

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP INC

Form 10-Q

November 10, 2010

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q
QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2010
Commission file number 000-29599
PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)**

Connecticut
(State of incorporation)

06-1559137
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

900 Bedford Street, Stamford, Connecticut 06901
(Address of principal executive offices)

(203) 324-7500

(Registrant's telephone number)

Check whether the registrant (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days:

Yes 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 in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act:

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company

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

Yes No

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

Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 38,362,727 shares outstanding as of the close of business October 29, 2010.

Table of Contents

	Page
<u>Part I FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	3
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	29
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	47
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	49
<u>Part II OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	49
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	49
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	50
<u>Exhibit 31(1)</u>	
<u>Exhibit 31(2)</u>	
<u>Exhibit 32</u>	

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1: Consolidated Financial Statements****PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	September 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2009
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks:		
Non-interest bearing deposits and cash	\$ 2,581,044	\$ 19,465,521
Interest-bearing deposits	98,159,464	78,070,072
Federal funds sold	10,000,000	10,000,000
Short-term investments	405,678	263,839
Cash and cash equivalents	111,146,186	107,799,432
Available-for-sale securities (at fair value)	48,864,051	48,829,981
Other investments	500,000	
Federal Reserve Bank stock	1,234,200	1,839,650
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	4,508,300	4,508,300
Loans receivable (net of allowance for loan losses: 2010 \$17,150,128; 2009 \$15,794,118)	576,621,173	645,205,943
Accrued interest and dividends receivable	2,748,252	3,236,252
Premises and equipment, net	5,622,253	6,595,727
Cash surrender value of life insurance	20,231,164	19,859,732
Other real estate owned	7,343,957	19,073,993
Other assets	8,955,044	9,467,911
Total assets	\$ 787,774,580	\$ 866,416,921
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing deposits	\$ 45,789,946	\$ 49,755,521
Interest-bearing deposits	645,177,321	711,578,771
Total deposits	690,967,267	761,334,292
Repurchase agreements	7,000,000	7,000,000
Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	50,000,000	50,000,000
Junior subordinated debt owed to unconsolidated trust	8,248,000	8,248,000
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	6,394,314	3,973,319
Total liabilities	762,609,581	830,555,611

Shareholders equity

Preferred stock: no par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued

Common stock, \$2 par value: 60,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued 4,774,432; shares outstanding 4,762,727

Additional paid in capital

Accumulated deficit

Less: Treasury stock at cost: 11,705 shares

Accumulated other comprehensive income net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes

Total shareholders equity

Total liabilities and shareholders equity

9,548,864	9,548,864
49,651,534	49,651,534
(35,322,723)	(24,000,400)
(160,025)	(160,025)
1,447,349	821,337
25,164,999	35,861,310
\$ 787,774,580	\$ 866,416,921

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Interest and Dividend Income				
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 7,977,476	\$ 9,558,338	\$ 26,011,835	\$ 31,948,530
Interest on investment securities	369,169	252,382	1,236,019	1,046,331
Dividends on investment securities	66,403	87,545	202,109	214,768
Interest on federal funds sold	4,428	6,805	12,275	34,246
Other interest income	51,436	78,862	104,706	98,254
Total interest and dividend income	8,468,912	9,983,932	27,566,944	33,342,129
Interest Expense				
Interest on deposits	2,765,030	5,400,341	8,830,894	17,649,135
Interest on Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings	428,183	428,183	1,270,587	1,270,527
Interest on subordinated debt	76,411	77,645	216,775	259,904
Interest on other borrowings	77,773	77,772	230,781	230,780
Total interest expense	3,347,397	5,983,941	10,549,037	19,410,346
Net interest income	5,121,515	3,999,991	17,017,907	13,931,783
Provision for Loan Losses	5,025,000	1,453,000	6,264,000	9,009,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	96,515	2,546,991	10,753,907	4,922,783
Noninterest Income				
Mortgage brokerage referral fees	22,465	34,070	76,139	116,252
Loan origination & processing fees	21,947	48,772	115,448	172,676
Fees and service charges	322,943	257,306	850,661	751,704
Gain on sale of investment securities				434,333
Earnings on cash surrender value of life insurance	161,014	179,240	429,848	559,260
Other income	108,727	98,319	264,096	272,734
Total noninterest income	637,096	617,707	1,736,192	2,306,959

Noninterest Expenses

Table of Contents

Edgar Filing: PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP INC - Form 10-Q

Salaries and benefits	3,192,396	2,946,743	9,745,036	8,863,928
Occupancy and equipment, net	1,371,108	1,427,481	4,207,405	4,239,593
Data processing	302,463	282,291	884,290	777,630
Professional and other outside services	633,477	1,076,483	2,508,648	3,059,614
Advertising and promotional	61,415	91,157	216,093	161,914
Loan administration and processing	41,460	138,991	217,676	408,210
Regulatory assessments	689,510	663,365	2,074,151	1,865,092
Insurance premiums	194,399	324,944	598,798	497,717
Other real estate operations	454,608	134,646	1,760,235	134,646
Materials and communications	195,900	175,436	597,763	572,306
Other noninterest expenses	387,455	273,809	777,327	707,558
Total noninterest expenses	7,524,191	7,535,346	23,587,422	21,288,208
Loss before income taxes	(6,790,580)	(4,370,648)	(11,097,323)	(14,058,466)
Provision for Income Taxes		9,565,000	225,000	5,611,000
Net loss	\$ (6,790,580)	\$ (13,935,648)	\$ (11,322,323)	\$ (19,669,466)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (1.43)	\$ (2.93)	\$ (2.38)	\$ (4.14)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net loss	\$ (6,790,580)	\$ (13,935,648)	\$ (11,322,323)	\$ (19,669,466)
Unrealized holding gains on securities: Unrealized holding gains arising during the period, net of taxes	367,279	94,558	626,012	494,791
Comprehensive loss	\$ (6,423,301)	\$ (13,841,090)	\$ (10,696,311)	\$ (19,174,675)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents
PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)

	Number of Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Total
For the nine months ended September 30, 2009							
Balance at December 31, 2008	4,743,409	\$ 9,510,228	\$ 49,634,337	\$ (119,886)	\$ (160,025)	\$ (90,510)	\$ 58,774,149
Comprehensive loss							
Net loss				(19,669,466)			(19,669,466)
Realized holding gain on available for sale securities, net of taxes						494,791	494,791
Total comprehensive loss							(19,174,675)
Balance of common stock							
Stock issued to directors	19,318	38,636	17,197				55,851
Dividends				(908)			(908)
Balance, September 30, 2009	4,762,727	\$ 9,548,864	\$ 49,651,534	\$ (19,790,260)	\$ (160,025)	\$ 404,281	\$ 39,654,391
For the nine months ended September 30, 2010							
Balance at December 31, 2009	4,762,727	\$ 9,548,864	\$ 49,651,534	\$ (24,000,400)	\$ (160,025)	\$ 821,337	\$ 35,861,307
Comprehensive loss							
Net loss				(11,322,323)			(11,322,323)
Realized holding gain on available for sale securities, net of taxes						626,012	626,012
Total comprehensive loss							(10,696,311)
Balance, September 30, 2010	4,762,727	\$ 9,548,864	\$ 49,651,534	\$ (34,122,723)	\$ (160,025)	\$ 1,447,349	\$ 25,164,996

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net loss	\$ (11,322,323)	\$ (19,669,466)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Amortization and accretion of investment premiums and discounts, net	318,842	101,743
Provision for loan losses	6,264,000	9,009,000
Gain on sale of investment securities		(434,333)
Amortization of core deposit intangible	11,925	12,591
Earnings on cash surrender value of life insurance	(429,848)	(559,260)
Depreciation and amortization	1,131,641	1,242,948
Loss on disposal of bank premises and equipment		156
Payment of fees to directors in common stock		55,833
Loss on sale of other real estate owned	173,289	
Impairment writedown on other real estate owned	961,497	
Deferred income taxes		8,624,602
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in deferred loan costs (fees)	(237,165)	(679,708)
Decrease in accrued interest and dividends receivable	488,000	1,070,644
Decrease (increase) in other assets	500,942	(4,245,217)
Decrease in cash surrender value of life insurance	58,416	
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses and other liabilities	2,037,258	(1,067,361)
Net cash used in operating activities	(43,526)	(6,537,828)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Purchases of available for sale securities	(15,162,500)	(14,524,178)
Purchases of other investments	(500,000)	
Proceeds from sales of available for sale securities		19,852,541
Principal repayments on available for sale securities	5,819,337	4,864,181
Proceeds from calls of available for sale securities	10,000,000	11,000,000
Redemptions of Federal Reserve Bank Stock	605,450	
Purchases of Federal Reserve Bank Stock		(1,500)
Net decrease in loans	62,001,335	70,215,878
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	11,423,343	
Capital improvements of other real estate owned	(271,493)	
Purchase of bank premises and equipment	(158,167)	(294,131)
Net cash provided by investing activities	73,757,305	91,112,791
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		

Edgar Filing: PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP INC - Form 10-Q

Net (decrease) increase in demand, savings and money market deposits	(22,942,716)	55,477,476
Net decrease in time certificates of deposits	(47,424,309)	(11,245,895)
Dividends paid on common stock		(214,361)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(70,367,025)	44,017,220
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,346,754	128,592,183
Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Beginning	107,799,432	24,602,751
Ending	\$ 111,146,186	\$ 153,194,934

Table of Contents**PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS, Continued
(Unaudited)**

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information		
Cash paid for:		
Interest	\$ 10,374,774	\$ 19,313,572
Income taxes	\$ 2,080	\$ 1,379,195
Supplemental disclosures of noncash investing and financing activities:		
Unrealized holding gain on available for sale securities arising during the period	\$ 1,009,749	\$ 798,048
Transfer of loans to other real estate owned	\$ 556,600	\$ 7,715,600
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.		

Table of Contents

PATRIOT NATIONAL BANCORP, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Note 1: Basis of Financial Statement Presentation

The Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2009 has been derived from the audited financial statements of Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. (Bancorp) at that date, but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements and related notes have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been omitted. The accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements of Bancorp and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2009.

The information furnished reflects, in the opinion of management, all normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods presented. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may be expected for the remainder of 2010.

Certain 2009 amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2010 presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on net loss.

