

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Washington, D.C. 20429

FORM 10-Q

(Mark one)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2025

OR

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

For the transition period _____ to _____.

FDIC Certificate No. 19690

NORTHEAST BANK

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maine
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

01-0029040
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

27 Pearl Street, Portland, Maine
(Address of principal executive offices)

04101
(Zip Code)

(207) 786-3245
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Voting Common Stock, \$1.00 par value
(Title of each class)

NBN
(Trading Symbol)

The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
(Name of each exchange on which registered)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. As of May 5, 2025, the registrant had outstanding 8,525,362 shares of voting common stock, \$1.00 par value per share and zero shares of non-voting common stock, \$1.00 par value per share.

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PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)

**NORTHEAST BANK
BALANCE SHEETS**

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 2,443	\$ 2,711
Short-term investments	341,633	239,447
Total cash and cash equivalents	344,076	242,158
Available-for-sale debt securities, at fair value	21,473	48,978
Equity securities, at fair value	7,314	7,013
Total investment securities	28,787	55,991
SBA loans held for sale	60,339	14,506
Loans:		
Commercial real estate	2,764,809	2,028,280
Commercial and industrial	852,985	618,846
Residential real estate	122,466	99,234
Consumer	190	291
Total loans	3,740,450	2,746,651
Less: Allowance for credit losses	46,024	26,709
Loans, net	3,694,426	2,719,942
Premises and equipment, net	25,338	27,144
Real estate owned and other possessed collateral, net	1,200	-
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	16,106	15,751
Loan servicing rights, net	810	984
Bank-owned life insurance	19,203	18,830
Accrued interest receivable	17,445	15,163
Other assets	20,772	21,734
Total assets	\$ 4,228,502	\$ 3,132,203
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Deposits:		
Demand	\$ 154,540	\$ 146,727
Savings and interest checking	796,762	732,029
Money market	94,837	154,504
Time	2,249,654	1,306,203
Total deposits	3,295,793	2,339,463
Federal Home Loan Bank and other advances	378,543	345,190
Lease liability	19,465	20,252
Other liabilities	67,185	50,664
Total liabilities	3,760,986	2,755,569
Commitments and contingencies	-	-
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$1.00 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024	-	-
Voting common stock, \$1.00 par value, 25,000,000 shares authorized; 8,525,362 and 8,127,690 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively	8,525	8,128
Non-voting common stock, \$1.00 par value, 3,000,000 shares authorized; No shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024	-	-
Additional paid-in capital	97,078	64,762
Retained earnings	361,901	303,927
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	12	(183)
Total shareholders' equity	467,516	376,634
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 4,228,502	\$ 3,132,203

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited financial statements.

NORTHEAST BANK
STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Unaudited)

(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Interest and dividend income:				
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 76,478	\$ 60,715	\$ 222,361	\$ 180,139
Interest on available-for-sale securities	352	596	1,383	1,639
Other interest and dividend income	3,996	3,179	12,104	9,541
Total interest and dividend income	<u>80,826</u>	<u>64,490</u>	<u>235,848</u>	<u>191,319</u>
Interest expense:				
Deposits	30,593	23,340	89,959	63,772
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	4,057	4,401	11,754	16,247
Obligation under capital lease agreements	225	237	691	664
Total interest expense	<u>34,875</u>	<u>27,978</u>	<u>102,404</u>	<u>80,683</u>
Net interest and dividend income before provision for credit losses	45,951	36,512	133,444	110,636
Provision for credit losses	2,908	596	5,275	1,221
Net interest and dividend income after provision for credit losses	<u>43,043</u>	<u>35,916</u>	<u>128,169</u>	<u>109,415</u>
Noninterest income:				
Fees for other services to customers	362	320	1,197	1,218
Gain on sales of SBA loans	6,014	1,015	14,915	1,837
Net unrealized gain (loss) on equity securities	79	(55)	106	17
Loss on real estate owned, other repossessed collateral and premises and equipment, net	-	-	-	(9)
Bank-owned life insurance income	124	116	372	348
Correspondent fee income	16	40	69	183
Other noninterest income	24	106	28	194
Total noninterest income	<u>6,619</u>	<u>1,542</u>	<u>16,687</u>	<u>3,788</u>
Noninterest expense:				
Salaries and employee benefits	12,477	10,784	34,947	30,409
Occupancy and equipment expense	1,275	1,072	3,456	3,277
Professional fees	669	503	1,985	1,784
Data processing fees	1,496	1,376	4,605	3,823
Marketing expense	89	256	318	738
Loan acquisition and collection expense	2,270	813	5,626	2,402
FDIC insurance expense	468	273	1,756	917
Other noninterest expense	1,399	1,352	4,203	4,138
Total noninterest expense	<u>20,143</u>	<u>16,429</u>	<u>56,896</u>	<u>47,488</u>
Income before income tax expense	29,519	21,029	87,960	65,715
Income tax expense	10,838	7,164	29,734	22,624
Net income	<u>\$ 18,681</u>	<u>\$ 13,865</u>	<u>\$ 58,226</u>	<u>\$ 43,091</u>
Weighted-average shares outstanding:				
Basic	8,216,746	7,509,320	8,047,775	7,510,065
Diluted	8,394,964	7,595,124	8,232,435	7,602,844
Earnings per common share:				
Basic	\$ 2.27	\$ 1.85	\$ 7.24	\$ 5.74
Diluted	2.23	1.83	7.07	5.67
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited financial statements.

NORTHEAST BANK
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net income	\$ 18,681	\$ 13,865	\$ 58,226	\$ 43,091
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax:				
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale debt securities	(3)	(39)	267	636
Total other comprehensive income (loss), before tax	(3)	(39)	267	636
Income tax expense (benefit) related to other comprehensive income (loss)	(1)	(11)	72	172
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(2)	(28)	195	464
Comprehensive income	\$ 18,679	\$ 13,837	\$ 58,421	\$ 43,555

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited financial statements.

NORTHEAST BANK
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Preferred Stock		Voting Common Stock		Non-voting Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance at December 31, 2023	-	\$ -	7,804,052	\$ 7,804	-	\$ -	\$ 44,888	\$ 275,074	\$ (226)	\$ 327,540
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,865	-	13,865
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28)	(28)
Common stock issued, net of issuance costs	-	-	180,136	180	-	-	9,249	-	-	9,429
Dividends on common stock at \$0.01 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(75)	-	(75)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,182	-	-	1,182
Issuance of restricted common stock	-	-	10,000	10	-	-	(10)	-	-	-
Cancellation and forfeiture of restricted common stock	-	-	(16,498)	(16)	-	-	16	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2024	-	\$ -	7,977,690	\$ 7,978	-	\$ -	\$ 55,325	\$ 288,864	\$ (254)	\$ 351,913
Balance at December 31, 2024	-	\$ -	8,492,856	\$ 8,493	-	\$ -	\$ 92,292	\$ 343,302	\$ 14	\$ 444,101
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,681	-	18,681
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Common stock issued, net of issuance costs	-	-	32,506	32	-	-	3,156	-	-	3,188
Dividends on common stock at \$0.01 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(82)	-	(82)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,630	-	-	1,630
Balance at March 31, 2025	-	\$ -	8,525,362	\$ 8,525	-	\$ -	\$ 97,078	\$ 361,901	\$ 12	\$ 467,516

	Preferred Stock		Voting Common Stock		Non-voting Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance at June 30, 2023	-	\$ -	7,668,650	\$ 7,669	-	\$ -	\$ 42,840	\$ 246,872	\$ (718)	\$ 296,663
Cumulative effect adjustment due to adoption of CECL accounting standard under ASC 326, net of income taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(870)	-	(870)
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,091	-	43,091
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	464	464
Common stock issued, net of issuance costs	-	-	192,896	192	-	-	9,781	-	-	9,973
Dividends on common stock at \$0.03 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(229)	-	(229)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,985	-	-	3,985
Issuance of restricted common stock	-	-	157,991	158	-	-	(158)	-	-	-
Cancellation and forfeiture of restricted common stock	-	-	(41,847)	(41)	-	-	(1,123)	-	-	(1,164)
Balance at March 31, 2024	-	\$ -	7,977,690	\$ 7,978	-	\$ -	\$ 55,325	\$ 288,864	\$ (254)	\$ 351,913
Balance at June 30, 2024	-	\$ -	8,127,690	\$ 8,128	-	\$ -	\$ 64,762	\$ 303,927	\$ (183)	\$ 376,634
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,226	-	58,226
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	195
Common stock issued, net of issuance costs	-	-	319,068	319	-	-	30,932	-	-	31,251
Dividends on common stock at \$0.03 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(252)	-	(252)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,127	-	-	5,127
Issuance of restricted common stock	-	-	131,456	131	-	-	(131)	-	-	-
Cancellation and forfeiture of restricted common stock	-	-	(52,852)	(53)	-	-	(3,612)	-	-	(3,665)
Balance at March 31, 2025	-	\$ -	8,525,362	\$ 8,525	-	\$ -	\$ 97,078	\$ 361,901	\$ 12	\$ 467,516

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited financial statements.

NORTHEAST BANK
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 58,226	\$ 43,091
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for credit losses	5,275	1,221
Loss (gain) recognized on real estate owned and other repossessed collateral and premises and equipment, net	-	9
Net unrealized gain on equity securities	(106)	(17)
Accretion of loans, net	(44,851)	(32,529)
Originations of loans held for sale	(243,612)	(35,617)
Net proceeds from sales of SBA loans held for sale	222,797	39,348
Gain on sales of SBA loans held for sale	(14,915)	(1,837)
Net decrease in servicing rights	174	468
Bank-owned life insurance income	(372)	(348)
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	2,361	2,395
Deferred income tax expense	1,107	898
Stock-based compensation	5,127	3,985
Amortization of available-for-sale debt securities, net	(295)	(222)
Changes in other assets and liabilities:		
Other assets	(2,500)	(15,989)
Other liabilities	16,521	(1,176)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>4,937</u>	<u>3,680</u>
Investing activities:		
Purchases of available-for-sale debt securities	(7,638)	(16,597)
Proceeds from maturities and principal payments on investment securities, net	35,510	17,647
Loan purchases	(821,485)	(238,477)
Loan originations, principal collections, and purchased loan paydowns, net	(124,726)	148,791
Purchases and disposals of premises and equipment	(555)	(2,233)
Net (purchases) redemptions of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(355)	8,729
Proceeds from sales of real estate owned and other repossessed collateral	-	120
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(919,249)</u>	<u>(82,020)</u>
Financing activities:		
Net change in deposits	956,330	289,503
Proceeds from (paydowns on) short-term Federal Home Loan Bank advances, net	52,000	(311,000)
Proceeds from long-term Federal Home Loan Bank advances	-	123,242
Paydowns on long-term Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(18,647)	(23,684)
Repayment of lease liability	(787)	(1,058)
Dividends paid on common stock	(252)	(229)
Issuances of common stock	31,251	9,973
Cancellations for tax withholdings on restricted common stock	(3,665)	(1,164)
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>1,016,230</u>	<u>85,583</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	101,918	7,243
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	242,158	197,909
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 344,076</u>	<u>\$ 205,152</u>
Supplemental schedule of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	\$ 96,249	\$ 77,761
Income taxes paid, net	28,349	26,788
Supplemental schedule of noncash investing activities:		
Transfers from loans to allowance for credit losses	\$ -	\$ 18,885
Transfers from retained earnings and deferred tax asset to allowance for credit losses	-	1,230
Transfers from loans to real estate owned and other repossessed collateral, net	1,200	129

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited financial statements.

NORTHEAST BANK
Notes to Unaudited Financial Statements
March 31, 2025

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements include the accounts of Northeast Bank (the “Bank”). These unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, the accompanying financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting principally of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the Bank’s financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the interim periods presented. These accompanying unaudited financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 included in the Bank’s Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended by Amendment No. 1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A (the “Form 10-K/A”), filed with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”).

2. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Bank has reviewed all recently issued accounting pronouncements and determined that none have a material impact on the financial statements presented and therefore no additional disclosures are required.

3. Securities

The following presents a summary of the amortized cost, gross unrealized holding gains and losses, and fair value of securities.

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
<u>March 31, 2025</u>		(In thousands)		
U.S. Government agency securities	\$ 19,910	\$ 59	\$ -	\$ 19,969
Agency mortgage-backed securities	1,547	-	(43)	1,504
Total available-for-sale debt securities	21,457	59	(43)	21,473
Equity investments measured at net asset value	7,983	-	(669)	7,314
Total securities	<u>\$ 29,440</u>	<u>\$ 59</u>	<u>\$ (712)</u>	<u>\$ 28,787</u>
<u>June 30, 2024</u>				
U.S. Government agency securities	\$ 46,965	\$ 7	\$ (150)	\$ 46,822
Agency mortgage-backed securities	2,264	-	(108)	2,156
Total available-for-sale securities	49,229	7	(258)	48,978
Equity investments	7,788	-	(775)	7,013
Total securities	<u>\$ 57,017</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ (1,033)</u>	<u>\$ 55,991</u>

At March 31, 2025, the Bank held no securities of any single issuer (excluding the U.S. Government and federal agencies) with a book value that exceeded 10% of shareholders’ equity.

When securities are sold, the adjusted cost of the specific security sold is used to compute the gain or loss on sale. There were no securities sold during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024. At March 31, 2025, securities with a fair value of \$21.5 million were pledged as collateral to secure potential or outstanding Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (“FHLBB”) advances or letters of credit.

The following summarizes the Bank's gross unrealized losses and fair values aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position.

