agreement. The specific reserve for collateral dependent impaired loans was based on the estimated fair value of the collateral less estimated costs to sell. The estimated fair value of collateral was determined based primarily on appraisals. In some cases, adjustments were made to the appraised values due to various factors including age of the appraisal, age of comparables included in the appraisal, and known changes in the market and in the collateral.
(2) The loss represents OTTI credit-related charges on held-to-maturity MBS.
(3) The Company's OREO and other repossessed assets are initially recorded at estimated fair value less estimated costs to sell. This amount becomes the property's new basis. Estimated fair value was generally determined by management based on a number of factors, including third-party appraisals of estimated fair value in an orderly sale. Estimated costs to sell were based on standard market factors. The valuation of OREO and other repossessed items is subject to significant external and internal judgment. Management periodically reviews the recorded value to determine whether the property continues to be recorded at the lower of its recorded book value or estimated fair value, net of estimated costs to sell.

(10) RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In January 2010, the FASB issued updated guidance on fair value measurements and disclosures. The new guidance requires expanded disclosures related to fair value measurements including separate presentation of purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). The new guidance will be effective for the Company on October 1, 2011. Since the new guidance is disclosure related only, the Company does not expect it to have an impact on

its condensed consolidated financial statements.

In July 2010, the FASB issued updated guidance on disclosure requirements for the credit quality of financing receivables and the allowance for credit losses. The new guidance requires entities to provide disclosures designed to facilitate financial statement users' evaluation of (i) the nature of credit risk inherent in the entity's portfolio of financing receivables, (ii) how that risk is analyzed and assessed in arriving at the allowance for credit losses and (iii) the changes and reasons for those changes in the allowance for credit losses. Disclosures must be disaggregated by portfolio segment, the level at which an entity develops and documents a systematic method for determining its allowance for credit losses, and class of financing receivable, which is generally a disaggregation of portfolio segment. The required disclosures include, among other things, a roll forward of the allowance for credit losses, as well as information about modified, impaired, non-accrual and past due loans and credit quality indicators. This guidance became effective for the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010, as it relates to disclosures required as of the end of a reporting period. Disclosures that relate to activity during a reporting period became effective for the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements on January 1, 2011. Since this new guidance is disclosure related only, it did not impact the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements.

In December 2010, the FASB issued updated guidance on goodwill and other intangibles regarding when to perform step two of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. The guidance modifies step one of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. For those reporting units, an entity is required to perform step two of the goodwill impairment test if it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. In determining whether it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists, an entity should consider whether there are any adverse qualitative factors indicating that an impairment may exist such as if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its recorded amount. This guidance became effective for the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010, as it relates to disclosures required as of the end of a reporting period. Disclosures that relate to activity during a reporting period will be required for the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements that include periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company does not expect it to have an impact on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

In April 2011, the FASB issued updated guidance on receivables and the determination of whether a restructuring is a troubled debt restructuring. The new guidance clarifies which loan modifications constitute troubled debt restructurings and is intended to assist creditors in determining whether a modification of the terms of a receivable meets the criteria to be considered a troubled debt restructuring, both for purposes of recording an impairment loss and for disclosure of troubled debt restructurings. In evaluating whether a restructuring constitutes a troubled debt restructuring, a creditor must separately conclude, under the guidance that both of the following exist: (a) the restructuring constitutes a concession; and (b) the debtor is experiencing financial difficulties. This guidance will be effective for the Company's consolidated financial statements as of July 1, 2011, and applies retrospectively to restructurings occurring on or after January 1, 2011. The

Company does not expect it to have on impact on its condensed consolidated financial statements.

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

The following analysis discusses the material changes in the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of the Company at and for the three and six months ended March 31, 2011. This analysis as well as other sections of this report contains certain "forward-looking statements."

Certain matters discussed in this Form 10-Q may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and often include the words "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "estimates," "forecasts," "intends," "plans," "targets," "potentially," "probably," "projects," "outlook" or similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as "may," "will," "should," "would" and "could." Forward-looking statements include statements with respect to our beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, assumptions and statements about future performance. These forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results anticipated, including, but not limited to: the credit risks of lending activities, including changes in the level and trend of loan delinquencies and write-offs and changes in our allowance for loan losses and provision for loan losses that may be impacted by deterioration in the housing and commercial real estate markets and may lead to increased losses and non-performing assets in our loan portfolio, and may result in our allowance for loan losses not being adequate to cover actual losses, and require us to materially increase our reserves; changes in general economic conditions, either nationally or in our market areas; changes in the levels of general interest rates, and the relative differences between short and long term interest rates, deposit interest rates, our net interest margin and funding sources; fluctuations in the demand for loans, the number of unsold homes, land and other properties and fluctuations in real estate values in our market areas; secondary market conditions for loans and our ability to sell loans in the secondary market; results of examinations of us by the Federal Reserve and our bank subsidiary by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Washington State Department of Financial Institutions, Division of Banks or other regulatory authorities, including the possibility that any such regulatory authority may, among other things, require us to increase our reserve for loan losses, write-down assets, change our regulatory capital position or affect our ability to borrow funds or maintain or increase deposits, which could adversely affect our liquidity and earnings; our compliance with regulatory enforcement actions, including regulatory memoranda of understandings ("MOUs") to which we are subject; legislative or regulatory changes that adversely affect our business including changes in regulatory policies and principles, or the interpretation of regulatory capital or other rules; our ability to attract and retain deposits; further increases in premiums for deposit insurance; our ability to control operating costs and expenses; the use of estimates in determining fair value of certain of our assets, which estimates may prove to be incorrect and result in significant declines in valuation; difficulties in reducing risk associated with the loans on our consolidated balance sheet; staffing fluctuations in response to product demand or the implementation of corporate strategies that affect our workforce and potential associated charges; computer systems on which we depend could fail or experience a security breach; our ability to retain key members of our senior management team; costs and

effects of litigation, including settlements and judgments; our ability to successfully integrate any assets, liabilities, customers, systems, and management personnel we may in the future acquire into our operations and our ability to realize related revenue synergies and cost savings within expected time frames and any goodwill charges related thereto; our ability to manage loan delinquency rates; increased competitive pressures among financial services companies; changes in consumer spending, borrowing and savings habits; legislative or regulatory changes that adversely affect our business including changes in regulatory policies and principles, the interpretation of regulatory capital or other rules and any changes in the rules applicable to institutions participating in the TARP Capital Purchase Program; the availability of resources to address changes in laws, rules, or regulations or to respond to regulatory actions; adverse changes in the securities markets; inability of key third-party providers to perform their obligations to us; changes in accounting policies and practices, as may be adopted by the financial institution regulatory agencies or the Financial Accounting Standards Board, including additional guidance and interpretation on accounting issues and details of the implementation of new accounting methods; the economic impact of war or any terrorist activities; other economic, competitive, governmental, regulatory, and technological factors affecting our operations; pricing, products and services; and other risks detailed in our reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2010.