Table of Contents**Note 2: Investment Securities**

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and fair values of available-for-sale securities at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 are as follows:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
September 30, 2010:				
U. S. Government agency obligations	\$ 5,006,405	\$ 12,542	\$	\$ 5,018,947
U. S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities	39,623,438	1,092,916	(407)	40,715,947
Money market preferred equity securities	1,899,720	1,229,437		3,129,157
Total Available-for-Sale Securities	\$ 46,529,563	\$ 2,334,895	\$ (407)	\$ 48,864,051
December 31, 2009:				
U. S. Government agency obligations	\$ 5,176,712	\$	\$ (68,212)	\$ 5,108,500
U. S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities	40,428,810	241,520	(166,872)	40,503,458
Money market preferred equity securities	1,899,720	1,318,303		3,218,023
Total Available-for-Sale Securities	\$ 47,505,242	\$ 1,559,823	\$ (235,084)	\$ 48,829,981

Table of Contents

The following table presents the gross unrealized loss and fair value of Bancorp's available-for-sale securities, aggregated by the length of time the individual securities have been in a continuous loss position, at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
September 30, 2010:						
U. S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities	\$ 105,488	\$ (407)	\$	\$	\$ 105,488	\$ (407)
Totals	\$ 105,488	\$ (407)	\$	\$	\$ 105,488	\$ (407)

December 31, 2009:

U. S. Government agency obligations	\$ 5,108,500	\$ (68,212)	\$	\$	\$ 5,108,500	\$ (68,212)
U. S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities	19,548,726	(159,918)	759,207	(6,954)	20,307,933	(166,872)
Totals	\$ 24,657,226	\$ (228,130)	\$ 759,207	\$ (6,954)	\$ 25,416,433	\$ (235,084)

At September 30, 2010, two securities had unrealized holding losses with aggregate depreciation of 0.4% from the amortized cost. There were no securities with unrealized losses greater than 5% of amortized cost. At December 31, 2009, six securities had unrealized losses with aggregate depreciation of 0.9% from the amortized cost. There were no securities with unrealized losses greater than 5% of amortized cost.

Table of Contents

The amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale debt securities at September 30, 2010 by contractual maturity are presented below. Actual maturities of mortgage-backed securities may differ from contractual maturities because the mortgages underlying the securities may be called or repaid without any penalties. Mortgage-backed securities are not due at a single maturity date and, therefore, they are not included in the maturity categories in the following summary:

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
September 30, 2010:		
Maturity:		
> 10 years	\$ 5,006,405	\$ 5,018,947
Mortgage-backed securities	39,623,438	40,715,947
Total	\$ 44,629,843	\$ 45,734,894

Note 3: Loans Receivable and Allowance for Loan Losses

A summary of the Company's loan portfolio at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 is as follows:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Real Estate		
Commercial	\$ 227,884,766	\$ 230,225,306
Residential	197,397,155	195,571,225
Construction	94,442,079	154,457,082
Construction to permanent	10,346,352	15,989,976
Commercial	15,996,141	19,298,505
Consumer home equity	46,039,426	44,309,265
Consumer installment	1,442,051	1,155,059
Total Loans	593,547,970	661,006,418
Premiums on purchased loans	124,516	131,993
Net deferred loan costs (fees)	98,815	(138,350)
Allowance for loan losses	(17,150,128)	(15,794,118)
Loans receivable, net	\$ 576,621,173	\$ 645,205,943

Table of Contents

The changes in the allowance for loan losses for the periods shown are as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 13,989,069	\$ 16,564,668	\$ 15,794,118	\$ 16,247,070
Provision for loan losses	5,025,000	1,453,000	6,264,000	9,009,000
Charge-offs	(1,917,286)	(474,913)	(5,094,670)	(7,786,345)
Recoveries	53,345	109,000	186,680	182,030
Balance at end of period	\$ 17,150,128	\$ 17,651,755	\$ 17,150,128	\$ 17,651,755

At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the unpaid balances of loans delinquent 90 days or more and still accruing interest were \$7.4 million and \$3.6 million, respectively. All borrowers of said loans at September 30, 2010 continue to make interest payments, but these loans have matured and are either in the process of being renewed or awaiting payoff in full.

The unpaid principal balances of loans on nonaccrual status and considered impaired were \$101.5 million at September 30, 2010 and \$113.5 million at December 31, 2009. If non-accrual loans had been performing in accordance with their original terms, Bancorp would have recorded approximately \$1.9 million of additional income during the quarter ended September 30, 2010 and \$2.2 million during the quarter ended September 30, 2009. If non-accrual loans had been performing in accordance with their original terms, Bancorp would have recorded approximately \$5.3 million of additional income for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and \$5.0 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

The following information relates to impaired loans at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Impaired loans receivable for which there is a related allowance for credit losses	\$ 57,975,631	\$ 30,968,602
Impaired loans receivable for which there is no related allowance for credit losses	\$ 43,558,262	\$ 82,568,512
Allowance for credit losses related to impaired loans	\$ 7,079,630	\$ 3,942,012

For the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, the interest collected and recognized as income on impaired loans was approximately \$362,000 and \$327,000, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, the interest income collected and recognized on impaired loans was approximately \$1,641,000 and \$624,000, respectively.

Table of Contents

At September 30, 2010, there were 14 loans totaling \$26.2 million that were considered troubled debt restructurings, all of which are included in non-accrual loans, as compared to December 31, 2009 when there were nine loans totaling \$11.5 million, all of which were included in non-accrual loans.

Note 4: Deposits

The following table is a summary of Bancorp's deposits at the dates shown:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Non-interest bearing	\$ 45,789,946	\$ 49,755,521
Interest bearing		
NOW	20,614,957	21,581,697
Savings	57,042,941	69,766,296
Money market	106,730,941	112,017,987
Time certificates, less than \$100,000	273,421,315	305,719,484
Time certificates, \$100,000 or more	187,367,167	202,493,307
Total interest bearing	645,177,321	711,578,771
Total Deposits	\$ 690,967,267	\$ 761,334,292

Included in time certificates are certificates of deposit through the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARS) network of \$3.1 million and \$18.9 million at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. These are considered brokered deposits. Pursuant to the Agreement discussed in Note 8, the level of deposits accepted from Bank customers, and the Bank's participation in the CDARS program as an issuer of deposits to customers of other banks in the CDARS program, may not exceed 10% of total deposits.

Table of Contents**Note 5: Income (loss) per share**

Bancorp is required to present basic income (loss) per share and diluted income (loss) per share in its consolidated statements of operations. Basic income (loss) per share amounts are computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted income (loss) per share reflects additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive common shares had been issued, as well as any adjustment to income that would result from the assumed issuance. Potential common shares that may be issued by Bancorp relate to outstanding stock options and are determined using the treasury stock method. Bancorp is also required to provide a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator used in the computation of both basic and diluted loss per share.

The following is information about the computation of loss per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009:

Three months ended September 30, 2010

	Net Loss	Shares	Amount
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share			
Loss attributable to common shareholders	\$ (6,790,580)	4,762,727	\$ (1.43)

Three months ended September 30, 2009

	Net Loss	Shares	Amount
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share			
Loss attributable to common shareholders	\$ (13,935,648)	4,762,727	\$ (2.93)

Nine months ended September 30, 2010

	Net Loss	Shares	Amount
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share			
Loss attributable to common shareholders	\$ (11,322,323)	4,762,727	\$ (2.38)

Nine months ended September 30, 2009

	Net Loss	Shares	Amount
Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share			
Loss attributable to common shareholders	\$ (19,669,466)	4,750,768	\$ (4.14)

Table of Contents**Note 6: Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)**

Other comprehensive income (loss), which is comprised solely of the change in unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, is as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2010			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010		
	Before Tax Amount	Tax Effect	Net of Tax Amount	Before Tax Amount	Tax Effect	Net of Tax Amount
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period	\$ 592,440	\$ (225,161)	\$ 367,279	\$ 1,009,749	\$ (383,737)	\$ 626,012
Reclassification adjustment for gains recognized in income						
Unrealized holding gains on available for sale securities, net of taxes	\$ 592,440	\$ (225,161)	\$ 367,279	\$ 1,009,749	\$ (383,737)	\$ 626,012

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2009			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009		
	Before Tax Amount	Tax Effect	Net of Tax Amount	Before Tax Amount	Tax Effect	Net of Tax Amount
Unrealized holding gains arising during the period	\$ 152,512	\$ (57,954)	\$ 94,558	\$ 1,232,381	\$ (468,304)	\$ 764,077
Reclassification adjustment for gains recognized in income				(434,333)	165,047	(269,286)
Unrealized holding gains on available for sale securities, net of taxes	\$ 152,512	\$ (57,954)	\$ 94,558	\$ 798,048	\$ (303,257)	\$ 494,791

Note 7: Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk

In order to meet the financing needs of its customers, Bancorp, in the normal course of business, is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit and involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amounts recognized in the balance sheets. The contractual amounts of these instruments reflect the extent of involvement Bancorp has in particular classes of financial instruments.

The contractual amounts of commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit represent the amounts of potential accounting loss should the contracts be fully drawn upon, the customers default and the values of any existing collateral become worthless. Bancorp uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments and evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. Management believes that Bancorp controls the credit risk of these financial instruments through credit approvals, credit limits, monitoring procedures and the receipt of collateral as deemed necessary.

Table of Contents

Financial instruments whose contractual amounts represent credit risk at September 30, 2010 are as follows:

Commitments to extend credit:	
Future loan commitments	\$ 2,521,487
Home equity lines of credit	19,715,780
Unused lines of credit	9,900,658
Undisbursed construction loans	2,199,303
Financial standby letters of credit	72,000
	\$ 34,409,228

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments to extend credit generally have fixed expiration dates, or other termination clauses, and may require payment of a fee by the borrower. Since these commitments could expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by Bancorp upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty. Collateral held varies but may include residential and commercial property, deposits and securities.

Standby letters of credit are written commitments issued by Bancorp to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. Newly issued or modified guarantees that are not derivative contracts are recorded on Bancorp's consolidated balance sheet at the fair value at inception. No liability related to guarantees was required to be recorded at September 30, 2010.

Note 8: Regulatory and Operational Matters

The Company and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory, and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Company's and the Bank's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Company's and the Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings, and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier I capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier I capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). As of September 30, 2010, the Company and the Bank were categorized as "adequately capitalized" for these purposes. In addition, due to the Bank's asset profile and current economic conditions in its markets, the Bank's capital plan pursuant to the Agreement described below targets a minimum 9% Tier 1 leverage capital ratio.