	Less than 12 Months		More than 12 Months		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
<u>March 31, 2025</u>			(In thousands)			
U.S. Government agency securities	\$ 3,002	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,002	\$ -
Agency mortgage-backed securities	-	-	1,504	(43)	1,504	(43)
Total available-for-sale securities	<u>\$ 3,002</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,504</u>	<u>\$ (43)</u>	<u>\$ 4,506</u>	<u>\$ (43)</u>
<u>June 30, 2024</u>						
U.S. Government agency securities	\$ 13,917	\$ (54)	\$ 22,918	\$ (96)	\$ 36,835	\$ (150)
Agency mortgage-backed securities	-	-	2,156	(108)	2,156	(108)
Total available-for-sale securities	<u>\$ 13,917</u>	<u>\$ (54)</u>	<u>\$ 25,074</u>	<u>\$ (204)</u>	<u>\$ 38,991</u>	<u>\$ (258)</u>

At March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, all of the Bank's debt securities were issued or guaranteed by either government agencies or government-sponsored enterprises. As a result, the Bank has determined these securities to have a zero-loss expectation and did not recognize an allowance for credit losses on these securities at March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024. The unrealized losses on the Bank's securities at March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024 are attributable to changes in interest rates.

The Bank does not intend to sell these securities and has determined, based upon available evidence, that it is more likely than not that the Bank will not be required to sell these securities before the recovery of its amortized cost basis.

The securities measured at net asset value include a fund that seeks to invest in securities either issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies, as well as a fund that primarily invests in the federally guaranteed portion of Small Business Administration ("SBA") 7(a) loans that adjust quarterly or monthly and are indexed to the Prime Rate. The underlying composition of these funds is primarily government agencies, other investment-grade investments, or the guaranteed portion of SBA 7(a) loans, as applicable. As of March 31, 2025, the effective duration of the fund that seeks to invest in securities either issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies is 4.39 years.

The amortized cost and fair values of available-for-sale debt securities by contractual maturity are shown below as of March 31, 2025. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(In thousands)	
Due within one year	\$ 15,910	\$ 15,932
Due after one year through five years	4,000	4,037
Due after five years through ten years	-	-
Due after ten years	-	-
Total U.S. Government agency securities	<u>19,910</u>	<u>19,969</u>
Agency mortgage-backed securities	<u>1,547</u>	<u>1,504</u>
Total available-for-sale debt securities	<u>\$ 21,457</u>	<u>\$ 21,473</u>

4. Loans and ACL

Loans are carried at the principal amounts outstanding or amortized acquired fair value in the case of acquired loans, adjusted by partial charge-offs and net of deferred loan costs or fees and purchase discounts or premiums. Loan origination fees, certain direct origination costs, and purchase discounts are deferred and amortized into interest income over the expected term of the loan using the level-yield method. When a loan is paid off in full, the unamortized portion is recognized in interest income. Interest income is accrued based upon the daily principal amount outstanding, except for loans on nonaccrual status.

Loans are generally placed on nonaccrual status when they are past due 90 days as to either principal or interest, or when in management's judgment the collectability of interest or principal of the loan has been impaired. When a loan has been placed on nonaccrual status, previously accrued and uncollected interest is reversed against interest on loans. Interest on nonaccrual loans is accounted for on a cash basis or using the cost-recovery method when collectability is doubtful. A loan is returned to accrual status when collectability of principal and interest is reasonably assured and the loan has performed for a reasonable period of time.

Purchased Credit Deteriorated ("PCD") Loans

The Bank has purchased loans, some of which have experienced more than insignificant credit deterioration since origination. The initial allowance for credit losses ("ACL") is allocated to the individual loans. The sum of the loan's purchase price and ACL becomes its initial amortized cost. The difference between the initial amortized cost and the purchased principal balance of the loan is a discount or premium,

which is amortized into interest income over the life of the loan. Subsequent changes to the ACL are recorded through provision for credit loss expense.

The composition of the Bank’s loan portfolio is as follows on the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
	(In thousands)	
Commercial real estate: NOO Pass	\$ 2,657,733	\$ 1,916,619
Commercial real estate: NOO Criticized	33,120	20,907
Commercial real estate: O/O Pass	252,859	252,434
Commercial real estate: O/O Criticized	10,841	9,725
Commercial and industrial Pass	841,589	610,946
Commercial and industrial Criticized	10,365	8,794
Residential real estate	126,832	105,768
Consumer	192	297
	<u>3,933,531</u>	<u>2,925,490</u>
Net deferred loan costs (fees)	1,534	(1,007)
Net discount on purchased loans	(194,615)	(177,832)
Allowance for credit losses	(46,024)	(26,709)
Loans, net	<u>\$ 3,694,426</u>	<u>\$ 2,719,942</u>

Allowance for Credit Losses

The ACL represents management’s estimate of expected credit losses over the expected life of the loans at the balance sheet date. The ACL is a valuation account that is deducted from the amortized cost basis of loans to present the net amount expected to be collected on the loans. Management evaluates the need for an allowance for unfunded commitments in a manner consistent with the ACL. The allowance for unfunded commitments is accounted for in other liabilities on the balance sheet.

Upon adoption of the Current Expected Credit Losses (“CECL”) methodology on July 1, 2023, the Bank replaced the incurred loss impairment model that recognizes losses when it becomes probable that a credit loss has been incurred, with a requirement to recognize lifetime expected credit losses immediately when a financial asset is originated or purchased. The lifetime expected credit losses are re-evaluated on an ongoing basis for the life of the loans. Loans, or portions thereof, are charged off against the allowance when they are deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of amounts previously charged off are recorded through the ACL. The ACL is comprised of reserves measured on a collective (pool) basis based on a lifetime loss-rate model when similar risk characteristics exist. Loans that do not share risk characteristics are evaluated on an individual basis.

The Bank manages its loan portfolio proactively to effectively identify problem credits and assess trends early, implement effective work-out strategies, and take charge-offs as promptly as practical. In addition, the Bank continuously reassesses its underwriting standards in response to credit risk posed by changes in economic conditions. The Bank monitors and manages the ACL through the following governance structure:

- The adequacy of the ACL is overseen by the Allowance for Credit Losses Committee, which is an internal management committee comprised of various executives and managers across business lines, including Accounting and Finance and Credit Risk Management. The ACL Committee supports the oversight efforts of the Loan and Investment Committee (the “L&I”) and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.
- The L&I of the Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the ACL analysis and calculation on a quarterly basis.
- The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for oversight of internal controls in place over the ACL process, including oversight of the model validation process.

Segmentation

For the purpose of determining the ACL on loans, the Bank disaggregates its loans into portfolio segments. Each portfolio segment possesses unique risk characteristics shared by loans within that segment that are considered when determining the appropriate level of allowance. As of March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, the Bank’s loan portfolio segments include the following:

- *Commercial Real Estate – Non-Owner-Occupied (Commercial Real Estate: NOO):* Non-owner-occupied commercial real estate loans are extended to finance investment properties for which the primary source for repayment of the loan by the borrower is derived from rental income associated with the property or the proceeds of the sale, refinancing, or permanent refinancing of the property. Non-owner-occupied commercial real estate loans consist of mortgage loans to finance investments in real property that may include, but are not limited to, multi-family residential, commercial/retail office space, industrial/warehouse space, hotels, assisted living facilities and other specific use properties. For purposes of the ACL, this segment also includes construction loans. Collateral values are determined based upon appraisals and evaluations in accordance with established policy

guidelines. Maximum loan-to-value ratios at origination are governed by established policy and regulatory guidelines. This segment is further broken out as follows:

- Pass: This sub-segment includes all pass-rated loans.
 - Criticized: This sub-segment includes all criticized loans (special mention, substandard and lower).
- *Commercial Real Estate – Owner-Occupied (Commercial Real Estate: OO)*: Generally, owner-occupied commercial real estate loans are extended to finance properties that are owned and operated by the borrower, and the primary source for repayment is the cash flow from the ongoing operations and activities conducted by the borrower’s business. Owner-occupied commercial real estate loans consist of mortgage loans to finance investments in real property that may include, but are not limited to, commercial/retail office space, restaurants, and other specific use properties. Collateral values are determined based upon appraisals and evaluations in accordance with established policy guidelines. Maximum loan-to-value ratios at origination are governed by established policy and regulatory guidelines. This segment is further broken out as follows:
 - Pass: This sub-segment includes all pass-rated loans.
 - Criticized: This sub-segment includes all criticized loans (special mention, substandard and lower).
- *Commercial and Industrial (C&I)*: Loans in this segment are made to businesses and are generally secured by the assets of the business. Repayment is expected from the cash flows of the business. This segment also includes loans to non-bank lenders, which are generally secured by a collateral assignment of the notes and mortgages on loans originated by the non-bank lenders. This segment is further broken out as follows:
 - Pass: This sub-segment includes all pass-rated loans.
 - Criticized: This sub-segment includes all criticized loans (special mention, substandard and lower).
- *Residential Real Estate*: All loans in this segment are collateralized by residential real estate and repayment is primarily dependent on the credit quality, loan-to-value ratio, and income of the individual borrower. The overall health of the economy, particularly unemployment rates and housing prices, has a significant effect on the credit quality in this segment. For purposes of the Bank’s ACL calculation, home equity loans and lines of credit are included in residential real estate.
- *Consumer*: Loans in this segment are generally secured, and repayment is dependent on the credit quality of the individual borrower. Repayment of consumer loans is generally based on the earnings of individual borrowers, which may be adversely impacted by regional labor market conditions.

For residential and consumer loans, a charge-off is recorded no later than the point at which a loan is 180 days past due to the extent that the loan balance exceeds the fair value of the collateral, less estimated costs to sell. For commercial loans, a charge-off is recorded on a case-by-case basis when all or a portion of the loan is deemed to be uncollectible. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

The following table presents the Bank's activity in the ACL by portfolio segment for the periods ended:

	Beginning Balance	CECL Adoption Impact	Initial Allowance on Loans Purchased with Credit Deterioration	Credit Loss Expense	Charge- Offs	Recoveries	Total
Three Months Ended March 31, 2025							
CRE NOO Pass	\$ 32,725	\$ -	\$ 358	\$ (981)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,102
CRE NOO Criticized	1,499	-	-	1,393	(713)	33	2,212
CRE O/O Pass	925	-	61	(78)	-	-	908
CRE O/O Criticized	1,205	-	-	224	(671)	-	758
C&I Pass	6,031	-	-	1,098	(2)	-	7,127
C&I Criticized	1,213	-	-	1,200	(788)	55	1,680
Residential Real Estate	1,175	-	8	52	-	2	1,237
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 44,773	\$ -	\$ 427	\$ 2,908	\$ (2,174)	\$ 90	\$ 46,024
Three Months Ended March 31, 2024							
CRE NOO Pass	\$ 15,474	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (715)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,759
CRE NOO Criticized	711	-	-	238	-	-	949
CRE O/O Pass	1,916	-	-	(212)	-	-	1,704
CRE O/O Criticized	1,087	-	-	129	(104)	18	1,130
C&I Pass	4,842	-	-	673	(46)	-	5,469
C&I Criticized	3,202	-	-	454	(2,061)	23	1,618
Residential Real Estate	362	-	-	9	(60)	2	313
Consumer	-	-	-	20	(20)	-	-
Total	\$ 27,594	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 596	\$ (2,291)	\$ 43	\$ 25,942
Nine Months Ended March 31, 2025							
CRE NOO Pass	\$ 17,258	\$ -	\$ 18,381	\$ (3,537)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,102
CRE NOO Criticized	1,421	-	-	2,746	(2,125)	170	2,212
CRE O/O Pass	657	-	136	115	-	-	908
CRE O/O Criticized	785	-	-	645	(672)	-	758
C&I Pass	4,657	-	-	2,510	(40)	-	7,127
C&I Criticized	1,165	-	-	2,071	(1,700)	144	1,680
Residential Real Estate	766	-	84	725	(344)	6	1,237
Consumer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 26,709	\$ -	\$ 18,601	\$ 5,275	\$ (4,881)	\$ 320	\$ 46,024
Nine Months Ended March 31, 2024							
CRE NOO Pass	\$ 2,919	\$ 11,922	\$ 2,073	\$ (2,155)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,759
CRE NOO Criticized	491	1,176	-	137	(855)	-	949
CRE O/O Pass	510	325	-	869	-	-	1,704
CRE O/O Criticized	401	561	-	629	(484)	23	1,130
C&I Pass	1,829	3,379	37	282	(58)	-	5,469
C&I Criticized	864	2,463	-	1,599	(3,338)	30	1,618
Residential Real Estate	281	298	-	(189)	(82)	5	313
Consumer	9	(9)	-	49	(49)	-	-
Total	\$ 7,304	\$ 20,115	\$ 2,110	\$ 1,221	\$ (4,866)	\$ 58	\$ 25,942

Methodology

The ACL consists of two components: a loan-specific component for estimating credit losses for individual loans that do not share similar risk characteristics with other loans; and a collective component for estimating credit losses for pools of loans that share similar risk characteristics.

Loans Individually Evaluated

Loans that do not share risk characteristics with existing pools are evaluated on an individual basis. For all loans on nonaccrual status and/or risk-rated substandard or worse, the specific credit loss reserve is calculated as the amount by which the amortized cost basis of the financial asset exceeds the fair value of the underlying collateral less estimated cost to sell. The allowance against any such loan may be zero if the fair value of the collateral less estimated cost to sell at the measurement date exceeds the amortized cost basis of that specific loan. For all individually significant PCD loans, the allowance is calculated under the discounted cash flow approach, where the expected cash flows are discounted to the reporting date and compared to the amortized cost basis of the financial asset.