Any of the forward-looking statements that we make in this Form 10-Q and in the other public statements we make are based upon management's beliefs and assumptions at the time they are made. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements included in this report or to update the reasons why actual results could differ from those contained in such statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. We do not undertake and specifically disclaim any obligation to revise any forward-looking statements to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances after the date of such statements. These risks could cause our actual results for 2011 and beyond to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements by, or on behalf of us, and could negatively affect the Company's operations and stock price performance.

Overview

Timberland Bancorp, Inc., a Washington corporation, is the holding company for Timberland Bank. The Bank opened for business in 1915 and serves consumers and businesses across Grays Harbor, Thurston, Pierce, King, Kitsap and Lewis counties, Washington with a full range of lending and deposit services through its 22 branches (including its main office in Hoquiam). At March 31, 2011, the Company had total assets of $743.86 million and total shareholders' equity of $87.58 million. The Company's business activities generally are limited to passive investment activities and oversight of its investment in the Bank. Accordingly, the information set forth in this report relates primarily to the Bank's operations.

The profitability of the Company's operations depends primarily on its net interest income after provision for loan losses. Net interest income is the difference between interest income, which is the income that the Company earns on interest-earning assets, comprised of primarily loans and investments, and interest expense, the amount the Company pays on its interest-bearing liabilities, which are primarily deposits and borrowings. Net interest income

is affected by changes in the volume and mix of interest earning assets, interest earned on those assets, the volume and mix of interest bearing liabilities and interest paid on those interest bearing liabilities. Management strives to match the re-pricing characteristics of the interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities to protect net interest income from changes in market interest rates and changes in the shape of the yield curve.

The provision for loan losses is dependent on changes in the loan portfolio and management's assessment of the collectability of the loan portfolio as well as prevailing economic and market conditions. The provision for loan

losses reflects the amount that the Company believes is adequate to cover potential credit losses in its loan portfolio.

Net income is also affected by non-interest income and non-interest expenses. For the three and six month periods ended March 31, 2011, non-interest income consisted primarily of service charges and fees on deposit accounts, gain on sale of loans, ATM transaction fees, increase in the cash surrender value of life insurance, gain on sale of MBS, other operating income and a valuation allowance recovery on MSRs. Non-interest income is reduced by net OTTI losses on investment securities. Non-interest expenses consisted primarily of salaries and employee benefits, premises and equipment, advertising, ATM expenses, OREO expenses, postage and courier, professional fees, insurance premiums, state and local taxes and deposit insurance premiums. Non-interest income and non-interest expenses are affected by the growth of our operations and growth in the number of loan and deposit accounts.

Results of operations may be affected significantly by general and local economic and competitive conditions, changes in market interest rates, governmental policies and actions of regulatory authorities.

The Bank is a community-oriented bank which has traditionally offered a variety of savings products to its retail customers while concentrating its lending activities on real estate mortgage loans. Lending activities have been focused primarily on the origination of loans secured by real estate, including residential construction loans, one- to four-family residential loans, multi-family loans, commercial real estate loans and land loans. The Bank originates adjustable-rate residential mortgage loans that do not qualify for sale in the secondary market. The Bank also originates commercial business loans.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company has identified several accounting policies that as a result of judgments, estimates and assumptions inherent in those policies, are critical to an understanding of the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level believed to be sufficient to provide for estimated loan losses based on evaluating known and inherent risks in the loan portfolio. The allowance is provided based upon management's comprehensive analysis of the pertinent factors underlying the quality of the loan portfolio. These factors include changes in the amount

and composition of the loan portfolio, delinquency levels, actual loss experience, current economic conditions, and detailed analysis of individual loans for which the full collectability may not be assured. The detailed analysis includes methods to estimate the fair value of loan collateral and the existence of potential alternative sources of repayment. The allowance consists of specific and general components. The specific component relates to loans that are deemed impaired. For such 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 recorded value of that loan. The general component covers loans that are not evaluated individually for impairment and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors. The appropriateness of the allowance for loan losses is estimated based upon these factors and trends identified by management at the time consolidated financial statements are prepared.

In accordance with the FASB guidance for receivables, a loan is considered impaired when it is probable that a creditor will be unable to collect all amounts (principal and interest) due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Troubled debt restructured loans are considered impaired loans. Smaller balance homogenous loans, such as residential mortgage loans and consumer loans, may be collectively evaluated for impairment. When a loan has been identified as being impaired, the amount of the impairment is measured by using discounted cash flows, except when, as an alternative, the current estimated fair value of the collateral,

reduced by estimated costs to sell, is used. The valuation of real estate collateral is subjective in nature and may be adjusted in future periods because of changes in economic conditions. Management considers third-party appraisals, as well as independent fair market value assessments from realtors or persons involved in selling real estate in determining the estimated fair value of particular properties. In addition, as certain of these third-party appraisals and independent fair market value assessments are only updated periodically, changes in the values of specific properties may have occurred subsequent to the most recent appraisals. Accordingly, the amounts of any such potential changes and any related adjustments are generally recorded at the time such information is received. When the measurement of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan (including accrued interest and net deferred loan origination fees or costs), impairment is recognized by creating or adjusting an allocation of the allowance for loan losses and uncollected accrued interest is reversed against interest income. If ultimate collection of principal is in doubt, all cash receipts on impaired loans are applied to reduce the principal balance.

A provision for loan losses is charged against operations and is added to the allowance for loan losses based on quarterly comprehensive analyses of the loan portfolio. The allowance for loan losses is allocated to certain loan categories based on the relative risk characteristics, asset classifications and actual loss experience of the loan portfolio. While management has allocated the allowance for loan losses to various loan portfolio segments, the allowance is general in nature and is available for the loan portfolio in its entirety.

The ultimate recovery of all loans is susceptible to future market factors beyond the Company's control. These factors may result in losses or recoveries differing significantly from those provided in the consolidated financial

statements. The Company has experienced a significant decline in valuations for some real estate collateral since October 2008. If real estate values continue to decline and as updated appraisals are received on collateral for impaired loans, the Company may need to increase the allowance for loan losses appropriately. In addition, 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 make additions to the allowance based on their judgment about information available to them at the time of their examinations.

MSRs (Mortgage Servicing Rights)
MSRs are capitalized when acquired through the origination of loans that are subsequently sold with servicing rights retained and are amortized to servicing income on loans sold in proportion to and over the period of estimated net servicing income. The value of MSRs at the date of the sale of loans is determined based on the discounted present value of expected future cash flows using key assumptions for servicing income and costs and prepayment rates on the underlying loans.