Table of Contents

The most recent notification from the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based, and Tier 1 leverage ratios as set forth in the table. On October 27, 2010, Bancorp received notification from the OCC that it is now considered to be well-capitalized. In February 2009 the Bank entered into a formal written agreement (the Agreement) with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the OCC). Under the terms of the Agreement, the Bank has appointed a Compliance Committee of the Board of Directors. The Committee must report quarterly to the Board of Directors and to the OCC on the Bank's progress in complying with the Agreement. The Agreement requires the Bank to review, adopt and implement a number of policies and programs related to credit and operational issues. The Agreement further provides for certain asset growth restrictions for a limited period of time together with limitations on the acceptance of certain brokered deposits and the extension of credit to borrowers whose loans are criticized. The Bank may pay dividends during the term of the Agreement only with prior written permission from the OCC. The Agreement also requires that the Bank develop a three-year capital plan. The Bank has taken or put into process many of the steps required by the Agreement, and does not anticipate that the restrictions included within the Agreement will impair its current business plan.

The Company's subsidiary, Patriot National Bank (the Bank), which commenced operations in August 1994 was profitable each year from 1996 through 2007, inclusive. Since then, the Bank's financial performance was adversely impacted from the extraordinary effects of what may ultimately be the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression. The effects of the current economic environment have been and continue to be felt across many industries, with financial services and residential real estate being particularly hard hit. Management has developed capital and strategic plans which take into consideration all available information in the development of future financial projections, which is at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the balance sheet date of December 31, 2009. The expected results of these plans, forecasts and strategic initiatives, which are based on multiple scenarios and stress tested cases, provide for as one of the primary goals the preservation and enhancement of capital levels. During 2009, the net losses of the Company resulted in a shift in capital categories from classification as well-capitalized to classification as adequately capitalized as of September 30, 2009. On December 16, 2009, Bancorp and the Bank entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the SPA) with PNBK Holdings, LLC (Holdings), a newly formed Delaware entity created to be an investment vehicle for an investor group led by Michael A. Carrazza, pursuant to which Holdings had the right to purchase shares of Bancorp common stock. On October 15, 2010, the transaction was consummated, and Holdings purchased 33,600,000 shares of Bancorp common stock for \$50,400,000. As a result of the issuance and sale of the shares to Holdings, Bancorp experienced a change in control. The shares purchased by Holdings represent approximately 87.6% of the issued and outstanding shares of Bancorp's common stock. As a result of the sale of the shares to Holdings and pursuant to the terms of the SPA, Michael A. Carrazza became Chairman of the Board of Bancorp, certain officers and directors of Bancorp resigned and certain individuals were elected to be officers and directors of Bancorp, all as specified in Bancorp's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 20, 2010.

Table of Contents

The Company's and the Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were:

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
September 30, 2010						
The Company:						
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 38,592	7.73%	\$ 39,940	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	31,567	6.32%	19,979	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	31,567	3.92%	32,211	4.00%	N/A	N/A
The Bank:						
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 38,815	7.78%	\$ 39,913	8.00%	\$ 49,891	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	31,889	6.39%	19,962	4.00%	29,943	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	31,889	3.96%	32,211	4.00%	40,264	5.00%
December 31, 2009						
The Company:						
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 51,072	8.58%	\$ 47,894	8.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	42,971	7.22%	23,945	4.00%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	42,971	4.72%	36,512	4.00%	N/A	N/A
The Bank:						
Total Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	\$ 51,056	8.58%	\$ 47,821	8.00%	\$ 59,506	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Risk Weighted Assets)	42,960	7.22%	23,908	4.00%	35,701	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to Average Assets)	42,960	4.72%	36,454	4.00%	45,508	5.00%

Table of Contents

Restrictions on dividends, loans and advances

Bancorp shall not declare or pay any dividends without the prior written approval of the Reserve Bank and the Director of the Division of Banking Supervision and Regulation (the Director) of the Board of Governors.

Pursuant to the February 9, 2009 Agreement between the Bank and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Bank can pay dividends to the Company only pursuant to a dividend policy requiring compliance with the Bank's OCC-approved capital program, in compliance with applicable law and with the prior written determination of no supervisory objection by the Assistant Deputy Comptroller. In addition to the Agreement, certain other restrictions exist regarding the ability of the Bank to transfer funds to the Company in the form of cash dividends, loans or advances. The approval of the OCC is required to pay dividends in excess of the Bank's earnings retained in the current year plus retained net earnings for the preceding two years. As of September 30, 2010, the Bank had an accumulated deficit; therefore, dividends may not be paid to the Company. The Bank is also prohibited from paying dividends that would reduce its capital ratios below minimum regulatory requirements.

Loans or advances to the Company from the Bank are limited to 10% of the Bank's capital stock and surplus on a secured basis.

Recent Legislative Developments

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the Act) was signed into law on July 21, 2010. The Act is a significant piece of legislation that will have major effects on the financial services industry, including the organization, financial condition and operations of banks and bank holding companies. Management is currently evaluating the impact of the Act; however, uncertainty remains as to its operational impact, which could have a material adverse impact on Bancorp's business, results of operations and financial condition. Many of the provisions of the Act are aimed at financial institutions that are significantly larger than Bancorp and the Bank. Notwithstanding this, there are many other provisions that Bancorp and the Bank are subject to and will have to comply with, including any new rules applicable to Bancorp and the Bank promulgated by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, a new regulatory body dedicated to consumer protection. As rules and regulations are promulgated by the agencies responsible for implementing and enforcing the Act, Bancorp and the Bank will have to address each to ensure compliance with applicable provisions of the Act and compliance costs are expected to increase.

Table of Contents**Note 9: Income Taxes**

The determination of the amount of deferred income tax assets which are more likely than not to be realized is primarily dependent on projections of future earnings, which are subject to uncertainty and estimates that may change given economic conditions and other factors. A valuation allowance related to deferred tax assets is required when it is considered more likely than not that all or part of the benefit related to such assets will not be realized. Management has reviewed the deferred tax position of Bancorp at September 30, 2010. The deferred tax position has been affected by several significant matters in the past three years. These matters include increased levels of provision for loan losses, the high levels of non-accrual loans and other-than-temporary impairment write-offs of certain investments. As a result, Bancorp is in a cumulative net loss position at September 30, 2010, and under the applicable accounting guidance, has concluded that it is not more-likely-than-not that Bancorp will be able to realize the deferred tax assets and accordingly has established a full valuation allowance totaling \$14.5 million against its net deferred tax asset at September 30, 2010. The valuation allowance is analyzed quarterly for changes affecting the deferred tax asset. If, in the future, Bancorp generates taxable income on a sustained basis, management's conclusion regarding the need for a deferred tax asset valuation allowance could change, resulting in the reversal of all or a portion of the deferred tax asset valuation allowance.

Note 10: Fair Value and Interest Rate Risk

Bancorp uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and to determine fair value disclosures. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in certain instances, there are no quoted market prices for certain assets or liabilities. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the asset or liability.

Fair value measurements focus on exit prices in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. If there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. In such instances, determining the price at which willing market participants would transact at the measurement date under current market conditions depends on the facts and circumstances and requires the use of significant judgment.

Bancorp's fair value measurements are classified into a fair value hierarchy based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value. The three categories within the hierarchy are as follows:

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

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

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

Table of Contents

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lower level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

A description of the valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities recorded at fair value, and for estimating fair value for financial instruments only disclosed at fair value, is set forth below.

Cash and due from banks, federal funds sold, short-term investments and accrued interest receivable and payable:

The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value. These financial instruments are not recorded at fair value on a recurring basis.

Available-for-Sale Securities: These financial instruments are recorded at fair value in the financial statements. Where quoted prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. If quoted prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using pricing models (i.e., matrix pricing) or quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics and are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. Examples of such instruments include government agency and sponsored agency bonds and mortgage-backed securities. Level 3 securities are instruments for which significant unobservable inputs are utilized.

FHLB Stock and Federal Reserve Bank Stock: The carrying value of the FHLB stock and Federal Reserve Bank stock approximates fair value based on the redemption provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank and the Federal Reserve Bank. Bancorp does not record these assets at fair value on a recurring basis.

Other Investments: These financial instruments are recorded at net asset value in the financial statements. These are adjusted for income, losses, and cash distributions attributable to the investment, as determined by the fund manager.

Loans: For variable rate loans, which reprice frequently and have no significant change in credit risk, carrying values are a reasonable estimate of fair values, adjusted for credit losses inherent in the portfolios. The fair value of fixed rate loans is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the period end rates, estimated by using local market data, at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities, adjusted for credit losses inherent in the portfolios. Bancorp does not record loans at fair value on a recurring basis. However, from time to time, nonrecurring fair value adjustments to collateral-dependent impaired loans are recorded to reflect partial write-downs based on the observable market price or current appraised value of collateral.

Other Real Estate Owned: The fair values of Bancorp's other real estate owned properties (OREO) are based on the estimated current property valuations less estimated disposition costs. When the fair value is based on current observable appraised values, OREO is classified within Level 2. Bancorp classifies OREO within Level 3 when unobservable adjustments are made to appraised values. Bancorp does not record OREO at fair value on a recurring basis.

Table of Contents

Deposits: The fair value of demand deposits, regular savings and certain money market deposits is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of certificates of deposit and other time deposits is estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities, estimated using local market data, to a schedule of aggregated expected maturities on such deposits. Bancorp does not record deposits at fair value on a recurring basis.

Short-term borrowings: The carrying amounts of borrowings under short-term repurchase agreements and other short-term borrowings maturing within 90 days approximate their fair values. Bancorp does not record short-term borrowings at fair value on a recurring basis.

Junior Subordinated Debt: Junior subordinated debt reprices quarterly and as a result the carrying amount is considered a reasonable estimate of fair value. Bancorp does not record junior subordinated debt at fair value on a recurring basis.

Federal Home Loan Bank Borrowings: The fair value of the advances is estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies current Federal Home Loan Bank interest rates for advances of similar maturity to a schedule of remaining maturities of such advances. Bancorp does not record these borrowings at fair value on a recurring basis.

Other Borrowings: The fair values of longer term borrowings and fixed rate repurchase agreements are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies current interest rates for transactions of similar maturity to a schedule of remaining maturities of such transactions. Bancorp does not record these borrowings at fair value on a recurring basis.