Loans Collectively Evaluated

Management segments loans of similar risk characteristics using the open pool method. Each segment's loss rate is calculated using net charge-offs over the expected average life of each segment, divided by the average loan balance over that same period. The historic loss factor is an average of the loss rate over a 3-year look-back period. These historic loss factors are then adjusted up or down based on management's assessment of quantitative and qualitative factors to reflect the extent to which the historic experience does not reflect future expectations of the current portfolio.

Assumptions and Inputs in Quantitative and Qualitative ACL

Assumptions and model inputs are reviewed in accordance with model monitoring practices and as information becomes available. As of March 31, 2025, the significant inputs and assumptions used within the model for purposes of estimating the ACL on loans collectively evaluated were:

Macroeconomic loss drivers: The following macroeconomic variables were used to calculate the expected probability of default over the forecast and reversion period:

- Real GDP growth
- Unemployment rate
- Housing and CRE price indices
- Interest rate spreads
- Stock market indices

The forecasts utilized at March 31, 2025 reflect the effects of increased economic uncertainty.

Reasonable and supportable forecast period and reversion: The model utilizes a two year reasonable and supportable forecast period which reverts to long-term expectations on a straight-line basis over a one year period.

Prepayment speeds: The estimate of prepayment speeds for each loan segment was derived using internally sourced prepayment data, which is updated at least annually or more frequently, if needed.

Qualitative factors: The Bank's qualitative assessment considers nine environmental factors that potentially impact the expected losses within the loan portfolio, with an additional factor designed to address model limitations. The qualitative adjustment recorded for the collective component is derived from an estimate of expected credit losses calculated using an internally developed probability of default ("PD") and loss given default ("LGD") model. The PD represents the best estimate of the loans in the portfolio to enter a state of default. This is inherently forward-looking and therefore incorporates both recent data as well as supportable estimates of the future delinquency of the portfolio, considering the effect of reasonable and supportable forecasts as appropriate. In order to quantify losses in the event of default, the LGD is derived from a combination of internal loss data on loan portfolios that have experienced losses and the Bank's internally developed risk scenarios on the underlying real estate collateral securing loans for loans with limited loss history. Beginning in December 2024, the Bank implemented a further qualitative adjustment to the collective component of the ACL on the purchased loan portfolio. This adjustment utilizes a loan level collateral assessment to establish a baseline collective ACL for purchased loans and then scales this baseline based on recent collateral trends.

As of March 31, 2025, management believes that the methodology for calculating the allowance is sound and that the allowance provides a reasonable basis for determining and reporting on expected losses over the lifetime of the Bank's loan portfolios.

Credit Quality

The Bank utilizes a ten-point internal loan rating system for commercial real estate, commercial and industrial, and certain residential loans as follows:

Loans rated 1-6: Loans in these categories are considered "pass" rated loans. Loans in categories 1-5 are considered to have low to average risk. Loans rated 6 are considered marginally acceptable business credits and have more than average risk.

Loans rated 7: Loans in this category are considered “special mention.” These loans show signs of potential weakness and are being closely monitored by management.

Loans rated 8: Loans in this category are considered “substandard.” Loans classified as substandard are inadequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Assets so classified have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the orderly repayment of the debt.

Loans rated 9: Loans in this category are considered “doubtful.” Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in a loan graded 8 with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values, highly questionable and improbable.

Loans rated 10: Loans in this category are considered “loss” and of such little value that their continuance as loans is not warranted.

On an annual basis, or more often if needed, the Bank formally reviews the credit quality and ratings of all loans subject to risk ratings. Annually, the Bank engages an independent third-party to review a significant portion of loans within these segments. Management considers the results of these reviews when evaluating its qualitative factors. Risk ratings on purchased loans, with and without evidence of credit deterioration at acquisition, are determined relative to the Bank’s recorded investment in that loan, which may be significantly lower than the loan’s unpaid principal balance. The Bank typically does not assign risk ratings to Community Banking Division’s residential real estate loans; however, management reviews certain credit indicators such as delinquency and nonaccrual status to identify any loans which should be evaluated individually.

Based on the most recent analysis performed, the risk category of loans by portfolio segment by vintage was as follows as of and for the dates indicated (origination year is on a calendar year basis). Balances include net deferred loan costs of \$1.5 million and \$705 thousand and net discount on purchased loans of \$194.6 million and \$174.3 million at March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively:

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior	Revolving	Total
<u>As of and for the nine months ended March 31, 2025</u>								
	(In thousands)							
CRE – NOO								
Pass	\$ 21,764	\$ 87,581	\$ 89,417	\$ 478,586	\$ 405,789	\$ 1,378,834	\$ 17,465	\$ 2,479,436
Special Mention	-	-	-	606	-	14,695	-	15,301
Substandard	-	-	-	2,392	-	13,299	-	15,691
Total CRE NOO	\$ 21,764	\$ 87,581	\$ 89,417	\$ 481,584	\$ 405,789	\$ 1,406,828	\$ 17,465	\$ 2,510,428
Current period gross charge-offs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,125	\$ -	\$ 2,125
CRE O/O								
Pass	\$ -	\$ 4,354	\$ 10,632	\$ 44,232	\$ 12,364	\$ 173,858	\$ -	\$ 245,440
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	4,223	-	4,223
Substandard	-	-	-	37	-	4,681	-	4,718
Total CRE O/O	\$ -	\$ 4,354	\$ 10,632	\$ 44,269	\$ 12,364	\$ 182,762	\$ -	\$ 254,381
Current period gross charge-offs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 672	\$ -	\$ 672
C&I								
Pass	\$ 191,195	\$ 389,020	\$ 101,555	\$ 93,471	\$ 14,353	\$ 52,856	\$ 168	\$ 842,618
Special Mention	-	1,626	450	44	-	81	-	2,201
Substandard	-	388	68	6	-	7,704	-	8,166
Total C&I	\$ 191,195	\$ 391,034	\$ 102,073	\$ 93,521	\$ 14,353	\$ 60,641	\$ 168	\$ 852,985
Current period gross charge-offs	\$ -	\$ 543	\$ 358	\$ 23	\$ -	\$ 816	\$ -	\$ 1,740
Residential real estate								
Pass	\$ 12,927	\$ 13,336	\$ 10,681	\$ 25,221	\$ 10,500	\$ 45,944	\$ 129	\$ 118,738
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	-	-	-	2,202	-	1,526	-	3,728
Total Residential real estate	\$ 12,927	\$ 13,336	\$ 10,681	\$ 27,423	\$ 10,500	\$ 47,470	129	122,466
Current period gross charge-offs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 344	\$ -	\$ 344
Consumer	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ 2	\$ 184	\$ -	\$ 190
Current period gross charge-offs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6	\$ -	\$ 6

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior	Revolving	Total
As of and for the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2024	(In thousands)							
Commercial real estate – non-owner-occupied								
Pass	\$ 17,076	\$ 84,201	\$ 244,424	\$ 190,107	\$ 135,623	\$ 1,047,905	\$ 15,457	\$ 1,734,793
Special Mention	-	-	2,401	-	-	5,442	-	7,843
Substandard or lower	-	200	-	-	4,159	4,816	-	9,175
Total commercial real estate – non owner-occupied	\$ 17,076	\$ 84,401	\$ 246,825	\$ 190,107	\$ 139,782	\$ 1,058,163	\$ 15,457	\$ 1,751,811
Current period gross charge-offs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 855	\$ -	\$ 855
Commercial real estate – owner-occupied								
Pass	\$ 385	\$ 9,423	\$ 48,758	\$ 11,521	\$ 9,575	\$ 164,460	\$ -	\$ 244,122
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	1,355	-	1,355
Substandard or lower	-	-	37	9	-	6,653	-	6,699
Total commercial real estate – owner-occupied	\$ 385	\$ 9,423	\$ 48,795	\$ 11,530	\$ 9,575	\$ 172,468	\$ -	\$ 252,176
Current period gross charge-offs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 484	\$ -	\$ 484
Commercial and industrial								
Pass	\$ 126,831	\$ 177,750	\$ 166,764	\$ 36,173	\$ 42,690	\$ 25,524	\$ 420	\$ 576,152
Special Mention	-	97	22	-	-	188	-	307
Substandard or lower	-	48	9	273	-	8,244	-	8,574
Total commercial and Industrial	\$ 126,831	\$ 177,895	\$ 166,795	\$ 36,446	\$ 42,690	\$ 33,956	\$ 420	\$ 585,033
Current period gross charge-offs	\$ -	\$ 17	\$ 15	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,364	\$ -	\$ 3,396
Residential real estate								
Pass	\$ -	\$ 534	\$ 31,763	\$ 7,148	\$ 2,108	\$ 22,286	\$ 268	\$ 64,107
Special Mention	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard or lower	-	-	2,274	-	1,018	30	-	3,322
Total Residential real estate	\$ -	\$ 534	\$ 34,037	\$ 7,148	\$ 3,126	\$ 22,316	\$ 268	\$ 67,429
Current period gross charge-offs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82	\$ -	\$ 82
Consumer	\$ -	\$ 17	\$ 11	\$ 2	\$ 1	\$ 301	\$ -	\$ 332
Current period gross charge-offs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 49	\$ -	\$ 49

Past Due and Nonaccrual Loans

The following table presents the amortized cost basis of loans on nonaccrual status and loans past due over 89 days still accruing as of the following dates:

	March 31, 2025			June 30, 2024		
	Nonaccrual with No ACL	Total Nonaccrual	Past due Over 89 Days Still Accruing	Nonaccrual with No ACL	Total Nonaccrual	Past due Over 89 Days Still Accruing
	(Dollars in thousands)					
CRE NOO Pass	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRE NOO Criticized	14,675	15,479	-	6,532	10,491	-
CRE O/O Pass	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRE O/O Criticized	4,461	4,640	-	2,382	5,020	-
C&I Pass	-	-	-	-	-	-
C&I Criticized	7,129	8,176	-	6,601	8,382	-
Residential real estate	3,934	3,934	-	3,350	4,368	-
Consumer	3	3	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 30,202	\$ 32,232	\$ -	\$ 18,865	\$ 28,261	\$ -

The following is a loan aging analysis by portfolio segment (including loans past due over 90 days and nonaccrual loans) and loans past due over 90 days and accruing as of the following dates:

	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	Past Due 90 Days or More	Total Past Due	Total Current	Total Loans	Non- Accrual Loans
(In thousands)							
<u>March 31, 2025</u>							
CRE NOO Pass	\$ 1,813	\$ 34	\$ -	\$ 1,847	\$ 2,477,587	\$ 2,479,434	\$ -
CRE NOO Criticized	-	804	13,425	14,229	16,764	30,993	15,479
CRE O/O Pass	442	172	-	614	244,826	245,440	-
CRE O/O Criticized	49	140	3,793	3,982	4,960	8,942	4,640
C&I Pass	1,189	-	-	1,189	841,429	842,618	-
C&I Criticized	594	564	6,811	7,969	2,398	10,367	8,176
Residential real estate	266	27	3,870	4,163	118,303	122,466	3,934
Consumer	-	-	3	3	187	190	3
Total loans	<u>\$ 4,353</u>	<u>\$ 1,741</u>	<u>\$ 27,902</u>	<u>\$ 33,996</u>	<u>\$ 3,706,454</u>	<u>\$ 3,740,450</u>	<u>\$ 32,232</u>
<u>June 30, 2024</u>							
CRE NOO Pass	\$ 194	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ 201	\$ 1,757,386	\$ 1,757,587	\$ -
CRE NOO Criticized	2,400	581	9,403	12,384	6,852	19,236	10,491
CRE O/O Pass	-	-	-	-	244,468	244,468	-
CRE O/O Criticized	351	-	1,429	1,780	5,208	6,988	5,020
C&I Pass	12	315	-	327	609,768	610,095	-
C&I Criticized	13	188	7,062	7,263	1,488	8,751	8,382
Residential real estate	40	946	3,403	4,389	94,844	99,233	4,368
Consumer	-	-	-	-	293	293	-
Total loans	<u>\$ 3,010</u>	<u>\$ 2,037</u>	<u>\$ 21,297</u>	<u>\$ 26,344</u>	<u>\$ 2,720,307</u>	<u>\$ 2,746,651</u>	<u>\$ 28,261</u>

Interest income that would have been recognized if loans on nonaccrual status had been current in accordance with their original terms is estimated to have been \$2.4 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2025.

The Bank's policy is to reverse previously accrued interest receivable when a loan is placed on nonaccrual. The Bank did not record any interest income on its nonaccrual loans for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024. At March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, total accrued interest receivable on loans, which has been excluded from reported amortized cost basis on loans, was \$16.5 million and \$15.2 million, respectively, and reported within Other Assets on the balance sheet. An allowance was not carried on the accrued interest receivable at either date.

Collateral-Dependent Loans

The following table presents the amortized cost basis of collateral-dependent loans by class of loans as of the following dates:

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
(In thousands)		
Commercial real estate: NOO Pass	\$ -	\$ -
Commercial real estate: NOO Criticized	23,996	14,645
Commercial real estate: O/O Pass	-	-
Commercial real estate: O/O Criticized	4,719	5,057
Commercial and industrial Pass	-	-
Commercial and industrial Criticized	7,712	8,262
Residential real estate	3,934	4,368
Consumer	3	-
Total	<u>\$ 40,364</u>	<u>\$ 32,332</u>

Collateral-dependent loans are loans for which the repayment is expected to be provided substantially by the underlying collateral and there are no other available and reliable sources of repayment. Substantially all collateral supporting collateral-dependent financial assets consists of various types of real estate, including commercial properties such as retail centers, multifamily properties, industrial buildings, mixed use properties, office buildings, and lodging, and residential properties.