The estimated fair value is evaluated at least annually by a third party firm for impairment by comparing actual cash flows and estimated cash flows from the servicing assets to those estimated at the time servicing assets were originated. The effect of changes in market interest rates on estimated rates of loan prepayments represents the predominant risk characteristic underlying the MSRs portfolio. The Company's methodology for estimating the fair value of MSRs is highly sensitive to changes in assumptions. For example, the determination of fair value uses anticipated prepayment speeds. Actual prepayment experience may differ and any difference may have a material effect on the fair value. Thus, any measurement of MSRs' fair value is limited by the conditions existing and assumptions as of the date made. Those assumptions may not be appropriate if they are applied at different times.

For purposes of measuring impairment, the rights must be stratified by one or more predominant risk characteristics of the underlying loans. The Company stratifies its capitalized MSRs based on product type, interest rate and term of the underlying loans. The amount of impairment recognized is the amount, if any, by which the amortized cost of the rights for each stratum exceed their fair value. Impairment, if deemed temporary, is recognized through a valuation allowance to the extent that fair value is less than the recorded amount.

OTTIs (Other-Than-Temporary Impairments) in the Estimated Fair Value of Investment Securities Unrealized losses on available for sale and held to maturity investment securities are evaluated at least quarterly to determine whether declines in value should be considered "other than temporary" and therefore be subject to immediate loss recognition through earnings for the portion related to credit losses. Although these evaluations involve significant judgment, an unrealized loss in the fair value of a debt security is generally deemed to be temporary when the fair value of the security is less than the recorded value primarily as a result of changes in interest rates, when there has not been significant deterioration in the financial condition of the issuer, and it is more likely than not the Company will not have to sell the security before recovery of its cost basis. An unrealized loss in the value of an equity security is generally considered temporary when the estimated fair value of the security is less than the recorded value primarily as a result of current market conditions and not a result of

deterioration in the financial condition of the issuer or the underlying collateral (in the case of mutual funds) and the Company has the intent and the ability to hold the security for a sufficient time to recover the recorded value. Other factors that may be considered in determining whether a decline in the value of either a debt or equity security is "other than temporary" include ratings by recognized rating agencies, capital strength and near-term prospects of the issuer, and recommendation of investment advisors or market analysts. Therefore, continued deterioration of current market conditions could result in additional impairment losses recognized within the Company's investment portfolio.

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially recorded when the purchase price paid for an acquisition exceeds the estimated fair value of the net identified tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is presumed to have an indefinite useful life and is analyzed annually for impairment. An annual test is performed during the third quarter of each fiscal year, or more frequently if indicators of potential impairment exist, to determine if the recorded goodwill is impaired. If the estimated fair value of the Company's sole reporting unit exceeds the recorded value, goodwill is not considered impaired and no additional analysis is necessary.

One of the circumstances evaluated when determining if an impairment test of goodwill is needed more frequently than annually is the extent and duration that the Company's market capitalization (total common shares outstanding multiplied by current stock price) is less than the total equity applicable to common shareholders. During the quarter ended June 30, 2010, the Company engaged a third party firm to perform the annual test for goodwill impairment. The test concluded that recorded goodwill was not impaired. As of March 31, 2011, there have been no events or changes in the circumstances that would indicate a potential impairment to recorded goodwill. No assurance can be given, however, that the Company will not record an impairment loss on goodwill in the future.

OREO (Other Real Estate Owned) and Other Repossessed Assets

OREO and other repossessed assets consist of properties or assets acquired through or by deed in lieu of foreclosure, and are recorded initially at the estimated fair value of the properties less estimated costs of disposal. Costs relating to the development and improvement of the properties or assets are capitalized while costs relating to holding the properties or assets are expensed. Valuations are periodically performed by management, and a charge to earnings is recorded if the recorded value of a property exceeds its estimated net realizable value.

Comparison of Financial Condition at March 31, 2011 and September 30, 2010

The Company's total assets increased by $1.17 million, or 0.2%, to $743.86 million at March 31, 2011 from $742.69 million at September 30, 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in total cash and cash equivalents, which was partially offset by a decrease in MBS and other investments.

Net loans receivable decreased by $364,000, or 0.1%, to $527.23 million at March 31, 2011 from $527.59 million at September 30, 2010. The slight decrease was primarily due to a decrease in one- to four-family loan

balances, land loan balances, construction and land development loan balances and multi-family loan balances during the six months ended March 31, 2011, which was partially offset by an increase in commercial real estate loan balances and commercial business loan balances.

Total deposits increased by $18.29 million, or 3.2%, to $597.16 million at March 31, 2011 from $578.87 million at September 30, 2010, primarily as a result of increases in savings account balances, N.O.W. account balances and money market account balances.

Shareholders' equity increased by $2.17 million, or 2.5%, to $87.58 million at March 31, 2011 from $85.41 million at September 30, 2010. The increase was primarily due to net income for the six months ended March 31, 2011.

A more detailed explanation of the changes in significant balance sheet categories follows:

Cash Equivalents and CDs Held for Investment: Cash equivalents and CDs held for investment increased by $6.59 million, or 5.1%, to $136.43 million at March 31, 2011 from $129.83 million at September 30, 2010. The increase in cash equivalents and short-term CDs was primarily due to the Company's decision to increase its liquidity position for asset-liability management purposes.

MBS (Mortgage-backed Securities) and Other Investments: Mortgage-backed securities and other investments decreased by $3.80 million, or 23.4%, to $12.39 million at March 31, 2011 from $16.19 million at September 30, 2010. The decrease was primarily as a result of the sale of $2.27 million in agency MBS, scheduled amortization and prepayments on MBS and OTTI charges recorded on private label residential MBS. The securities on which the OTTI charges were recognized were acquired from the in-kind redemption of the Company's investment in the AMF family of mutual funds in June 2008. For additional information on MBS and other investments, see Note 4 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in "Item 1, Financial Statements."

Loans: Net loans receivable decreased by $364,000, or 0.1%, to $527.23 million at March 31, 2011 from $527.59 million at September 30, 2010. The decrease in the portfolio was primarily a result of a $5.82 million decrease in one- to four-family loan balances, a $5.36 million decrease in land loan balances, a $3.95 million decrease in construction and land development loan balances, a $2.54 million decrease in multi-family loan balances and a $1.51 million decrease in consumer loan balances. These decreases to net loans receivable were partially offset by a $16.49 million increase in commercial real estate loan balances and a $1.63 million increase in commercial business loan balances.

Loan originations decreased to $87.47 million for the six months ended March 31, 2011 from $96.69 million for the six months ended March 31, 2010. The Company continued to sell longer-term fixed rate loans for asset liability management purposes and to generate non-interest income. The Company sold fixed rate one- to four-family mortgage loans totaling $38.22 million for the six months ended March 31, 2011 compared to $32.32 million for the six months ended March 31, 2010.

For additional information, see Note 6 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in "Item 1, Financial Statements."