Off-balance sheet instruments: Fair values for Bancorp's off-balance-sheet instruments (lending commitments) are based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing. Bancorp does not record its off-balance-sheet instruments at fair value on a recurring basis.

In February 2010, the FASB issued guidance which amended the existing guidance related to *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*. The amendments require the following new fair value disclosures:

Separate disclosure of the significant transfers into and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and a description of the reasons for the transfers.

In the roll forward of activity for Level 3 fair value measurements (significant unobservable inputs), purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements should be presented separately (on a gross basis rather than as one net number).

In addition, the amendments clarify existing disclosure requirements, as follows:

Fair value measurements and disclosures should be presented for each class of assets and liabilities within a line item in the statement of financial position.

Reporting entities should provide disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements that fall in either Level 2 or Level 3.

Table of Contents

The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures were effective for Bancorp beginning in the quarter ended March 31, 2010, except for the disclosures included in the roll forward of activity for Level 3 fair value measurements, for which the effective date is for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. Bancorp adopted this guidance during the quarter ended March 31, 2010 and has included these disclosures in these financial statements.

The following table summarizes financial assets that are carried at fair value and measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized by Bancorp to determine fair value:

	Fair Value at Reporting Date Using			Balance
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
September 30, 2010				as of September 30, 2010
U.S. Government agency obligations	\$	\$ 5,018,947	\$	\$ 5,018,947
U.S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities		40,715,947		40,715,947
Money market preferred equity securities		3,129,157		3,129,157
Securities available for sale	\$	\$ 48,864,051	\$	\$ 48,864,051

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)			Balance
	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		
December 31, 2009				as of December 31, 2009
U.S. Government agency obligations	\$	\$ 5,108,500	\$	\$ 5,108,500
U.S. Government agency mortgage-backed securities		40,503,458		40,503,458
Money market preferred equity securities		3,218,023		3,218,023
Securities available for sale	\$	\$ 48,829,981	\$	\$ 48,829,981

The Company had no significant transfers into, or out of, levels 1 or 2 during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010.

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

Table of Contents

The following tables reflect financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure fair value:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of September 30, 2010
September 30, 2010				
Impaired Loans ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	\$ 58,367,829	\$ 58,367,829

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of December 31, 2009
December 31, 2009				
Impaired Loans ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	\$ 49,322,844	\$ 49,322,844

⁽¹⁾ Represents carrying value for which adjustments are based on the appraised value of the collateral.

Table of Contents

The following tables summarize non-financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure fair value:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of September 30, 2010
September 30, 2010				
Other real estate owned ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	\$ 910,780	\$ 910,780

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of December 31, 2009
December 31, 2009				
Other real estate owned ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	\$ 19,073,993	\$ 19,073,993

(1) Represents carrying value for which adjustments are based on the appraised value of the properties.

Bancorp discloses fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized in the statement of financial condition, for which it is practicable to estimate that value. Certain financial instruments are excluded from disclosure requirements and, accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented do not represent the underlying value of Bancorp.

The estimated fair value amounts have been measured as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 and have not been reevaluated or updated for purposes of these financial statements subsequent to those respective dates. As such, the estimated fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different than amounts reported on those dates.

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

Table of Contents

The following is a summary of the recorded book balances and estimated fair values of Bancorp's financial instruments at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	September 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Recorded Book Balance	Fair Value	Recorded Book Balance	Fair Value
Financial Assets:				
Cash and noninterest bearing balances due from banks	2,581	2,581	19,466	19,466
Interest-bearing deposits due from banks	98,159	98,159	78,070	78,070
Federal funds sold	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Short-term investments	406	406	264	264
Available-for-sale securities	48,864	48,864	48,830	48,830
Other investments	500	500		
Federal Reserve Bank stock	1,234	1,234	1,840	1,840
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	4,508	4,508	4,508	4,508
Loans receivable, net	576,621	586,626	645,206	644,977
Accrued interest receivable	2,748	2,748	3,236	3,236
Financial Liabilities:				
Demand deposits	45,790	45,790	49,756	49,756
Savings deposits	57,043	57,043	69,766	69,766
Money market deposits	106,731	106,731	112,018	112,018
Negotiable orders of withdrawal	20,615	20,615	21,582	21,582
Time deposits	460,788	464,965	508,213	512,524
FHLB Borrowings	50,000	51,435	50,000	50,270
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	7,000	7,826	7,000	7,778
Subordinated debentures	8,248	8,248	8,248	8,248

Bancorp assumes interest rate risk (the risk that general interest rate levels will change) as a result of its normal operations. As a result, the fair values of Bancorp's financial instruments will change when interest rate levels change and that change may be either favorable or unfavorable to Bancorp. Management attempts to match maturities of assets and liabilities to the extent believed necessary to minimize interest rate risk. However, borrowers with fixed rate obligations are less likely to prepay in a rising rate environment and more likely to prepay in a falling rate environment. Conversely, depositors who are receiving fixed rates are more likely to withdraw funds before maturity in a rising rate environment and less likely to do so in a falling rate environment. Management monitors 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 Bancorp's overall interest rate risk.

Table of Contents**Off-balance sheet instruments**

Loan commitments on which the committed interest rate is less than the current market rate were insignificant at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. The estimated fair value of fee income on letters of credit at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was insignificant.

Note 11: Contingencies

On October 9, 2009, a complaint was filed against Bancorp and the Bank in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York (Federal Litigation). A complaint also was filed that same day with the State of Connecticut Superior Court Stamford Judicial District (the Connecticut Litigation). Both cases were brought by PNBK Holdings LLC, a newly formed Delaware entity created to be an investment vehicle for an investor group led by Michael A. Carrazza (collectively, Carrazza).

Both cases derive from Carrazza s expressed interest in acquiring a controlling interest in Bancorp. Carrazza commenced the Federal Litigation and the Connecticut Litigation in furtherance of this interest. On December 4, 2009, Carrazza and Bancorp entered into a Standstill Agreement pursuant to which the parties agreed to stop, temporarily and subject to the terms of the Standstill Agreement, the Connecticut Litigation so as to negotiate a Stock Purchase Agreement (SPA). On December 16, 2009, Bancorp and Carrazza executed the SPA. The Federal Litigation was withdrawn with prejudice and the Connecticut Litigation was being held in abeyance.

On October 15, 2010, the transaction contemplated by the SPA was consummated, and the investor group led by Michael A. Carrazza purchased 33,600,000 shares of Bancorp common stock for \$50,400,000. Accordingly, on October 27, 2010, the Connecticut Litigation was withdrawn with prejudice.

Note 12: Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2009-16, *Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860): Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets* in December 2009. Among other provisions, this ASU eliminates the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity and removes the exception from applying certain accounting guidance to qualifying special-purpose entities. In addition, this ASU provides guidance as to when a portion of a transferred financial asset can be evaluated for sale accounting, provides additional guidance with regard to accounting for transfers of financial assets and requires additional disclosures. This ASU is effective at the beginning of a reporting entity s first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2009. The Company adopted this guidance during the quarter ended March 31, 2010. The adoption of this guidance did not have an impact on the Company s results of operations or financial position.

The FASB issued ASU No. 2010-20, *Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses* in July 2010. The amendments in this ASU apply to all entities, both public and nonpublic, with financing receivables, excluding short-term trade accounts receivable or receivables measured at fair value or lower of cost or fair value. The amendments in this ASU enhance disclosures about the credit quality of financing receivables and the allowance for credit losses. This ASU amends existing disclosure guidance to require entities to provide a greater level of disaggregated information about the credit quality of its financing receivables and its allowance for credit losses. In addition, this ASU requires entities to disclose credit quality indicators, past due information, and modifications of its financing receivables. For public entities, the disclosures as of the end of a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. The disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. This ASU encourages, but does not require, comparative disclosures for earlier reporting periods that ended before initial adoption. However, entities should provide comparative disclosures for those reporting periods ending after initial adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this guidance on its financial statements.

Table of Contents

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

SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT UNDER PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

Certain statements contained in Bancorp's public reports, including this report, and in particular in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, may be forward looking and subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties. These factors include, but are not limited to; (1) changes in prevailing interest rates which would affect the interest earned on Bancorp's interest earning assets and the interest paid on its interest bearing liabilities; (2) the timing of repricing of Bancorp's interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities; (3) the effect of changes in governmental monetary policy; (4) the effect of changes in regulations applicable to Bancorp and the Bank and the conduct of its business; (5) changes in competition among financial service companies, including possible further encroachment of non-banks on services traditionally provided by banks; (6) the ability of competitors that are larger than Bancorp to provide products and services which it is impracticable for Bancorp to provide; (7) the state of the economy and real estate values in Bancorp's market areas, and the consequent effect on the quality of Bancorp's loans; (8) recent governmental initiatives that are expected to have a profound effect on the financial services industry and could dramatically change the competitive environment of Bancorp; (9) other legislative or regulatory changes, including those related to residential mortgages, changes in accounting standards, and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) premiums that may adversely affect Bancorp; and (10) the state of the economy in the greater New York metropolitan area and its particular effect on Bancorp's customers, vendors and communities.

Although Bancorp believes that it offers the loan and deposit products and has the resources needed for continued success, future revenues and interest spreads and yields cannot be reliably predicted. These trends may cause Bancorp to adjust its operations in the future. Because of the foregoing and other factors, recent trends should not be considered reliable indicators of future financial results or stock prices.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and to disclose contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management has identified the accounting for the allowance for loan losses, the analysis of other-than-temporary-impairment for its investment securities and the valuation of deferred income tax assets, as Bancorp's most critical accounting policies and estimates in that they are important to the portrayal of Bancorp's financial condition and results. They require management's most subjective and complex judgment as a result of the need to make an estimate about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. These accounting policies, including the nature of the estimates and types of assumptions used, are described throughout this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Table of Contents

Summary

Bancorp incurred a net loss of \$6.8 million (\$1.43 basic and diluted loss per share) for the quarter ended September 30, 2010, compared to a net loss of \$13.9 million (\$2.93 basic and diluted loss per share) for the quarter ended September 30, 2009. For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010, Bancorp incurred a net loss of \$11.3 million (\$2.38 basic and diluted loss per share) compared to net loss of \$19.7 million (\$4.14 basic and diluted loss per share) for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Bancorp's net interest margin for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 was 2.71% compared to 1.76% for the quarter ended September 30, 2009. For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2010 Bancorp's net interest margin was 2.98% compared to 2.04% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The increase in the net interest margin is primarily a result of a reduction in the cost of funds. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the impact of the collection of past due interest from non-accrual loans had a positive impact of 19 basis points on the net interest margin. Interest income and interest expense decreased by 15% and 44%, respectively, for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2009. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, interest income and interest expense declined by 17% and 46%, respectively, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The significant decline in interest expense is primarily due to the cost of funds decreasing by 111 basis points for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the same period in 2009, due to substantial declines in interest rates paid on deposits.

