

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND INC
Form 10-K
March 16, 2009

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C.

FORM 10-K

(Annual Report Under Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934)

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

Commission File No. 001-16101

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Rhode Island
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

05-0509802
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

ONE TURKS HEAD PLACE, PROVIDENCE, RI 02903

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(401) 456-5000

(Issuer's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

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

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by checkmark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statement incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer

Accelerated filer
Smaller reporting company

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

As of June 30, 2008, the aggregate market value of the voting common equity of the Registrant held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, based on the closing price on the Nasdaq Global Select Market SM was \$104,453,829.

As of February 28, 2009, there were 4,593,454 shares of common stock (par value \$0.01 per share) of the Registrant issued and outstanding.

Documents incorporated by reference:

Portions of Bancorp Rhode Island's Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Parts II and III of this Form 10-K.

See pages 59 to 60 for the exhibit index.

Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc.**Annual Report on Form 10-K****Table of Contents**

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PART I

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

We make certain forward looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and in other documents that we incorporate by reference into this report that are based upon our current expectations and projections about future events. We intend these forward looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for 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, and we are including this statement for purposes of these safe harbor provisions. You can identify these statements by reference to a future period or periods by our use of the words estimate, project, may, believe, intend, anticipate, plan, seek, expect and similar terms or variations thereof. These forward looking statements include:

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statements of our goals, intentions and expectations;

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statements regarding our business plans and prospects and growth and operating strategies;

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statements regarding the quality of our products and our loan and investment portfolios; and

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estimates of our risks and future costs and benefits.

Actual results may differ materially from those set forth in forward looking statements as a result of these and other risks and uncertainties, including those detailed herein under Item 1A, Risk Factors, and from time to time in other filings with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). We have included important factors in the cautionary statements included or incorporated in this document, particularly under Item 1A, Risk Factors, that we believe could cause actual results or events to differ materially from the forward looking statements that we make. Our forward looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any future acquisitions, mergers, dispositions, joint ventures or investments we may make. We do not assume any obligation to update any forward looking statements.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Introduction

Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc. (we or the Company), a Rhode Island corporation, is the holding company for Bank Rhode Island (the Bank). The Company has no significant assets other than the common stock of the Bank. For this reason, substantially all of the discussion in this document relates to the operations of the Bank and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, which include BRI Investment Corp. (a Rhode Island passive investment company), Macrolease Corporation (an equipment leasing company), Acorn Insurance Agency, Inc. (a licensed insurance agency) and BRI Realty Corp. (a real estate holding company).

The Bank is a commercial bank chartered as a financial institution in the State of Rhode Island and was formed in 1996 as a result of the acquisition of certain assets and liabilities divested in connection with the merger of Fleet Financial Group, Inc. and Shawmut National Corporation. Headquartered in Providence, Rhode Island, the Bank conducts business through 16 full-service branches, with 12 located in Providence County, 3 located in Kent County and 1 located in Washington County. The Bank augments its branch network through online banking services and automatic teller machines (ATMs), both owned and leased, located throughout Rhode Island.

The Bank provides a community banking alternative in the greater Providence market which is dominated by three large banking institutions, two national and one regional. Based on total deposits as of June 30, 2008 (excluding one bank that draws its deposits primarily from the internet), the Bank is the fifth largest bank in Rhode Island and the only mid-sized commercially focused bank headquartered in Providence, the State s capital. The Bank offers its customers a wide range of business, commercial real estate, consumer and residential loans, commercial leases, deposit products, nondeposit investment products, cash management and online banking services, private banking and other banking products and services designed to meet the financial needs of individuals and small- to mid-sized businesses. As a full-

service community bank, the Bank seeks to differentiate itself from its large bank competitors through superior personal service, responsiveness and local decision-making. The Bank's deposits are insured by the FDIC, subject to regulatory limits.

The Company's headquarters and executive management are located at One Turks Head Place, Providence, Rhode Island 02903 and its telephone number is (401) 456-5000. The Bank also maintains an internet website at <http://www.bankri.com>.

The Company makes available free of charge through its website at <http://www.bankri.com> all reports it electronically files with, or furnishes to, the SEC, including its Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, as well as any amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after those documents are filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. These filings are also accessible on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Overview

The Company, through the Bank, concentrates its business efforts in three main areas. First, the Bank emphasizes commercial lending. The high concentration of small to mid-size businesses in the Bank's predominately urban franchise makes deployment of funds in the commercial lending area practicable. Moreover, the Bank believes it can attract commercial customers from larger competitors through a higher level of service and its ability to set policies and procedures, as well as make decisions, locally. Second, the Bank has sought to grow its demand deposit, savings and other transaction-based accounts, collectively referred to as core deposits. The Bank has stressed development of full relationships with customers, including its commercial customers, who tend to be more relationship oriented than those who are seeking stand-alone or single transaction products. Third, the Bank seeks to leverage its knowledge and customer base to develop related lines of business. Since inception, the Bank has grown its consumer loan portfolio, acquired an equipment leasing company, added sales of investment products and begun a private banking group.

In March 2008, the Bank marked its twelfth year in business. During the past twelve plus years, the Company has grown its assets, deposits and customer base significantly and has expanded the depth and breadth of its management team and staff. Also, the Bank has substantially enlarged and improved its branch network, enhanced its operating systems and infrastructure and become an effective competitive force in the Greater Providence marketplace.

During the past year, the Company continued its transition from a young, high growth *de novo* bank into a more mature institution, which seeks to better leverage the footprint it has built and investments it has made. Thus, the Company aimed to combine its strong external focus on high quality loan and deposit growth with (i) the absorption of the Company's major recent initiatives, which included four new branches, the creation of a private bank and acquisition of a leasing subsidiary, and (ii) internally directed efforts to improve the Company's organizational structure and better control operational costs.

The Company continued to achieve double-digit commercial loan and lease growth in 2008, with commercial outstandings increasing 14.8% from \$573.7 million at the prior year-end to \$658.4 million at December 31, 2008, exceeding growth of 10.4% in 2007. Residential mortgages and consumer loans declined compared to 2007 as the Company continued its strategic conversion to a more commercially oriented balance sheet.

During the year, the Company added \$4.5 million to its allowance for loan and lease losses. The provision exceeded net charge-offs by \$2.0 million. The increased provision served to strengthen the ratio of the allowance to loans and leases to 1.36 percent at December 31, 2008, up from 1.22 percent at December 31, 2007. Nonperforming loans and leases at December 31, 2008 totaled \$14.4 million, compared to \$4.1 million a year ago. As a percentage of total loans and leases, nonperforming loans and leases ended 2008 at 1.33 percent, compared to 0.4 percent at the end of the year in 2007. The increase was due to deteriorating economic conditions. The Company believes its net charge-offs and nonperforming loan and lease ratio continue to compare favorably to its peer group, reflecting a culture of prudence and diligence in its risk management practices and business approach.

Competition for deposits remained intense in the Bank's primary market area. As rates declined, customers shifted their funds to higher yielding accounts, including certificate of deposit accounts. In 2008, the Bank's core deposits

decreased by \$22.0 million, or 3.4%, which was offset by an increase in certificate of deposit accounts of \$49.4 million, or 13.2%. Overall, the Bank increased its total deposits by \$27.4 million, or 2.7%, year-over-year.

The Bank's branches opened in 2004 and 2005 continue to make progress. The Bank's North Kingstown and East Greenwich branch deposits grew by 5.6% and 26.2% to \$46.2 million and \$22.4 million, respectively. Lincoln's deposits declined slightly from \$30.6 million at December 31, 2007 to \$29.5 million at December 31, 2008. The Bank's Pawtucket branch, opened in October 2007, grew by \$10.5 million, ending the year with deposit balances of \$12.3 million at December 31, 2008.

The Company continued to proactively manage its balance sheet, resulting in a benefit to the net interest margin of 25 basis points year over year. The Company realized \$725,000 in gains on sales of investment securities. Additionally, the Company's Board of Directors increased its quarterly dividend effective third quarter 2008 by \$0.01 to \$0.17 per share.

In late 2008 and early 2009, the Company added breadth and depth to its senior management team. In December 2008, Robert Wischnowsky joined the Company as Executive Vice President of Operations and Technology and Chief Information Officer. He assumed responsibility for operations, information technology, risk management and facilities. The Company also hired new senior vice presidents responsible for loan administration, loan origination and retail banking. The Company believes these management changes will help further enhance its overall administration as well as promote business development.

Deposit service charges comprised approximately half of the Company's noninterest income in the past two years, slightly increasing to 53.8% in 2008 from 51.7% in 2007.

The Company also made strides in improving its operating efficiency. The Company reduced its noninterest expenses in 2008 by \$139,000, or 0.4%, despite increased FDIC insurance costs of \$575,000.

Participation in the U.S. Treasury's Capital Purchase Program

In December 2008, the Company became a participant in the U.S. Treasury's Capital Purchase Program (CPP). The CPP is a voluntary program available to healthy financial institutions and is designed to increase the availability of credit to businesses and consumers. Participation in the program increases the Company's already strong capital position, expands the capacity to lend to Rhode Island's businesses and individuals, provides greater flexibility in considering strategic opportunities and enhances the Company's ability to support economic activity in its market area. In exchange for the U.S. Treasury's \$30 million investment, the Company issued 30,000 shares of Fixed Rate Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series A, with a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share (the Series A preferred shares). As part of the transaction, the U.S. Treasury also received 10-year warrants to purchase 192,967 shares of

common stock at an initial exercise price of \$23.32 per share. The Series A preferred shares will pay a cumulative dividend of 5 percent per year for the first five years and 9 percent per year thereafter. See Note 19 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional CPP information.

In January 2009, the Bank offered a successful home equity loan promotion to creditworthy individuals. As a result, the Bank approved approximately \$30.0 million in new loan applications. As the Bank performs its due diligence procedures, including considering debt to income ratios, loan to value ratios, credit scores, property types and locations, the actual amount of loans funded could be less.

Lending Activities

The Bank's business strategy has been to grow its commercial and consumer loan portfolios while allowing its residential mortgage loan portfolio to decline gradually as a percent of total loans. The Bank has allocated substantial resources to its commercial and consumer lending functions to facilitate and promote such growth. From December 31, 2003, until December 31, 2008, commercial loan and lease outstandings have increased \$326.2 million, or 98.2%, and consumer loan outstandings have increased \$90.9 million, or 78.5%. Commercial loans and leases increased from 40.8% of total loans and leases at December 31, 2003, to 61.1% of total loans and leases at December 31, 2008, and consumer and other loans increased from 14.2% of total loans and leases at December 31, 2003, to 19.2% of total loans

and leases at December 31, 2008. Meanwhile, residential mortgage loans decreased from 45.0% of total loans and leases at December 31, 2003, to 19.7% of total loans and leases at December 31, 2008.

The Bank offers a variety of loan facilities to serve both commercial and consumer borrowers primarily within the State of Rhode Island and nearby areas of Massachusetts. Approximately 66% of Rhode Island businesses and 76% of Rhode Island jobs are located in Providence and Kent Counties. More than 98% of Rhode Island businesses have fewer than 100 employees. The Bank believes the financing needs of these businesses generally match the Bank's lending profile and that the Bank's branches are well positioned to facilitate the generation of loans from this customer base.

The Bank's commercial lending function is organized into two groups. The business lending group originates business loans, often referred to as commercial and industrial loans, including owner-occupied commercial real estate loans, term loans, revolving lines of credit and equipment leases (through the Bank's subsidiary, Macrolease). The commercial real estate group originates nonowner-occupied commercial real estate, multi-family residential real estate and construction loans.

The Bank's branch network and business development team also play a role in business lending relationships under \$1.0 million. Underwriting, processing and monitoring the bulk of business credit relationships under \$1.0 million are supported by the Bank's lending services group. The lending services group also processes and monitors consumer loans. The creation of the lending services group has enhanced the Bank's ability to reach more borrowers with the same number of personnel as well as achieve more efficient processing and monitoring of these credits.

The Bank also satisfies a variety of consumer credit needs by providing home equity term loans, home equity lines of credit, direct automobile loans, savings secured loans and personal loans, in addition to residential mortgage loans.

The Bank has tiered lending authorities. Certain senior executives have lending approval authority up to \$3 million. Extensions of credit to a customer relationship greater than established authority levels (up to the Bank's house lending limit of \$10.0 million) require the approval of the Credit Committee, which consists of members of the Bank's senior management and one outside director. Exceptions to the Bank's house lending limit require the approval of a committee of the Board of Directors. Other officers have limited lending authorities that can be exercised subject to lending policy guidelines to facilitate production volume and process flow.

The Bank issues loan commitments to prospective borrowers subject to various conditions. Commitments generally are issued in conjunction with commercial loans and residential mortgage loans and typically are for periods up to 90 days. The proportion of the total value of commitments derived from any particular category of loan varies from time to time and depends upon market conditions. At December 31, 2008, the Bank had \$25.5 million of aggregate loan commitments outstanding to fund a variety of loans.

Overall, loans and leases produced total interest income of \$63.0 million, or 78.5% of total interest and dividend income, in 2008 and \$67.0 million, or 77.9% of total interest and dividend income, during 2007.

Commercial Real Estate and Multi-Family Loans The Bank originates loans secured by mortgages on owner-occupied and nonowner-occupied commercial and multi-family residential properties. At December 31, 2008, owner-occupied commercial real estate loans totaled \$175.5 million, or 16.3% of the total loan portfolio. Many of these customers have other commercial borrowing relationships with the Bank, as the Bank finances their other business needs. Generally these customer relationships are handled in the Bank's business lending group. Nonowner-occupied commercial real estate loans totaled \$133.8 million, or 12.4% of the total loan and lease portfolio, and multi-family residential loans totaled \$53.2 million, or 4.9% of the total loan and lease portfolio, and are generally handled in the Bank's commercial real estate group. These real estate secured commercial loans are offered as both fixed and adjustable rate products. The Bank typically charges higher interest rates on these loans than those charged on adjustable rate loans secured by one- to four-family residential units. Additionally, the Bank may charge origination fees on these loans.

The Bank's underwriting practices for permanent commercial real estate and multi-family residential loans are intended to assure that the property securing these loans will generate a positive cash flow after operating expenses and debt service payments. The Bank requires appraisals before making a loan and generally requires the personal

guarantee of the borrower. Permanent loans on commercial real estate and multi-family properties generally are made at a loan-to-value ratio of no more than 80%.

Loans secured by nonowner-occupied commercial real estate and multi-family properties involve greater risks than owner-occupied properties because repayment generally depends on the rental income generated by the property. In addition, because the payment experience on loans secured by nonowner-occupied properties is often dependent on successful operation and management of the property, repayment of the loan is usually more subject to adverse conditions in the real estate market or the general economy than is the case with owner-occupied real estate loans. Also, the nonowner-occupied commercial real estate and multi-family residential business is cyclical and subject to downturns, over-building and local economic conditions. See discussion regarding the Bank's construction lending activities below.