Premises and Equipment: Premises and equipment decreased by $277,000, or 1.6%, to $17.11 million at March 31, 2011 from $17.38 million at September 30, 2010. The decrease was primarily a result of depreciation.

OREO (Other Real Estate Owned): OREO and other repossessed assets decreased by $1.38 million, or 12.0%, to $10.14 million at March 31, 2011 from $11.52 million at September 30, 2010, primarily due to the sale of OREO properties. During the six months ended March 31, 2011, OREO properties and other

repossessed assets totaling $2.80 million were sold, resulting in a net gain on sale of $555,000. At March 31, 2011, OREO consisted of 32 individual properties and four other repossessed assets. The properties consisted of two condominium projects totaling $3.65 million, 19 land parcels totaling $2.57 million, six single family homes totaling $1.55 million, three commercial real estate properties totaling $1.23 million and two land development projects totaling $1.03 million.

Goodwill and CDI: The recorded value of goodwill of $5.65 million at March 31, 2011 remained unchanged from September 30, 2010. The amortized value of the CDI decreased to $481,000 at March 31, 2011 from $564,000 at September 30, 2010. The decrease was attributable to scheduled amortization of the CDI.

Prepaid FDIC Insurance Assessment: The prepaid FDIC insurance assessment decreased $615,000, or 18.8%, to $2.65 million at March 31, 2011 from $3.27 million at September 30, 2010 as a portion of the prepaid amount was expensed.

Deposits: Deposits increased by $18.29 million, or 3.2%, to $597.16 million at March 31, 2011 from $578.87 million at September 30, 2010. The increase was primarily a result of a $7.56 million increase in savings account balances, a $6.11 million increase in N.O.W. checking account balances and a $3.58 million increase in money market account balances.

FHLB Advances: FHLB advances and other borrowings decreased by $20.00 million, or 26.7%, to $55.00 million at March 31, 2011 from $75.00 million at September 30, 2010 as the Bank used a portion of its liquid assets to repay FHLB advances. For additional information, see "Borrowing Maturity Schedule" set forth below.

Shareholders' Equity: Total shareholders' equity increased by $2.17 million, or 2.5%, to $87.58 million at March 31, 2011 from $85.41 million at September 30, 2010. The increase was primarily due to net income of $2.44 million for the six months ended March 31, 2011.

The FRB has denied the Company's requests to pay cash dividends on its outstanding Series A Preferred Stock held by the Treasury for the payments due May 15, 2010, August 15, 2010, November 15, 2010 and February 15, 2011. Cash dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock are cumulative and accrue and compound on each subsequent date. Accordingly, during the deferral period, the Company will continue to accrue, and reflect in the consolidated financial statements, the deferred dividends on the outstanding Series A Preferred Stock. As a result of not receiving permission from the FRB to pay these dividends, the Company had not made the May 15, 2010, August 15, 2010, November 15, 2010 or the February 15, 2011 dividend payment as of March 31, 2011. At March 31, 2011, the Company had unpaid preferred stock dividends in arrears of $832,000. If the Company does not make six quarterly dividend payments on the Series A Preferred Stock, whether or not consecutive, the Treasury will have the right to appoint two directors to the Company's board of directors until all accrued but unpaid dividends have been paid. In addition, the Company's ability to pay dividends with respect to common stock is restricted until the dividend obligations under the Series A Preferred Stock are brought current.

Non-performing Assets: Non-performing assets consist of non-accrual loans, loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing, non-accrual investment securities, and OREO and other repossessed assets. Non-performing assets to total assets decreased to 5.04% at March 31, 2011 from 5.53% at September 30, 2010. The decrease in the non-performing asset ratio was primarily a result of a $1.38 million decrease in OREO and other repossessed assets, a $1.19 million decrease in non-accrual loans and a $1.02 million decrease in loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing.

Total non-accrual loans of $23.68 million at March 31, 2011 were comprised of 76 loans and 57 credit relationships. Included in these non-accrual loans at March 31, 2011 were:

* 33 land loans totaling $8.45 million (of which the largest had a balance of $2.73 million)

* Six commercial real estate loans totaling $6.42 million (of which the largest had a balance of $2.70 million)
* 14 single family home loans totaling $3.06 million (of which the largest had a balance of $465,000)
* Seven land development loans totaling $3.03 million (of which the largest had a balance of $1.42 million)
* Two condominium construction loans totaling $1.10 million (of which the largest had a balance of $779,000)
* Six home equity loans totaling $743,000 (of which the largest had a balance of $339,000)
* Two single family owner / builder construction loans with a balance of $548,000
* One single family speculative home loan with a balance of $264,000
* Two commercial business loans totaling $40,000
* Three consumer loans totaling $13,000

For additional information, see Note 6 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in "Item 1, Financial Statements."

Deposit Breakdown

The following table sets forth the composition of the Company's deposit balances.

	At March 31, 2011	At September 30, 2010
	(In thousands)	
Non-interest bearing	$ 58,957	$ 58,755
N.O.W. checking	159,410	153,304
Savings	75,004	67,448
Money market accounts	59,306	55,723
CDs under $100	148,978	150,633
CDs $100 and over	95,508	93,006
Total deposits	$597,163	$578,869

The Company had no brokered deposits at March 31, 2011 or September 30, 2010.

Borrowing Maturity Schedule

The Company has short- and long-term borrowing lines with the FHLB of Seattle with total credit available on the lines equal to 30% of the Bank's total assets, limited by available collateral. Borrowings are considered short-term when the original maturity is less than one year. FHLB advances consisted of the following:

	At March 31, 2011		At September 30, 2010	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Short-term	$ - -	- -%	$ - -	- -%
Long-term	55,000	100.0	75,000	100.0
Total FHLB advances	$55,000	100.0%	$75,000	100.0%

The long-term borrowings mature at various dates through September 2017 and bear interest at rates ranging from 3.49% to 4.34%. The weighted average interest rate on FHLB borrowings at March 31, 2011 was 4.01%. Principal reduction amounts due for future years ending September 30 are as follows (in thousands):

Remainder of 2011	$ - -
2012	10,000
2013	- -
2014	- -
2015	- -
2016	
2017	45,000
Total	$55,000

A portion of these advances have a putable feature and may be called by the FHLB earlier than the above schedule indicates.

The Company also maintains a short-term borrowing line with the FRB with total credit based on eligible collateral. As of March 31, 2011, the Company had a borrowing line capacity of $45.90 million of which the Company did not have an amount outstanding.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Three and Six Months Ended March 31, 2011 and 2010

The Company reported net income of $1.08 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 compared to a net loss of $(3.18 million) for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. Net income to common shareholders after adjusting for the preferred stock dividend and the preferred stock discount accretion was $819,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 compared to a loss of $(3.44 million) for the

quarter ended March 31, 2010. The increase in net income was primarily a result of a decreased provision for loan losses, increased non-interest income and decreased non-interest expense, which was partially offset by decreased net interest income. Diluted net income per common share was $0.12 for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 compared to a loss of $(0.51) per diluted common share for the quarter ended March 31, 2010.