Loan Modifications for Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

The Bank evaluates all loan modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty to determine whether such loan modification should be accounted for as a new loan or a continuation of the existing loan. Our loan modifications for borrowers experiencing financial difficulty are generally accounted for as a continuation of the existing loan.

The Bank offers several types of loans and receivables modification programs to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty, primarily interest rate reductions, term extensions, principal forgiveness, and other-than-insignificant payment deferrals. In such instances, we may modify loans and receivables with the intention to minimize future losses and improve collectability, while providing customers with temporary or permanent financial relief.

In some cases, the Bank provides multiple types of concessions on one loan. For the loans included in the “combination” columns below, multiple types of modifications have been made on the same loan within the current reporting period. The combination is at least two of the following: a term extension, principal forgiveness, an other-than-insignificant payment delay, and/or an interest rate reduction.

The following table presents the amortized cost basis of loans at March 31, 2025 that were both experiencing financial difficulty and modified during the quarters and Nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, by class and by type of modification. The percentage of the amortized cost basis of loans that were modified to borrowers in financial distress as compared to the amortized cost basis of each financing receivable is also presented below:

	Forbearance	Rate Reduction	Deferral	Total Class of Financing Receivable
	(Dollar in thousands)			
<u>Three Months Ended</u>				
<u>March 31, 2025</u>				
CRE NOO Pass	\$ -	\$ 41,914	\$ 8,402	2.03%
CRE NOO Criticized	-	-	-	0.00%
CRE O/O Pass	526	-	-	0.21%
CRE O/O Criticized	-	-	-	0.00%
C&I Pass	-	-	-	0.00%
C&I Criticized	-	-	9	0.09%
Residential real estate	-	-	-	0.00%
Consumer	-	-	-	0.00%
Total loans	<u>\$ 526</u>	<u>\$ 41,914</u>	<u>\$ 8,411</u>	<u>1.36%</u>
<u>Three Months Ended</u>				
<u>March 31, 2024</u>				
CRE NOO Pass	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.00%
CRE NOO Criticized	3,924	-	-	23.06%
CRE O/O Pass	-	-	-	0.00%
CRE O/O Criticized	2,852	-	-	35.41%
C&I Pass	-	-	-	0.00%
C&I Criticized	-	-	260	2.93%
Residential real estate	-	-	-	0.00%
Consumer	-	-	-	0.00%
Total loans	<u>\$ 6,776</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 260</u>	<u>0.26%</u>
<u>Nine Months Ended</u>				
<u>March 31, 2025</u>				
CRE NOO Pass	\$ -	\$ 41,914	\$ 8,402	2.03%
CRE NOO Criticized	351	5,476	2,957	28.34%
CRE O/O Pass	526	-	-	0.21%
CRE O/O Criticized	-	-	146	1.63%
C&I Pass	-	-	-	0.00%
C&I Criticized	-	-	96	0.93%
Residential real estate	-	-	-	0.00%
Consumer	-	-	-	0.00%
Total loans	<u>\$ 877</u>	<u>\$ 47,390</u>	<u>\$ 11,601</u>	<u>1.60%</u>
<u>Nine Months Ended</u>				
<u>March 31, 2024</u>				
CRE NOO Pass	\$ 5,182	\$ -	\$ -	0.30%
CRE NOO Criticized	-	-	3,924	23.06%
CRE O/O Pass	-	-	-	0.00%
CRE O/O Criticized	2,852	-	-	35.41%
C&I Pass	-	-	-	0.00%
C&I Criticized	-	-	491	5.53%
Residential real estate	-	-	-	0.00%
Consumer	-	-	-	0.00%
Total loans	<u>\$ 8,034</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,415</u>	<u>0.47%</u>

The Bank has not committed to lend any additional amounts to the borrowers included in the previous tables.

The Bank closely monitors the performance of loans that are modified to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty to understand the effectiveness of its modification efforts. The following table presents the performance of such loans that have been modified in the last 12 months as of March 31, 2025:

	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Greater than 89 Days Past Due	Total Past Due
<u>March 31, 2025</u>			(In thousands)	
CRE NOO Pass	\$ 8,402	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,402
CRE NOO Criticized	-	804	2,244	3,048
CRE O/O Pass	-	-	-	-
CRE O/O Criticized	-	-	-	-
C&I Pass	-	-	-	-
C&I Criticized	34	61	29	124
Residential real estate	-	-	-	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-
Total loans	<u>\$ 8,436</u>	<u>\$ 865</u>	<u>\$ 2,273</u>	<u>\$ 11,574</u>

<u>June 30, 2024</u>				
CRE NOO Pass	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRE NOO Criticized	-	-	-	-
CRE O/O Pass	-	-	-	-
CRE O/O Criticized	-	-	-	-
C&I Pass	-	-	-	-
C&I Criticized	33	13	-	46
Residential real estate	-	-	-	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-
Total loans	<u>\$ 33</u>	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 46</u>

The following table presents the amortized cost basis of loans at the time of default that had a payment default during the quarters and nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 and were modified in the twelve months prior to that default to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025	Three Months Ended March 31, 2024	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2025	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2024
			(In thousands)	
CRE NOO Pass	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CRE NOO Criticized	2,244	-	2,244	-
CRE O/O Pass	-	-	-	-
CRE O/O Criticized	-	-	-	-
C&I Pass	-	-	-	-
C&I Criticized	29	57	255	57
Residential real estate	-	-	-	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-
Total loans	<u>\$ 2,273</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>	<u>\$ 2,499</u>	<u>\$ 57</u>

Upon the Bank's determination that a modified loan (or portion of a loan) has subsequently been deemed uncollectible, the loan (or a portion of the loan) is charged off. Therefore, the amortized cost basis of the loan is reduced by the charged off amount and the allowance for credit losses is adjusted by the same amount.

Purchased Credit Deteriorated Loans

From time to time, the Bank purchases loans, for which there was, at acquisition, evidence of more than insignificant deterioration of credit quality since origination. In determining the purchase price, the Bank takes this information into account and decreases its purchase price accordingly. The carrying amount of such purchased loans during the periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

<u>Three Months Ended March 31,</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	(In thousands)	
Purchase price of loans at acquisition	\$ 74,553	\$ -
Allowance for credit losses at acquisition	427	-
Noncredit discount (premium) at acquisition	4,164	-
Par value of acquired loans at	<u>\$ 79,144</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>Nine Months Ended December 31,</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	(In thousands)	
Purchase price of loans at acquisition	\$ 821,485	\$ 10,646
Allowance for credit losses at acquisition	18,601	2,073
Noncredit discount (premium) at acquisition	61,607	1,114
Par value of acquired loans at	<u>\$ 901,693</u>	<u>\$ 13,833</u>

5. Deposits

The composition of deposits is as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2025</u>	<u>June 30, 2024</u>
	(In thousands)	
Demand	\$ 154,540	\$ 146,727
NOW	590,200	560,796
Money market	94,837	154,504
Regular savings	206,562	171,233
Time certificates	2,249,654	1,306,203
Total deposits	<u>\$ 3,295,793</u>	<u>\$ 2,339,463</u>

There were \$142.7 million and \$107.1 million of time certificates greater than \$250 thousand as of March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively. There were \$1.66 billion and \$870.7 million of brokered deposits as of March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively.

The scheduled maturities of time certificates by fiscal year are as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2025</u>
Fiscal Year	(In thousands)
2025	\$ 510,560
2026	1,145,109
2027	309,614
2028	207,683
2029	75,704
2030	984
Total	<u>\$ 2,249,654</u>

6. Borrowings

Borrowings consist of advances from the FHLBB and Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (“FRBB”) Borrower-in-Custody (“BIC”).

Maturities of advances from the FHLBB for the periods ending March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024 are summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2025		June 30, 2024	
	Outstanding Balance	Weighted Average Contractual Rate	Outstanding Balance	Weighted Average Contractual Rate
Stated Maturity	(Dollars in thousands)			
2025	59,589	4.60%	8,968	5.26%
2026	9,605	5.05%	9,833	5.05%
2027	65,000	4.17%	65,000	4.17%
2028	244,349	4.26%	261,389	4.25%
Thereafter	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	\$ 378,543	4.32%	\$ 345,190	4.28%

At March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, one FHLBB advance totaling \$50.0 million was subject to call provisions, and as such, may be called prior to the stated maturity. Certain mortgage loans and available-for-sale securities, free of liens, pledges and encumbrances have been pledged under a blanket agreement to secure these advances. The Bank is required to own stock in the FHLBB in order to borrow from the FHLBB.

At March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, the Bank had approximately \$881.7 million and \$448.0 million of additional capacity to borrow from the FHLBB, respectively. As of March 31, 2025, the Bank had pledged \$1.26 billion of certain residential real estate loans, commercial real estate loans and securities to secure outstanding advances and provide additional borrowing capacity.

FRBB BIC

The Bank has a borrower-in-custody collateral arrangement with the FRBB for usage of the discount window. The terms of the agreement call for the pledging of certain assets of the Bank under the agreement. At March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, there were no borrowings outstanding under this agreement. At March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, the Bank had \$317.1 million and \$201.9 million, respectively, of capacity to borrow from the FRBB BIC program.

7. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

EPS is computed by dividing net income allocated to common shareholders by the weighted-average common shares outstanding. The following table shows the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the periods indicated. Shares issuable relative to stock options granted have been reflected as an increase in the shares outstanding used to calculate diluted EPS, after applying the treasury stock method. The number of shares outstanding for basic and diluted EPS is presented as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(In thousands, except share and per share data)			
Net income	\$ 18,681	\$ 13,865	\$ 58,226	\$ 43,091
Average number of common shares outstanding	8,509,106	7,793,759	8,339,229	7,787,496
Less: average unvested non-participating restricted stock awards	(292,360)	(284,439)	(291,454)	(277,431)
Weighted average shares used in calculation of basic EPS	8,216,746	7,509,320	8,047,775	7,510,065
Effect of dilutive unvested restricted stock awards	178,218	85,804	184,660	92,779
Weighted average shares used in calculation of diluted EPS	8,394,964	7,595,124	8,232,435	7,602,844
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 2.27	\$ 1.85	\$ 7.24	\$ 5.74
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 2.23	\$ 1.83	\$ 7.07	\$ 5.67

8. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of the following:

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
	(In thousands)	
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale debt securities	\$ 16	\$ (251)
Tax effect	(4)	68
After tax amount	12	(183)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 12	\$ (183)

9. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

The Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit, and commitments to fund investments. Those instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized on the balance sheets. The contract amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Bank has in particular classes of financial instruments.

The Bank's exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. The Bank uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments.

Financial instruments with contractual amounts which represent credit risk are as follows:

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
	(In thousands)	
Commitments to originate loans	\$ 39,360	\$ 24,399
Unused lines of credit	29,413	19,069
Standby letters of credit	-	-

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 generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Bank evaluates each customer's credit worthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Bank upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the counter party. Collateral held varies but may include accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, and income-producing commercial properties. At March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, the Bank recorded an allowance for possible losses on commitments and unfunded loans totaling \$217 thousand and \$86 thousand, recorded in other liabilities, respectively.

Contingencies

The Bank may be party to litigation and claims arising in the normal course of business. Management believes that the liabilities, if any, arising from such litigation and claims will not be material to the Bank's financial position or results of operations.

10. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. The Bank uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many instruments. This condition could cause an instrument to be reclassified from one level to another. When market assumptions are not readily available, the Bank's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. If there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, regardless of the valuation technique(s) used, the objective of a fair value measurement remains the same.

ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement, defines fair value and establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC 820 are described below:

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

Level 2 — Valuations based on significant observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 — Prices or valuations that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Bank in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3. A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Valuation techniques - There have been no changes in the valuation techniques used during the current period.

Transfers - There were no transfers of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring or nonrecurring basis during the current period.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis:

Securities - Where quoted prices are available in an active market, securities are classified within Level 1 of the valuation hierarchy. Examples of such instruments include publicly traded common and preferred stocks. If quoted prices are not available, then fair values are estimated by using pricing models (*i.e.*, matrix pricing) and market interest rates and credit assumptions 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 government sponsored enterprise mortgage-backed securities, as well as certain preferred and trust preferred stocks. Level 3 securities are securities for which significant unobservable inputs are utilized.

Certain investments are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share as a practical expedient. These investments include a fund that seeks to invest in securities either issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies, as well as a fund that primarily invests in the federally guaranteed portion of SBA 7(a) loans. The Bank's investment in securities either issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies can be redeemed daily at the closing net asset value per share. The Bank's investment can be redeemed quarterly with 60 days' notice. In accordance with ASU 2015-07, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value Per Share (Or Its Equivalent), these investments have not been included in the fair value hierarchy.

Derivative financial instruments - The valuation of the Bank's interest rate swaps and caps are determined using widely accepted valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analyses on the expected cash flows of derivatives. These analyses reflect the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and use observable market-based inputs, including forward interest rate curves and implied volatilities. Unobservable inputs, such as credit valuation adjustments are insignificant to the overall valuation of the Bank's derivative financial instruments. Accordingly, the Bank has determined that its interest rate derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of derivative loan commitments are estimated using the anticipated market price based on pricing indications provided from syndicate banks. These commitments and agreements are categorized as Level 2. The fair value of such instruments was nominal at each date presented.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis:

Collateral dependent criticized loans - Valuations of criticized loans measured at fair value are determined by a review of collateral values which approximate fair value. Certain inputs used in appraisals are not always observable, and therefore criticized loans are generally categorized as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

Real estate owned and other repossessed collateral - The fair values of real estate owned and other repossessed collateral are estimated based upon appraised values less estimated costs to sell. Certain inputs used in appraisals are not always observable, and therefore may be categorized as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. When inputs used in appraisals are primarily observable, they are classified as Level 2.