Commercial and Industrial Loans The Bank originates non-real estate commercial loans that, in most instances, are secured by equipment, accounts receivable or inventory, as well as the personal guarantees of the principal owners of the borrower. Unlike many community banks, the Bank is able to offer asset-based commercial loan facilities that monitor advances against receivables and inventories on a formula basis. A number of commercial and industrial loans are granted in conjunction with the U.S. Small Business Administration's (SBA) loan guaranty programs and include some form of SBA credit enhancement. The Bank utilizes credit scoring in evaluating business loans of up to \$750,000. Commercial lending activities are supported by noncredit products and services, such as letters of credit and cash management services, which are responsive to the needs of the Bank's commercial customers.

At December 31, 2008, commercial and industrial loans totaled \$164.6 million, or 15.3% of the total loan and lease portfolio. Generally, commercial and industrial loans have relatively shorter maturities than residential and commercial real estate loans, or are at adjustable rates without interest rate caps. Unlike residential and commercial real estate loans, which generally are based on the borrower's ability to make repayment from employment and rental income and which are secured by real property whose value tends to be relatively easily ascertainable, commercial and industrial loans are typically made on the basis of the borrower's ability to make repayment from the cash flow of the business and are generally secured by business assets, such as accounts receivable, equipment and inventory. As a result, the availability of funds for the repayment of commercial and industrial loans may be significantly dependent on the success of the business itself. Further, the collateral securing the loans may be difficult to value, may fluctuate in value based on the success of the business and may deteriorate over time.

Leases In May 2005, the Bank, through its Macrolease subsidiary, purchased substantially all of the operating assets of Macrolease International Corporation, a privately held national equipment leasing company based on Long Island in Plainview, New York. With the Macrolease platform, the Bank originates equipment leases for its own portfolio, as well as originating leases for third parties as a source of noninterest income. From time to time, Macrolease will purchase leases from third parties. In addition, the Bank historically has purchased equipment leases from originators outside of the Bank. The U.S. Government and its agencies are the principal lessees on the vast majority of these purchased leases. These government leases generally have maturities of five years or less and are not made in reliance on residual collateral values. At December 31, 2008, leases comprised 5.9% of the total loan and lease portfolio, with \$55.2 million of Macrolease-generated leases and \$8.6 million of purchased government leases. Included within these amounts were \$156,000 of leases originated for sale at December 31, 2008. Leases originated for sale during 2008 totaled \$9.3 million, which generated \$354,000 of noninterest income.

Small Business Loans The Bank utilizes the term *small business loans* to describe business lending relationships of approximately \$250,000 or less which it originates through business development officers and its branch network. These loans are generally secured by the assets of the business, as well as the personal guarantees of the business principal owners. A number of these loans are granted in conjunction with the SBA's Low-Doc and Express programs and include some form of SBA credit enhancement. At December 31, 2008, small business loans totaled \$50.5 million, or 4.7% of the total loan and lease portfolio. Generally, small business loans are granted at higher rates than commercial and industrial loans. These loans have relatively short-term maturities or are at adjustable rates without interest rate caps.

The Bank's underwriting practices for small business loans are designed to provide quick turn-around and minimize the fees and expenses to the customer. Accordingly, the Bank utilizes a credit scoring process to assist in evaluating potential borrowers. The Bank distinguishes itself from larger financial institutions by providing

personalized service through a branch manager or business development officer assigned to the customer relationships. Lending to small businesses may involve additional risks as a result of their more limited financial and personnel resources.

Construction Loans The Bank originates residential construction loans to builders to construct one- to four-family residential units for resale. The Bank also makes construction loans for the purpose of constructing multi-family or commercial properties. At December 31, 2008, outstanding construction loans totaled \$22.3 million, or 2.1% of the total loan and lease portfolio. During the construction period, these loans are generally on an interest-only basis.

The Bank's underwriting practices for construction loans are similar to those for commercial real estate loans, but they also are intended to assure completion of the project and take into account the feasibility of the project, among other things. As a matter of practice, the Bank generally lends an amount sufficient to pay a percentage of the property's acquisition costs and a majority of the construction costs but requires that the borrower have equity in the project. The Bank requires property appraisals and generally the personal guarantee of the borrower, as is the case with commercial real estate loans.

The risks associated with construction lending are greater than those with commercial real estate lending and multi-family lending on existing properties for a variety of reasons. The Bank seeks to minimize these risks by, among other things, often using the inspection services of a consulting engineer for commercial construction loans, advancing money during stages of completion and generally lending for construction of properties within its market area to borrowers who are experienced in the type of construction for which the loan is made, as well as by adhering to the lending standards described above. The Bank generally requires from the borrower evidence of either pre-sale or pre-lease commitments on certain percentages of the construction project for which the loan is made.

Residential Mortgage Loans The Bank's one- to four-family residential mortgage loan portfolio consists primarily of whole loans purchased from other financial institutions. In years past, the Bank purchased fixed- and adjustable-rate (ARM) mortgage whole loans from other financial institutions both in New England and elsewhere in the country. The Bank performed due diligence procedures when purchasing these mortgages considering the loan characteristics such as debt to income ratio, loan to value ratio, credit score, property type and the level of credit enhancement. Although the Bank did not purchase any mortgages during 2008, the Bank anticipates continuing to purchase residential mortgage loans until such time as its commercial and consumer loan originations are sufficient to fully utilize available cash flows. With the exception of approximately \$35.0 million of purchased mortgages, servicing rights related to the whole loan mortgage portfolio are retained by the mortgage servicing companies. The Bank pays a servicing fee ranging from .25% to .375% to the mortgage servicing companies for administration of the loan portfolios. As of December 31, 2008, approximately 36% of the residential mortgage loan portfolio consisted of loans secured by real estate outside of New England.

Additionally, largely as an accommodation to the Bank's customers, fixed- and variable-rate mortgages are offered throughout the Bank's branch network. The majority of these mortgages are transferred to the Bank's correspondent third parties under precommitments to fund these transactions. However, the Bank does retain a portion of these residential mortgages for its own portfolio. In 2008, fees from these loans originated for third parties decreased to

\$100,000 from \$192,000 in the prior year. Overall, the Bank anticipates that its residential mortgage loan portfolio will decline long-term as it continues to focus its resources on commercial and consumer lending.

At December 31, 2008, one- to four-family residential mortgage loans totaled \$212.7 million, or 19.7% of the total loan and lease portfolio. The fixed rate portion of this portfolio totaled \$85.1 million and had original maturities of 15 to 30 years. The adjustable rate portion of this portfolio totaled \$127.6 and generally had original maturities of 30 years. Interest rates on adjustable rate loans are set for an initial period of one, three, five, seven or ten years with annual adjustments for the remainder of the loan. These loans have periodic rate adjustment caps of primarily 2% and lifetime rate adjustment caps of either 5% or 6%. There are no prepayment penalties for the one- to four-family residential mortgage loans.

Although adjustable rate mortgage loans allow the Bank to increase the sensitivity of its assets to changes in market interest rates, the terms of such loans include limitations on upward and downward rate adjustments. These limitations increase the likelihood of prepayments due to refinancings during periods of falling interest rates, particularly if rate adjustment caps keep the loan rate above market rates. Additionally, these limitations could keep the

market value of the portfolio below market during periods of rising interest rates, particularly if rate adjustment caps keep the loan rate below market rates.

Consumer and Other Loans The Bank originates a variety of term loans and line of credit loans for consumers. At December 31, 2008, the consumer loan portfolio totaled \$206.7 million, or 19.2% of the total loan and lease portfolio. Over the past 5 years, consumer loans have increased by \$90.9 million, or 78.5%. However, compared to the prior year-end, consumer loans have decreased by \$9.1 million, or 4.2%. This decrease was reflective of the continued deterioration of the housing market over the past 18 months, which has reduced consumer appetite for home equity loans and credit lines.

Home equity term loans and home equity lines of credit comprised 98.9% of the consumer loan portfolio at December 31, 2008. These loans and lines of credit are generally offered for up to 80% of the appraised value of the borrower's home, less the amount of the remaining balance of the borrower's first mortgage. The Bank also offers direct automobile loans, savings secured loans and personal loans.

Investment Activities

Investments, an important component of the Company's diversified asset structure, are a source of earnings in the form of interest and dividends, and provide a source of liquidity to meet lending demands and fluctuations in deposit flows. Overall, the portfolio, comprised primarily of overnight investments, government sponsored enterprise (GSE) obligations, U.S Treasury obligations, mortgage-backed securities (MBSs), collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) and Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (FHLB) stock, represents \$343.2 million, or 22.4% of total assets, as of December 31, 2008. The majority of these securities are rated investment grade by at least one major rating agency.

Loans and leases generally provide a better return than investments, and accordingly, the Company seeks to emphasize their generation rather than increasing its investment portfolio. The investments are managed by the Bank's Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, subject to the supervision and review of the Asset/Liability Committee and are made in compliance with the Investment Policy approved by the Bank's Board of Directors.

Overall, in 2008, investments produced total interest and dividend income of \$17.3 million, or 21.5% of total interest and dividend income compared to \$19.0 million, or 22.1%, of total interest and dividend income, during 2007.

Deposits

Deposits are the principal source of funds for use in lending and for other general business purposes. The Bank attracts deposits from businesses, non-profit entities, governmental entities and the general public by offering a variety of deposit products ranging in maturity from demand-type accounts to certificates of deposit (CDs). The Bank relies mainly on quality customer service and diversified products, as well as competitive pricing policies and advertising, to attract and retain deposits. The Bank emphasizes retail deposits obtained locally.

The Bank seeks to develop relationships with its customers in order to become their primary bank. In order to achieve this, the Bank has stressed growing its core deposit account base. Core deposits decreased \$22.0 million, or 3.4%, compared to the prior year. Within core deposits, demand deposit accounts increased to \$176.5 million at December 31, 2008 from \$172.6 million at December 31, 2007. Within total deposit growth, the balance sheet mix shifted from core deposits to certificate of deposit accounts. Savings balances declined to \$381.1 million at December 31, 2008, a decrease of \$15.7 million, or 4.0%, while certificate of deposit accounts increased \$49.4 million, or 13.2%, to \$423.4 million at December 31, 2008. Core deposits as a percentage of total deposits decreased to 59.4% at December 31, 2008 from 63.1% at December 31, 2007. Overall, total deposits increased \$27.4 million, or 2.7%, at December 31, 2008 as compared to the prior year.

As a by-product of the Bank's emphasis on checking account growth, as well as deposit fee enhancement programs, service charges on deposit accounts, which include insufficient funds (NSF) fees, have grown over the years and represents the largest source of noninterest income for the Company. Service charges on deposit accounts produced an increase of \$133,000, or 2.4%, from \$5.6 million for 2007, to \$5.7 million for 2008. The Company does not expect this growth to continue into 2009.

The Bank generally charges early withdrawal penalties on its CDs in an amount equal to three months' interest on accounts with original maturities of one year or less and six months' interest on accounts with original maturities longer than one year. Interest credited to an account during any term may be withdrawn without penalty at any time during the term. Upon renewal of a CD, only interest credited during the renewal term may be withdrawn without penalty during the renewal term. The Bank's withdrawal penalties are intended to offset the potentially adverse effects of the withdrawal of funds during periods of rising interest rates.

As a general policy, the Bank reviews the deposit accounts it offers to determine whether the accounts continue to meet customers' needs and the Bank's asset/liability management goals. This review is the responsibility of the Pricing Committee, which meets weekly to determine, implement and monitor pricing policies and practices consistent with the Bank's Asset and Liability Committee's strategy, as well as overall earnings and growth goals. The Pricing Committee analyzes the cost of funds and also reviews the pricing of deposit related fees and charges.

Borrowings and Liquidity

The Bank also derives cash flows from several sources, including loan repayments, deposit inflows and outflows, sales of available for sale investment securities and FHLB and other borrowings. Loan repayments and deposit inflows and outflows are significantly influenced by prevailing interest rates, competition and general economic conditions.

The Bank utilizes borrowings on both a shorter- and longer-term basis to compensate for reductions in normal sources of funds on a daily basis and as opportunities present themselves. Additionally, the Bank will utilize borrowings as part of the Bank's overall strategy to manage interest rate risk. At December 31, 2008, total borrowings stood at \$320.0 million compared to \$331.7 million at December 31, 2007.

In recent years, the Bank has sought to broaden its liquidity sources, using such resources as brokered deposits, repurchase agreements and lines at the Federal Reserve. The Bank has taken notice of the concerns that have been expressed about the FHLB and its ability to continue to pay dividends and/or repurchase member stock. As a member of the FHLB, the company is required to purchase FHLB stock in association with the Bank's outstanding advances. This stock is classified as a restricted investment and carried at cost. The FHLB is currently operating with retained earnings below its targeted level. The Bank will continue to monitor the credit quality of its funding sources, including the FHLB, and the related impact on its FHLB stock.

Nondeposit Investment Products and Services

Since January 2001, the Bank has managed a nondeposit investment program through which it makes available to its customers a variety of mutual funds, fixed- and variable-annuities, stocks, bonds and other fee-based products. These

investment products are primarily offered through an arrangement with Commonwealth Equity Services, Inc., of Waltham, Massachusetts (Commonwealth). Commissions on nondeposit investment products for the years ending December 31, 2008 and 2007 were \$745,000 and \$575,000, respectively.

Employees

At December 31, 2008, the Company had 233 full-time and 38 part-time employees. The Company's employees are not represented by any collective bargaining unit, and the Company believes its employee relations are good. The Company maintains a benefit program that includes health and dental insurance, life and long-term disability insurance and a 401(k) plan.

Supervision and Regulation

Overview The Company and the Bank are subject to extensive governmental regulation and supervision. Federal and state laws and regulations govern numerous matters affecting the Bank and/or the Company, including changes in the ownership or control, maintenance of adequate capital, financial condition, permissible types, amounts and terms of extensions of credit and investments, permissible non-banking activities, the level of reserves against deposits and restrictions on dividend payments. These regulations are intended primarily for the protection of depositors and customers, rather than for the benefit of shareholders. Compliance with such regulation involves significant costs to the Company and the Bank and may restrict their activities. In addition, the passage of new or amended federal and state

legislation could result in additional regulation of, and restrictions on, the operations of the Company and/or the Bank. The Company cannot predict whether any legislation currently under consideration will be adopted or how such legislation or any other legislation that might be enacted in the future would affect the business of either the Company or the Bank. The following descriptions of applicable statutes and regulations are not intended to be complete descriptions of these provisions or their effects on the Company and the Bank, but are brief summaries which are qualified in their entirety by reference to such statutes and regulations.

The Company and the Bank are subject to extensive periodic reporting requirements concerning financial and other information. In addition, the Bank and the Company must file such additional reports as the regulatory and supervisory authorities may require. The Company also is subject to the reporting and other dictates of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Since 2002, changes to SEC rules have accelerated the reporting of numerous internal events and increased the Company's filing obligations and related costs.

The Company is a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (BHC Act). As a bank holding company, the Company is regulated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB), and also is subject to certain laws of the State of Rhode Island.

The Bank is a Rhode Island chartered non-member bank of the Federal Reserve System. The Bank's deposits are insured by the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) of the FDIC. Accordingly, the Bank is subject to the supervision and regulation of the FDIC and the Rhode Island Department of Business Regulation (Department of Business Regulation).