The Company reported net income of $2.44 million for the six months ended March 31, 2011 compared to a net loss of $(2.95 million) for the six months ended March 31, 2010. Net income to common shareholders after adjusting for the preferred stock dividend and the preferred stock discount accretion was $1.92 million for the six months ended March 31, 2011 compared to a net loss of $(3.47 million) for the six months ended March 31, 2010. The increase in net income was primarily a result of a decreased provision for loan losses and increased non-interest income, which was partially offset by decreased net interest income and increased non-interest expense. Diluted net income per common share was $0.28 for the six months ended March 31, 2011 compared to a loss of $(0.52) per diluted common share for the six months ended March 31, 2010.

A more detailed explanation of the income statement categories is presented below.

Net Income: Net income for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 increased by $4.26 million to $1.08 million from a net loss of $(3.18 million) for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. Net income to common shareholders after adjusting for preferred stock dividends of $208,000 and preferred stock discount accretion of $56,000 was $819,000, or $0.12 per diluted common share for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, compared to a net loss to common shareholders of $(3.44 million), or $(0.51) per diluted common share for the quarter ended March 31, 2010.

The increase in net income for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 was primarily the result of a $4.50 million decrease in the provision for loan losses, a $1.68 million increase in non-interest income and a $514,000

decrease in non-interest expense. These increases to net income were partially offset by a $94,000 decrease in net interest income and a $2.33 million change in the provision (benefit) for federal and state income taxes.

Net income for the six months ended March 31, 2011 increased by $5.40 million to $2.44 million from a net loss of $(2.95 million) for the six months ended March 31, 2010. Net income to common shareholders after adjusting for preferred stock dividends of $416,000 and preferred stock discount accretion of $111,000 was income of $1.92 million, or $0.28 per diluted common share for the six months ended March 31, 2011, compared to a net loss of $(3.47 million), or $(0.52) per diluted common share for the six months ended March 31, 2010.

The increase in net income for the six months ended March 31, 2011 was primarily the result of a $6.20 million decrease in the provision for loan losses and a $2.66 million increase in non-interest income. These increases to net income were partially offset by a $364,000 increase to non-interest expense, a $154,000 decrease to net interest income and a $2.94 million change in the provision (benefit) for federal and state income taxes.

Net Interest Income: Net interest income decreased by $94,000, or 1.5%, to $6.35 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 from $6.45 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The decrease in net interest income was primarily attributable to a change in the composition of average interest earning assets as the percentage of lower yielding cash equivalents and other liquid assets increased and the percentage of higher yielding loans decreased for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 relative to the quarter ended March 31, 2010.

Total interest and dividend income decreased by $664,000 or 7.3%, to $8.49 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 from $9.16 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2010 as the yield on interest earning assets decreased to 5.05% from 5.59%. The decrease in the weighted average yield on interest earning assets was primarily a result of an increase in the amount of lower yielding cash equivalents and other liquid assets and a change in the composition of the loan portfolio as the level of higher yielding construction loans decreased. Total interest expense decreased by $570,000, or 21.0%, to $2.14 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 from $2.71 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2010 as the average rate paid on interest bearing liabilities decreased to 1.45% for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 from 1.88% for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The decrease in funding costs was primarily a result of a decrease in overall market rates and a decrease in the level of average FHLB advances. The net interest margin decreased to 3.78% for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 from 3.93% for the quarter ended March 31, 2010.

Net interest income decreased by $154,000, or 1.2%, to $12.68 million for the six months ended March 31, 2011 from $12.84 million for the six months ended March 31, 2010. The decrease in net interest income was primarily attributable to a change in the composition of average interest earning assets as the percentage of lower yielding cash equivalents and other liquid assets increased and the percentage of higher yielding loans decreased for the six months ended March 31, 2011 relative to the six months ended March 31, 2010.

Total interest and dividend income decreased by $1.20 million or 6.5%, to $17.30 million for the six months ended March 31, 2011 from $18.50 million for the six months ended March 31, 2010 as the yield on interest earning assets decreased to 5.18% from 5.67%. The decrease in the weighted average yield on interest earning assets was primarily a result of an increase in the amount of lower yielding cash equivalents and other liquid assets and a change in the composition of the loan portfolio as the level of higher yielding construction loans decreased. Total interest expense decreased by $1.04 million, or 18.4%, to $4.62 million for the six months ended March 31, 2011 from $5.66 million for the six months ended March 31, 2010 as the average rate paid on interest bearing liabilities decreased to 1.59% for the six months ended March 31, 2011 from 2.00% for the six months ended March 31, 2010. The decrease in funding costs was primarily a result of a decrease in overall market rates and a decrease in the level of average FHLB advances. The net interest margin decreased to 3.80% for the six months ended March 31, 2011 from 3.94% for the six months ended March 31, 2010.

Average Balances, Interest and Average Yields/Cost

The following tables sets forth, for the periods indicated, information regarding average balances of assets and liabilities as well as the total dollar amounts (in thousands) of interest income from average interest-earning assets and interest expense on average interest-bearing liabilities and

average yields and costs. Such yields and costs for the periods indicated are derived by dividing income or expense by the average daily balance of assets or liabilities, respectively, for the periods presented.

	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2011			2010		
	Average Balance	Interest and Dividends	Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest and Dividends	Yield/ Cost
Interest-earning assets: (1)						
Loans receivable (2)	$536,453	$8,240	6.14%	$562,335	$8,832	6.28%
MBS and other investments (2)	11,700	162	5.54	17,871	239	5.35
FHLB stock and equity securities	6,669	8	0.48	6,669	9	0.55
Interest-bearing deposits	117,357	83	0.28	68,482	77	0.46
Total interest-earning assets	672,179	8,493	5.05	655,357	9,157	5.59
Non-interest-earning assets	58,840			56,848		
Total assets	$731,019			$712,205		
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Savings accounts	$ 70,747	125	0.72	$ 63,351	111	0.71
Money market accounts	58,861	114	0.79	62,410	187	1.22
N.O.W. accounts	158,201	380	0.97	135,476	435	1.30
Certificates of deposit	242,383	972	1.63	234,911	1,225	2.11
Short-term borrowings (3)	486	-	0.05	1,561	2	0.48
Long-term borrowings (4)	55,000	550	4.06	75,000	751	4.06
Total interest-bearing liabilities	585,678	2,141	1.45	572,709	2,711	1.88
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	58,663			52,163		
Total liabilities	644,341			624,872		
Shareholders' equity	86,678			87,333		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$731,019			$712,205		
Net interest income		$6,352			$6,446	
Interest rate spread			3.60%			3.71%
Net interest margin (5)			3.78%			3.93%

Ratio of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities	114.77%	114.43%
	======	======

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(1) Interest yield on loans and MBS is calculated assuming a 30/360 basis; interest yield on all other categories is based on daily interest basis.
(2) Average balances include loans and MBS on non-accrual status.
(3) Includes FHLB and FRB advances with original maturities of less than one year and other short-term borrowings-repurchase agreements.
(4) Includes FHLB advances with original maturities of one year or greater.
(5) Net interest income divided by total average interest earning assets, annualized.