Loan servicing rights - The fair value of the SBA and mortgage servicing rights is based on a valuation model that calculates the present value of estimated future net servicing income. Adjustments are only recorded when the discounted cash flows derived

from the valuation model are less than the carrying value of the asset. Certain inputs are not observable, and therefore loan servicing rights are generally categorized as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below.

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
(In thousands)				
<u>March 31, 2025</u>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Securities:				
U.S. Government agency securities	\$ 19,969	\$ -	\$ 19,969	\$ -
Agency mortgage-backed securities	1,504	-	1,504	-
Equity investments measured at net asset value ⁽¹⁾	7,314	-	-	-
<u>June 30, 2024</u>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Securities:				
U.S. Government agency securities	\$ 46,822	\$ -	\$ 46,822	\$ -
Agency mortgage-backed securities	2,156	-	2,156	-
Equity investments measured at net asset value ⁽¹⁾	7,013	-	-	-

⁽¹⁾ In accordance with ASU 820-10, certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amount presented in the table is intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value amount to the financial statements.

Assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis are summarized below.

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
(In thousands)				
<u>March 31, 2025</u>				
Collateral dependent criticized loans	\$ 8,130	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,130
Loan servicing rights	810	-	-	810
Real estate owned	1,200	-	-	1,200
<u>June 30, 2024</u>				
Collateral dependent criticized loans	\$ 9,929	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,929
Loan servicing rights	984	-	-	984

The table below presents quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at the dates indicated.

	Fair Value		Valuation Technique
	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024	
	(In thousands)		
Collateral dependent criticized loans	\$ 8,130	\$ 9,929	Appraisal of collateral ⁽¹⁾
Loan servicing rights	810	984	Discounted cash flow ⁽²⁾
Real estate owned	1,200	-	Appraisal of collateral ⁽¹⁾

(1) Fair value is generally determined through independent appraisals of the underlying collateral, which consist primarily of commercial and residential real estate. The Bank may also use another available source of collateral assessment to determine a reasonable estimate of the fair value of the collateral. Appraisals may be adjusted by management for qualitative factors such as economic factors, estimated liquidation expenses, and potential expected decreases in the value of collateral. This adjustment was 20%.

(2) Fair value is determined using a discounted cash flow model. The unobservable inputs include anticipated rate of loan prepayments and discount rates. The range of prepayment assumptions used was 0.0% to 49.7%. For discount rates, the range was 5.9% to 16.7%. The weighted average prepayment rate was 20.9% and the weighted average discount rate was 17.7%.

The table below summarizes the total gains (losses) on assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Collateral dependent criticized loans	\$ 21	\$ (884)	\$ (1,298)	\$ (1,695)
Loan servicing rights	63	53	104	168
Real estate owned	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 84</u>	<u>\$ (831)</u>	<u>\$ (1,194)</u>	<u>\$ (1,527)</u>

The following table presents the estimated fair value of the Bank's financial instruments.

	Carrying Amount	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
			(Dollars in thousands)		
<u>March 31, 2025</u>					
<u>Financial assets:</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 344,076	\$ 344,076	\$ 344,076	\$ -	\$ -
Debt Securities	21,473	21,473	-	21,473	-
Equity investments measured at net asset value ⁽¹⁾	7,314	7,314	-	-	-
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	16,106	16,106	-	16,106	-
Loans held for sale	60,339	65,721	-	65,721	-
Loans, net	3,694,426	3,617,913	-	-	3,617,913
Accrued interest receivable	17,445	17,445	-	17,445	-
<u>Financial liabilities:</u>					
Deposits	3,295,793	3,250,513	-	3,250,513	-
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	378,543	380,486	-	380,486	-
Lease liability	19,465	19,404	-	19,404	-
<u>June 30, 2024</u>					
<u>Financial assets:</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 242,158	\$ 242,158	\$ 242,158	\$ -	\$ -
Debt Securities	48,978	48,978	-	48,978	-
Equity investments measured at net asset value ⁽¹⁾	7,013	7,013	-	-	-
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	15,751	15,751	-	15,751	-
Loans held for sale	14,506	14,506	-	14,506	-
Loans, net	2,719,942	2,699,091	-	-	2,699,091
Accrued interest receivable	15,163	15,163	-	15,163	-
<u>Financial liabilities:</u>					
Deposits	2,339,463	2,386,038	-	2,386,038	-
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	345,190	389,129	-	389,129	-
Lease liability	20,252	21,294	-	21,294	-
Accrued interest payable	13,005	13,005	-	13,005	-

⁽¹⁾ In accordance with ASU 820-10, certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amount presented in the table is intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value amount to the financial statements.

11. Subsequent Events

We evaluate subsequent events through the date of issuance in the financial statements. There have been no subsequent events that occurred during such period that would require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements as of and for the quarter ended March 31, 2025.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements, notes and tables included in Northeast Bank's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, as amended by Amendment No. 1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A (the "Form 10-K/A"), filed with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC").

A Note about Forward Looking Statements

This report contains certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act"), such as statements relating to the financial condition, prospective results of operations, future performance or expectations, plans, objectives, prospects, loan loss allowance adequacy, simulation of changes in interest rates, capital spending, finance sources and revenue sources of Northeast Bank ("we," "our," "us," "Northeast" or the "Bank"). These statements relate to expectations concerning matters that are not historical facts. Accordingly, statements that are based on management's projections, estimates, assumptions, and judgments constitute forward-looking statements. These forward looking statements, which are based on various assumptions (some of which are beyond the Bank's control), may be identified by reference to a future period or periods, or by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "believe", "expect", "estimate", "anticipate", "continue", "plan", "approximately", "intend", "objective", "goal", "project", or other similar terms or variations on those terms, or the future or conditional verbs such as "will", "may", "should", "could", and "would".

Such forward-looking statements reflect the Bank's current views and expectations based largely on information currently available to the Bank's management, and on the Bank's current expectations, assumptions, plans, estimates, judgments, and projections about the Bank's business and industry, and they involve inherent risks and uncertainties. Although the Bank believes that these forward-looking statements are based on reasonable estimates and assumptions, they are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, contingencies, and other factors. Accordingly, the Bank cannot give you any assurance that its expectations will in fact occur or that its estimates or assumptions will be correct. The Bank cautions you that actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in employment levels, general business and economic conditions on a national basis and in the local markets in which the Bank operates; changes in customer behavior due to changing business and economic conditions (including, the impact of recently imposed tariffs by the U.S. Administration and foreign governments, inflation and concerns about liquidity) or legislative or regulatory initiatives; the possibility that future credits losses are higher than currently expected due to changes in economic assumptions, customer behavior or adverse economic developments; turbulence in the capital and debt markets; changes in interest rates and real estate values; competitive pressures from other financial institutions; changes in loan defaults and charge-off rates; changes in the value of securities and other assets, adequacy of credit loss reserves, or deposit levels necessitating increased borrowing to fund loans and investments; changing government regulation; operational risks including, but not limited to, cybersecurity, fraud, natural disasters, climate change and future pandemics; the risk that the Bank may not be successful in the implementation of its business strategy; the risk that intangibles recorded in the Bank's financial statements will become impaired; and the other risks and uncertainties detailed in the Form 10-K/A as updated in the Bank's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and other filings submitted to the FDIC. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this report and the Bank does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any of these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Description of Business and Strategy

Business Overview

Northeast Bank, a Maine state-chartered bank organized in 1872, is a Maine-based financial institution.

As of March 31, 2025, the Bank had total assets of \$4.23 billion, total deposits of \$3.30 billion, and shareholders' equity of \$467.5 million. We gather retail deposits online and through our seven branches in Maine as well as through our online deposit program, ableBanking; purchase and originate commercial loans, typically secured by real estate, on a nationwide basis through our National Lending Division; and originate loans through our Community Banking and SBA Divisions.

Strategy

The Bank's goal is to prudently grow its franchise, while maintaining sound operations and risk management, by means of the following strategies:

Continuing to grow the National Lending Division's national originated and purchased loan business. We purchase primarily commercial real estate loans nationally. We also originate loans nationally, taking advantage of our core expertise in underwriting and servicing national credits.

Growing the national SBA origination business. We originate loans on a national basis to small businesses, primarily through the SBA 7(a) program in connection with our lender service provider, which provides the partial guarantee of the SBA.

Continuing our community banking tradition. With a history that dates back to 1872, our Community Banking Division maintains its focus on sales and service, with the goal of attracting and retaining deposits.

Generating deposits to fund our business. We offer a full line of deposit products through our seven-branch network located in the Community Banking Division's market. ableBanking is a direct savings platform providing an additional channel to raise core deposits (defined as non-maturity deposits and non-brokered insured time deposits) to fund our asset strategy.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Critical accounting policies and estimates are those that involve significant judgments and assessments by management, and which could potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. The reader is encouraged to review each of the policies included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, for the year ended June 30, 2024 filed with the FDIC, to gain a better understanding of how the Bank's financial performance is measured and reported.

Refer to Note 1 of the financial statements for additional details of the Bank's accounting policies, including new accounting standards recently adopted and those yet to be adopted.

There has been no material change in critical accounting policies during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025.

Overview

Net income increased by \$4.8 million to \$18.7 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, compared to net income of \$13.9 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2024. The increase was primarily due to increases in net interest income and non-interest income, partially offset by increases in non-interest expense, income tax expense and provision for credit losses.

Financial Condition

Overview

As of March 31, 2025, total assets were \$4.23 billion, an increase of \$1.10 billion, or 35.0%, from total assets of \$3.13 billion as of June 30, 2024.

The following table highlights the changes in the loan portfolio, including loans held for sale, for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025:

	Loan Portfolio Changes			
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025			
	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Change (\$)	Change (%)
	Balance	Balance		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
National Lending Purchased	\$ 2,443,822	\$ 2,392,417	\$ 51,405	2.15%
National Lending Originated	1,185,153	1,109,192	75,961	6.85%
SBA National	152,319	103,554	48,765	47.09%
Community Banking	19,495	20,857	(1,362)	(6.53%)
Total	<u>\$ 3,800,789</u>	<u>\$ 3,626,020</u>	<u>\$ 174,769</u>	<u>4.82%</u>
	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2025			
	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024	Change (\$)	Change (%)
	Balance	Balance		
	(Dollars in thousands)			
National Lending Purchased	\$ 2,443,822	\$ 1,708,551	\$ 735,271	43.03%
National Lending Originated	1,185,153	981,497	203,656	20.75%
SBA National	152,319	48,405	103,914	214.68%
Community Banking	19,495	22,704	(3,209)	(14.13%)
Total	<u>\$ 3,800,789</u>	<u>\$ 2,761,157</u>	<u>\$ 1,039,632</u>	<u>37.65%</u>

Loans generated by the Bank's National Lending Division for the quarter ended March 31, 2025 totaled \$292.5 million, which consisted of \$74.5 million of purchased loans at an average price of 94.2% of unpaid principal balance, and \$218.0 million of originated loans.

An overview of the National Lending Division portfolio follows:

	National Lending Portfolio					
	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2025			2024		
Purchased	Originated	Total	Purchased	Originated	Total	
(Dollars in thousands)						
Loans purchased or originated during the period:						
Unpaid principal balance	\$ 79,144	\$ 217,983	\$ 297,127	\$ -	\$ 153,349	\$ 153,349
Initial net investment basis (1)	74,553	217,983	292,536	-	153,349	153,349
Loan returns during the period:						
Yield	8.33%	8.73%	8.46%	8.67%	10.09%	9.19%
Total Return on Purchased Loans (2)	8.43%	N/A	8.43%	8.70%	N/A	8.70%
Nine Months Ended March 31,						
	2025			2024		
	Purchased	Originated	Total	Purchased	Originated	Total
(Dollars in thousands)						
Loans purchased or originated during the period:						
Unpaid principal balance	\$ 901,693	\$ 591,292	\$ 1,492,985	\$ 271,741	\$ 284,876	\$ 556,617
Initial net investment basis (1)	821,485	591,292	1,412,777	238,477	284,876	523,353
Loan returns during the period:						
Yield	8.65%	9.02%	8.77%	8.95%	9.97%	9.34%
Total Return on Purchased Loans (2)	8.70%	N/A	8.70%	8.98%	N/A	8.98%
Total loans as of period end:						
Unpaid principal balance	\$ 2,638,438	\$ 1,185,153	\$ 3,823,591	\$ 1,794,669	\$ 975,876	\$ 2,770,545
Net investment basis	2,443,822	1,185,153	3,628,975	1,620,409	975,876	2,596,285

(1) Initial net investment basis on purchased loans is the initial amortized cost basis net of initial allowance for credit losses (credit mark).

(2) The total return on purchased loans represents scheduled accretion, accelerated accretion, gains on real estate owned, release of allowance for credit losses on purchased loans, and other noninterest income recorded during the period divided by the average invested balance on an annualized basis. The total return on purchased loans does not include the effect of purchased loan charge-offs or recoveries during the period. Total return on purchased loans is considered a non-GAAP financial measure. See reconciliation in below table entitled "Total Return on Purchased Loans."

Assets

Cash and Due from Banks, Short-Term Investments, and Securities

Cash and cash equivalents were \$344.1 million as of March 31, 2025, an increase of \$101.9 million, or 42.1%, from \$242.2 million at June 30, 2024.