Participation in the U.S. Treasury's Capital Purchase Program

On October 3, 2008, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (EESA) became law. Under the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) authorized by EESA, the U.S. Department of the Treasury (U.S. Treasury) established a Capital Purchase Program, or CPP, providing for the purchase of senior preferred shares of qualifying U.S. controlled banks, savings associations and certain bank and savings and loan holding companies. On December 19, 2008, the Company sold 30,000 shares of Series A preferred shares and warrants to acquire 192,967 shares of common stock to the U.S. Treasury pursuant to the CPP for aggregate consideration of \$30 million. Due to the Company's participation in the CPP, the Company may not increase its quarterly dividend (above its current level of \$0.17 per share) or repurchase shares of its common stock for three years from the date of the U.S. Treasury's investment without the prior consent of the U.S. Treasury (with certain exceptions, including the repurchase of our common stock to offset share dilution from equity-based compensation awards), unless the Series A preferred shares have been redeemed in whole or transferred to a third party which is not an affiliate of the Company. In addition, as a result of the Company's participation in the CPP, the Company has agreed to certain limitations on executive compensation. For as long as the U.S. Treasury owns any debt or equity securities of the Company issued in connection with the CPP, the Company will be required to take all necessary action to ensure that its benefit plans with respect to its senior executive officers comply in all respects with Section 111(b) of the EESA, and the regulations issued and in effect thereunder as of the closing date of the sale of the Series A preferred shares to the U.S. Treasury. This means that, among other things,

while the U.S. Treasury owns debt or equity securities issued by the Company in connection with the CPP, the Company must:

Ensure that the incentive compensation programs for its senior executive officers do not encourage unnecessary and excessive risks that could threaten the value of the Company;

Implement a required clawback of any bonus or incentive compensation paid to its senior executive officers based on statements of earnings, gains, or other criteria that are later proven to be materially inaccurate;

Not make any golden parachute payment (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code) to any of its senior executive officers; and

Agree not to deduct for tax purposes executive compensation in excess of \$500,000 in any one fiscal year for each of its senior executive officers.

On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed into law The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), more commonly known as the economic stimulus or economic recovery package. ARRA includes a wide variety of programs intended to stimulate the economy and provide for extensive infrastructure, energy, health, and education needs. In addition, ARRA imposes certain new executive compensation and corporate expenditure limits on all current and future TARP recipients, including the Company, that are in addition to those previously announced by the U.S. Treasury, until the institution has repaid the U.S. Treasury, which is now permitted under ARRA without penalty and without the need to raise new capital, subject to the U.S. Treasury's consultation with the recipient's appropriate regulatory agency.

Rhode Island Regulation

As a state chartered financial institution, the Bank is subject to the continued regulation and supervision and periodic examination by the Department of Business Regulation. Rhode Island law also imposes reporting requirements on the Bank. Rhode Island statutes and regulations govern among other things, investment powers, deposit activity, trust powers and borrowings. The approval of the Department of Business Regulation is required to establish, close or relocate a branch, merge with other banks, amend the Bank's Charter or By-laws and undertake certain other enumerated activities.

If it appears to the Department of Business Regulation that a Rhode Island bank has violated its charter, or any law or regulation, or is conducting its business in an unauthorized or unsafe manner, or that the bank has been notified by its federal insurer of such insurer's intent to terminate deposit insurance, the Director of the Department of Business Regulation (Director) may, under certain circumstances, restrict the withdrawal of deposits, order any person to cease violating any Rhode Island statutes or rules and regulations or cease engaging in any unsafe, unsound or deceptive banking practice, order that capital be restored, or suspend or remove directors, committee members, officers or employees who have violated the Rhode Island banking statutes, or a rule or regulation or order thereunder, or who are reckless or incompetent in the conduct of the bank's business.

Rhode Island law also requires any person or persons desiring to acquire control, as defined in the BHC Act, of any Rhode Island financial institution to file an extensive application with the Director. The application requires detailed information concerning the bank, the transaction and the principals involved. The Director may disapprove the acquisition if the proposed transaction would result in a monopoly, the financial stability of the institution would be jeopardized, the proposed management lacks competence, or the acquisition would not promote public convenience and advantage. The Company is also subject to the Rhode Island Business Combination Act.

In addition, whenever the Department of Business Regulation considers it advisable, the Department may conduct an examination of a Rhode Island bank holding company, such as the Company. Every Rhode Island bank holding company also must file an annual financial report with the Department of Business Regulation.

Federal Supervision: FDIC

Overview The FDIC issues rules and regulations, conducts periodic inspections, requires the filing of certain reports and generally supervises the operations of its insured state chartered banks that, like the Bank, are not members of the Federal Reserve System. The FDIC's powers have been enhanced in the past two decades by federal legislation. With the passage of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989, the Crime Control Act of 1990, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (FDICIA), federal bank regulatory agencies, including the FDIC, were granted substantial additional enforcement powers to restrict the activities of financial institutions and to impose or seek the imposition of increased civil and/or criminal penalties upon financial institutions and the individuals who manage or control such institutions.

The Bank is subject to the FDIC regulatory capital requirements described below under Regulatory Capital Requirements. An FDIC-insured bank also must conform to certain standards, limitations, and collateral requirements with respect to certain transactions with affiliates such as the Company. Further, an FDIC-insured bank is subject to laws and regulations that limit the amount of, and establish required approval procedures, reporting requirements and credit standards with respect to, loans and other extensions of credit to officers, directors and principal shareholders of the Company, the Bank, and any subsidiary of the Bank, and to their related interests. FDIC approval also is required prior to the Bank's redemption of any stock. The prior approval of the FDIC or, in some circumstances, another

regulatory agency, is required for mergers and consolidations. In addition, notice to the FDIC is required prior to the closing of any branch office, and the approval of the FDIC is required in order to establish or relocate a branch facility.

Proceedings may be instituted against any FDIC-insured bank, or any officer or director or employee of such bank and any other institution affiliated parties who engage in unsafe and unsound practices, breaches of any fiduciary duty, or violations of applicable laws, regulations, regulatory orders and agreements. The FDIC has the authority to terminate insurance of accounts, to issue orders to cease and desist, to remove officers, directors and other institution affiliated parties, and to impose substantial civil money penalties.

Deposit Insurance The Bank's deposits are insured by the BIF of the FDIC to the legal maximum for each separately insured depositor. The Federal Deposit Insurance Act, as amended (FDI Act), provides that the FDIC shall set deposit insurance assessment rates on a semiannual basis and requires the FDIC to increase deposit insurance assessments whenever the ratio of BIF reserves to insured deposits in the BIF is less than 1.25%.

The FDIC has established a risk-based bank assessment system the rates of which are determined on the basis of a particular institution's supervisory rating and capital level. Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005, which became law in 2006, the Bank received a one-time assessment credit of \$585,000 that could be applied against premiums, subject to certain limitations. The Bank paid a minimum assessment of \$2,000 in 2007, largely through the utilization of this one-time credit. In 2008, the Bank fully utilized the remainder of this credit. During 2008, banks were assessed rates ranging from 5 basis points per \$100 of deposits for banks in Risk Category I (within which the Bank is classified) to 43 basis points for banks assigned to Risk Category IV. Beginning in 2009, banks will be assessed at rates ranging from 12 to 50 basis points per \$100 of deposits. On February 27, 2009, the FDIC adopted an interim rule imposing a one-time special assessment of 20 basis points per \$100 of insured deposits to be assessed in the second quarter of 2009. The interim rule also permits the FDIC to levy an additional 10 basis points in special assessment after June 30, 2009. The combined assessment increases are expected to have an adverse effect on the Company's earnings for 2009 and future years as compared to prior years.

EESA provides for a temporary increase in the basic limit on federal deposit insurance coverage from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per depositor. This legislation provides that the basic deposit insurance limit will return to \$100,000 on December 31, 2009. In addition, on October 14, 2008, the FDIC instituted a Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program that provided for FDIC guarantees of unsecured debt of depository institutions and certain holding companies and for temporary unlimited FDIC coverage of non-interest-bearing deposit transaction accounts. Institutions were automatically covered, without cost, under these programs for 30 days (later extended until December 5, 2008); however, after the specified deadline (December 5, 2008), institutions were required to opt-out of these programs if they did not wish to participate and incur fees thereunder. The Company has elected to participate in the transaction account guarantee program, which expires on December 31, 2009, and the temporary debt guarantee program. Under the transaction account guarantee program, an institution can provide full coverage on non-interest-bearing transaction accounts for an annual assessment of 10 basis points of any deposit amounts exceeding the \$250,000 deposit insurance limit, in addition to the normal risk-based assessment. Under the terms of the temporary debt guarantee program, the Company is eligible to issue prior to June 30, 2009 up to \$27.5 million of senior unsecured debt guaranteed by the FDIC until the earlier of the maturity of such debt or June 30, 2012. Such guaranteed debt would be subject to an annual assessment amount ranging from 50 to 100 basis points depending on its maturity date.

The FDIC may terminate the deposit insurance of any insured depository institution if the FDIC determines that the institution had engaged in or is engaging in unsafe or unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations, or has violated any applicable law, regulation, order or any condition imposed by the FDIC.

Safety and Soundness Standards The FDI Act also directs each federal banking agency to prescribe standards for safety and soundness for insured depository institutions and their holding companies relating to operations, management, asset quality, earnings and stock valuation.

Examination FDIC requires that nearly all insured depository institutions have annual, on-site regulatory examinations and annual audits by an independent public accountant. Management must prepare an annual report, attested to by the independent public accountant, confirming management's responsibility in preparing financial statements, maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and complying with safety and soundness standards. The audit process must be overseen by an independent audit committee composed of outside directors, provided that

the federal banking agencies may permit the committee to include inside directors if the bank is unable to find competent outside directors, so long as outside directors comprise a majority of the committee.

Federal Supervision: FRB

The BHC Act mandates that the prior approval of the FRB must be obtained in order for the Company to engage in certain activities such as acquiring or establishing additional banks or non-banking subsidiaries or merging with other institutions and imposes capital adequacy requirements as described below under Regulatory Capital Requirements.

Regulatory Capital Requirements

FDIC Requirements FDIC-insured institutions must meet specified minimal capital requirements and are subject to varying regulatory restrictions based upon their capital levels. All banks are subject to restrictions on capital distributions (such as dividends, stock repurchases and redemptions) and payment of management fees if, after making such distributions or payment, the institution would be undercapitalized. FDIC-insured banks that have the highest regulatory rating and are not anticipating or experiencing significant growth are required to maintain a capital ratio calculated using Tier 1 capital (as defined below) to total assets (Tier 1 Leverage Ratio) of at least 3.0%. All other banks are required to maintain a minimum leverage capital ratio of 1.0% to 2.0% above 3.0%, with a minimum of 4.0%.

In addition, the FDIC has adopted capital guidelines based upon ratios of a bank's capital to total assets adjusted for risk, which require FDIC-insured banks to maintain capital-to-risk weighted assets ratios based on Tier 1 capital (Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio) of at least 4.0% and on total capital (Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio) of at least 8.0%. The guidelines provide a general framework for assigning assets and off-balance sheet items (such as standby letters of credit) to broad risk categories and provide procedures for the calculation of the Risk-Based Capital Ratio. Tier 1 (sometimes referred to as core) capital consists of common shareholders' equity, qualifying, non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, and minority interests in the equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries. Supplementary or Tier 2 capital includes perpetual debt, mandatory convertible debt securities, a limited amount of subordinated debt, other preferred stock, and a limited amount of loan loss reserves. Certain intangible assets are deducted in computing the Capital Ratios.

Prompt Corrective Action Provisions In order to resolve the problems of undercapitalized institutions, FDICIA established a system known as prompt corrective action. Under prompt corrective action provisions and implementing regulations, every institution is classified into one of five categories reflecting the institution's capitalization. These categories are the following: well-capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized and critically undercapitalized. For an institution to be well-capitalized, it must have a Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio of at least 10%, a Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio of at least 6% and a Tier 1 Leverage Ratio of at least 5% and not be subject to any specific capital order or directive. In contrast, an institution will be deemed to be significantly undercapitalized if it has a Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio that is less than 6%, or a Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio

that is less than 3%, or a leverage ratio that is less than 3%, and will be deemed to be critically undercapitalized if the bank has a ratio of tangible equity to total assets that is equal to or less than 2%.

As of December 31, 2008, the Bank's Tier 1 Leverage Ratio was 7.92%, its Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio was 11.21% and its Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio was 12.46%. Based upon the above ratios, the Bank is considered well-capitalized for regulatory capital purposes.

The activities in which a depository institution may engage and the remedies available to federal regulators vary depending upon the category described above into which an institution's level of capital falls. At each successive downward capital level, institutions are subject to more restrictions on their activities. For example, only well-capitalized institutions may accept brokered deposits without prior regulatory approval (brokered deposits are defined to include deposits with an interest rate which is 75 basis points (bps) above prevailing rates paid on similar deposits in an institution's normal market area).

The FDIC has broad powers to take prompt corrective action to resolve problems of insured depository institutions, depending upon a particular institution's level of capital. For example, a bank which does not meet applicable minimum capital requirements or is deemed to be in a troubled condition may be subject to additional restrictions,

including a requirement of written notice to federal regulatory authorities prior to certain proposed changes in senior management or directors of the institution. Undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized and critically undercapitalized institutions also are subject to a number of other requirements and restrictions.

FRB Requirements A bank holding company is required by the FRB to adhere to certain capital adequacy standards. It is the position of the FRB that a bank holding company, such as the Company, should be a source of financial strength to its subsidiary banks such as the Bank. In general, the FRB has adopted substantially identical capital adequacy guidelines as the FDIC. Such standards are applicable to bank holding companies and their bank subsidiaries on a consolidated basis for holding companies, like the Company, with consolidated assets in excess of \$150 million. If a bank holding company's capital levels fall below the minimum requirements established by the capital adequacy guidelines, the holding company will be expected to develop and implement a plan, acceptable to the FRB, to achieve adequate levels of capital within a reasonable time. Until such capital levels are achieved, the holding company may be denied approval by the FRB for certain activities such as those described in the preceding paragraph. As of December 31, 2008, on a consolidated basis, the Company's Tier 1 Leverage Ratio was 10.04%, its Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio was 14.23% and its Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio was 15.48%. Based upon the above ratios, the Company is considered well-capitalized for regulatory capital purposes.

Basel Accord U.S. bank regulatory authorities and international bank supervisory organizations, principally the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (Basel Committee), continue to consider and to make changes to the risk-based capital adequacy framework, which could affect the appropriate capital guidelines to which the Company and the Bank are subject.

In 2005, the federal banking agencies issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking concerning potential changes in the risk-based capital rules (Basel 1-A) that are designed to apply to, and potentially reduce the risk capital requirements of bank holding companies, such as the Company, that are not among the core 20 or so largest U.S. bank holding companies (Core Banks). In December 2006, the FDIC issued a revised Interagency Notice of Proposed Rulemaking concerning Basel 1-A, which would allow banks and bank holding companies that are not among the Core Banks to either adopt Basel 1-A or remain subject to the existing risk-based capital rules. In July 2007, an interagency press release stated that the federal banking agencies have agreed to issue a proposed rule that would provide non-Core Banks with the option to adopt an approach consistent with the standardized approach of Basel II. This proposal would replace Basel 1-A. In December 2007, the federal banking agencies issued the final regulation that will implement Basel II for the Core Banks, permitting only the advanced approach. The final rule implementing Basel II reiterated that non-Core Banks would have the option to take the standardized approach. The rule also allows a banking organization's primary Federal supervisor to determine whether the applicable of the rule would not be appropriate in light of the bank's asset size, level of complexity, risk profile or scope of operations. The Bank is currently not required to comply with Basel II.