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	Six Months Ended March 31,					
	2011			2010		
	Average Balance	Interest and Dividends	Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest and Dividends	Yield/ Cost
Interest-earning assets: (1)						
Loans receivable (2)	$537,745	$16,774	6.24%	$561,851	$17,897	6.37%
MBS and other investments (2)	12,456	344	5.52	18,657	456	4.89
FHLB stock and equity securities	6,679	16	0.48	6,672	18	0.54
Interest-bearing deposits	111,016	170	0.31	64,840	128	0.40
Total interest-earning assets	667,896	17,304	5.18	652,020	18,499	5.67
Non-interest-earning assets	58,562			54,807		
Total assets	$726,458			$706,827		
	========			========		
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Savings accounts	$ 69,378	248	0.72	$ 61,411	218	0.71
Money market accounts	57,888	249	0.86	63,523	396	1.25
N.O.W. accounts	156,643	799	1.02	130,274	836	1.29
Certificates of deposit	242,759	2,046	1.69	230,198	2,586	2.25
Short-term borrowings (3)	516	-	0.05	1,126	2	0.36
Long-term borrowings (4)	55,000	1,279	4.66	79,973	1,624	4.07
Total interest-bearing liabilities	582,184	4,621	1.59	566,505	5,662	2.00

Non-interest-bearing liabilities	58,143			52,775		
Total liabilities	640,327			619,280		
Shareholders' equity	86,131			87,547		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$726,458			$706,827		
Net interest income		$12,683			$12,837	
Interest rate spread			3.59%			3.67%
Net interest margin (5)			3.80%			3.94%
Ratio of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities			114.72%			115.10%

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(1) Interest yield on loans and MBS is calculated assuming a 30/360 basis; interest yield on all other categories is based on daily interest basis.
(2) Average balances include loans and MBS on non-accrual status.
(3) Includes FHLB and FRB advances with original maturities of less than one year and other short-term borrowings-repurchase agreements.
(4) Includes FHLB advances with original maturities of one year or greater.
(5) Net interest income divided by total average interest earning assets, annualized.

Rate Volume Analysis

The following table sets forth the effects of changing rates and volumes on the net interest income of the Company. Information is provided with respect to the (i) effects on interest income attributable to change in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior rate), and (ii) effects on interest income attributable to changes in rate (changes in rate multiplied by prior volume), and (iii) the net change (sum of the prior columns). Changes in rate/volume have been allocated to rate and volume variances based on the absolute values of each.

	Three months ended March 31, 2011 compared to three months ended March 31, 2010 increase (decrease) due to			Six months ended March 31, 2011 compared to six months ended March 31, 2010 increase (decrease) due to		
	Rate	Volume	Net Change	Rate	Volume	Net Change
	(In thousands)					

Interest-earning assets:						
Loans receivable (1)	$(191)	$(401)	$(592)	$(366)	$(758)	$(1,124)
MBS and other investments	8	(85)	(77)	11	(123)	(112)
FHLB stock and equity securities	(1)	- -	(1)	(2)	- -	(2)
Interest-bearing deposits	(36)	42	6	(11)	54	43
Total net decrease in income on interest-earning assets	(220)	(444)	(664)	(368)	(827)	(1,195)
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Savings accounts	1	13	14	2	28	30
N.O.W accounts	(122)	67	(55)	(104)	67	(37)
Money market accounts	(63)	(10)	(73)	(114)	(33)	(147)
CD accounts	(292)	39	(253)	(559)	19	(540)
Short-term borrowings	(2)	- -	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Long-term borrowings	(1)	(200)	(201)	51	(396)	(344)
Total net decrease in expense on interest-bearing liabilities	(479)	(91)	(570)	(725)	(316)	(1,041)
Net increase (decrease) in net interest income	$ 259	$(353)	$ (94)	$ 357	$(511)	$ (154)

(1) Excludes interest on loans 90 days or more past due. Includes loans originated for sale.

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Provision for Loan Losses: The provision for loan losses decreased $4.50 million, or 86.5%, to $700,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 from $5.20 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The provision for loan losses decreased $6.20 million, or 79.5%, to $1.60 million for the six months ended March 31, 2011 from $7.80 million for the six months ended March 31, 2010. The decreased provisions for the three and six months ended March 31, 2011 were primarily due to a decreased level of net charge-offs and a decrease in the Company's construction and land development portfolio.

The Company has established a comprehensive methodology for determining the provision for loan losses. On a quarterly basis the Company performs an analysis that considers pertinent factors underlying the quality of the loan portfolio. The factors include changes in the amount and composition of the loan portfolio, historic loss experience for various loan segments, changes in economic conditions, delinquency rates, a detailed analysis of impaired loans, and other factors to determine an appropriate level of allowance for loan losses. Based on its comprehensive analysis, management believes the allowance for loan losses of $11.80 million at March 31, 2011 (2.19% of loans receivable and loans held for sale and 49.2% of non-performing loans) is adequate to provide for probable losses based on an evaluation of known and

inherent risks in the loan portfolio at that date. Impaired loans are subjected to an impairment analysis to determine an appropriate reserve amount to be held against each loan. The aggregate principal impairment amount determined at March 31, 2011 was $1.78 million. The allowance for loan losses was $16.69 million (3.00% of loans receivable and loans held for sale and 63.3% of non-performing loans) at March 31, 2010. The Company had net charge-offs of $1.07 million during the six months ended March 31, 2011 and net charge-offs of $5.28 million for the six months ended March 31, 2010.

Non-accrual and loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing decreased $2.21 million to $23.98 million at March 31, 2011 from $26.19 million at September 30, 2010. For additional information, see the section entitled "Comparison of Financial Condition at March 31, 2011 and September 30, 2010 - Non-performing Assets" included herein.

While management believes the estimates and assumptions used in its determination of the adequacy of the allowance are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such estimates and assumptions will not be proven incorrect in the future, or that the actual amount of future provisions will not exceed the amount of past provisions or that any increased provisions that may be required will not adversely impact the Company's consolidated financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the determination of the amount of the Bank's allowance for loan losses is subject to review by bank regulators as part of the routine examination process, which may result in the establishment of additional reserves based upon their analysis of information available to them at the time of their examination. In addition, because future events affecting borrowers and collateral cannot be predicted with certainty, there can be no assurance that the existing allowance for loan losses is adequate or that substantial increases will not be necessary should the quality of any loans deteriorate. Any material increase in the allowance for loan losses would adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations. For additional information, see Note 6 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in "Item 1, Financial Statements."