Total assets decreased \$78.6 million from \$866.4 million at December 31, 2009 to \$787.8 million at September 30, 2010. Cash and cash equivalents increased \$3.3 million from \$107.8 million at December 31, 2009 to \$111.1 million at September 30, 2010. Available-for-sale securities were \$48.8 million at September 30, 2010 and are unchanged compared to December 31, 2009. The net loan portfolio decreased \$68.6 million from \$645.2 million at December 31, 2009 to \$576.6 million at September 30, 2010. This is the result of normal loan payoffs, collections on problem loans and management's continued efforts to reduce concentration levels within the construction and commercial real estate loan portfolios. As a result of weak loan demand and currently high levels of balance sheet liquidity, the Bank reduced offering rates on deposit products resulting in a decrease in deposits of \$70.3 million from \$761.3 million at December 31, 2009 to \$691.0 million at September 30, 2010. Borrowings remained unchanged compared to December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents**Financial Condition*****Cash and Cash Equivalents***

Cash and cash equivalents increased \$3.3 million, or 3%, to \$111.1 million at September 30, 2010 compared to \$107.8 million at December 31, 2009, due mainly to the increase in cash and due from banks. Cash and due from banks increased \$3.2 million to \$100.7 million at September 30, 2010 compared to \$97.5 million at December 31, 2009.

Investments

The following table is a summary of Bancorp's available-for-sale securities portfolio, at fair value, at the dates shown:

	September 30, 2010	December 31 2009
U. S. Government Agency obligations	\$ 5,018,947	\$ 5,108,500
U. S. Government Agency mortgage-backed securities	40,715,947	40,503,458
Money market preferred equity securities	3,129,157	3,218,023
Total Available-for-Sale Securities	\$ 48,864,051	\$ 48,829,981

Available-for-sale securities were \$48.8 million at September 30, 2010 and are unchanged compared to December 31, 2009.

Bancorp performs a quarterly analysis of those securities that are in an unrealized loss position to determine if those losses qualify as other-than-temporary impairments. This analysis considers the following criteria in its determination: the ability of the issuer to meet its obligations, an impairment due to a deterioration in credit, management's plans and ability to maintain its investment in the security, the length of time and the amount by which the security has been in a loss position, the interest rate environment, the general economic environment and prospects or projections for improvement or deterioration.

Management believes that none of the unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities noted above are other than temporary due to the fact that they relate to market interest changes on debt and mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. Government agencies. Management considers the issuers of the securities to be financially sound, and the Company expects to receive all contractual principal and interest related to these investments. Because the Company does not intend to sell the investments, and it is not more-likely-than-not that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized cost basis, which may be maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at September 30, 2010.

Table of Contents***Loans***

The following table is a summary of Bancorp's loan portfolio at the dates shown:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Real Estate		
Commercial	\$ 227,884,766	\$ 230,225,306
Residential	197,397,155	195,571,225
Construction	94,442,079	154,457,082
Construction to permanent	10,346,352	15,989,976
Commercial	15,996,141	19,298,505
Consumer home equity	46,039,426	44,309,265
Consumer installment	1,442,051	1,155,059
Total Loans	593,547,970	661,006,418
Premiums on purchased loans	124,516	131,993
Net deferred loan costs (fees)	98,815	(138,350)
Allowance for loan losses	(17,150,128)	(15,794,118)
Loans receivable, net	\$ 576,621,173	\$ 645,205,943

Bancorp's net loan portfolio decreased \$68.6 million, or 11%, from \$645.2 million at December 31, 2009 to \$576.6 million at September 30, 2010. The decrease is primarily a result of loan payoffs, including some that were impaired and on non-accrual status, resulting in decreases in construction loans of \$60.0 million, construction-to-permanent loans of \$5.6 million, commercial loans of \$3.3 million and commercial real estate loans of \$2.3 million. These decreases were partially offset by increases of \$1.8 million in residential real estate loans and \$1.7 million in home equity lines of credit (HELOCs). The net decrease in the portfolio also reflects net charge-offs for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 of \$4.9 million and a \$557,000 transfer of one loan into OREO. In an effort to reduce its concentration in construction and commercial real estate loans, Bancorp has continued its moratorium on originating new loans in these portfolios.

At September 30, 2010, the net loan to deposit ratio was 83% and the net loan to total assets ratio was 73%. At December 31, 2009, these ratios were 85% and 74%, respectively.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established as losses are estimated to have occurred through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectability of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectability of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect a borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available. The allowance for loan losses increased by \$1.4 million from December 31, 2009 to September 30, 2010 due to net charge-offs of \$4.9 million after provisions of \$6.3 million.

Table of Contents

The allowance consists of allocated and general components. The allocated component relates to loans that are considered impaired. For such impaired loans, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or observable market price or collateral value if the loan is collateral dependent) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status the loan is considered impaired. For collateral dependent loans, the appraised value is reduced by estimated liquidation expenses and any senior liens and the result is compared to the principal loan balance to determine the impairment amount, if any. For loans that are not collateral dependent and for which a restructure is in place, the impairment is determined by using the discounted cash flow method which takes into account the difference between the original interest rate and the restructured rate.

The general component covers all other loans, segregated generally by loan type, and is based on historical loss experience with adjustments for qualitative factors which are made after an assessment of internal or external influences on credit quality that are not fully reflected in the historical loss data. In addition, a risk rating system is utilized to evaluate the general component of the allowance for loan losses. Management assigns risk ratings to commercial and industrial loans, construction loans and commercial real estate loans assigning ratings between one and nine, with a rating of one being the least risk, and a rating of nine reflecting the most risk or a complete loss. Risk ratings are assigned based upon the recommendations of the credit analyst and the originating loan officer and confirmed by the Loan Committee at the initiation of the transactions and are reviewed and changed, when necessary, during the life of the loan. Loans assigned a risk rating of six or above are monitored more closely by the credit administration officers and Loan Committee.

The allowance for loan losses reflects management's estimate of probable but unconfirmed losses inherent in the portfolio; such estimates are influenced by uncertainties in economic conditions, unfavorable information about a borrower's financial condition, delays in obtaining information, difficulty in identifying triggering events that correlate perfectly to subsequent loss rates, and risk factors that have not yet manifested themselves in loss allocation factors. Loan quality control is continually monitored by management, subject to oversight by the Board of Directors through its members who serve on the Loan Committee. Loan quality control is also reviewed by the full Board of Directors on a monthly basis. The Bank has created an internal loan review function and semi-annual loan reviews are performed by an independent external firm. Loan Review reports on a quarterly basis to the Audit Committee.

Table of Contents

The methodology for determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses has been consistently applied; however, of the \$5.0 million provision in the quarter ended September 30, 2010, \$2.2 million was attributed to adjustments of 14% made to real estate appraisals on collateral dependent impaired loans anticipated to become OREO in the coming quarter, as Bancorp's recent experience has indicated that the ultimate sales prices of the underlying collateral have been less than the appraisal amounts. The appraisal adjustment percentage will be reviewed quarterly for those loans anticipated to become OREO in the subsequent quarter, based on an analysis of actual variances between appraised values as of the date the loan is transferred into OREO and the actual sales prices of the OREO properties. Generally, the sales prices have usually been below the appraised values due to the fact that buyers become aware that the Bank owns those properties, and therefore attempt to offer less than fair market value. In the future, additional revisions may be made to the methodology and assumptions based on historical information related to charge-off and recovery experience and management's evaluation of the current loan portfolio, and prevailing internal and external factors including but not limited to current economic conditions and local real estate markets. The additional \$2.8 million increase to the provision relates to \$875,000 that was recorded as adjustments relating to two borrowers on three notes, \$750,000 was comprised of various adjustments to specific reserves for impaired loans, and \$1.2 million was added to the general reserve pool to maintain consistent coverage.

The accrual of interest on loans is discontinued at the time a loan is 90 days past due unless the loan is well-secured and in process of collection. Consumer installment loans are typically charged off no later than 180 days past due. Past due status is based on contractual terms of the loan. In all cases, loans are placed on nonaccrual status or charged-off at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful. Management considers all non-accrual loans and certain restructured loans to be impaired. All interest accrued but not collected for loans that are placed on nonaccrual status is reversed against interest income. The interest on these loans is accounted for on the cash-basis method until qualifying for return to accrual status. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

In most cases, loan payments that are past due less than 90 days, based on contractual terms, are considered collection delays and the related loans are not considered to be impaired. The Bank considers consumer installment loans to be pools of smaller balance homogeneous loans, which are collectively evaluated for impairment.

Table of Contents

The changes in the allowance for loan losses for the periods shown are as follows:

<i>(Thousands of dollars)</i>	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2010	September 30, 2009
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 13,989	\$ 16,565	\$ 15,794	\$ 16,247
Charge-offs	(1,917)	(475)	(5,095)	(7,786)
Recoveries	53	109	187	182
Net Charge-offs	(1,864)	(366)	(4,908)	(7,604)
Provision charged to operations	5,025	1,453	6,264	9,009
Balance at end of period	\$ 17,150	\$ 17,652	\$ 17,150	\$ 17,652
Ratio of net charge-offs during the period to average loans outstanding during the period	-0.31%	-0.05%	-0.78%	-1.00%
Ratio of ALLL / Gross Loans	2.89%	2.45%	2.89%	2.45%

Based upon the overall assessment and evaluation of the loan portfolio, management believes the allowance for loan losses of \$17.1 million, at September 30, 2010, which represents 2.89% of gross loans outstanding, is adequate under prevailing economic conditions, to absorb existing losses in the loan portfolio. Bancorp has had four consecutive quarters of decreases in non-accrual loans and two consecutive quarters of decreases to substandard-accrual loans.