In July 2008, the federal banking agencies issued a proposed rule that would provide banking organizations that do not use the advanced approaches with the option to implement a new risk-based capital framework. This framework would adopt the standardized approach of Basel II for credit risk, the basic indicator approach of Basel II for operational risk and related disclosure requirements. While this proposed rule generally parallels the relevant approaches under Basel II, it diverges where United States markets have unique characteristics and risk profiles, most notably with respect to risk weighting residential mortgage exposures. Comments on the proposed rule were due to the

agencies by October 27, 2008, but a definitive final rule had not been issued as of December 31, 2008. The proposed rule, if adopted, will replace the agencies' earlier proposed amendments to existing risk-based capital guidelines to make them more risk sensitive (formerly referred to as the Basel I-A approach).

Restrictions on Transactions with Affiliates and Insiders

The Bank is subject to certain federal statutes limiting transactions with non-banking affiliates and insiders. Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act limits loans or other extensions of credit to asset purchases with, and investments in, affiliates of the Bank, such as the Company, to ten percent (10%) of the Bank's capital and surplus. Further, such loans and extensions of credit, as well as certain other transactions, are required to be secured in specified amounts. Section 23B of the Federal Reserve Act, among other things, requires that certain transactions between the Bank and its affiliates must be on terms substantially the same, or at least as favorable to the Bank, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with or involving other nonaffiliated persons. In the absence of comparable

transactions, any transaction between the Bank and its affiliates must be on terms and under circumstances, including credit standards, that in good faith would be offered to or would apply to nonaffiliated persons.

The restrictions on loans to officers, directors, principal shareholders and their related interests (collectively referred to herein as "insiders") contained in the Federal Reserve Act and Regulation O apply to all institutions and their subsidiaries. These restrictions include limits on loans to one borrower and conditions that must be met before such loans can be made. Loans made to insiders and their related interests cannot exceed the institution's total unimpaired capital and surplus. Insiders are subject to enforcement actions for knowingly accepting loans in violation of applicable restrictions. All extensions of credit by the Bank to its insiders are in compliance with these restrictions and limitations.

Loans outstanding to executive officers and directors of the Bank, including their immediate families and affiliated companies ("related parties"), aggregated \$9.8 million at December 31, 2008 and \$7.6 million at December 31, 2007. Loans to related parties are made in the ordinary course of business under normal credit terms, including interest rates and collateral, prevailing at the time of origination for comparable transactions with other unaffiliated persons, and do not represent more than normal credit risk.

Interstate Banking

The Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994 facilitated the interstate expansion and consolidation of banking organizations by permitting (i) bank holding companies such as the Company, that are adequately capitalized and managed, to acquire banks located in states outside their home states regardless of whether such acquisitions are authorized under the law of the host state, (ii) the interstate merger of banks after June 1, 1997, subject to the right of individual states to "opt in" early or "opt out" of this authority prior to such date, (iii) banks to establish new branches on an interstate basis provided that such action is specifically authorized by the law of the host state, (iv) foreign banks to establish, with approval of the appropriate regulators in the United States, branches outside their home states to the same extent that national or state banks located in such state would be authorized to do so and (v) banks to receive deposits, renew time deposits, close loans and receive payments on loans and other obligations as agent for any bank or thrift affiliate, whether the affiliate is located in the same or different state. Rhode Island adopted "opt in" legislation, which permits full interstate banking acquisition and branching.

Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act

In late 1999, Congress enacted the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act ("G-L-B Act"), which repealed provisions of the 1933 Glass-Steagall Act that required separation of the commercial and investment banking industries. The G-L-B Act expands the range of non-banking activities that certain bank holding companies may engage in while preserving existing authority for bank holding companies to engage in activities that are closely related to banking. In order to engage in these new non-banking activities, a bank holding company must qualify and register with the FRB as a financial holding company by demonstrating that each of its banking subsidiaries is well-capitalized and

well-managed and has a rating of Satisfactory or better under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977.

Under the G-L-B Act and its implementing regulations, financial holding companies may engage in any activity that (i) is financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity under the G-L-B Act or (ii) is complementary to a financial activity and does not impose a substantial risk to the safety and soundness of depository institutions or the financial system generally. The G-L-B Act and its accompanying regulations specify certain activities that are financial in nature such as acting as principal, agent or broker for insurance; underwriting, dealing in or making a market in securities; and providing financial and investment advice. The new financial activities authorized by the G-L-B Act may also be engaged in by a financial subsidiary of a national or state bank, except for insurance or annuity underwriting, insurance company portfolio investments, real estate investments and development and merchant banking, which must be conducted in a financial holding company. The FRB and the Secretary of the Treasury have the authority to decide whether other activities are also financial in nature or incidental thereto, taking into account changes in technology, changes in the banking marketplace, competition for banking services and other pertinent factors. Although the Company may meet the qualifications to become a financial holding company, it has no current plans to elect such status.

The G-L-B Act also establishes a system of functional regulation, under which the federal banking agencies will regulate the banking activities of financial holding companies and banks financial subsidiaries, the SEC will regulate their securities activities and state insurance regulators will regulate their insurance activities. In addition, the G-L-B Act provides protections against the transfer and use by financial institutions of consumers nonpublic, personal information. The G-L-B Act contains a variety of additional provisions, which, among others, impose additional regulatory requirements on certain depository institutions and reduce certain other regulatory burdens, modify the laws governing the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, and address a variety of other legal and regulatory issues affecting both day-to-day operations and long-term activities of financial institutions.

In granting other types of financial institutions more flexibility, the G-L-B Act has increased the number and type of institutions engaging in the same or similar activities as those of the Company and the Bank, thereby creating a more competitive atmosphere.

Other Aspects of Federal and State Laws

Community Reinvestment Act The Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (CRA) and the regulations issued thereunder are intended to encourage banks to help meet the credit needs of their service area, including low and moderate income neighborhoods, consistent with the safe and sound operations of the banks. Under CRA, banks are rated on their performance in meeting these credit needs and the rating of a bank s performance is public. In connection with the filing of an application to conduct certain transactions, the CRA performance record of the banks involved are reviewed. Under the Bank s last CRA examination, the Bank received a Satisfactory rating.

USA PATRIOT Act The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 (the Patriot Act), designed to deny terrorists and others the ability to obtain anonymous access to the United States financial system, has significant implications for depository institutions, brokers, dealers and other businesses involved in the transfer of money. The Patriot Act requires financial institutions to implement additional policies and procedures with respect to, or additional measures designed to address, the following matters, among others: money laundering; suspicious activities and currency transaction reporting; and currency crimes.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 In July 2002, Congress enacted the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Sarbanes-Oxley) which imposed significant additional requirements and restrictions on publicly-held companies, such as the Company. These provisions include requirements governing the independence, composition and responsibilities of audit committees, financial disclosures and reporting and restrictions on personal loans to directors and officers. Sarbanes-Oxley, among other things, mandates chief executive and chief financial officer certifications of periodic financial reports, additional financial disclosures concerning off-balance sheet items, and speedier transaction reporting requirements for executive officers, directors and 10% shareholders. Rules promulgated by the SEC pursuant to Sarbanes-Oxley impose obligations and restrictions on auditors and audit committees intended to enhance their independence from management. In addition, penalties for non-compliance with the Exchange Act are heightened. The Company has not experienced any significant difficulties in complying with this legislation. However, the Company has incurred, and expects to continue to incur, costs in connection with its compliance with Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley which requires management to undertake an assessment of the adequacy and

effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting and requires the Company's auditors to attest to, and report on, the operating effectiveness of these controls.

Insurance Sales Rhode Island legislation enacted in 1996 permits financial institutions to participate in the sale of insurance products, subject to certain restrictions and license requirements. The regulatory approvals required from the Department of Business Regulation and the FDIC depend upon the form and structure used to engage in such activities.

Miscellaneous The Company and/or the Bank also are subject to federal and state statutory and regulatory provisions covering, among other things, reserve requirements, security procedures, currency and foreign transactions reporting, insider and affiliated party transactions, management interlocks, sales of non-deposit investment products, loan interest rate limitations, truth-in-lending, electronic funds transfers, funds availability, truth-in-savings, home mortgage disclosure and equal credit opportunity.

Proposed Legislation and Regulatory Action

New regulations and statutes are regularly proposed that contain wide-ranging proposals for altering the structures, regulations and competitive relationships of the nation's financial institutions. The Company cannot predict whether or in what form any proposed regulation or statute will be adopted or the extent to which the business may be affected by any new regulation or statute. With the recent enactments of EESA and ARRA, the nature and extent of future legislative and regulatory changes affecting financial institutions are very unpredictable at this time.

Effect of Governmental Policy

The Company's revenues consist of cash dividends paid to it by the Bank. Such payments are restricted pursuant to various state and federal regulatory limitations. Banking is a business that depends heavily on interest rate differentials. One of the most significant factors affecting the Bank's earnings is the difference between the interest rates paid by the Bank on its deposits and its other borrowings, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the interest rates received by the Bank on loans extended to its customers and on securities held in the Bank's portfolio. The value and yields of its assets and the rates paid on its liabilities are sensitive to changes in prevailing market rates of interest. Thus, the earnings and growth of the Bank will be influenced by general economic conditions, the monetary and fiscal policies of the federal government, and policies of regulatory agencies, particularly the FRB, which implements national monetary policy. Management cannot predict the nature or impact of future changes in monetary and fiscal policies.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Overview

Investing in our common stock involves a degree of risk. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing our Company. Additional risks and uncertainties may also impair our business operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations would likely suffer.

Risks Related to Our Business

Recent negative developments in the financial services industry and U.S. and global credit markets may adversely impact our operations and results.

The capital and credit markets have been experiencing unprecedented levels of volatility and disruption for more than a year. These negative developments in the capital markets have resulted in uncertainty in the financial markets in general with the expectation of the general economic downturn continuing into 2009. Loan portfolio performances have deteriorated at many institutions resulting from, amongst other factors, a weak economy and a decline in the value of the collateral supporting their loans. The competition for our deposits has increased significantly due to liquidity concerns at many of these same institutions. Stock prices of bank holding companies, like ours, have been negatively affected by the current condition of the financial markets, as has our ability, if needed, to raise capital or borrow in the debt markets compared to recent years. Additionally, there is a potential for new federal or state laws and regulations regarding lending and funding practices and liquidity standards, and financial institution regulatory agencies are expected to be aggressive in responding to concerns and trends identified in examinations, including the expected issuance of many formal enforcement actions. Negative developments in the financial services industry and the impact of new legislation in response to those developments could negatively impact our operations by restricting our business operations and imposing increased costs, and adversely impact our financial performance.

The continuation of adverse market conditions in the U.S. economy and the markets in which we operate could adversely impact us.

A continued deterioration of overall market conditions, a continued economic downturn or prolonged economic stagnation in the U.S. markets and our markets may have a negative impact on our business. If the strength of the U.S. economy in general and the strength of the economy in areas where we lend (or previously provided real estate financings) continue to decline, this could result in, among other things, a further deterioration in credit quality or a continued reduced demand for credit, including a resultant adverse effect on our loan and lease portfolios and provision

for loan and lease losses. Negative conditions in our market could adversely affect our borrowers' ability to repay their loans and leases and the value of the underlying collateral, which in turn, may negatively impact our financial results.

Current regional and local economic conditions could adversely affect our profitability.

Rhode Island, like many other states in New England and across the country, is facing a mix of growing budget deficits, increasing foreclosures and decreasing home prices. Furthermore, Rhode Island's unemployment rate continues to exceed the national average and is currently the second highest unemployment rate in the United States.

While it is estimated that Rhode Island could receive approximately \$1 billion under the ARRA signed into law by President Obama on February 17, 2009, in order to address the precarious circumstances facing the state and estimated budget shortfalls in the coming years, Rhode Island's legislature is grappling with decisions over deep spending cuts in welfare programs and other social services, reductions in the state's employee workforce and severe cutbacks in state aid to cities and towns. It is also possible that tax increases on both individuals and businesses will be needed in the near future to close the budget gap. These measures, combined with rising unemployment and the general slowdown in the national economy, could negatively impact the operations and financial condition of the Bank's customers, and thus the quality of the Bank's assets, as well as the Bank's ability to originate new business. Additionally, Rhode Island businesses, like many companies throughout the United States, are being forced to deal with ever-increasing health care costs, which may adversely affect the earnings and growth potential for such companies, which may in turn negatively impact Rhode Island's ability to attract and retain businesses in the state.

Our borrowers' ability to honor their repayment commitments is generally dependent upon the level of economic activity and general health of the regional and local economy. Furthermore, economic conditions beyond our control, such as the strength of credit demand by customers and changes in the general levels of interest rates, may have a significant impact on our operations, including decreases in the value of collateral securing loans. Therefore, an economic recession in this market area adversely affecting growth could cause significant increases in nonperforming assets, thereby reducing operating profits or causing operating losses, impairing liquidity and eroding capital.

Competition with other financial institutions could adversely affect our franchise growth and profitability.

We face significant competition from a variety of traditional and nontraditional financial service providers both within and outside of Rhode Island, both in making loans and generating deposits. Our most significant competition comes from two national banking institutions and one large regional banking institution that have significant market share positions in Rhode Island. These large banks have well-established, broad distribution networks and greater financial resources than we do, which have enabled them to market their products and services extensively, offer access to a greater number of locations and products, and price competitively.

We also face competition from a number of local financial institutions with branches in Rhode Island and in nearby Massachusetts, some of which have been acquired by both local and out-of-state service providers. Additionally, we face competition from out-of-state financial institutions which have established loan production offices in our marketplace, a variety of competitors who seek deposits over the internet and non-bank competitors.

Competition for deposits also comes from short-term money market funds, other corporate and government securities funds and non-bank financial service providers such as mutual fund companies, brokerage firms, insurance companies and credit unions. Many of our non-bank competitors have fewer regulatory constraints as those imposed on federally insured state chartered banks, which gives these competitors an advantage over us in providing certain services. Such competition may limit our growth and profitability in the future.

Fluctuations in interest rates could adversely impact our net interest margin.

Our earnings and cash flows are heavily dependent on net interest margin, which is the difference between interest income that we earn on loans and investments and the interest expense paid on deposits and other borrowings. When maturities of assets and liabilities are not balanced, a rapid increase or decrease in interest rates could have an adverse effect on our net interest margin and results of operation. Interest rates are highly sensitive to factors that are beyond our control, including general economic conditions, inflation rates, flattening or inversion of the yield curve, business activity levels, money supply and the policies of various government and regulatory authorities. For example, decreases

in the discount rate by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System usually lead to falling interest rates, which affects interest income and interest expense. Falling interest rates have an immediate impact on the Company's variable-rate assets, while the Company is generally unable to bring deposit and borrowing costs down as quickly. Changes in market interest rates, or changes in the relationships between short-term and long-term market interest rates, or changes in the relationships between different interest rate indices, can affect the interest rates charged on interest-earning assets differently than the interest rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities. This difference could result in an increase in interest expense relative to interest income, or a decrease in our interest rate spread. The nature, timing and effect of any future changes in interest rates on us and our future results of operations are not predictable.