Non-interest Income: Total non-interest income increased $1.68 million, or 390.2%, to $2.11 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 from $430,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. This increase was primarily a result of a $1.52 million reduction in net OTTI on MBS and other investments, a $206,000 valuation recovery on MSRs and a $72,000 increase in ATM transaction fees. These increases to non-interest income were partially offset by a $124,000 decrease in service charges on deposits.

Total non-interest income increased by $2.66 million, or 110.9%, to $5.06 million for the six months ended March 31, 2011 from $2.40 million for the six months ended March 31, 2010. This increase was primarily a result of a $1.71 million reduction in net OTTI on MBS and other investments, an $840,000 valuation recovery on MSRs, a $218,000 increase in gain on sale of loans, a $122,000 increase in ATM transaction fees and a

$79,000 gain on sale of MBS and other investments. These increases to non-interest income were partially offset by a $270,000 decrease in service charges on deposits.

The OTTI charges were higher during the previous year partially due to changes in the third party model that the Company uses to evaluate projected cash

flows on certain private label MBS. The changes in the model were implemented during the quarter ended March 31, 2010 and incorporated harsher assumptions relative to earlier periods. The securities on which the OTTI charges were recognized were private label MBS acquired from the in-kind redemption of the Company's investment in the AMF family of mutual funds in June 2008. At March 31, 2011, the Company's remaining private label MBS portfolio had been reduced to $4.30 million from an original acquired balance of $15.30 million.

The $862,000 MSR valuation recovery during the six months ended March 31, 2011 represents the majority of the $890,000 valuation allowance that was recorded during the quarter ended September 30, 2010. The recovery was primarily due to increased mortgage rates at December 31, 2010 and March 31, 2011 relative to September 30, 2010, which reduced estimated prepayment speeds and increased the expected life and corresponding value of the MSR portfolio. The increased gain on sale of loans was primarily due to an increase in the dollar volume of fixed rate one- to four-family mortgage loans sold during the six months ended March 31, 2011.

Non-interest Expense: Total non-interest expense decreased by $514,000, or 7.7%, to $6.18 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 from $6.69 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The decrease was primarily a result of a $474,000 decrease in FDIC insurance expense and a $338,000 decrease in OREO and other repossessed assets expense. The decreases to non-interest expense were partially offset by a $194,000 increase in salaries and employee benefits expense. The FDIC insurance expense was higher during the quarter ended March 31, 2010 primarily due to a $503,000 non-recurring accrual adjustment. Without the non-recurring adjustment, the FDIC insurance expense would have been $303,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The decreased OREO related expenses for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 were primarily due to the sale of $2.49 million in OREO properties for a net gain of $533,000 which offset other OREO related expenses incurred during the quarter. Also affecting the comparison between quarters was a change in the Bank's vacation accrual policy during the prior year which reduced the salaries and employee benefits expense by $176,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

Total non-interest expense increased by $364,000, or 3.0%, to $12.55 million for the six months ended March 31, 2011 from $12.19 million for the six months ended March 31, 2010. The increase was primarily due to a $341,000 increase in salaries and employee benefits and a $114,000 increase in insurance expense. The increases to non-interest expense were partially offset by a decrease in the FDIC insurance expense. The comparison between periods was affected by a change in the Bank's vacation accrual policy during the prior year which reduced salaries and employee benefits expense by $340,000 during the six months ended March 31, 2010.

Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes: The provision for income taxes increased to $499,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 from a $(1.83 million) benefit for the quarter ended March 31, 2010 primarily as a result of increased income before taxes. The Company's effective tax (benefit) rate was 31.54% for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and (36.58%) for the quarter ended March 31, 2010.

The provision for income taxes increased to $1.15 million for the six months ended March 31, 2011 from a $(1.80 million) benefit for the six months ended March 31, 2010 primarily as a result of increased income before taxes. The Company's effective tax (benefit) rate was 31.96% for the six months ended March 31, 2011 and (37.80%) for the six months ended March 31, 2010.

Liquidity

The Company's primary sources of funds are customer deposits, proceeds from principal and interest payments on loans and MBS, proceeds from the sale of loans, proceeds from maturing securities and maturing CDs held for investment, FHLB advances, and other borrowings. While maturities and the scheduled amortization of loans are a predictable source of funds, deposit flows and mortgage prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition.

An analysis of liquidity should include a review of the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the six months ended March 31, 2011. The Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows includes operating, investing and financing categories. Operating activities include net income, which is adjusted for non-cash items, and increases or decreases in cash due to changes in certain assets and liabilities. Investing activities consist primarily of proceeds from maturities and sales of securities, purchases of securities, the net change in loans and proceeds from the sale of OREO and other repossessed assets. Financing activities present the cash flows associated with the Company's deposit accounts, other borrowings and stock related transactions.

The Company's total cash and cash equivalents increased by $7.21 million, or 6.5% to $119.00 million at March 31, 2011 from $111.79 million at September 30, 2010. The increase in liquid assets was primarily a result of an increase in deposits.

The Bank must maintain an adequate level of liquidity to ensure the availability of sufficient funds for loan originations and deposit withdrawals, to satisfy other financial commitments and to take advantage of investment opportunities. The Bank generally maintains sufficient cash and short-term investments to meet short-term liquidity needs. At March 31, 2011, the Bank's regulatory liquidity ratio (net cash, and short-term and marketable assets, as a percentage of net deposits and short-term liabilities) was 23.03%. The Bank maintained an uncommitted credit facility with the FHLB that provided for immediately available advances up to an aggregate amount equal to 30% of total assets, limited by available collateral, under which $55.00 million was outstanding and $118.79 million was available for additional borrowings at March 31, 2011. The Bank also maintains a short-term borrowing line with the FRB with total credit based on eligible collateral. At March 31, 2011, the Bank had $45.93 million available for borrowings with the FRB and there was no outstanding balance on this borrowing line.

Liquidity management is both a short and long-term responsibility of the Bank's management. The Bank adjusts its investments in liquid assets based upon management's assessment of (i) expected loan demand, (ii) projected loan sales, (iii) expected deposit flows, and (iv) yields available on interest-bearing deposits. Excess liquidity is invested generally in interest-bearing overnight deposits, federal funds sold, and other short-term investments. If the Bank requires funds that exceed its ability to generate them internally, it has additional borrowing capacity with the FHLB and the FRB.