Securities totaled \$28.8 million as of March 31, 2025, compared to \$56.0 million as of June 30, 2024, representing a decrease of \$27.2 million, primarily due to maturities of government agency securities and principal payments on mortgage-backed securities. Included in investment securities are securities issued by government agencies and government-sponsored enterprises, as well as an investment of \$5.4 million in a Community Reinvestment Act ("CRA") qualified fund that seeks to invest in securities either issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and an investment of \$1.9 million in a CRA-qualified fund that primarily invests in the federally guaranteed portion of SBA 7(a) loans. At March 31, 2025, securities with a fair value of \$21.5 million were pledged for potential and outstanding borrowings with the FHLBB.

Loans

The Bank's loan portfolio (excluding loans held for sale) by lending division follows:

	Community Banking	National Lending	SBA Division	Total	Percent of Total
<u>March 31, 2025</u>					
Originated loans:		(Dollars in thousands)			
Commercial real estate: NOO Pass	\$ 2,134	\$ 326,715	\$ 3,475	\$ 332,324	8.88%
Commercial real estate: NOO Criticized	288	2,396	836	3,520	0.09%
Commercial real estate: O/O Pass	1,925	66,588	9,139	77,652	2.08%
Commercial real estate: O/O Criticized	6	-	115	121	0.00%
Commercial and industrial Pass	811	746,354	75,732	822,897	22.0%
Commercial and industrial Criticized	-	6,371	2,683	9,054	0.24%
Residential real estate	14,141	36,729	-	50,870	1.36%
Consumer	190	-	-	190	0.01%
Subtotal	19,495	1,185,153	91,980	1,296,628	34.66%
Purchased loans:					
Commercial real estate: NOO Pass	-	2,147,110	-	2,147,110	57.40%
Commercial real estate: NOO Criticized	-	27,474	-	27,474	0.73%
Commercial real estate: O/O Pass	-	167,788	-	167,788	4.49%
Commercial real estate: O/O Criticized	-	8,820	-	8,820	0.24%
Commercial and industrial Pass	-	19,720	-	19,720	0.53%
Commercial and industrial Criticized	-	1,314	-	1,314	0.04%
Residential real estate	-	71,596	-	71,596	1.91%
Consumer	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Subtotal	-	2,443,822	-	2,443,822	65.34%
Total	\$ 19,495	\$ 3,628,975	\$ 91,980	\$ 3,740,450	100.00%
<u>June 30, 2024</u>					
Originated loans:					
Commercial real estate: NOO Pass	\$ 2,375	\$ 304,871	\$ 3,573	\$ 310,819	11.32%
Commercial real estate: NOO Criticized	299	7,528	923	8,750	0.32%
Commercial real estate: O/O Pass	2,587	73,867	9,651	86,105	3.13%
Commercial real estate: O/O Criticized	24	-	116	140	0.01%
Commercial and industrial Pass	1,127	574,329	19,144	594,600	21.65%
Commercial and industrial Criticized	-	6,371	492	6,863	0.25%
Residential real estate	16,001	14,531	-	30,532	1.11%
Consumer	291	-	-	291	0.01%
Subtotal	22,704	981,497	33,899	1,038,100	37.80%
Purchased loans:					
Commercial real estate: NOO Pass	-	1,446,771	-	1,446,771	52.67%
Commercial real estate: NOO Criticized	-	10,485	-	10,485	0.38%
Commercial real estate: O/O Pass	-	158,362	-	158,362	5.77%
Commercial real estate: O/O Criticized	-	6,848	-	6,848	0.25%
Commercial and industrial Pass	-	15,496	-	15,496	0.56%
Commercial and industrial Criticized	-	1,887	-	1,887	0.07%
Residential real estate	-	68,702	-	68,702	2.50%
Subtotal	-	1,708,551	-	1,708,551	62.20%
Total	\$ 22,704	\$ 2,690,048	\$ 33,899	\$ 2,746,651	100.00%

Classification of Assets

Loans are classified as nonperforming when 90 or more days past due, unless a loan is well-secured and in the process of collection. Loans less than 90 days past due, for which collection of principal or interest is considered doubtful, also may be designated as nonperforming. In both situations, accrual of interest ceases. The Bank typically maintains such loans as nonperforming until the respective borrowers have demonstrated a sustained period of payment performance.

Other nonperforming assets include other real estate owned ("OREO") and other personal property securing loans repossessed by the Bank. The real estate and personal property collateral for commercial and consumer loans is recorded at fair value less estimated costs to sell upon repossession. Revenues and expenses are recognized in the period when received or incurred on OREO and in-substance foreclosures. Gains and losses on disposition are recognized in noninterest income.

The following table details the Bank's nonperforming assets and other credit quality indicators as of March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024. Management believes that, based on their carrying amounts, nonperforming assets are well secured based on the estimated fair value of underlying collateral.

	March 31, 2025			June 30, 2024		
	Originated	Purchased	Total	Originated	Purchased	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Non-performing loans:						
Commercial real estate	\$ 3,197	\$ 16,922	\$ 20,119	\$ 1,407	\$ 14,159	\$ 15,566
Commercial and industrial	6,945	1,231	8,176	6,520	1,806	8,326
Residential real estate	2,407	1,527	3,934	2,502	1,867	4,369
Consumer	3	-	3	-	-	-
Total non-performing loans	12,552	19,680	32,232	10,429	17,832	28,261
Other real estate owned	1,200	-	1,200	-	-	-
Total non-performing assets	\$ 13,752	\$ 19,680	\$ 33,432	\$ 10,429	\$ 17,832	\$ 28,261
Total loans			\$ 3,740,450			\$ 2,746,651
Total assets			4,228,502			3,132,203
ACL on loans			46,024			26,709
ACL on loans to nonaccrual loans			142.79%			94.51%
Non-performing loans to total loans			0.86%			1.03%
Non-performing assets to total assets			0.79%			0.90%

Allowance for Credit Losses

The Bank adopted the Current Expected Credit Loss methodology during the nine months ended March 31, 2024. Refer to Footnote 4 “Loans and ACL” for further details on the Bank’s ACL methodology.

The overall global and national markets continue to be volatile and carry a high degree of uncertainty, and any changes to our forecast or qualitative factors subject our ACL estimate to a higher risk of fluctuation.

We may adjust our assumptions to account for differences between expected and actual losses from period to period. A future change in our assumptions likely will alter the level of ACL required and may have a material impact on future results of operations and financial condition. The ACL on loans is reviewed periodically within a calendar quarter to assess trends in CECL key assumptions and asset quality, and their effects on the Bank's financial condition.

The following table summarizes the changes in the Bank’s allowance for credit losses for the periods indicated:

	Nine Months Ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Period-end loans outstanding (net of unearned discount and deferred loan fees)	\$ 3,740,450	\$ 2,656,781
Average loans outstanding (net of unearned discount and deferred loan fees)	\$ 3,348,535	\$ 2,565,402
Balance of allowance for credit losses at the beginning of year – loans	\$ 26,709	\$ 7,304
Loans charged-off:		
Commercial real estate	(2,797)	(3,395)
Commercial and industrial	(1,740)	(1,340)
Residential	(344)	(82)
Consumer	-	(49)
Total loans charged-off	(4,881)	(4,866)
Recovery of loans previously charged-off:		
Commercial real estate	170	23
Commercial and industrial	144	30
Residential	6	5
Total recovery of loans previously charged-off	320	58
Net loan charge-offs	(4,561)	(4,808)
Adoption of CECL accounting standards – loans	-	20,115
Initial allowance on PCD loans	18,601	2,110
Provision for credit losses – loans	5,275	1,221
Balance at end of period	\$ 46,024	\$ 25,942
Ratio of net charge-offs (annualized) to average loans outstanding	0.18%	0.25%
Ratio of allowance for credit losses to loan outstanding	1.37%	0.98%

The level of charge-offs depends on many factors, including the national and regional economy. Cyclical lagging factors may result in charge-offs being higher than historical levels. Although the allowance is allocated between categories, the entire allowance is available to absorb losses attributable to all loan categories. Management believes that the allowance for credit losses is adequate.

Other Assets

Premises and equipment, net, decreased by \$1.8 million, or 6.7%, to \$25.3 million at March 31, 2025, compared to \$27.1 million at June 30, 2024. The decrease was primarily due to depreciation and amortization.

FHLBB stock totaled \$16.1 million and \$15.8 million at March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively. The increase in stock holdings corresponds to the increase in FHLBB advances.

The cash surrender value of the Bank's bank-owned life insurance ("BOLI") assets increased \$373 thousand, or 2.0%, to \$19.2 million at March 31, 2025, compared to \$18.8 million at June 30, 2024. The increase in cash surrender value was due to interest earnings. Increases in cash surrender value are recognized in noninterest income and are not subject to income taxes. Borrowing on, or surrendering a policy, may subject the Bank to income tax expense on the increase in cash surrender value. For these reasons, management considers BOLI an illiquid asset. BOLI represented 3.7% of the Bank's regulatory total capital at March 31, 2025.

Deposits, FHLBB Advances, Liquidity, and Capital

Deposits

The Bank's principal source of funding is its core deposit accounts (defined as non-maturity deposits and non-brokered insured time deposits). At March 31, 2025, non-maturity accounts and non-brokered insured time deposits represented 45.3% of total deposits.

As of March 31, 2025, \$137.1 million, or 4% of the Bank's total deposits, were uninsured. This balance included \$55.9 million of interest reserves and restricted deposit accounts.

Total deposits increased by \$956.3 million, or 40.9%, from June 30, 2024. The increase was primarily attributable to increases in time deposits of \$943.5 million, or 72.2%. The significant drivers in the change in time deposits were the increase in brokered time deposits, which increased by \$818.8 million, and Community Banking Division time deposits, which increased by \$105.3 million compared to June 30, 2024.

The composition of total deposits at March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024 is as follows:

	March 31, 2025		June 30, 2024	
	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Demand deposits	\$ 154,540	4.69%	\$ 146,727	6.27%
NOW accounts	590,200	17.90%	560,796	23.97%
Regular and other savings	206,562	6.27%	171,233	7.32%
Money market deposits	94,837	2.88%	154,504	6.60%
Total non-certificate accounts	1,046,139	31.74%	1,033,260	44.16%
Term certificates of \$250 thousand or less	447,231	13.57%	358,131	15.31%
Term certificates greater than \$250 thousand	142,657	4.33%	107,142	4.58%
Brokered term certificates	1,659,766	50.36%	840,930	35.95%
Total certificate accounts	2,249,654	68.26%	1,306,203	55.84%
Total deposits	\$ 3,295,793	100.00%	\$ 2,339,463	100.00%

FHLBB Advances

Advances from the FHLBB were \$378.5 million and \$345.2 million at March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively. The increase was attributable to one new short-term borrowing, partially offset by net paydowns on amortizing advances during the nine months ended March 31, 2025.

Liquidity

The following table is a summary of unused borrowing capacity of the Bank at March 31, 2025, in addition to traditional retail deposit products:

	As of March 31, 2025	
	(In thousands)	
Brokered time deposits	\$ 454,482	Subject to policy limitation of 50% of total assets and capital level requirements
Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston	881,683	Unused advance capacity subject to eligible and qualified collateral
Federal Reserve Borrower-in-Custody	317,052	Unused advance capacity subject to eligible and qualified collateral
Other available lines	7,500	
Total unused borrowing capacity	\$ 1,660,717	

Retail deposits and other core deposit sources, including deposit listing services, are used by the Bank to manage its overall liquidity

position. Additionally, the Bank uses wholesale funding, such as FHLBB advances and brokered deposits, as a source of liquidity, and also has the ability to raise additional amounts, which remains an important part of our liquidity contingency planning. While we closely monitor and forecast our liquidity position, it is affected by asset growth, deposit withdrawals and meeting other contractual obligations and commitments. The accuracy of our forecast assumptions may increase or decrease our overall available liquidity. To utilize the FHLBB advance capacity, the purchase of additional capital stock of the FHLBB may be required.

At March 31, 2025, the Bank had \$1.66 billion of immediately accessible liquidity, defined as cash that the Bank reasonably believes could be raised within seven days through collateralized borrowings, brokered deposits or security sales. This position represented 39.3% of total assets. The Bank also had \$344.1 million of cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2025.

Management believes that there are adequate funding sources to meet its liquidity needs for the foreseeable future. Primary funding sources are the repayment of principal and interest on loans, the renewal of time deposits, the potential for growth in the deposit base, and the credit availability from the FHLBB. Management does not believe that the terms and conditions that will be present at the renewal of these funding sources will significantly impact the Bank's operations, due to its management of the maturities of its assets and liabilities.

Capital Resources

At March 31, 2025, shareholders' equity was \$467.5 million, an increase of \$90.9 million, or 24.1%, from June 30, 2024. Book value per common share was \$54.84 at March 31, 2025 and \$46.34 at June 30, 2024.

As of March 31, 2025, the Bank's Tier 1 leverage capital ratio was 11.5%, compared to 12.3% at June 30, 2024, and the total risk-based capital ratio was 14.0% at March 31, 2025, compared to 14.8% at June 30, 2024. Capital ratios decreased primarily due to the increase in risk-weighted assets and average assets from significant loan growth during the nine months ended March 31, 2025, partially offset by increased retained earnings and additional capital raised under the Bank's at-the-market offering.

The Bank is 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 Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

Regulations regarding prompt corrective actions define specific capital categories based on an institution's capital ratios. The capital categories, in declining order, are "well capitalized," "adequately capitalized," "undercapitalized," "significantly undercapitalized" and "critically undercapitalized."

As of March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, the Bank was categorized as "well capitalized" under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as "well capitalized," the Bank must maintain minimum common equity Tier 1 capital, total risk-based capital, Tier 1 capital and Tier 1 leverage ratios as set forth in the table below. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the institution's regulatory designation as "well-capitalized" under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios as set forth in the table below. At March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, the Bank's ratios exceeded the regulatory requirements. Management believes that the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which they were subject as of March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024. The Bank's regulatory capital ratios are set forth below as of March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024.