Changes in customer behavior could adversely affect our profitability.

Changes in customer behavior regarding use of deposit accounts could result in lower fee revenue, higher borrowing costs and higher operational costs for the Company. We obtain a large portion of our fee revenue from service charges on our deposit accounts and depend on low-interest cost deposits as a significant source of funds. In addition, competition from other financial institutions could result in higher numbers of closed accounts and increased account acquisition costs. We actively monitor customer behavior and adjust policies and marketing efforts accordingly to attract new and retain existing deposit account customers.

Our focus on commercial lending may result in greater risk of losses.

At December 31, 2008, 61.1% of our loan and lease portfolio consisted of commercial real estate, business and construction loans and leases, an increase from 55.3% of our loan and lease portfolio at December 31, 2007. We intend to continue to emphasize the origination of these types of loans and leases. These loans generally have a greater risk of nonpayment and loss than residential mortgage loans because repayment of these types of loans often depends on the successful business operation and income stream of the borrowers. Such loans typically involve larger loan balances to single borrowers or groups of related borrowers than do individual one-to-four-family residential loans. Consequently, an adverse development with respect to one loan or one credit relationship can expose us to a significantly greater risk of loss compared to an adverse development with respect to a single one-to-four-family residential mortgage loan. Additionally, the primary focus of our business strategy is to serve small to medium-sized businesses and most of our commercial customers are small to medium-sized firms. During periods of economic weakness, small to medium-sized businesses may be impacted more severely and more quickly than larger businesses. Consequently, the ability of such businesses to repay their loans may deteriorate, and in some cases this deterioration may occur quickly, which would adversely impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Our allowance for loan and lease losses may be insufficient to cover actual loan and lease losses.

The risk of loan and lease losses varies with, among other things, business and economic conditions, the character and size of the portfolio, loan growth, delinquency trends, industry loss experience, nonperforming loan trends, the creditworthiness of borrowers and, in the case of a collateralized loan, the value of the collateral. Based upon such

factors, our management arrives at an appropriate allowance for loan and lease losses by maintaining a risk rating system that classifies all loans and leases into varying categories by degree of credit risk, and establishes a level of allowance associated with each category. As part of our ongoing evaluation process, including a formal quarterly analysis of allowances, we make various subjective judgments as to the appropriate level of allowance with respect to each category, judgments as to the categorization of any individual loan or lease, as well as additional subjective judgments in ascertaining the probability and extent of any potential losses. If our subjective judgments prove to be incorrect, our allowance for loan and lease losses may not cover inherent losses in our loan and lease portfolio, or if bank regulatory officials or changes in economic conditions require us to increase the allowance for loan and lease losses, earnings could be significantly and adversely affected. Material additions to our allowance would materially decrease net income. At December 31, 2008, the allowance for loan and lease losses totaled \$14.7 million, representing 1.36% of total loans. There can be no assurance that, in the current environment, credit performance will not be materially worse than anticipated and, as a result, materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position and results of operation.

We may be required to record an impairment charge for goodwill related to acquisitions.

We have acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities through acquisitions. Further, as part of our long-term business strategy, we may continue to pursue acquisitions of other companies or asset portfolios. In connection with prior acquisitions, we have accounted for the portion of the purchase price paid in excess of the book value of the assets acquired as goodwill and we may be required to account for similar premiums paid on future acquisitions in the same manner.

Under the applicable accounting rules, goodwill is not amortized and is carried on our books at its original value, subject to periodic review and evaluation for impairment. Our common stock has been trading below both our book value and tangible book value per common share during the fourth quarter of 2008. If our common stock continues to trade at levels below our book value and tangible book value per share, we will conduct quarterly impairment reviews. If, as a result of our periodic review and evaluation of our goodwill for potential impairment, we determine that changes in the business itself, the economic environment including business valuation levels and trends, or the legislative or regulatory environment have adversely affected the fair value of the business, we may be required to record an impairment charge to the extent that the carrying values of our goodwill exceeds the fair value of the business. If market and economic conditions deteriorate further, this could increase the likelihood that we will need to record additional impairment charges.

Our operations and profitability could be adversely affected by continued deterioration of the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

In addition to the traditional core deposits, such as demand deposit accounts, interest checking, money market savings and certificates of deposit, we utilize several non-core funding sources, such as FHLB advances, wholesale repurchase agreements, brokered certificates of deposit and other sources. The availability of these non-core funding sources are subject to broad economic conditions and, as such, the pricing on these sources may fluctuate significantly and/or be restricted at any point in time, thus impacting our net interest income, our immediate liquidity and/or our access to additional liquidity. In recent months, the financial media has disclosed that the nation's Federal Home Loan Bank System (the FHLB System) is under stress due to deterioration in the financial markets, particularly in relation to valuation of mortgage securities. Several Federal Home Loan Banks have announced impairment charges of these and other assets and as such their capital positions have deteriorated to the point that several have suspended or reduced their dividends, or eliminated the ability of members to redeem capital stock. These institutions obtain their funding primarily through issuance of consolidated obligations of the FHLB System. The U.S. Government does not guarantee these obligations and each of the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks are generally jointly and severally liable for repayment of each other's debt. We are a member of the FHLB-Boston which in February 2009 announced that, while it meets all of its regulatory capital requirements, it has suspended its quarterly dividend and will continue its moratorium on excess stock repurchase. Should financial conditions continue to weaken, the FHLB System (including FHLB-Boston) in the future may have to curtail advances to member institutions like us. Should the FHLB System deteriorate to the point of not being able to fund future advances to banks, including the Bank, this would place increased pressure on other wholesale funding sources. Furthermore, we are required to invest in FHLB stock in order to borrow from the FHLB system and our investment in the FHLB could be adversely impacted if the financial health of the FHLB System worsens.

We may experience a decline in the market value of our investment securities.

A decline in the market value of our investment securities may require us to recognize an other-than-temporary impairment against such securities under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) if we were to determine that, with respect to any securities in unrealized loss positions, we do not have the ability and intent to hold such securities to maturity or for a period of time sufficient to allow for recovery to the amortized cost of such assets. If such a determination were to be made, we would recognize unrealized losses through earnings and write down the amortized cost of such assets to a new cost basis, based on the fair value of such assets on the date they are considered to be other-than-temporarily impaired. Such impairment charges reflect non-cash losses at the time of recognition; subsequent disposition or sale of such assets could further affect our future losses or gains, as they are based on the difference between the sale price received and adjusted amortized cost of such assets at the time of sale.

The current economic environment and recent volatility of financial markets increase the difficulty of assessing investment securities impairment and the same influences increase the risk of potential impairment on these assets. During the year ended December 31, 2008, we recorded losses for other-than-temporarily impairment of securities of \$219,000. We believe we have adequately reviewed our investment securities for impairment and that our investment securities are carried at fair value. However, over time, the economic and market environment may provide additional insight regarding the fair value of certain securities, which could change our judgment regarding impairment. This could result in realized losses relating to other-than-temporary declines being charged against future earnings. Given the current market conditions and the significant judgments involved, there is continuing risk that further declines in fair value may occur and additional other-than-temporary impairments may be charged to earnings in future periods, resulting in realized losses.

Mortgage loan modification programs and future legislative action may adversely affect the value of, and the returns, on the investment securities that we own.

During 2008, the U.S. Government, through the Federal Housing Authority and the FDIC, commenced implementation of programs designed to provide homeowners with assistance in avoiding residential mortgage loan foreclosures. The programs may involve, among other things, the modification of mortgage loans to reduce the principal amount of the loans or the rate of interest payable on the loans, or to extend the payment terms of the loans. In addition, the new Administration and members of the U.S. Congress have indicated support for additional legislative relief for homeowners, including an amendment of the bankruptcy laws to permit the modification of mortgage loans in bankruptcy proceedings. These loan modification programs, as well as future legislative or regulatory actions, including amendments to the bankruptcy laws, that result in the modification of outstanding mortgage loans may adversely affect the value of, and the returns on, the mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and other securities that we own. Additionally, we may experience an increased level of restructured loans in our residential mortgage portfolio.

Expanding the franchise may limit increases in profitability.

We have sought to increase the size of our franchise by pursuing business development opportunities and have grown substantially since inception. To the extent additional branches are opened, we are likely to experience higher operating expenses relative to operating income from the new branches, which may limit increases in profitability. The ability to increase profitability by establishing new branches is dependent on our ability to identify advantageous branch locations and generate new deposits and loans from those locations and an attractive mix of deposits that will create an acceptable level of net income. In recent years, customer preference for higher yielding term deposits combined with low interest rates and significant competitive deposit pricing pressures in our market have extended the average timeframe for a new branch to achieve profitability, which has adversely affected our earnings. There can be no assurance that any new and/or relocated branches will generate an acceptable level of net income or that we will be able to successfully establish new branch locations in the future. In addition, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in developing new business lines or that any new products or services introduced will be profitable.

Our growth is substantially dependent on our management team.

Our future success and profitability are substantially dependent upon the management and banking abilities of our senior executives, who have substantial background and experience in banking and financial services, as well as personal contacts, in the Rhode Island market and the region generally. Competition for such personnel is intense, and there is no assurance we will be successful in retaining such personnel. New restrictions on executive compensation imposed on CPP participants, such as the Company, pursuant to EESA and ARRA may place us at a competitive disadvantage in retaining our highest performing personnel. Loss of key personnel may be disruptive to business and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operating history is not necessarily indicative of future operating results.

The Company, as the holding company of the Bank, has no significant assets other than the common stock of the Bank. While we have operated profitably since the first full quarter of operations, future operating results may be affected by many factors, including regional and local economic conditions, interest rate fluctuations and other factors that may affect banks in general, all of which factors may limit or reduce our growth and profitability. For example, the

yield curve has been flat-to-inverted during parts of the last three years. Also, customers in the past few years have indicated a preference for higher-yielding term deposit and savings account products. Nonperforming asset levels and loan and lease losses have been low since inception. Continued deteriorating economic conditions coupled with increased unemployment and decreased consumer spending could have a further negative effect on results of our operations through higher credit losses, lower transaction related revenues and lower average deposit balances.

Our controls and procedures may fail or be circumvented.

Management regularly reviews and updates our internal controls, disclosure controls and procedures and corporate governance policies and procedures. Systems of controls are based upon certain assumptions and can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that system objectives are met. Potential failure or circumvention of our controls and procedures or failure to comply with regulations related to controls and procedures could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We face various technological risks.

We rely heavily on communication and information systems to conduct business. Potential failures, interruptions or breaches in system security could result in disruptions or failures in our key systems, such as general ledger, deposit or loan systems. We have developed policies and procedures aimed at preventing and limiting the effect of failure, interruption or security breaches of information systems; however, there cannot be assurance that these incidences will not occur, or if they do occur, that they will be appropriately addressed. The occurrence of any failures, interruptions or security breaches of our information systems could damage our reputation, result in the loss of business, subject us to increased regulatory scrutiny or subject us to civil litigation and possible financial liability, any of which could have an adverse effect on our results of operation and financial condition.

We encounter technological change continually.

The financial services industry continually undergoes technological change. Effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables banks and financial services institutions to better serve customers and reduce costs. Our future success depends, in part, upon our ability to meet the needs of customers by effectively using technology to provide the products and services that satisfy customer demands, as well as create operational efficiencies. Additionally, many of our competitors have greater resources to invest in technological improvements. Inability to keep pace with technological change affecting the financial services industry could have an adverse impact on our business and as a result, our financial condition and results of operation.

Extensive government regulation and supervision have a significant impact on our operations.

We operate in a highly regulated industry and are subject to examination, supervision and comprehensive regulation by various regulatory agencies. These regulations are intended primarily for the protection of depositors and customers, rather than for the benefit of investors. Our compliance with these regulations is costly and restricts certain activities, including payment of dividends, mergers and acquisitions, investments, loans and interest rates charged, interest rates paid on deposits and locations of offices. We are also subject to capitalization guidelines established by regulators, which require maintenance of adequate capital to support growth. Furthermore, the addition of new branches requires the approval of the FDIC as well as state banking authorities in Rhode Island.

We chose to participate in the CPP and as a result of such participation are subject to additional regulatory restrictions, including limitations and prohibitions on various forms of executive compensation, restriction on dividends and stock repurchases and corporate governance requirements. The EESA and ARRA are relatively new initiatives and, as such, are subject to change and evolving interpretation. There can be no assurances as to the effects that any further changes will have on the effectiveness of the government's efforts to stabilize the credit markets or on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The laws and regulations applicable to the banking industry could change at any time. There is no way to predict the effects of these changes on our business and profitability. Because government regulation greatly affects the business and financial results of all commercial banks and bank holding companies, the cost of compliance with new laws and regulations applicable to the banking industry could adversely affect operations and profitability.

Risks Related to the Company's Common Stock

Our common stock has limited liquidity.

Even though our common stock is currently traded on the Nasdaq Stock Market's Global Select MarketSM, it has less liquidity than the average stock quoted on a national securities exchange. Because of this limited liquidity, it may be more difficult for investors to sell a substantial number of shares and any such sales may adversely affect the stock price.

We cannot predict the effect, if any, that future equity offerings, issuance of common stock in acquisition transactions, or the availability of shares of common stock for sale in the market, will have on the market price of our common stock. We cannot give assurance that sales of substantial amounts of common stock in the market, or the potential for large amounts of sales in the market, would not cause the price of our common stock to decline or impair future ability to raise capital through sales of common stock.

Fluctuations in the price of our stock could adversely impact your investment.

The market price of our common stock may be subject to significant fluctuations in response to variations in the quarterly operating results, changes in management, announcements of new products or services by us or competitors, legislative or regulatory changes, general trends in the industry and other events or factors unrelated to our performance. The stock market has experienced price and volume fluctuations which have affected the market price of the common stock of many companies for reasons frequently unrelated to the operating performance of these companies, thereby adversely affecting the market price of these companies' common stock. Stock prices of bank holding companies, like ours, have been negatively affected by the current condition of the financial markets. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the market price of our common stock will not decline.

There are limitations on our ability to pay dividends.

Our ability to pay dividends is subject to the financial condition of the Bank, as well as other business considerations. Payment of dividends by the Company is also restricted by statutory limitations. These limitations could have the effect of reducing the amount of dividends we can declare. Due to our participation in the CPP, we may not increase our dividend without the consent of the U.S. Treasury prior to December 19, 2011, unless the Series A preferred shares sold to the U.S. Treasury have been redeemed in whole or transferred to a third party which is not an affiliate of ours. See Note 19 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional CPP information.

Certain Anti-Takeover measures affect the ability of shareholders to effect takeover transactions.

We are subject to the Rhode Island Business Combination Act which, subject to certain exceptions, prohibits business combinations involving certain shareholders of publicly held corporations for a period of five years after such shareholders acquire 10% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation. In addition, our Articles of Incorporation and By-laws, among other things, provide that, in addition to any vote required by law, the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the holders of our voting stock, voting as a single class, is required for approval of all business combinations.