Non-Accrual, Past Due and Restructured Loans

The following table presents non-accruing loans and loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing:

<i>(Thousands of dollars)</i>	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Loans past due over 90 days still accruing	\$ 7,360	\$ 3,571
Non accruing loans	101,534	113,537
Total	\$ 108,894	\$ 117,108
% of Total Loans	18.34%	17.72%
% of Total Assets	13.82%	13.52%

Table of Contents

Borrowers for all loans past due over 90 days and still accruing continue to make payments, but these loans have matured and are either in the process of being renewed or awaiting payoff in full. Non-accruing loans including troubled debt restructurings decreased by \$2.3 million this quarter and by \$12.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. Non-accrual loans and troubled debt restructurings are attributable to the lingering effects of the downturn in the economy, which has severely impacted the real estate market and placed unprecedented stress on credit markets. Residents of Fairfield County, Connecticut, many of whom are associated with the financial services industry, have been affected by the impact of the poor economy on employment and real estate values.

The \$101.5 million of non-accrual loans at September 30, 2010 is comprised of exposure to 49 borrowers, for which a specific reserve of \$7.1 million has been established. Of the \$101.5 million, loans totaling \$99.3 million are collateral dependent and are secured by residential or commercial real estate located within the Bank's market area. In all cases, the Bank has obtained current appraisal reports from independent licensed appraisal firms and discounted those values for estimated liquidation expenses to determine estimated impairment. Based on the Bank's analysis for loan impairment, specific reserves totaling \$7.1 million are related to collateral dependent impaired loans. Impairment related to a loan to one borrower totaling \$2.2 million has been measured based on discounted cash flows resulting in no specific reserve. That loan is also secured by real estate. Of the \$101.5 million of non-accrual loans at September 30, 2010, borrowers of 21 notes with aggregate balances of \$30.5 million continue to make loan payments and these loans are current within one month as to payments.

Independent real estate tracking reports, including the Warren Report, indicate that the real estate market in Fairfield County, Connecticut, where the majority of the properties securing the Bank's loans are located, has improved in terms of higher average prices and significantly greater sales volume. Management believes the local real estate market began to show signs of stabilization and improvement in the summer of 2009.

Loans delinquent over 90 days and still accruing aggregating \$7.4 million are comprised of nine loans, all of which have matured and the borrowers continue to make payments and these loans are either in the process of being renewed or awaiting payoff in full.

Potential Problem Loans

In addition to the above, there are \$61.1 million of substandard accruing loans comprised of 39 borrowers and \$77.0 million of special mention loans comprised of 46 borrowers for which management has a concern as to the ability of the borrowers to comply with the present repayment terms. Borrowers for the majority of the substandard accruing loans and special mention loans continue to make payments. All substandard accruing loans are current within 30 days at September 30, 2010 except for one special mention loan for \$173,000, which is delinquent between 30-60 days.

Table of Contents***Other Real Estate Owned***

The following table is a summary of Bancorp's other real estate owned at the dates shown:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Construction	\$ 6,989,757	\$ 13,524,597
Commercial		4,934,896
Land	354,200	614,500
Other real estate owned	\$ 7,343,957	\$ 19,073,993

The balance of other real estate owned at September 30, 2010 is comprised of four properties that were obtained through loan foreclosure proceedings. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, one new other real estate owned property was acquired, but six properties were sold for an aggregate loss of \$173,000. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, there were write downs on four properties totaling \$961,000 as a result of updated appraisals. The property classified under land was disposed of on October 28, 2010 at a sale price of \$385,000.

Deferred Taxes

The determination of the amount of deferred income tax assets which are more likely than not to be realized is primarily dependent on projections of future earnings, which are subject to uncertainty and estimates that may change given economic conditions and other factors. A valuation allowance related to deferred tax assets is required when it is considered more likely than not that all or part of the benefit related to such assets will not be realized. Management has reviewed the deferred tax position of Bancorp at September 30, 2010. The deferred tax position has been affected by several significant matters in the past three years. These matters include increased levels of provision for loan losses, the high levels of non-accrual loans and other-than-temporary impairment write-offs of certain investments. As a result, Bancorp is in a cumulative net loss position at September 30, 2010, and under the applicable accounting guidance, has concluded that it is not more-likely-than-not that the Company will be able to realize the deferred tax assets and accordingly has established a full valuation allowance totaling \$14.5 million against its net deferred tax asset at September 30, 2010. The valuation allowance is analyzed quarterly for changes affecting the deferred tax asset. If, in the future, Bancorp generates taxable income on a sustained basis, management's conclusion regarding the need for a deferred tax asset valuation allowance could change, resulting in the reversal of all or a portion of the deferred tax asset valuation allowance.

Table of Contents***Deposits***

The following table is a summary of Bancorp's deposits at the dates shown:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Non-interest bearing	\$ 45,789,946	\$ 49,755,521
Interest bearing		
NOW	20,614,957	21,581,697
Savings	57,042,941	69,766,296
Money market	106,730,941	112,017,987
Time certificates, less than \$100,000	273,421,315	305,719,484
Time certificates, \$100,000 or more	187,367,167	202,493,307
Total interest bearing	645,177,321	711,578,771
Total Deposits	\$ 690,967,267	\$ 761,334,292

Total deposits decreased \$70.3 million, or 9%, from \$761.3 million at December 31, 2009 to \$691.0 million at September 30, 2010. Demand deposits decreased \$4.0 million primarily as a result of a \$3.4 million decline in commercial checking due to normal balance fluctuations. Interest bearing accounts decreased \$66.4 million. This is primarily due to decreases in certificates of deposit (CDs) of \$47.4 million, which is a result of Bancorp intentionally allowing the higher rate CDs to runoff to help reduce the cost of funds and improve the interest spread; and decreases in savings accounts of \$12.7 million, money market accounts of \$5.3 million and NOW accounts of \$1.0 million. As a result of weak loan demand and currently high levels of balance sheet liquidity, the Bank reduced offering rates on deposit products resulting in a decrease in deposits of \$70.4 million from \$761.3 million at December 31, 2009 to \$691.0 million at September 30, 2010. The significant decline in deposits is a result of lower interest rates being offered by the Bank as part of management's strategy to lower its cost of funds.

Table of Contents

Borrowings

At September 30, 2010, total borrowings were \$65.2 million and are unchanged compared to December 31, 2009. In addition to the outstanding borrowings disclosed in the consolidated balance sheet, the Bank has the ability to borrow approximately \$117 million in additional advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, including a \$2.0 million overnight line of credit. The Bank has also established a line of credit at the Federal Reserve Bank.

The subordinated debentures of \$8,248,000 are unsecured obligations of the Company and are subordinate and junior in right of payment to all present and future senior indebtedness of the Company. The Company has entered into a guarantee, which together with its obligations under the subordinated debentures and the declaration of trust governing the Trust, provides a full and unconditional guarantee of amounts on the capital securities. The subordinated debentures, which bear interest at three-month LIBOR plus 3.15% (3.44% at September 30, 2010), matures on March 26, 2033. Beginning in the second quarter of 2009, the Company began deferring interest payments on the subordinated debentures as permitted under the terms of the debentures. The deferral in the third quarter of 2010 represented the sixth consecutive quarter of deferral. The Company continues to accrue and charge interest to operations. The Company may defer the payment of interest until March 2014, and all accrued interest must be paid prior to or at completion of the deferral period.

Capital

Capital decreased \$10.7 million compared to December 31, 2009 primarily as a result of the net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. On October 15, 2010, Bancorp issued and sold, and PNBK Holdings purchased, 33,600,000 shares of Bancorp's common stock at a purchase price of \$1.50 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$50,400,000.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Bancorp's off-balance sheet arrangements, which primarily consist of commitments to lend, decreased by \$22.3 million from \$56.7 million at December 31, 2009 to \$34.4 million at September 30, 2010, due to decreases of \$15.5 million in undisbursed construction loans and \$4.4 million in home equity lines of credit. The decrease is due primarily to Bancorp continuing its moratorium on originating new loans in the construction and commercial real estate portfolios.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations****Interest and dividend income and expense**

The following tables present average balance sheets (daily averages), interest income, interest expense and the corresponding yields earned and rates paid for major balance sheet components:

	Three months ended September 30,					
	Average Balance	2010 Interest Income/ Expense	Average Rate	Average Balance	2009 Interest Income/ Expense	Average Rate
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Interest earning assets:						
Loans	\$ 604,941	\$ 7,977	5.27%	\$ 725,541	\$ 9,558	5.27%
Investments	60,147	436	2.90%	40,217	340	3.38%
Interest bearing deposits in banks	81,891	52	0.25%	124,799	79	0.25%
Federal funds sold	10,000	4	0.16%	20,652	7	0.14%
Total interest earning assets	756,979	8,469	4.48%	911,209	9,984	4.38%
Cash and due from banks	21,001			24,058		
Premises and equipment, net	5,639			7,043		
Allowance for loan losses	(14,000)			(16,655)		
Other assets	37,958			40,356		
Total Assets	\$ 807,577			\$ 966,011		
Interest bearing liabilities:						
Deposits	\$ 655,696	\$ 2,765	1.69%	\$ 797,511	\$ 5,400	2.71%
FHLB advances	50,000	428	3.42%	50,000	428	3.43%
Subordinated debt	8,248	76	3.69%	8,248	77	3.73%
Other borrowings	7,000	78	4.46%	7,000	79	4.51%
Total interest bearing liabilities	720,944	3,347	1.86%	862,759	5,984	2.77%
Demand deposits	50,201			47,210		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	5,207			3,153		
Shareholders' equity	31,225			52,889		
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 807,577			\$ 966,011		
Net interest income		\$ 5,122			\$ 4,000	
Interest margin			2.71%			1.76%

Interest spread

2.62%

1.61%

40

Table of Contents

	Nine months ended September 30,					
	Average Balance	2010 Interest Income/ Expense	Average Rate	Average Balance	2009 Interest Income/ Expense	Average Rate
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Interest earning assets:						
Loans	\$ 630,899	\$ 26,012	5.50%	\$ 769,932	\$ 31,949	5.53%
Investments	65,404	1,438	2.93%	44,099	1,261	3.81%
Interest bearing deposits in banks	55,556	105	0.25%	62,676	98	0.21%
Federal funds sold	10,000	12	0.16%	34,791	34	0.13%
Total interest earning assets	761,859	27,567	4.82%	911,498	33,342	4.88%
Cash and due from banks	21,059			22,312		
Premises and equipment, net	5,935			7,353		
Allowance for loan losses	(14,965)			(16,695)		
Other assets	44,643			36,146		
Total Assets	\$ 818,531			\$ 960,614		
Interest bearing liabilities:						
Deposits	\$ 665,732	\$ 8,831	1.77%	\$ 788,080	\$ 17,649	2.99%
FHLB advances	50,000	1,270	3.39%	50,004	1,271	3.39%
Subordinated debt	8,248	217	3.51%	8,248	260	4.20%
Other borrowings	7,000	231	4.40%	7,000	230	4.38%
Total interest bearing liabilities	730,980	10,549	1.92%	853,332	19,410	3.03%
Demand deposits	49,590			47,039		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	4,917			3,975		
Shareholders' equity	33,044			56,268		
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 818,531			\$ 960,614		
Net interest income		\$ 17,018			\$ 13,932	
Interest margin			2.98%			2.04%
Interest spread			2.90%			1.85%

Table of Contents

The following rate volume analysis reflects the impact that changes in interest rates and changes in the volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities had on net interest income during the periods indicated. Information is provided in each category with respect to changes attributable to changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior rate), changes attributable to changes in rates (changes in rates multiplied by prior volume) and the total net change. The change resulting from the combined impact of volume and rate is allocated proportionately to the change due to volume and the change due to rate.