The Bank's primary investing activity is the origination of one- to four-family mortgage loans, commercial mortgage loans, construction loans, land loans, consumer loans, and commercial business loans. At March 31, 2011, the Bank had loan commitments totaling $40.12 million and undisbursed loans in process totaling $16.88 million. The Bank anticipates that it will have sufficient funds available to meet current loan commitments. CDs that are scheduled to mature in less than one year from March 31, 2011 totaled $167.90 million. Historically, the Bank has been able to retain a significant amount

of its non-brokered CDs as they mature. At March 31, 2011, the Bank had no brokered deposits.

Capital Resources

Federally-insured state-chartered banks are required to maintain minimum levels of regulatory capital. Under current FDIC regulations, insured state-chartered banks generally must maintain (i) a ratio of Tier 1 leverage capital to total assets of at least 4.0%, (ii) a ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets of at least 4.0% and

(iii) a ratio of total capital to risk weighted assets of at least 8.0%. The Bank is currently required to maintain a "well capitalized" status and a Tier 1 leverage capital ratio of at least 10.0% under terms of the Bank MOU.

At March 31, 2011, the Bank was in compliance with all applicable capital requirements.

The following table compares the Company's and the Bank's actual capital amounts at March 31, 2011 to its minimum regulatory capital requirements at that date (dollars in thousands):

	Actual		Regulatory Minimum To Be "Adequately Capitalized"		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Tier 1 leverage capital:						
Consolidated	$82,469	11.37%	$29,008	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Timberland Bank (1)	75,496	10.46	72,157	10.00	$72,157	10.00%
Tier 1 risk adjusted capital:						
Consolidated	82,469	15.44	21,363	4.00	N/A	N/A
Timberland Bank (1)	75,496	14.17	31,967	6.00	31,967	6.00
Total risk based capital						
Consolidated	89,208	16.70	42,727	8.00	N/A	N/A
Timberland Bank (1)	82,219	15.43	53,279	10.00	53,279	10.00

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(1) Reflects the higher Tier 1 leverage capital ratio that the Bank is required to comply with under terms of the Bank MOU with the FDIC and the Division. Also reflects that the Bank is required to maintain Tier 1 risk adjusted capital ratio and Total risk-based capital ratio at or above the "well capitalized" thresholds under the terms of the Bank MOU.

TIMBERLAND BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS AND DATA
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
PERFORMANCE RATIOS:				
Return (loss) on average assets (1)	0.59%	(1.78%)	0.67%	(0.84%)
Return (loss) on average equity (1)	5.00%	(14.56%)	5.67%	(6.75%)
Net interest margin (1)	3.78%	3.93%	3.80%	3.94%
Efficiency ratio	73.03%	97.32%	70.75%	80.01%

	At March 31, 2011	At September 30, 2010	At March 31, 2010
ASSET QUALITY RATIOS:			
Non-accrual loans	$23,675	$24,864	$26,351
Loans past due 90 days and still accruing	305	1,325	5,216
Non-performing investment securities	3,355	3,390	3,262
OREO & other repossessed assets	10,140	11,519	13,477
Total non-performing assets	$37,475	$41,098	$48,306
Non-performing assets to total assets	5.04%	5.53%	6.66%
Allowance for loan losses to non-performing loans	49%	45%	63%
Troubled debt restructured loans on accrual status (2)	$22,447	$ 8,995	$ --
BOOK VALUES:			
Book value per common share	$10.18	$9.89	$9.82
Tangible book value per common share (3)	$ 9.31	$9.00	$8.93

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(1) Annualized
(2) Does not include troubled debt restructured loans totaling $4,671, $7,405 and $10,265 that were included as non-accrual loans at March 31, 2011, September 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010, respectively.
(3) Calculation subtracts goodwill and core deposit intangible from the equity component.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Six Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
AVERAGE BALANCE SHEET:				
Average total loans	$536,453	$562,335	$537,745	$561,851
Average total interest earning assets (1)	672,179	655,357	667,896	652,020
Average total assets	731,019	712,205	726,458	706,827
Average total interest bearing deposits	530,192	496,148	526,668	485,406
Average FHLB advances and other borrowings	55,486	76,561	55,516	81,099
Average shareholders' equity	86,678	87,333	86,131	87,547

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(1) Includes loans and MBS on non-accrual status.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There were no material changes in information concerning market risk from the information provided in the Company's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures: An evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")) was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and several other members of the Company's senior management as of the end of the period covered by this report. The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that as of March 31, 2011 the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is (i) accumulated and communicated to the Company's management (including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer) in a timely manner to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure, and (ii) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls: There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2011, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. The Company continued, however, to implement suggestions from its internal auditor and independent auditors to strengthen existing controls. The Company does not expect that its disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and fraud. A control procedure, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control procedure are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control procedures, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns in controls or procedures can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any control procedure is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; as over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control procedure, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Neither the Company nor the Bank is a party to any material legal proceedings at this time. From time to time, the Bank is involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in the Risk Factors previously disclosed in Item 1A of the Company's 2010 Form 10-K.

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

Not applicable

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

See discussion in Item 2 of Part 1 with respect to cumulative preferred stock dividends in arrears, which discussion is incorporated here by reference.

Item 4. (Removed and Reserved)

Item 5. Other Information

None to be reported.

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

- 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant (1)
- 3.2 Certificate of Designation relating to the Company's Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock Series A (2)
- 3.3 Bylaws of the Registrant (1)
- 3.4 Amendment to Bylaws (3)
- 4.1 Warrant to purchase shares of Company's common stock dated December 23, 2008 (2)
- 4.2 Letter Agreement (including Securities Purchase Agreement Standard Terms attached as Exhibit A) dated December 23, 2008 between the Company and the United States Department of the Treasury (2)
- 10.1 Employee Severance Compensation Plan, as revised (4)
- 10.2 Employee Stock Ownership Plan (4)

10.3 1999 Stock Option Plan (5)
10.4 Management Recognition and Development Plan (5)
10.5 2003 Stock Option Plan (6)
10.6 Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement (7)
10.7 Form of Non-qualified Stock Option Agreement (7)
10.8 Form of Management Recognition and Development Award Agreement (7)
10.9 Employment Agreement between the Company and the Bank and Michael R. Sand (8)
10.10 Employment Agreement between the Company and the Bank and Dean J. Brydon (8)
10.11 Form of Compensation Modification Agreements (2)
31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act
31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act
32 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act

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(1) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333- 35817).
(2) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 23, 2008.
(3) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2002.

(4) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 1997; and to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 13, 2007, and to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 18, 2007.
(5) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's 1999 Annual Meeting Proxy Statement dated December 15, 1998.
(6) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's 2004 Annual Meeting Proxy Statement dated December 24, 2003.
(7) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2005.
(8) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 13, 2007.

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.

Timberland Bancorp, Inc.

Date: May 10, 2011

By: /s/ Michael R. Sand
Michael R. Sand
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 10, 2011

By: /s/ Dean J. Brydon
Dean J. Brydon
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
32	Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act