Our Board of Directors also has the authority, without further action by shareholders, to issue additional preferred stock in one or more series and to fix by resolution, the rights, preferences and privileges of such series to the extent permitted by law. Our Board could designate certain rights and privileges for such preferred stock which would discourage unsolicited tender offers or takeover proposals or have anti-takeover effects. Our Articles also provide for three classes of directors to be elected for staggered three year terms, which make it more difficult to change the composition of our Board. All of these provisions may make it more difficult to effect a takeover transaction.

The Series A preferred shares impact net income available to our common shareholders and our earnings per share.

As long as our Series A preferred shares are outstanding, no dividends may be paid on our common stock unless all dividends on the Series A preferred shares have been paid in full. Additionally, for so long as the U.S. Treasury owns the Series A preferred shares, we are not permitted to increase cash dividends on our common stock without the

U.S. Treasury's consent. The dividends declared on our Series A preferred shares will reduce the net income available to common shareholders and our earnings per common share. In addition, unless we are able to redeem the Series A preferred shares during the first five years, the dividends on this capital will increase substantially at that point, from 5% (\$1.5 million annually) to 9% (\$2.7 million annually). Additionally, warrants to purchase our common stock issued to the U.S. Treasury, in conjunction with the issuance of the Series A preferred shares, may be dilutive to our earnings per share. Our Series A preferred shares will also receive preferential treatment in the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up.

Holder of the Series A preferred shares have rights that are senior to those of our common shareholders.

The Series A preferred shares that we have issued to the U.S. Treasury is senior to our shares of common stock and holders of the Series A preferred shares have certain rights and preferences that are senior to holders of our common stock. The Series A preferred shares will rank senior to our common stock and all other equity securities of ours designated as ranking junior to the Series A preferred shares. So long as any Series A preferred shares remain outstanding, unless all accrued and unpaid dividends for all prior dividend periods have been paid or are contemporaneously declared and paid in full, no dividend whatsoever shall be paid or declared on our common stock or other junior stock, other than a dividend payable solely in common stock. We and our subsidiaries also may purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire for consideration any shares of our common stock or other junior stock unless we have paid in full all accrued dividends on the Series A preferred shares for all prior dividend periods, other than in certain circumstances described more fully below. Furthermore, the Series A preferred shares are entitled to a liquidation preference over shares of our common stock in the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up.

Holder of the Series A preferred shares may, under certain circumstances, have the right to elect two directors to our board of directors.

In the event that we fail to pay dividends on the Series A preferred shares for an aggregate of six quarterly dividend periods or more (whether or not consecutive), the authorized number of directors then constituting our board of directors will be increased by two. Holders of the Series A preferred shares, together with the holders of any outstanding parity stock with like voting rights, referred to as voting parity stock, voting as a single class, will be entitled to elect the two additional members of our board of directors, referred to as the preferred stock directors, at the next annual meeting (or at a special meeting called for the purpose of electing the preferred stock directors prior to the next annual meeting) and at each subsequent annual meeting until all accrued and unpaid dividends for all past dividend periods have been paid in full.

Holder of the Series A preferred shares have limited voting rights.

Except as otherwise required by law, and in connection with the election of directors to our board of directors, in the event that we fail to pay dividends on the Series A preferred shares for an aggregate of at least six quarterly dividend periods (whether or not consecutive), holders of the Series A preferred shares have limited voting rights. So long as

the Series A preferred shares are outstanding, in addition to any other vote or consent of shareholders required by law or our amended and restated charter, the vote or consent of holders owning at least 66 2/3% of the Series A preferred shares outstanding is required for (1) any authorization or issuance of shares ranking senior to the Series A preferred shares; (2) any amendment to the rights of the Series A preferred shares so as to adversely affect the rights, preferences, privileges or voting power of the Series A preferred shares; or (3) consummation of any merger, share exchange or similar transaction unless the Series A preferred shares remain outstanding, or if we are not the surviving entity in such transaction, are converted into or exchanged for preference securities of the surviving entity and the Series A preferred shares remaining outstanding or such preference securities have such rights, preferences, privileges and voting power as are not materially less favorable to the holders than the rights, preferences, privileges and voting power of the Series A preferred shares.

Directors and executive officers own a significant portion of our common stock.

Our directors and executive officers, as a group, beneficially owned approximately 27.1% of our outstanding common stock as of December 31, 2008. As a result of their ownership, the directors and executive officers would have the ability, if they vote their shares in a like manner, to significantly influence the outcome of all matters submitted to shareholders for approval, including the election of directors.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Bank presently has a network of 16 branch offices located in Providence, Kent and Washington Counties. Eight of these branch office facilities are owned and eight are leased. Facilities are generally leased for a period of one to ten years with renewal options. The termination of any short-term lease would not have a material adverse effect on the operations of the Bank. The Company's offices are in good physical condition and are considered appropriate to meet the banking needs of the Bank's customers.

The following are the locations of the Bank's offices:

Location	Size (Square feet)	Year Opened or Acquired	Owned or Leased	Lease Expiration Date
<u>Branch offices:</u>				
1047 Park Avenue, Cranston, RI.	4,700	1996	Owned	Not Applicable
383 Atwood Avenue, Cranston, RI.	4,700	1996	Owned	Not Applicable
1269 South County Trail, East Greenwich, RI.	2,600	2005	Leased	5/31/25
999 South Broadway, East Providence, RI.	3,200	1996	Leased	11/30/12
195 Taunton Avenue, East Providence, RI.	3,100	1996	Leased	12/31/09
1440 Hartford Avenue, Johnston, RI.	4,700	1996	Land Leased	12/31/12
625 G. Washington Highway, Lincoln, RI.	1,000	2005	Owned	Not Applicable
1140 Ten Rod Road, North Kingstown, RI.	4,000	2004	Land Leased	6/30/18
499 Smithfield Avenue, Pawtucket, RI.	3,500	2007	Land Leased	5/31/21
One Turks Head Place, Providence, RI.	5,000	1996	Leased	(B) 4/30/09
165 Pitman Street, Providence, RI.	3,300	1998	Leased	10/31/13
445 Putnam Pike, Smithfield, RI.	3,500	1996	Leased	7/31/19
1062 Centerville Road, Warwick, RI.	2,600	1996	Owned	Not Applicable
1300 Warwick Avenue, Warwick, RI.	4,200	1996	Leased	6/30/14

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2975 West Shore Road, Warwick, RI.	3,500	2000	Leased	3/31/10
1175 Cumberland Hill Road, Woonsocket, RI.	3,300	1998	Owned	Not Applicable

Administrative and operational offices:

2104 Plainfield Pike, Cranston, RI.	700	2002	Owned	Not Applicable
625 G. Washington Highway, Lincoln, RI.	23,600	2003	Owned	Not Applicable
One Turks Head Place, Providence, RI.	20,600	1999	Leased	(B) 6/30/09
One Ames Court, Plainview, NY.	4,400	2005	Leased	1/31/13

Planned branch offices:

40 Newport Avenue, East Providence, RI.	(A)	Not Applicable	Leased	12/31/17
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(A)

Facility currently under construction or in planning.

(B)

Notice provided to exercise additional lease option term.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is involved only in routine litigation incidental to the business of banking, none of which the Company's management expects to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders in the fourth quarter of 2008.

PART II**ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE COMPANY'S COMMON STOCK, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES**

Common Stock Prices and Dividends Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market SM under the symbol BARI. The following table sets forth certain information regarding our common stock for the periods indicated.

	Stock Price		Dividend
	High	Low	Paid
2007:			
First Quarter	\$ 44.75	\$ 42.10	\$ 0.15
Second Quarter	44.41	36.04	0.15
Third Quarter	39.84	32.07	0.16
Fourth Quarter	36.70	32.61	0.16
2008:			
First Quarter	\$ 37.15	\$ 30.70	\$ 0.16
Second Quarter	38.13	28.05	0.16
Third Quarter	32.00	26.00	0.17
Fourth Quarter	30.00	19.05	0.17

As of February 28, 2009, there were approximately 105 holders of record of our common stock.

On December 19, 2008, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with the U.S. Treasury to participate in the CPP. Due to the Company's participation in the CPP, the Company may not increase its quarterly dividend (above its current level of \$0.17 per share) without the prior consent of the U.S. Treasury for three years from the date of the U.S. Treasury's investment unless the Series A preferred shares sold to the U.S. Treasury have been redeemed in whole or transferred to a third party which is not an affiliate of the Company. See Note 19 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional CPP information.

Stock Repurchase Program The Company has maintained a stock repurchase program authorized by the Company's board of directors, which has enabled the Company to proactively manage its capital position. The program, which was initially approved on April 18, 2006, authorized the Company to repurchase up to 245,000 shares of its common stock from time to time through open market or privately negotiated purchases. On November 26, 2007, the Company expanded the stock repurchase program to 345,000 shares and also adopted a written purchase plan pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company concluded its repurchase program during

the first quarter of 2008. Due to the Company's participation in the CPP, the Company may not repurchase shares of common stock prior to the third anniversary of the U.S. Treasury's investment (December 19, 2011) without the prior consent of the U.S. Treasury, unless the Series A preferred shares sold to the U.S. Treasury have been redeemed in whole or transferred to a third party which is not an affiliate of the Company.

In February 2008 and January 2009, the Company's Chief Executive Officer delivered 7,450 and 23,700 shares, respectively, of the Company's common stock to satisfy the exercise price for 20,000 stock options exercised each in 2008 and 2009. The shares delivered were valued at \$33.30 and \$20.30 per share, respectively. The Chief Executive Officer paid the balance of the exercise price and all taxes in cash. The delivered shares are included with treasury stock in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following graph and table show changes in the value of \$100 invested on December 31, 2003 through December 31, 2008 in our common stock, the SNL Bank \$1 Billion to \$5 Billion Index and the Russell 3000 Index. The investment values are based on share price appreciation plus dividends paid in cash, assuming that dividends were reinvested on the date they were paid.

ITEM 6. SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table represents selected consolidated financial data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005 and 2004. The selected consolidated financial data set forth below does not purport to be complete and should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified in their entirety by, the more detailed information, including the Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, appearing elsewhere herein.

**As of and for the
year ended December 31,**

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands, except share data)				
Statements of operations data:					
Interest income	\$ 80,298	\$ 86,070	\$ 81,202	\$ 69,520	\$ 57,719
Interest expense	34,930	44,826	38,974	26,619	19,625
Net interest income	45,368	41,244	42,228	42,901	38,094
Provision for loan and lease losses	4,520	700	1,202	1,423	836
Noninterest income	10,609	10,785	8,988	9,274	8,581
Noninterest expense	37,886	38,025	38,727	36,343	32,929
Income before taxes	13,571	13,304	11,287	14,409	12,910
Income taxes	4,427	4,259	3,576	4,840	4,296
Net income	9,144	9,045	7,711	9,569	8,614
Preferred stock dividends	(50)				
Accretion of preferred shares discount	(8)				
Net income applicable to common shares	\$ 9,086	\$ 9,045	\$ 7,711	\$ 9,569	\$ 8,614
Per share data:					
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.99	\$ 1.89	\$ 1.62	\$ 2.14	\$ 2.17
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.96	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.57	\$ 2.04	\$ 2.04
Dividends per common share	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.58
Dividend pay-out ratio	33.7%	33.7%	38.2%	29.4%	28.4%
Book value per share of common stock	\$ 26.14	\$ 24.79	\$ 23.39	\$ 22.21	\$ 19.68
Tangible book value per share of common stock	\$ 23.52	\$ 22.21	\$ 21.03	\$ 19.83	\$ 16.99
Average common shares outstanding - basic	4,560,858	4,791,625	4,766,854	4,478,081	3,975,413
Average common shares outstanding - diluted	4,631,208	4,918,763	4,920,569	4,697,134	4,222,856
Balance sheet data:					
Total assets	\$ 1,528,974	\$ 1,477,119	\$ 1,479,099	\$ 1,442,782	\$ 1,239,069
Investment securities	60,842	76,986	103,425	150,959	104,600
Mortgage-backed securities	265,564	258,195	240,462	234,858	159,946
Total loans and leases receivable	1,077,742	1,038,132	1,004,292	950,806	886,301
Allowance for loan and lease losses	14,664	12,619	12,377	11,665	11,454
Goodwill, net	12,019	11,772	11,317	11,234	10,766

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Deposits	1,042,192	1,014,780	1,016,423	980,969	880,674
Borrowings	320,015	331,703	337,097	344,769	271,386
Total shareholders' equity	149,605	113,108	112,085	104,832	78,923
Common shareholders equity	119,597	113,108	112,085	104,832	78,923
Average balance sheet data:					
Total assets	\$ 1,484,867	\$ 1,469,574	\$ 1,451,959	\$ 1,347,510	\$ 1,168,454
Investment securities	60,972	112,461	144,460	131,711	102,827
Mortgage-backed securities	274,160	229,872	227,973	209,004	132,946
Total loans and leases receivable	1,052,552	1,014,951	980,598	916,273	848,550
Allowance for loan and lease losses	13,350	12,503	12,002	11,560	11,072
Goodwill, net	11,982	11,318	11,290	11,067	10,766
Deposits	1,018,510	1,010,162	965,194	928,374	858,739
Borrowings	332,602	326,398	362,721	306,344	227,365
Total shareholders' equity	116,492	114,872	106,874	95,922	74,704
Common shareholders equity	114,183	114,872	106,874	95,922	74,704
Operating ratios:					
Interest rate spread	2.72%	2.29%	2.50%	2.92%	3.07%
Net interest margin	3.21%	2.96%	3.06%	3.35%	3.44%
Efficiency ratio (a)	67.68%	73.08%	75.62%	69.66%	70.55%
Return on average assets	0.62%	0.62%	0.53%	0.71%	0.74%
Return on equity	8.01%	7.87%	7.22%	9.98%	11.53%
Return on common equity	7.80%	7.87%	7.22%	9.98%	11.53%
Tangible equity ratio	9.07%	6.92%	6.87%	6.54%	5.55%
Tangible common equity ratio	7.09%	6.92%	6.87%	6.54%	5.55%
Asset quality ratios:					
Nonperforming loans and leases to total loans and leases	1.33%	0.40%	0.14%	0.04%	0.08%
Nonperforming assets to total assets	0.94%	0.28%	0.10%	0.03%	0.06%
Allowance for loan and lease losses to nonperforming loans and leases	102.05%	304.15%	875.94%	2,810.84%	1,562.62%
Allowance for loan and lease losses to total loans and leases	1.36%	1.22%	1.23%	1.23%	1.29%
Net loans and leases charged-off to average loans and leases outstanding	0.24%	0.05%	0.05%	0.13%	0.01%

**As of and for the
year ended December 31,**

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)				
Capital ratios:					
Average common shareholders equity to average total assets	7.69%	7.82%	7.36%	7.11%	6.40%
Tier I leverage ratio	10.04%	7.87%	8.37%	8.21%	7.06%
Tier I risk-based capital ratio	14.23%	11.06%	12.05%	12.62%	10.01%
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.48%	12.28%	13.27%	13.87%	11.26%

(a)

Calculated by dividing total noninterest expenses by net interest income plus noninterest income.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Introduction

Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc., a Rhode Island corporation, is the holding company for Bank Rhode Island. The Company has no significant assets other than the common stock of the Bank. For this reason, substantially all of the discussion in this document relates to the operations of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The Bank is a commercial bank chartered as a financial institution in the State of Rhode Island. The Bank pursues a community banking mission and is principally engaged in providing banking products and services to businesses and individuals in Rhode Island and nearby areas of Massachusetts. The Bank is subject to competition from a variety of traditional and nontraditional financial service providers both within and outside of Rhode Island. The Bank offers its customers a wide range of business, commercial real estate, consumer and residential loans and leases, deposit products, nondeposit investment products, cash management, private banking and other banking products and services designed to meet the financial needs of individuals and small- to mid-sized businesses. The Bank also offers both commercial and consumer on-line banking products and maintains a web site at [MACROBUTTON HtmlResAnchor http://www.bankri.com](http://www.bankri.com). The Company and Bank are subject to the regulations of certain federal and state agencies and undergo periodic examinations by those regulatory authorities. The Bank's deposits are insured by the FDIC, subject to regulatory limits. The Bank is also a member of the FHLB.