	Actual		Minimum Capital Requirements		Minimum To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions		Minimum Capital Ratio with Capital Conservation Buffer
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Ratio
(Dollars in thousands)							
<u>March 31, 2025</u>							
Common equity Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets	\$ 467,279	12.73%	\$ 165,161	≥4.5%	\$ 238,565	≥6.5%	7.0%
Total capital to risk weighted assets	513,161	13.98%	293,619	≥8.0%	367,023	≥10.0%	10.5%
Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets	467,279	12.73%	220,214	≥6.0%	293,619	≥8.0%	8.5%
Tier 1 capital to average assets (Tier 1 leverage)	467,279	11.46%	163,130	≥4.0%	203,912	≥5.0%	4.0%

June 30, 2024

Common equity Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets	\$ 376,462	13.84%	\$ 122,422	≥4.5%	\$ 176,832	≥6.5%	7.0%
Total capital to risk weighted assets	403,256	14.82%	217,640	≥8.0%	272,049	≥10.0%	10.5%
Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets	376,462	13.84%	163,230	≥6.0%	217,640	≥8.0%	8.5%
Tier 1 capital to average assets (Tier 1 leverage)	376,462	12.30%	122,397	≥4.0%	152,996	≥5.0%	4.0%

In addition to the minimum regulatory capital required for capital adequacy purposes included in the table above, the Bank is required to maintain a capital conservation buffer, in the form of common equity, in order to avoid restrictions on capital distributions and discretionary bonuses and to engage in share repurchases.

At-the-Market Offering

On December 9, 2024, the Bank announced the completion of the at-the-market offering of \$50.0 million of voting common stock, and announced that the Board of Directors approved and initiated an at-the-market offering of up to \$75.0 million of additional common stock. During the three months ended March 31, 2025, the Bank issued 32,506 shares at a weighted average net proceeds per share of \$102.61, which resulted in an increase of \$3.3 million to capital. During the nine months ended March 31, 2025, the Bank issued 319,068 shares at a weighted average net proceeds per share of \$98.79, which resulted in an increase of \$37.6 million to capital. \$65.4 million remains available for issuance under the offering.

Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments

The Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit, unused lines of credit, standby letters of credit, and commitments to fund investments. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest-rate risk in excess of the amounts recognized on the condensed balance sheet. The contract or notional amounts of these instruments reflect the extent of the Bank's involvement in particular classes of financial instruments.

See Part I. Item 1. "Notes to Unaudited Financial Statements – Note 8: Commitments and Contingencies" for further discussion.

Risk Management

The Bank's Board of Directors and management have identified significant risk categories which affect the Bank. The risk categories include: credit; compliance; interest rate; liquidity; operational and cybersecurity; and strategic. The Board of Directors has approved a Risk Management Policy that addresses each category of risk. The direct oversight and responsibility for the Bank's risk management program has been delegated to the Senior Management Risk and Compliance Committee, which includes executive management, and reports to the Risk Management Committee of the Bank's Board of Directors.

There have been no material changes to the Bank's risk exposures and risk management policies and practices as described in Item 7 of the Bank's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2024. Please refer to Item 7 of the Bank's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, for the year ended June 30, 2024 for further details regarding the Bank's risk management.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk represents the sensitivity of earnings to changes in market interest rates. As interest rates change, the interest income and expense streams associated with our financial instruments also change, thereby impacting net interest income, the primary component of our earnings. The Bank's Asset Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") utilizes the results of a detailed and dynamic simulation model to quantify the estimated exposure of net interest income to sustained interest rate changes. While ALCO routinely monitors simulated net interest income sensitivity over a rolling two-year horizon, they also utilize additional tools to monitor potential longer-term interest rate risk.

The simulation model captures the impact of changing interest rates on the interest income received and interest expense paid on all interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities reflected on our balance sheet, as well as for derivative financial instruments. This sensitivity analysis is compared to ALCO policy limits, which specify a maximum tolerance level for net interest income exposure over a one-year horizon, assuming a static balance sheet, given a 200 basis point upward and downward and 100 basis point upward and downward shift in interest rates. A parallel and pro rata shift in rates over a 12-month period is assumed. Using this approach, we are able to produce simulation results that illustrate the effect that both a gradual change of rates and a "rate shock" have on earnings expectations.

The sensitivity analysis below does not represent a forecast and should not be relied upon as being indicative of expected operating results. These hypothetical estimates are based upon numerous assumptions including, among others, the nature and timing of interest rate levels, yield curve shape, prepayments on loans and securities, deposit decay rates, pricing decisions on loans and deposits and reinvestment/replacement of asset and liability cash flows. While assumptions are developed based upon current economic and local market conditions, we cannot make any assurances as to the predictive nature of these assumptions, including how customer preferences or competitor influences might change.

As of March 31, 2025 and 2024, our net interest income sensitivity analysis reflected the following changes to net interest income, as compared to our modeled Year 1 Base net interest income, assuming no balance sheet growth and a parallel shift in interest rates. All rate changes were “ramped” over the first 12-month period.

Rate Change from Year 1 — Base	Estimated Changes In Net Interest Income	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Year 1		
+200 basis points	(0.04)%	0.39%
+100 basis points	(0.14)%	0.30%
-200 basis points	1.80%	1.52%
-100 basis points	0.61%	1.23%

If rates increase 100 basis points, net interest income is projected to decrease slightly in the first year of the simulation as the asset yields increase to a lesser degree than the funding base adjusts into the higher rate environment.

If rates decrease 200 basis points, net interest income is projected to increase in the first year of the simulation as reductions in funding costs more than offset near-term asset yield deterioration.

Results of Operations

General

Net income increased by \$4.8 million to \$18.7 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, compared to net income of \$13.9 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2024.

Net Interest Income

Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Net interest and dividend income before provision for credit losses increased by \$9.5 million to \$46.0 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, compared to \$36.5 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2024. The increase was primarily due to the following:

- An increase in interest income earned on loans of \$15.8 million, primarily due to higher average balances in the National Lending Division purchased and SBA portfolios, partially offset by lower rates earned across the portfolio; and
- An increase in interest income earned on short-term investments of \$965 thousand, due to higher average balances, partially offset by lower rates earned; partially offset by,
- An increase in deposit interest expense of \$7.3 million, primarily due to higher average balances, partially offset by lower rates on interest-bearing deposits.

The following table summarizes interest income and related yields recognized on the loan portfolios:

	Interest Income and Yield on Loans					
	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2025			2024		
	Average Balance (1)	Interest Income	Yield	Average Balance (1)	Interest Income	Yield
Community Banking	\$ 20,074	\$ 349	7.05%	\$ 24,640	\$ 387	6.32%
SBA National	121,521	2,975	9.93%	35,848	1,159	13.00%
National Lending:						
Originated	1,120,756	24,120	8.73%	953,401	23,909	10.09%
Purchased	2,387,715	49,034	8.33%	1,635,494	35,260	8.67%
Total National Lending	3,508,471	73,154	8.46%	2,588,895	59,169	9.19%
Total	\$ 3,650,066	\$ 76,478	8.50%	\$ 2,649,383	\$ 60,715	9.22%

(1) Includes loans held for sale.

The components of total income on purchased loans are set forth in the table below entitled “Total Return on Purchased Loans.” When compared to the three months ended March 31, 2024, transactional income increased by \$113 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2025, and regularly scheduled interest and accretion increased by \$14.1 million primarily due to the increase in average balances. The total return on purchased loans for the three months ended March 31, 2025 was 8.4%, a decrease from 8.7% for the three months ended March 31, 2024. The following table details the total return on purchased loans:

	Total Return on Purchased Loans			
	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Income	Return (1)	Income	Return (1)
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Regularly scheduled interest and accretion	\$ 48,149	8.18%	\$ 34,045	8.37%
Transactional income:				
Release of allowance for credit losses on purchased loans	573	0.10%	130	0.03%
Accelerated accretion and loan fees	885	0.15%	1,215	0.30%
Total transactional income	1,458	0.25%	1,345	0.33%
Total	\$ 49,607	8.43%	\$ 35,390	8.70%

- (1) The total return on purchased loans represents scheduled accretion, accelerated accretion, gains on real estate owned, and release of allowance for credit losses on purchased loans recorded during the period divided by the average invested balance on an annualized basis. The total return does not include the effect of purchased loan charge-offs or recoveries in the periods shown. Total return is considered a non-GAAP financial measure.

The following sets forth the average balance sheets, interest income and interest expense, and average yields and costs for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	2025			2024		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Yield/Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Yield/Rate
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Assets:						
Interest-earning assets:						
Securities	\$ 32,963	\$ 352	4.33%	\$ 60,211	\$ 596	3.98%
Loans (1) (2) (3)	3,650,066	76,478	8.50%	2,649,383	60,715	9.22%
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	16,657	301	7.33%	17,636	449	10.24%
Short-term investments (4)	336,877	3,695	4.45%	204,869	2,730	5.36%
Total interest-earning assets	4,036,563	80,826	8.12%	2,932,099	64,490	8.85%
Cash and due from banks	2,332			2,446		
Other non-interest earning assets	39,847			50,227		
Total assets	\$ 4,078,742			\$ 2,984,772		
Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity:						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
NOW accounts	\$ 566,932	\$ 5,190	3.71%	\$ 524,301	\$ 5,767	4.42%
Money market accounts	116,647	754	2.62%	190,379	1,619	3.42%
Savings accounts	198,094	1,365	2.79%	140,737	1,126	3.22%
Time deposits	2,129,320	23,284	4.43%	1,185,558	14,828	5.03%
Total interest-bearing deposits	3,010,993	30,593	4.12%	2,040,975	23,340	4.60%
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	372,029	4,057	4.42%	396,130	4,401	4.47%
Capital lease obligations	19,340	225	4.72%	20,981	237	4.54%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	3,402,362	34,875	4.16%	2,458,086	27,978	4.58%
Non-interest bearing liabilities:						
Demand deposits and escrow accounts	183,348			163,042		
Other liabilities	33,025			24,571		
Total liabilities	3,618,735			2,645,699		
Shareholders' equity	460,007			339,073		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 4,078,742			\$ 2,984,772		
Net interest income		\$ 45,951			\$ 36,512	
Interest rate spread			3.96%			4.27%
Net interest margin (5)			4.62%			5.01%
Cost of funds (6)			3.94%			4.29%

- (1) Interest income and yield are stated on a fully tax-equivalent basis using the statutory tax rate.
(2) Includes loans held for sale.
(3) Nonaccrual loans are included in the computation of average, but unpaid interest has not been included for purposes of determining interest income.
(4) Short-term investments include FHLBB overnight deposits and other interest-bearing deposits.
(5) Net interest margin is calculated as net interest income divided by total interest-earning assets.
(6) Cost of funds is calculated as total interest expense divided by total interest-bearing liabilities plus demand deposits and escrow accounts.

The following table presents the extent to which changes in volume and interest rates of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities have affected the Bank's interest income and interest expense during the periods indicated. Information is provided in each category with respect to (i) changes attributable to changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior period rate), (ii) changes attributable to changes in rates (changes in rates multiplied by prior period volume) and (iii) changes attributable to a combination of changes in rate and volume (change in rates multiplied by the changes in volume). Changes attributable to the combined impact of volume and rate have been allocated proportionately to the changes due to volume and the changes due to rate (with items in parenthesis indicating a decrease).

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 Compared to 2024		
	Change Due to Volume	Change Due to Rate	Total Change
	(In thousands)		
Interest-earning assets:			
Securities	\$ (291)	\$ 47	\$ (244)
Loans	20,854	(5,091)	15,763
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(24)	(124)	(148)
Short-term investments	1,492	(527)	965
Total interest-earning assets	22,031	(5,695)	16,336
Interest-bearing liabilities:			
Interest-bearing deposits	10,765	(3,512)	7,253
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(294)	(50)	(344)
Lease liability	(20)	8	(12)
Total interest-bearing liabilities	10,451	(3,554)	6,897
Total change in net interest income	\$ 11,580	\$ (2,141)	\$ 9,439

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Net interest and dividend income before provision for loan losses increased by \$22.8 million to \$133.4 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2025, compared to \$110.6 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2024. The increase was primarily due to the following:

- An increase in interest income earned on loans of \$42.2 million, primarily due to higher average balances in the National Lending Division purchased and originated and SBA portfolios, partially offset by lower rates earned across the portfolio;
- An increase in interest income earned on short-term investments of \$2.9 million, due to higher average balances, partially offset by lower rates earned; and
- A decrease in FHLBB borrowings interest expense of \$4.5 million, primarily due to lower average balances; partially offset by,
- An increase in deposit interest expense of \$26.2 million, primarily due to higher average balances.

The following table summarizes interest income and related yields recognized on the loan portfolios:

	Interest Income and Yield on Loans					
	Nine Months Ended March 31,					
	2025			2024		
Average Balance (1)	Interest Income	Yield	Average Balance (1)	Interest Income	Yield	
(Dollars in thousands)						
Community Banking	\$ 21,330	\$ 1,088	6.79%	\$ 25,786	\$ 1,242	6.41%
SBA National	91,481	8,145	11.86%	30,125	2,833	12.52%
National Lending:						
Originated	1,052,656	71,297	9.02%	951,129	71,284	9.97%
Purchased	2,183,068	141,831	8.65%	1,558,362	104,780	8.95%
Total National Lending	3,235,724	213,128	8.77%	2,509,491	176,064	9.34%
Total	\$ 3,348,535	\$ 222,361	8.85%	\$ 2,565,402	\$ 180,139	9.35%

(1) Includes loans held for sale.