	Three months ended September 30, 2010 vs 2009			Nine months ended September 30, 2010 vs 2009		
	Increase (decrease) in Interest Income/Expense			Increase (decrease) in Interest Income/Expense		
	Due to change in:			Due to change in:		
	Volume	Rate	Total	Volume	Rate	Total
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>		
Interest earning assets:						
Loans	\$ (1,581)	\$	\$ (1,581)	\$ (5,734)	\$ (203)	\$ (5,937)
Investments	150	(54)	96	514	(337)	177
Interest bearing deposits in banks	(27)		(27)	(7)	14	7
Federal funds sold	(4)	1	(3)	(25)	3	(22)
Total interest earning assets	(1,462)	(53)	(1,515)	(5,252)	(523)	(5,775)
Interest bearing liabilities:						
Deposits	\$ (846)	\$ (1,789)	\$ (2,635)	\$ (2,432)	\$ (6,386)	\$ (8,818)
FHLB advances				(1)		(1)
Subordinated debt		(1)	(1)		(43)	(43)
Other borrowings					1	1
Total interest bearing liabilities	(846)	(1,790)	(2,637)	(2,433)	(6,428)	(8,861)
Net interest income	\$ (616)	\$ 1,737	\$ 1,122	\$ (2,819)	\$ 5,905	\$ 3,086

For the quarter ended September 30, 2010, average interest earning assets decreased \$154.2 million, or 17%, to \$757.0 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 from \$911.2 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2009, resulting in interest income for Bancorp of \$8.5 million compared to \$10.0 million for the same period in 2009. Interest and fees on loans decreased \$1.6 million, or 17%, from \$9.6 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2009 to \$8.0 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2010. This decrease is primarily the result of a \$120.6 million decrease in the average balance of the loan portfolio, partially offset by the collection of \$362,000 of past due interest on non-accrual loans. When compared to the same period last year, interest income on investments increased by 28% due to an increase in the average balance of investments outstanding, but was partially offset by a decrease in the yield on the investment portfolio. Income on interest-bearing deposits in banks decreased 34% for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2009.

Table of Contents

Total interest expense for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 of \$3.3 million represents a decrease of \$2.6 million, or 44%, compared to interest expense of \$6.0 million for the same period last year. This decrease in interest expense is the result of a decrease in both interest rates paid and in average balances of interest-bearing liabilities. Average balances of deposit accounts decreased \$141.8 million, or 18%, which is comprised primarily of decreases in certificates of deposit, money market, and savings accounts of \$136.7 million, \$2.7 million and \$2.3 million, respectively. In addition, significantly lower interest rates primarily contributed to the overall decrease of \$2.6 million in interest expense on deposits. Average FHLB advances remained constant at \$50 million and resulted in \$428,000 in interest expense, which is consistent with the same period last year. Interest expense on the junior subordinated debt and borrowed funds remained relatively flat.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, total interest expense decreased \$8.9 million, or 46%, to \$10.5 million from \$19.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. This decrease in interest expense was due to the above-mentioned reasons.

As a result of the above, Bancorp's net interest income increased \$1.1 million, or 28%, to \$5.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 compared to \$4.0 million for the same period last year. The net interest margin for the three months ended September 30, 2010 was 2.71% as compared to 1.76% for the three months ended September 30, 2009 as a result of the collection of \$362,000 of past due interest on non-accrual loans and a significant reduction in the cost of funds.

Interest and dividend income was \$27.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, which represents a decrease of \$5.8 million, or 17%, as compared to interest and dividend income of \$33.3 million for the same period last year. This decrease was due primarily to a \$139.0 million decrease in the loan portfolio, as well as the impact of the high level of non-accrual loans.

As a result of the above, net interest income increased \$3.1 million, or 22%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 to \$17.0 million as compared to \$13.9 million at September 30, 2009. The net interest margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was 2.98% as compared to 2.04% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Provision for Loan Losses

Based on management's most recent evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, the provision for loan losses charged to operations for the three months ended September 30, 2010 was \$5.0 million compared to \$1.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009. The change in the provision for loan losses for the three months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2009 is due primarily to an additional \$2.2 million adjustment to the collateral value on non-accruing loans on which foreclosure proceedings are anticipated to be completed in the subsequent quarter. The additional \$2.8 million increase to the provision relates to \$875,000 that was recorded as adjustments relating to two borrowers on three notes, \$750,000 was comprised of various adjustments to specific reserves for impaired loans, and \$1.2 million was added to the general reserve pool to maintain consistent coverage. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, non-accrual loans decreased \$12.0 million compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2009 during which non-accrual loans increased \$57.7 million. At September 30, 2010 non-accrual loans were \$101.5 million compared to \$137.9 million at September 30, 2009, which represents a decrease of \$36.4 million between these two periods. When comparing the allowance for loan losses to the loan portfolio, outstanding loans had decreased 17.6% during the period from September 30, 2009 to September 30, 2010 and the ratio of ALLL to total loans increased from 2.45% to 2.89%.

An analysis of the changes in the allowance for loan losses is presented under Allowance for Loan Losses.

Table of Contents***Noninterest income***

Noninterest income increased \$19,000 from \$618,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2009 to \$637,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2010. This is primarily due to increases in activity-based deposit fees and service charge income of \$66,000 and other income of \$10,000, offset by decreases in loan origination and processing fees of \$27,000, earnings on Bank-owned life insurance of \$18,000 and mortgage brokerage referral fees of \$12,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2010 compared to the same period last year.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, noninterest income decreased \$571,000, or 25%, to \$1.7 million as compared to \$2.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. This decrease is primarily due to the gain on the sale of investment securities of \$434,000 recorded in 2009; there were no such sales in 2010. Noninterest income also decreased due to a \$129,000 decline in income earned on the Bank-owned life insurance, a \$57,000 decline in loan origination and processing fees and a \$40,000 decrease in mortgage brokerage referral fees, which were partially offset by an increase in activity-based deposit fees and service charges of \$99,000.

Noninterest expenses

Noninterest expenses were \$7.5 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 and are unchanged as compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2009. Other real estate operations expenses of \$455,000 represent the cost of maintaining the properties acquired through loan foreclosure proceedings. This includes carrying costs of \$349,000 and an impairment write-down on one property of \$106,000. Bancorp owned four properties as of September 30, 2010. Salaries and benefits expense increased \$246,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 compared to the same period last year due to an increase in headcount, as contract consultants, whose costs had previously been accounted for in professional services, were offered full-time salaried positions. Increases in health insurance costs also contributed to the change in salaries and benefits. Professional and other outside services, which are comprised primarily of audit and accounting fees, legal services and consulting fees, decreased \$443,000 from \$1.1 million for the quarter ended September 30, 2009, to \$633,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2010. The decrease is due to lower audit and accounting fees during the current year, consulting fees for strategic planning and capital raising that were included in the 2009 results, with no similar expenses incurred during 2010, and the contract consultants hired as permanent employees, as discussed above. Loan administration and processing expenses decreased \$98,000 to \$41,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 compared to \$139,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2009 due to a decrease in appraisal expenses pertaining to maturing loans.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, noninterest expenses increased \$2.3 million, or 11%, to \$23.6 million from \$21.3 million for the same period in 2009. Bancorp incurred \$1.8 million in other real estate operations expenses compared to \$135,000 for the same period last year. Salaries and benefits increased \$881,000 to \$9.7 million; professional and other outside services decreased \$551,000 to \$2.5 million; and loan administration and processing expenses decreased \$190,000 to \$218,000 for the same period in 2009. The reasons for these variances are the same as those cited above. Regulatory assessment fees increased \$209,000 to \$2.1 million from \$1.9 million due to higher assessment rates charged; data processing expenses increased \$107,000 due to additional expenses incurred from core provider for various projects; insurance expenses increased \$101,000 to \$599,000 due to the increased level of forced placed insurance policies for non-performing assets.

Table of Contents**Liquidity**

Bancorp's liquidity ratio was 20% at both September 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009. The liquidity ratio is defined as the percentage of liquid assets to total assets. The following categories of assets, as described in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, are considered liquid assets: cash and due from banks, federal funds sold, short-term investments and available-for-sale securities. Liquidity is a measure of Bancorp's ability to generate adequate cash to meet financial obligations. The principal cash requirements of a financial institution are to cover downward fluctuations in deposit accounts and increases in its loan portfolio. Management believes Bancorp's short-term assets provide sufficient liquidity to cover loan demand, potential fluctuations in deposit accounts and to meet other anticipated cash operating requirements.

Capital

The following table illustrates Bancorp's regulatory capital ratios at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 respectively:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Tier 1 Leverage Capital	3.92%	4.72%
Tier 1 Risk-based Capital	6.32%	7.22%
Total Risk-based Capital	7.73%	8.58%

The following table illustrates the Bank's regulatory capital ratios at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 respectively:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Tier 1 Leverage Capital	3.96%	4.72%
Tier 1 Risk-based Capital	6.39%	7.22%
Total Risk-based Capital	7.78%	8.58%

Table of Contents

Management continuously assesses the adequacy of the Bank's capital. As reported in Part II, Item 1 of this quarterly report, on December 16, 2009, Bancorp and the Bank entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "SPA") with PNBK Holdings, LLC ("Holdings"), a newly formed Delaware entity created to be an investment vehicle for an investor group led by Michael A. Carrazza, pursuant to which Holdings had the right to purchase shares of Bancorp common stock. On October 15, 2010, the transaction was consummated, and Holdings purchased 33,600,000 shares of Bancorp common stock for \$50,400,000. As a result of the issuance and sale of the shares to Holdings, Bancorp experienced a change in control. The shares purchased by Holdings represent approximately 87.6% of the issued and outstanding shares of Bancorp's common stock. As a result of the sale of the shares to Holdings and pursuant to the terms of the SPA, Michael A. Carrazza became Chairman of the Board of Bancorp, certain officers and directors of Bancorp resigned and certain individuals were elected to be officers and directors of Bancorp, all as specified in Bancorp's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 20, 2010. On October 27, 2010, Bank received notification from the OCC that it is now considered to be well-capitalized.