Overview

In 2008, the Company continued its balance sheet conversion to a more commercial profile and improved its profitability. The Company increased its commercial loan and lease portfolio by nearly 15%. Net interest income and diluted earnings per common share improved in 2008, while the Company slightly reduced its operating costs. For a fuller narrative commentary on these matters, refer to Item 1, Business.

The primary drivers of the Company's operating income are net interest income, which is strongly affected by the net yield on interest-earning assets (net interest margin), and the quality of the Company's assets.

The Company's net interest income represents the difference between its interest income and its cost of funds. Interest income depends on the amount of interest-earning assets outstanding during the year and the interest rates earned thereon. Cost of funds is a function of the average amount of deposits and borrowed money outstanding during the year and the interest rates paid thereon. Net interest spread is the difference between the average rate earned on interest-earning assets and the average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest margin generally exceeds the net interest spread as a portion of interest-earning assets are funded by various noninterest-bearing sources (primarily noninterest-bearing deposits and shareholders' equity). The increases (decreases) in the components of interest income and interest expense, expressed in terms of fluctuation in average volume and rate, are summarized in the Rate/Volume Analysis table shown on page 33. Information as to the components of interest income and interest expense and average rates is provided under "*Average Balances, Yields and Costs*" on page 32.

Because the Company's assets are not identical in duration and in repricing dates to its liabilities, the spread between the two is vulnerable to changes in market interest rates as well as the overall shape of the yield curve. These

vulnerabilities are inherent to the business of banking and are commonly referred to as interest rate risk. How to measure interest rate risk and, once measured, how much risk to take are based on numerous assumptions and other subjective judgments. See discussion under *Asset and Liability Management*.

The quality of the Company's assets also influences its earnings. Loans and leases that are not being paid on a timely basis and exhibit other weaknesses can result in the loss of principal and/or loss of interest income. Additionally, the Company must make timely provisions to its allowance for loan and lease losses based on estimates of probable losses inherent in the loan and lease portfolio; these additions, which are charged against earnings, are necessarily greater when greater probable losses are expected. Further, the Company will incur expenses as a result of resolving troubled assets. All of these form the credit risk that the Company takes on in the ordinary course of its business and is further discussed under *Financial Condition Asset Quality*.

The Company's business strategy has been to concentrate its asset generation efforts on commercial and consumer loans and its deposit generation efforts on checking and savings accounts. These deposit accounts are commonly referred to as core deposit accounts. This strategy is based on the Company's belief that it can distinguish itself from its larger competitors, and indeed attract customers from them, through a higher level of service and through its ability to set policies and procedures, as well as make decisions, locally. The loan and deposit products referenced also tend to be geared more toward customers who are relationship oriented than those who are seeking stand-alone or single transaction products. The Company believes that its service-oriented approach enables it to compete successfully for relationship-oriented customers. Additionally, the Company is predominantly an urban franchise with a high concentration of businesses making deployment of funds in the commercial lending area practicable. Commercial loans are attractive, among other reasons, because of their higher yields. Similarly, core deposits are attractive because of their generally lower interest cost and potential for fee income.

The deposit market in Rhode Island is highly concentrated. The State's three largest banks have an aggregate market share of 87% (based upon June 2008 FDIC statistics, excluding one bank that draws its deposits primarily from the internet) in Providence and Kent Counties, the Bank's primary marketplace. Competition for loans and deposits remains intense. This competition has resulted in considerable advertising and promotional product offerings by competitors, including print, radio and television media.

The Company also seeks to leverage business opportunities presented by its customer base, franchise footprint and resources. In 2005, the Bank formed a private banking division and completed the acquisition of an equipment leasing company located in Long Island, New York (Macrolease). The Bank is using the Macrolease platform to generate additional income by originating equipment leases for third parties, as well as increasing the Bank's portfolio of equipment leases.

In 2008, approximately 81.0% of the Company's total revenues (defined as net interest income plus noninterest income) were derived from its net interest income. In a continuing effort to diversify its sources of revenue, the Company has sought to expand its sources of noninterest income (primarily fees and charges for products and services the Bank offers). Service charges on deposit accounts remain the largest component of noninterest income.

In 2008, the Bank experienced an overall increase in net interest margin, as the 2008 net interest margin of 3.21% was 25 basis points (bps) higher than the 2007 net interest margin of 2.96%.

The future operating results of the Company will depend on the ability to maintain net interest margin, while minimizing exposure to credit risk, along with increasing sources of noninterest income, while controlling the growth of noninterest or operating expenses.

Critical Accounting Policies

Accounting policies involving significant judgments and assumptions by management, which have, or could have, a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets or net income, are considered critical accounting policies. The Company considers the following to be its critical accounting policies: allowance for loan and lease losses, review of goodwill for impairment, valuation of investment and mortgage-backed securities and income taxes. There have been no significant changes in the methods or assumptions used in accounting policies that require material estimates or assumptions.

Allowance for loan and lease losses

Arriving at an appropriate level of allowance for loan and lease losses necessarily involves a significant degree of judgment. First and foremost in arriving at an appropriate allowance is the creation and maintenance of a risk rating system that accurately classifies all loans, leases and commitments into varying categories by degree of credit risk. Such a system also establishes a level of allowance associated with each category of loans and requires early identification and reclassification of deteriorating credits. Besides numerous subjective judgments as to the number of categories, appropriate level of allowance with respect to each category and judgments as to categorization of any individual loan or lease, additional subjective judgments are involved when ascertaining the probability as well as the extent of any probable losses. The Company's ongoing evaluation process includes a formal analysis of the allowance each quarter, which considers, among other factors, the character and size of the loan and lease portfolio, business and economic conditions, loan growth, delinquency trends, nonperforming loan trends, charge-off experience and other asset quality factors. These factors are based on observable information, as well as subjective assessment and interpretation.

Nonperforming commercial, commercial real estate and small business loans and leases in excess of a specified dollar amount are deemed to be impaired. The estimated reserves necessary for each of these credits is determined by reviewing the fair value of the collateral if collateral dependent, the present value of expected future cash flows, or where available, the observable market price of the loans. Provisions for losses on the remaining commercial, commercial real estate, small business, residential mortgage and consumer loans and leases are based on pools of similar loans or leases using a combination of payment status, historical loss experience, industry loss experience, market economic factors, delinquency rates and qualitative adjustments.

While management evaluates currently available information in establishing the allowance for loan and lease losses, future additions to the allowance may be necessary if conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used in making evaluations. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review a financial institution's allowance for loan and lease losses and carrying amounts of other real estate owned. Such agencies may require the financial institution to recognize adjustments to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

Review of goodwill for impairment

In March 1996, the Bank acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities from Fleet Financial Group, Inc. and related entities. This acquisition was accounted for utilizing the purchase method of accounting and generated \$17.5 million of goodwill. This goodwill was amortized in the years prior to 2002, resulting in a net balance of \$10.8 million on the Company's balance sheet as of December 31, 2001. Effective January 1, 2002, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* and SFAS No. 147, *Acquisitions of Certain Financial Institutions*, the Company ceased amortizing this goodwill and currently reviews it at least annually for impairment.

On May 1, 2005, the Bank acquired certain operating assets from Macrolease International Corporation. This acquisition was accounted for utilizing the purchase method of accounting and has generated \$1.3 million of goodwill through December 31, 2008.

The Company evaluates goodwill for impairment by comparing the fair value of the Company to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the fair value of the Company exceeds the carrying value, goodwill is not deemed to be impaired. If the fair value is less than the carrying value, a further analysis is required to determine the amount of impairment, if any. The fair value of the Company was determined using market value comparisons for similar institutions, such as price to earnings multiples, price to book value multiples and price to tangible book value multiples. This valuation technique utilizes verifiable market multiples, as well as subjective assessment and interpretation. The application of different market multiples, or changes in judgment as to which market transactions are reflective of the Company's specific characteristics, could affect the conclusions reached regarding possible impairment. In the event that the Company was to determine that its goodwill was impaired, the recognition of an impairment charge could have an adverse impact on its results of operations in the period that the impairment occurred or on its financial position.

Valuation of investments and mortgage-backed securities

Debt securities can be classified as trading, available for sale or held-to-maturity. Securities are classified as trading and carried at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings, if they are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term. Debt securities are classified as held-to-maturity and carried at amortized cost only if the Company has the positive intent and the ability to hold these securities to maturity. Securities not classified as either held-to-maturity or trading are classified as available for sale and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity, net of estimated income taxes. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, all of the Company's investment and mortgage-backed securities were classified as available for sale.

Declines in the fair values of securities below their cost that are deemed to be other-than-temporary are reflected in earnings in the period that management concludes that other-than-temporary impairment occurs. The Company uses various indicators in determining whether a security is other-than-temporarily impaired, including for debt securities, when it is probable that the contractual interest and principal will not be collected, the length of time and extent to which fair value has been less than cost and the creditworthiness and near-term prospects of the issuer. Management also considers capital adequacy, interest rate risk, liquidity and business plans in assessing the intent and ability of the Company to retain the security for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. Continued adverse economic and market conditions could result in losses from other-than-temporary impairment.

Income taxes

Certain areas of accounting for income taxes require management's judgment, including determining the expected realization of deferred tax assets and the adequacy of liabilities for uncertain tax positions. Judgments are made regarding various tax positions, which are often subjective and involve assumptions about items that are inherently uncertain. If actual factors and conditions differ materially from estimates made by management, the actual realization of the net deferred tax assets or liabilities for uncertain tax positions could vary materially from the amounts previously recorded.

Deferred tax assets arise from items that may be used as a tax deduction or credit in future income tax returns, for which a financial statement tax benefit has already been recognized. The realization of the net deferred tax asset generally depends upon future levels of taxable income and the existence of prior years' taxable income to which refund claims could be carried back. Valuation allowances are recorded against those deferred tax assets determined not likely to be realized. Deferred tax liabilities represent items that will require a future tax payment. They generally represent tax expense recognized in the Company's financial statements for which payment has been deferred, or a deduction taken on the Company's tax return but not yet recognized as an expense in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax liabilities are also recognized for certain non-cash items such as goodwill.

Results of Operations

Net Interest Income

Net interest income for 2008 was \$45.4 million, compared to \$41.2 million for 2007 and \$42.2 million for 2006. The net interest margin increased in 2008 to 3.21%, compared to 2.96% in 2007. In 2006, the net interest margin was 3.06%. The increase in net interest income of \$4.1 million, or 10.0%, during 2008 was primarily attributable to achieving a lower cost of funding. Average earning assets increased \$17.9 million, or 1.3%, and average interest-bearing liabilities increased \$20.9 million, or 1.8%, during 2008, compared to 2007.

Average Balances, Yields and Costs

The following table sets forth certain information relating to the Company's average balance sheet and reflects the average yield on assets and average cost of liabilities for the years indicated. Such yields and costs are derived by dividing income or expense by the average balance of assets or liabilities. Average balances are derived from daily balances and include nonperforming loans. Available for sale securities are stated at amortized cost.

	Year ended December 31,								
	2008			2007			2006		
	Average	Interest	Average	Average	Interest	Average	Average	Interest	Average
	balance	earned/ paid	yield	balance	earned/ paid	yield	balance	earned/ paid	balance
Assets	(Dollars in thousands)								
Earning assets:									
Overnight investments	\$ 8,577	\$ 264	3.07%	\$ 21,030	\$ 1,103	5.24%	\$ 9,931	\$ 517	\$ 5,000
Investment securities	60,972	2,767	4.54%	112,461	5,707	5.07%	144,460	6,245	4,000
Mortgage-backed securities	274,160	13,655	4.98%	229,872	11,166	4.86%	227,973	10,542	4,000
Stock in the FHLB	15,671	610	3.89%	15,723	1,056	6.72%	16,473	906	5,000
Loans receivable:									
Commercial loans and leases	617,254	39,709	6.43%	540,383	39,657	7.34%	473,851	34,381	7,000
Residential mortgage loans	226,483	12,095	5.34%	255,442	13,768	5.39%	288,374	15,352	5,000
Consumer and other loans	208,815	11,198	5.36%	219,126	13,613	6.21%	218,373	13,259	6,000
Total earning assets	1,411,932	80,298	5.69%	1,394,037	86,070	6.17%	1,379,435	81,202	5,000
Cash and due from banks	23,062			24,178			22,274		
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(13,350)			(12,503)			(12,002)		
Premises and equipment	13,195			14,458			14,840		
Goodwill, net	11,982			11,318			11,290		
Accrued interest receivable	4,888			5,865			5,840		
Bank-owned life insurance	25,033			23,627			20,841		

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Prepaid expenses and other assets	8,125			8,594			9,441		
Total assets	\$ 1,484,867			\$ 1,469,574			\$ 1,451,959		
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity									
Interest-bearing liabilities:									
Deposits:									
NOW accounts	\$ 60,438	162	0.27%	\$ 62,327	391	0.63%	\$ 71,188	356	0
Money market accounts	5,249	69	1.31%	6,285	135	2.15%	8,757	161	1
Savings accounts	388,060	7,042	1.81%	376,746	11,028	2.93%	349,675	7,929	2
Certificate of deposit accounts	389,021	14,306	3.68%	382,711	17,676	4.62%	355,908	14,030	3
Overnight and short-term borrowings	54,878	902	1.64%	57,117	2,717	4.76%	44,241	2,124	4
Wholesale repurchase agreements	10,000	540	5.32%	11,425	602	5.27%	20,000	870	4
FHLB borrowings	254,321	10,960	4.31%	240,668	10,768	4.47%	279,922	12,044	4
Subordinated deferrable interest debentures	13,403	949	7.08%	17,188	1,509	8.78%	18,558	1,460	7
Total interest-bearing liabilities	1,175,370	34,930	2.97%	1,154,467	44,826	3.88%	1,148,249	38,974	3
Noninterest-bearing deposits	175,742			182,093			179,666		
Other liabilities	17,263			18,142			17,170		
Total liabilities	1,368,375			1,354,702			1,345,085		
Shareholders equity	116,492			114,872			106,874		
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 1,484,867			\$ 1,469,574			\$ 1,451,959		
Net interest income	\$ 45,368			\$ 41,244			\$ 42,228		
Net interest rate spread			2.72%			2.29%			2
Net interest rate margin			3.21%			2.96%			3

Rate/Volume Analysis

The following table sets forth certain information regarding changes in the Company's interest income and interest expense for the periods indicated. For each category of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, information is provided on changes attributable to (i) changes in rate (changes in rate multiplied by old average balance) and (ii) changes in volume (changes in average balances multiplied by old rate). The net change attributable to the combined impact of rate and volume was allocated proportionally to the individual rate and volume changes.