The components of total income on purchased loans are set forth in the table below entitled “Total Return on Purchased Loans.” When compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2024, transactional income for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 decreased by \$122 thousand, while regularly scheduled interest and accretion increased by \$37.4 million due to the increase in average balances. The total return on purchased loans for the nine months ended March 31, 2025 was 8.7%, a decrease from 9.0% for the nine months ended March 31, 2024. The following table details the total return on purchased loans:

	Total Return on Purchased Loans			
	Nine Months Ended March 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Income	Return (1)	Income	Return (1)
Regularly scheduled interest and accretion	\$ 136,055	8.30%	\$ 98,505	8.41%
Transactional income:				
Release of allowance for credit losses on purchased loans	734	0.05%	356	0.03%
Accelerated accretion and loan fees	5,775	0.35%	6,275	0.54%
Total transactional income	6,509	0.40%	6,631	0.57%
Total	\$ 142,564	8.70%	\$ 105,136	8.98%

- (1) The total return on purchased loans represents scheduled accretion, accelerated accretion, gains on real estate owned, and release of allowance for credit losses on purchased loans recorded during the period divided by the average invested balance on an annualized basis. The total return does not include the effect of purchased loan charge-offs or recoveries in the periods shown. Total return is considered a non-GAAP financial measure.

The following sets forth the average balance sheets, interest income and interest expense, and average yields and costs for the nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Nine Months Ended March 31,					
	2025			2024		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Yield/Rate	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Yield/Rate
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Assets:						
Interest-earning assets:						
Securities	\$ 42,865	\$ 1,383	4.30%	\$ 60,060	\$ 1,639	3.63%
Loans (1) (2) (3)	3,348,535	222,361	8.85%	2,565,402	180,139	9.35%
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	16,190	977	8.04%	20,415	1,331	8.68%
Short-term investments (4)	302,262	11,127	4.90%	204,252	8,210	5.35%
Total interest-earning assets	3,709,852	235,848	8.47%	2,850,129	191,319	8.93%
Cash and due from banks	2,219			2,482		
Other non-interest earning assets	55,078			58,609		
Total assets	\$ 3,767,149			\$ 2,911,220		
Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity:						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
NOW accounts	\$ 570,906	\$ 17,014	3.97%	\$ 507,594	\$ 16,548	4.34%
Money market accounts	131,481	2,972	3.01%	226,072	5,760	3.39%
Savings accounts	188,053	4,575	3.24%	118,044	2,603	2.93%
Time deposits	1,864,771	65,398	4.67%	1,061,399	38,861	4.87%
Total interest-bearing deposits	2,755,211	89,959	4.35%	1,913,109	63,772	4.44%
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	357,020	11,754	4.39%	463,065	16,247	4.67%
Capital lease obligations	19,655	691	4.68%	21,373	664	4.13%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	3,131,886	102,404	4.36%	2,397,547	80,683	4.48%
Non-interest bearing liabilities:						
Demand deposits and escrow accounts	182,877			166,955		
Other liabilities	29,877			24,388		
Total liabilities	3,344,640			2,588,890		
Shareholders' equity	422,509			322,330		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 3,767,149			\$ 2,911,220		
Net interest income		\$ 133,444			\$ 110,636	
Interest rate spread			4.11%			4.45%
Net interest margin (5)			4.79%			5.17%
Cost of funds (6)			4.12%			4.19%

- (1) Interest income and yield are stated on a fully tax-equivalent basis using the statutory tax rate.
(2) Includes loans held for sale.
(3) Nonaccrual loans are included in the computation of average, but unpaid interest has not been included for purposes of determining interest income.
(4) Short-term investments include FHLBB overnight deposits and other interest-bearing deposits.
(5) Net interest margin is calculated as net interest income divided by total interest-earning assets.
(6) Cost of funds is calculated as total interest expense divided by total interest-bearing liabilities plus demand deposits and escrow accounts.

The following table presents the extent to which changes in volume and interest rates of interest earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities have affected the Bank's interest income and interest expense during the periods indicated. Information is provided in each category with respect to (i) changes attributable to changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior period rate), (ii) changes attributable to changes in rates (changes in rates multiplied by prior period volume) and (iii) changes attributable to a combination of changes in rate and volume (change in rates multiplied by the changes in volume). Changes attributable to the combined impact of volume and rate have been allocated proportionately to the changes due to volume and the changes due to rate (with items in parenthesis indicating a decrease).

	Nine Months Ended March 31, 2025 Compared to 2024		
	Change Due to Volume	Change Due to Rate	Total Change
	(In thousands)		
Interest-earning assets:			
Securities	\$ (522)	\$ 266	\$ (256)
Loans	52,303	(10,081)	42,222
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(261)	(93)	(354)
Short-term investments	3,651	(734)	2,917
Total interest-earning assets	55,171	(10,642)	44,529
Interest-bearing liabilities:			
Interest-bearing deposits	29,670	(3,483)	26,187
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(3,550)	(943)	(4,493)
Capital lease obligations	(56)	83	27
Total interest-bearing liabilities	26,064	(4,343)	21,721
Total change in net interest income	\$ 29,107	\$ (6,299)	\$ 22,808

Provision for Credit Losses

On a quarterly basis, the Bank determines the amount of the ACL that is appropriate to provide for losses inherent in the Bank's loan portfolios, with the provision for credit losses determined by the net change in the ACL. See Part I. Item 1. "Notes to Unaudited Financial Statements — Note 4: Loans, Allowance for Loan Losses and Credit Quality" for further discussion.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Provision for credit losses increased by \$2.3 million to \$2.9 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, compared to \$596 thousand in the quarter ended March 31, 2024. The increase was primarily related to loan growth and increased reserves on the unguaranteed portion of the SBA portfolio.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Provision for credit losses increased by \$4.1 million to \$5.3 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2025, compared to \$1.2 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2024. The increase was primarily related to loan growth, increased specific reserves, and increased reserves on the unguaranteed portion of the SBA portfolio.

Noninterest Income

Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Noninterest income increased by \$5.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2024, primarily due to an increase in gain on sale of SBA loans of \$5.0 million, due to the sale of \$73.6 million in SBA loans during the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to the sale of \$18.9 million during the three months ended March 31, 2024.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Noninterest income increased by \$12.9 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2025, compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2024, primarily due to an increase in gain on sale of SBA loans of \$13.1 million, due to the sale of \$201.2 million in SBA loans during the nine months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to the sale of \$35.7 million during the nine months ended March 31, 2024.

Noninterest Expense

Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Noninterest expense increased by \$3.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2024, primarily due to the following:

- An increase in salaries and employee benefits expense of \$1.7 million, primarily due to increases in regular, stock and incentive compensation expense;
- An increase in loan expense of \$1.5 million primarily related to increased expenses in connection with the origination of SBA 7(a) loans; and
- An increase in FDIC insurance expense of \$195 thousand, due to the growth of the Bank's asset size and an increased assessment rate.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Noninterest expense increased by \$9.4 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2025 compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2024, primarily due to the following:

- An increase in salaries and employee benefits expense of \$4.5 million, primarily due to increases in regular, stock and incentive compensation expense;
- An increase in loan expense of \$3.2 million, primarily related to increased expenses in connection with the origination of SBA 7(a) loans;
- An increase in FDIC insurance expense of \$839 thousand, due to the growth of the Bank's asset size and an increased assessment rate; and
- An increase in data processing fees of \$782 thousand, primarily due to higher IT software license and maintenance expense.

Income Taxes

Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Income tax expense increased by \$3.7 million to \$10.8 million, or an effective tax rate of 36.7%, for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, compared to \$7.2 million, or an effective tax rate of 34.1%, for the quarter ended March 31, 2024. The increase in income tax expense is due to an increase in pre-tax income and an increase in effective tax rate. The increase in effective tax rate is primarily due to projected changes in income apportionment for state taxes, increased projections of the required write-down of the Bank's deferred tax asset as a result of a change in Massachusetts income tax law, and updates to permanent differences related to compensation.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Income tax expense increased by \$7.1 million to \$29.7 million, or an effective tax rate of 33.8%, for the nine months ended March 31, 2025, compared to \$22.6 million, or an effective tax rate of 34.4%, for the nine months ended March 31, 2024. The increase in income tax expense is due to an increase in pre-tax income, partially offset by a decrease in effective tax rate. The decrease in effective tax rate is primarily due to a write-down of the Bank's deferred tax asset of \$957 thousand in the quarter ended March 31, 2024 as a result of a change in Massachusetts income tax law.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk

Information required by this Item 3 is included in Item 2. *"Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Risk Management"* and such information is incorporated into this Item 3 by reference.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Bank maintains controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports the Bank files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the FDIC, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Bank's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (the Bank's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, respectively), as appropriate to allow for timely decisions regarding timely disclosure. In designing and evaluating disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost/benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As previously disclosed in the Bank's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 and Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for the period ended September 30, 2024, filed with the FDIC on February 6, 2025, the Bank has designed and implemented a significant number of internal controls over financial reporting relating to the Allowance for Credit Losses. In performing procedures for the period ended December 31, 2024, management identified deficiencies in both the design and operation of certain elements within the following two controls, impacting the periods ending June 30, 2024, September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2024:

- (1) the review of the accuracy of certain inputs driving the amortized cost basis used to calculate the Allowance for Credit Losses for purchased loans which are evaluated using a discounted cash flow methodology; and

(2) the review of the sufficiency of the collective Allowance for Credit Losses for the purchased loan portfolio in relation to both supportable expectations of the future and recent performance of the loan portfolio.

These reviews were designed to detect errors at an aggregate level but were not designed to operate at a sufficient level of precision to detect potential errors in individual components of the Allowance for Credit Losses that do not aggregate to a material net amount. These deficiencies create a possibility that material misstatements in financial reporting processes and financial statement accounts in the Bank's audited financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis and, therefore, based on the assessment, management has concluded that they represent a material weakness in the Bank's internal control over financial reporting and it must therefore be concluded that the Bank's internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of March 31, 2025. There were no changes in the Bank's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Bank's internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended March 31, 2025.

Notwithstanding the material weakness referred to above, management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believe that the unaudited financial statements contained in the this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2025 fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Bank for all periods presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We are committed to remediating deficiencies in a timely manner. The remediations already implemented include, but are not limited to, a more granular review of the inputs used in the discounted cash flow calculations and a more precise review of the components that aggregate to the total Allowance for Credit Losses.

The Audit Committee of our Board of Directors and Bank's management will closely monitor the effectiveness of remediation already in place as well as any additional remediation efforts that our management identifies as necessary. We expect that the testing of not only the design but also the operation of these remediations will be completed prior to the end of fiscal year 2025.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Other than the ongoing remediation efforts described above, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act), during the quarter ended March 31, 2025, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

None.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in the risk factors described in Part I, Item 1A. “Risk Factors” of the Form 10-K/A filed with the FDIC on February 6, 2025.

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

The following table summarizes issuances of the Bank’s outstanding common shares in the third quarter of fiscal year 2025:

Period	Total Number of Shares Issued	Average Price Received Per Share	Total Number of Shares Issued as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Amount that May be Issued Under the Plans or Programs
January 1, 2025 - January 31, 2025	-	\$ 0.00	-	\$ -
February 1, 2025 – February 28, 2025	32,506	102.61	97,324	-
March 1, 2025 – March 31, 2025	-	0.00	-	65,395,483
	32,506	\$ 102.61	97,324	\$ 65,395,483

On December 9, 2024, the Board of Directors approved and initiated an at-the-market offering of up to \$75.0 million of voting common stock. The Bank has issued 97,324 shares at a weighted average net price per share of \$96.71 through March 31, 2025 under this offering.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, none of the Bank’s directors or executive officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) of the Exchange Act) had in place, or adopted, modified, or terminated any contract, instruction, or written plan for the purchase or sale of Bank securities that was intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) or any “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” (as such term is defined in the Item 408 of Regulation S-K).

Item 6. Exhibits

<u>Exhibits No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Rule 13a-14(a)). *
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Rule 13a-14(a)). *
32.1	Certificate of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Rule 13a-14(b)). **
32.2	Certificate of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Rule 13a-14(b)). **

* Filed herewith

** Furnished herewith

SIGNATURES

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

Date: May 8, 2025

NORTHEAST BANK

By: /s/ Richard Wayne
Richard Wayne
President and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Richard Cohen
Richard Cohen
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer

**Chief Executive Officer Certification
Pursuant To Section 302 Of
The Sarbanes-Oxley Act Of 2002**

I, Richard Wayne, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Northeast Bank;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

May 8, 2025

/s/ Richard Wayne
Richard Wayne
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer

**Chief Financial Officer Certification
Pursuant To Section 302 Of
The Sarbanes-Oxley Act Of 2002**

I, Richard Cohen, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Northeast Bank;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

May 8, 2025

/s/ Richard Cohen
Richard Cohen
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32.1. Certificate of the Chief Executive Officer

**Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
As Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Northeast Bank (the "Bank") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Richard Wayne, as Chief Executive Officer of the Bank, hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Bank for the dates and the periods covered by the Report.

This certification shall not be deemed "filed" for any purpose, nor shall it be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.

May 8, 2025

/s/ Richard Wayne
Richard Wayne
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 32.2. Certificate of the Chief Financial Officer

**Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
As Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Northeast Bank (the "Bank") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Richard Cohen, as Chief Financial Officer of the Bank, hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Bank for the dates and the periods covered by the Report.

This certification shall not be deemed "filed" for any purpose, nor shall it be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.

May 8, 2025

/s/ Richard Cohen
Richard Cohen
Chief Financial Officer