IMPACT OF INFLATION AND CHANGING PRICES

Bancorp's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in terms of historical dollars, without considering changes in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all of the assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a more significant impact on a financial institution's performance than the general levels of inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or with the same magnitude as the prices of goods and services. Notwithstanding this, inflation can directly affect the value of loan collateral, in particular, real estate. Inflation, or disinflation, could significantly affect Bancorp's earnings in future periods.

Table of Contents

Item 3: Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Market risk is defined as the sensitivity of income to fluctuations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices and other market-driven rates or prices. Based upon the nature of Bancorp's business, the primary source of market risk is interest rate risk, which is the impact that changing interest rates have on current and future earnings. In addition, Bancorp's loan portfolio is primarily secured by real estate in the company's market area. As a result, the changes in valuation of real estate could also impact Bancorp's earnings.

Qualitative Aspects of Market Risk

Bancorp's goal is to maximize long term profitability while minimizing its exposure to interest rate fluctuations. The first priority is to structure and price Bancorp's assets and liabilities to maintain an acceptable interest rate spread while reducing the net effect of changes in interest rates. In order to accomplish this, the focus is on maintaining a proper balance between the timing and volume of assets and liabilities re-pricing within the balance sheet. One method of achieving this balance is to originate variable rate loans for the portfolio and purchase short-term investments to offset the increasing short term re-pricing of the liability side of the balance sheet. In fact, a number of the interest-bearing deposit products have no contractual maturity. Therefore, deposit balances may run off unexpectedly due to changing market conditions. Additionally, loans and investments with longer term rate adjustment frequencies are matched against longer term deposits and borrowings to lock in a desirable spread.

The exposure to interest rate risk is monitored by the Management Asset and Liability Committee consisting of senior management personnel. The Committee meets on a monthly basis, but may convene more frequently as conditions dictate. The Committee reviews the interrelationships within the balance sheet to maximize net interest income within acceptable levels of risk. This Committee reports to the Board of Directors on a monthly basis regarding its activities. In addition to the Management Asset and Liability Committee, there is a Board Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), which meets quarterly. ALCO monitors the interest rate risk analyses, reviews investment transactions during the period and determines compliance with Bank policies.

Quantitative Aspects of Market Risk

In order to manage the risk associated with interest rate movements, management analyzes Bancorp's interest rate sensitivity position through the use of interest income simulation and GAP analysis. The matching of assets and liabilities may be analyzed by examining the extent to which such assets and liabilities are interest sensitive. An asset or liability is said to be interest sensitive within a specific time period if it will mature or reprice within that time period.

Management's goal is to manage asset and liability positions to moderate the effects of interest rate fluctuations on net interest income. Interest income simulations are completed quarterly and presented to ALCO. The simulations provide an estimate of the impact of changes in interest rates on net interest income under a range of assumptions. Changes to these assumptions can significantly affect the results of the simulations. The simulation incorporates assumptions regarding the potential timing in the repricing of certain assets and liabilities when market rates change and the changes in spreads between different market rates.

Simulation analysis is only an estimate of Bancorp's interest rate risk exposure at a particular point in time. Management regularly reviews the potential effect changes in interest rates could have on the repayment of rate sensitive assets and funding requirements of rate sensitive liabilities.

Table of Contents

The table below sets forth examples of changes in estimated net interest income and the estimated net portfolio value based on projected scenarios of interest rate increases and decreases. The analyses indicate the rate risk embedded in Bancorp's portfolio at the dates indicated should all interest rates instantaneously rise or fall. The results of these changes are added to or subtracted from the base case; however, there are certain limitations to these types of analyses. Rate changes are rarely instantaneous and these analyses may also overstate the impact of short-term repricings. As a result of the historically low interest rate environment, the calculated effects of the 100 and 200 basis point downward shocks cannot absolutely reflect the risk to earnings and equity since the interest rates on certain balance sheet items have approached their minimums, and, therefore, it is not possible for the analyses to fully measure the entire impact of these downward shocks.

Net Interest Income and Economic Value
Summary Performance

September 30, 2010						
Projected Interest Rate Scenario	Net Interest Income			Net Portfolio Value		
	Estimated Value	\$ Change from Base	% Change from Base	Estimated Value	\$ Change from Base	% Change from Base
+ 200	25,553	32	0.13%	26,632	(1,965)	-6.87%
+ 100	25,497	(24)	-0.09%	27,721	(876)	-3.06%
BASE	25,521			28,597		
- 100	26,075	554	2.17%	29,519	922	3.23%
- 200	25,121	(400)	-1.57%	32,702	4,105	14.36%

December 31, 2009						
Projected Interest Rate Scenario	Net Interest Income			Net Portfolio Value		
	Estimated Value	\$ Change from Base	% Change from Base	Estimated Value	\$ Change from Base	% Change from Base
+ 200	20,750	925	4.67%	49,704	(4,872)	-8.93%
+ 100	20,113	288	1.45%	51,762	(2,814)	-5.16%
BASE	19,825			54,576		
- 100	20,557	732	3.69%	54,945	369	0.68%
- 200	20,841	1,016	5.12%	50,525	(4,051)	-7.42%

Table of Contents

Item 4: Controls and Procedures

Based on an evaluation of the effectiveness of Bancorp's disclosure controls and procedures performed by Bancorp's management, with the participation of Bancorp's Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer as of the end of the period covered by this report, Bancorp's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that Bancorp's disclosure controls and procedures have been effective.

As used herein, "disclosure controls and procedures" means controls and other procedures of Bancorp that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Bancorp in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Bancorp in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to Bancorp's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There were no changes in Bancorp's internal controls over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation described in the preceding paragraph that occurred during Bancorp's fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, Bancorp's internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION.

Item 1: Legal Proceedings

Except as noted below, neither Bancorp nor the Bank has any pending legal proceedings, other than ordinary routine litigation incidental to its business, to which Bancorp or the Bank is a party or any of its property is subject.

Reference is hereby made to the description of the Connecticut Litigation, as described in Note 11, Contingencies. On October 27, 2010, the Connecticut Litigation was withdrawn with prejudice.

Item 1A: Risk Factors

During the three months ended September 30, 2010, there were no material changes to the risk factors relevant to Bancorp's operations, which are described in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents

Item 6: Exhibits

No.	Description
2	Agreement and Plan of Reorganization dated as of June 28, 1999 between Bancorp and the Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 to Bancorp's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 1, 1999 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
3(i)	Certificate of Incorporation of Bancorp, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i) to Bancorp's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 1, 1999 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
3(i)(A)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. dated July 16, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i)(A) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2004 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
3(i)(B)	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. dated June 15, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i)(B) to Bancorp's Quarterly Report of Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 (commission File No. 000-29599)).
3(i)(C)	Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation of Patriot National Bancorp, Inc., filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Connecticut on October 6, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Bancorp's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 20, 2010 (Commission File No. 000- 29599)).
3(i)(D)	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of October 15, 2010, by and between Patriot National Bancorp, Inc. and PNBK Holdings LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Bancorp's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 20, 2010 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
3(ii)	Amended and Restated By-laws of Bancorp (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Bancorp's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 26, 2007 (Commission File No. 1-32007))

Table of Contents

No.	Description
10(a)(1)	2001 Stock Appreciation Rights Plan of Bancorp (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(1) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2001 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
10(a)(3)	Employment Agreement, dated as of October 23, 2000, as amended by a First Amendment, dated as of March 21, 2001, among the Bank, Bancorp and Charles F. Howell (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(4) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2000 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
10(a)(4)	Change of Control Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2007 among Angelo De Caro, and Patriot National Bank and Bancorp (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(4) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
10(a)(5)	Employment Agreement dated as of January 1, 2008 among Patriot National Bank, Bancorp and Robert F. O'Connell (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(5) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
10(a)(6)	Change of Control Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2007 among Robert F. O'Connell, Patriot National Bank and Bancorp (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(6) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
10(a)(9)	License agreement dated July 1, 2003 between Patriot National Bank and L. Morris Glucksman (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(9) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2003 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
10(a)(10)	Employment Agreement dated as of January 1, 2007 among Patriot National Bank, Bancorp and Charles F. Howell (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(10) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).

Table of Contents

No.	Description
10(a)(11)	Change of Control Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2007 among Charles F. Howell, Patriot National Bank and Bancorp (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(11) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
10(a)(12)	2005 Director Stock Award Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(12) to Bancorp's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006 (Commission File No. 000 - 295999)).
10(a)(13)	Change of Control Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2007 between Martin G. Noble and Patriot National Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(13) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
10(a)(14)	Change of Control Agreement, dated as of January 1, 2007 among Philip W. Wolford, Patriot National Bank and Bancorp (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(14) to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
10(a)(15)	Formal Written Agreement between Patriot National Bank and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(a)(15) to Bancorp's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 9, 2009 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
10(a)(16)	Securities Purchase Agreement by and among Patriot National Bancorp, Inc., Patriot National Bank and PNBK Holdings LLC dated as of December 16, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Bancorp's Current Report on Form 10-K dated December 17, 2009).
10(a)(17)	First Amendment to Securities Purchase Agreement by and among Patriot National Bancorp, Inc., Patriot National Bank and PNBK Holdings LLC dated as of May 3, 2010.
10(c)	1999 Stock Option Plan of the Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10(c) to Bancorp's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 1, 1999 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).

Table of Contents

No.	Description
14	Code of Conduct for Senior Financial Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14 to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10 - KSB for the year ended December 31, 2004 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
21	Subsidiaries of Bancorp (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21 to Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 1999 (Commission File No. 000-29599)).
31(1)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31(2)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32	Section 1350 Certifications

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

Patriot National Bancorp, inc.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Robert F. O Connell

Robert F. O Connell,
Senior Executive Vice President
Chief Financial Officer

(On behalf of the registrant and as
chief financial officer)

November 9, 2010