	Year ended December 31,					
	2008 vs. 2007			2007 vs. 2006		
	Increase/(decrease) due to			Increase/(decrease) due to		
	Rate	Volume	Total	Rate	Volume	Total
	(In thousands)					
Interest income:						
Overnight investments	\$ (346)	\$ (493)	\$ (839)	\$ 3	\$ 583	\$ 586
Investment securities	(532)	(2,408)	(2,940)	982	(1,520)	(538)
Mortgage-backed securities	280	2,209	2,489	522	102	624
Stock in the FHLB	(443)	(3)	(446)	193	(43)	150
Commercial loans and leases	(5,555)	5,607	52	139	5,137	5,276
Residential mortgage loans	(127)	(1,546)	(1,673)	189	(1,773)	(1,584)
Consumer and other loans	(1,860)	(555)	(2,415)	366	(12)	354
Total interest income	(8,583)	2,811	(5,772)	2,394	2,474	4,868
Interest expense:						
NOW accounts	(217)	(12)	(229)	83	(48)	35
Money market accounts	(46)	(20)	(66)	24	(50)	(26)
Savings accounts	(4,308)	322	(3,986)	2,448	651	3,099
Certificate of deposit accounts	(3,645)	275	(3,370)	2,534	1,112	3,646
Overnight & short-term borrowings	(1,711)	(104)	(1,815)	(20)	613	593
FHLB and other borrowings	(417)	547	130	623	(2,167)	(1,544)
Capital trust and other subordinated securities	(254)	(306)	(560)	162	(113)	49
Total interest expense	(10,598)	702	(9,896)	5,854	(2)	5,852
Net interest income	\$ 2,015	\$ 2,109	\$ 4,124	\$ (3,460)	\$ 2,476	\$ (984)

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007

General

Net income for 2008 increased \$99,000, or 1.1%, to \$9.1 million from \$9.0 million for 2007. Earnings per diluted common share (EPS) increased from \$1.84 for 2007 to \$1.96 for 2008. The 2008 earnings represented a return on average assets of 0.62% and a return on average equity of 8.01% for 2008, as compared to a return on average assets of 0.62% and a return on average equity of 7.87% for 2007.

Net Interest Income

For 2008, net interest income was \$45.4 million, compared to \$41.2 million for 2007. The net interest margin for 2008 was 3.21% compared to a net interest margin of 2.96% for 2007. Although the yield on the Company's interest-earning assets declined by 49 bps compared to 2007, net interest income increased \$4,124,000, or 10.0%. The increase in net interest income is a result of the cost of funds on interest-bearing liabilities declining 91 bps compared to the prior year.

Interest Income Investments

Total investment income (consisting of interest on overnight investments, investment securities and MBSs, and dividends on FHLB stock) was \$17.3 million for 2008, compared to \$19.0 million for 2007. This decrease in total investment income of \$1,736,000, or 9.1%, was attributable to a 21 basis point decrease in the overall yield on investments, from 5.02% in 2007 to 4.81% in 2008, along with a decrease in the average balance of investments of approximately \$19.7 million.

Interest Income Loans and Leases

Interest from loans was \$63.0 million for 2008, and represented a yield on total loans of 5.99%. This compares to \$67.0 million of interest, and a yield of 6.61%, for 2007. Increased interest income resulting from growth in the average balance of loans of \$37.6 million, or 3.7%, was counteracted by a decrease in the yield on loans of 62 bps.

The average balance of the various components of the loan portfolio changed as follows: commercial loans and leases increased \$76.9 million, or 14.2%; consumer and other loans decreased \$10.3 million, or 4.7%; and residential mortgage loans decreased \$29.0 million, or 11.3%. The yield on the various components of the loan portfolio changed as follows: commercial loans and leases decreased 91 bps, to 6.43%; consumer and other loans decreased 85 bps, to 5.36%; and residential mortgage loans decreased 5 bps, to 5.34%. The yields on loans and leases declined primarily from lower yields on new originations and repricing of existing variable rate assets.

Interest Expense Deposits and Borrowings

Interest paid on deposits and borrowings decreased by \$9.9 million, or 22.1%, due to lower market interest rates during 2008. The overall average cost for interest-bearing liabilities decreased 91 bps from 3.88% for 2007, to 2.97% for 2008. The average balance of total interest-bearing liabilities increased \$20.9 million, or 1.8%, to \$1.18 billion for 2008.

The growth in deposit average balances of \$14.7 million, or 1.8%, during 2008 was centered primarily in savings accounts (up \$11.3 million, or 3.0%) and CD accounts (up \$10.0 million, or 2.8%). These increases were partially offset by a decrease in brokered CDs (down \$3.6 million, or 15.8%). The cost of deposits in total decreased 97 bps in 2008 to 2.56%, compared to 3.53% in the prior year.

The average balance of borrowings increased as compared to the prior year, with increases in FHLB funding (up \$13.7 million, or 5.7%) slightly offset by decreases in subordinated debentures (down \$3.8 million, or 22.0%) and decreases in short term and other borrowings (down \$3.7 million, or 5.3%). Overall, the cost of nondeposit borrowings decreased 77 bps in 2008 to 4.01%, compared to 4.78% in the prior year, reflecting the market interest rate declines experienced in 2008.

Provision for Loan and Lease Losses

The provision for loan and lease losses was \$4.5 million for 2008, compared to \$700,000 for 2007. Additions were made to the provision in 2008 in response to increased nonperforming and classified loans, increased levels of

charge-offs, weakened economic conditions and growth in the commercial loan portfolio. The increased provision served to improve the ratio of the allowance for loan and lease losses to 1.36% as of December 31, 2008, compared to 1.22% at the prior year-end. The allowance for loan and lease losses expressed as a percentage of nonperforming loans and leases was 102.05% at December 31, 2008 and 304.2% at December 31, 2007. Net charge-offs for 2008 were \$2.5 million compared to \$458,000 for 2007.

Management evaluates several factors including new loan originations, actual and estimated charge-offs and the risk characteristics of the loan and lease portfolio and general economic conditions when determining the provision for loan and lease losses. If the current weak economic or market conditions continue or worsen, management believes it is likely that the level of adversely classified assets would increase. This in turn may necessitate further increases to the provision for loan and lease losses in future periods. Also see discussion under *Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses*.

Noninterest Income

Total noninterest income decreased by \$176,000 or 1.6%, from \$10.8 million for 2007, to \$10.6 million for 2008. The following table sets forth the components of noninterest income:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(In thousands)	
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 5,711	\$ 5,578
Income from bank-owned life insurance	1,080	1,038
Loan related fees	803	649
Commissions on nondeposit investment products	745	575
Gain (loss) on sale of AFS securities	725	254
Impairment of available for sale securities	(219)	
Net gains on lease sales and commissions on loans originated for others	454	1,216
Other income	1,310	1,475
Total noninterest income	\$ 10,609	\$ 10,785

Deposit account service charges continue to represent the largest source of noninterest income for the Company and produced growth of \$133,000, or 2.4%. Income from bank-owned life insurance (BOLI) increased \$42,000, or 4.0%. Loan related fees increased \$154,000, or 23.7%, primarily as a result of a new swap product discussed below. An increase in the volume of nondeposit investment products provided additional noninterest income of \$170,000, or 29.6%. Additionally, noninterest income for 2008 benefited from gains on sales of AFS securities of \$725,000, while noninterest income for 2007 benefited from gain on sales of AFS securities of \$254,000. These increases were offset by volume based decreases in net gains on lease sales and commissions on loans originated for others (down \$762,000, or 62.7%) and other income (down \$165,000, or 11.2%). Additionally, the Company recorded \$219,000 in losses on other-than-temporary impairment of an AFS security.

In the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company entered into interest rate swaps with commercial loan borrowers to aid them in managing their interest rate risk. The interest rate swap contracts with commercial loan borrowers allow them to convert floating rate loan payments to fixed rate loan payments. The Company concurrently entered into a mirroring swap with a third party financial institution. The third party financial institution exchanges the client's fixed rate loan payments for floating rate loan payments. The Company retains the risk associated with the potential failure of counterparties and inherent in making loans.

The interest rate swap contracts are carried at fair value with changes recorded as a component of loan related fees in other noninterest income. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, net gains on these interest rate swap contracts, which include fee income and adjustments for credit valuation, amounted to approximately \$250,000. The Company did not have interest rate swap contracts at December 31, 2007.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expenses for 2008 decreased a total of \$139,000, or 0.4%, to \$37.9 million. The following table sets forth the components of noninterest expense:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
	(In thousands)	
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 20,091	\$ 20,859
Occupancy and equipment	4,578	4,872
Professional services	2,968	2,212
Data processing	2,816	2,850
Marketing	1,607	1,562
Loan servicing	643	767
Loan workout and other real estate owned	543	190
Other expenses	4,640	4,713
Total noninterest expense	\$ 37,886	\$ 38,025

The Company realized savings in salaries and benefits (down \$768,000, or 3.7%) due to staff vacancies, occupancy and equipment (down \$294,000, or 6.0%) and loan servicing (down \$124,000, or 16.2%). Additionally, other expenses decreased by \$73,000, or 1.5%. Partially offsetting these items were increases in professional services (up \$756,000, or 34.2%) primarily due to the outsourcing of certain internal audit activities and legal costs incurred related to an investigation of claims made by the Company's dissident shareholder related to the 2008 proxy contest, conducted by a special committee of the Board of Directors. In August 2008, the committee determined, based on the results of the investigation, that there was no merit to the claims. Additionally, loan workout and other real estate owned expenses increased (up \$353,000, or 185.8%). Overall, the Company's efficiency ratio improved to 67.68% for 2008, from 73.08% for 2007.

Income Tax Expense

The Company recorded income tax expense of \$4.4 million for 2008, compared to \$4.3 million for 2007. This represented total effective tax rates of 32.6% and 32.0%, respectively. Tax-favored income from BOLI, along with the utilization of a Rhode Island passive investment company, has reduced the Company's effective tax rate from the 40.9% combined statutory federal and state tax rates.

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006

General

Net income for 2007 increased \$1.3 million, or 17.3%, to \$9.0 million from \$7.7 million for 2006. Earnings per diluted common share (EPS) increased from \$1.57 for 2006 to \$1.84 for 2007. The 2007 earnings represented a return on average assets of 0.62% and a return on average equity of 7.87% for 2007, as compared to a return on average assets of 0.53% and a return on average equity of 7.22% for 2006.

Net income and EPS in 2006 were negatively impacted by approximately \$558,000 or \$0.11, net of taxes, due to the investment portfolio restructuring the Company undertook in the third quarter of 2006 in an effort to improve earnings in future periods.

To provide additional analysis regarding the Company's operating results, the following tables set forth certain non-GAAP information relating to the reconciliation of GAAP net income, EPS and related operating ratios to pro forma amounts, which adjust for the investment portfolio restructuring losses in 2006. Management believes this information is useful to the investor in comparing the Company's operating results to those from the prior year. This information should not be viewed as a substitute for operating results determined in accordance with GAAP, nor is it necessarily comparable to non-GAAP information which may be presented by other companies.

The following tables summarize the impact of investment portfolio restructuring losses for the periods indicated below:

<i>(In thousands, except per share data)</i>	Year ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
Net income (GAAP)	\$ 9,045	\$ 7,711
Adjust for:		
Losses on AFS portfolio restructuring, net of tax		558
Pro forma net income	\$ 9,045	\$ 8,269
Diluted earnings per share (GAAP)	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.57
Effect of:		
Losses on AFS portfolio restructuring, net of tax	0.00	0.11
Pro forma diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.68

Year Ended December 31, 2007

	Return on Average Assets	Return on Average Equity	Efficiency Ratio
GAAP ratios	0.62%	7.87%	73.08%
Effect of:			
Losses on AFS portfolio restructuring	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pro forma ratios	0.62%	7.87%	73.08%

Year Ended December 31, 2006

	Return on Average Assets	Return on Average Equity	Efficiency Ratio
GAAP ratios	0.53%	7.22%	75.62%
Effect of:			
Losses on AFS portfolio restructuring	0.04%	0.52%	-1.25%
Pro forma ratios	0.57%	7.74%	74.37%

On a pro forma basis, operating results for 2007 improved as compared to 2006. Margin compression did lead to a decline in net interest income of \$984,000, or 2.3%, which was partly countered by an increase in total average earning assets of approximately \$14.6 million. Noninterest income, excluding losses on AFS portfolio restructuring, increased by \$938,000, or 9.5%, led primarily by gains on lease sales and increases in deposit service charges. Additionally, earnings benefited from a decline in noninterest expenses of \$702,000, or 1.8%.

Net Interest Income

For 2007, net interest income was \$41.2 million, compared to \$42.2 million for 2006. The net interest margin for 2007 was 2.96% compared to a net interest margin of 3.06% for 2006. The decrease in net interest income of \$984,000, or 2.3%, was attributable to margin pressures as the average earning assets increased \$14.6 million, or 1.1%, and average interest-bearing liabilities increased \$6.2 million, or 0.5%, over the preceding year. The decrease of 10 bps in the net interest margin was primarily due to the shape of the yield curve and competition for deposits, loans and customers in the Bank's market area.

Interest Income Investments

Total investment income (consisting of interest on overnight investments, investment securities and MBSs, and dividends on FHLB stock) was \$19.0 million for 2007, compared to \$18.2 million for 2006. This increase in total

investment income of \$822,000, or 4.5%, was attributable to a 45 basis point increase in the overall yield on investments, from 4.57% in 2006 to 5.02% in 2007, along with a decrease in the average balance of investments of approximately \$20 million.

Interest Income Loans and Leases

Interest from loans was \$67.0 million for 2007, and represented a yield on total loans of 6.61%. This compares to \$63.0 million of interest, and a yield of 6.42%, for 2006. Increased interest income resulting from growth in the average balance of loans of \$34.4 million, or 3.5%, was augmented by an increase in the yield on loans of 19 bps.

The average balance of the various components of the loan portfolio changed as follows: commercial loans and leases increased \$66.5 million, or 14.0%; consumer and other loans increased \$753,000, or 0.34%; and residential mortgage loans decreased \$32.9 million, or 11.4%. The yield on the various components of the loan portfolio changed as follows: commercial loans and leases increased 8 bps, to 7.34%; consumer and other loans increased 14 bps, to 6.21%; and residential mortgage loans increased 7 bps, to 5.39%. The yields on loans and leases benefited primarily from higher yields on new originations and repricing of existing variable rate assets.

Interest Expense Deposits and Borrowings

Interest paid on deposits and borrowings increased by \$5.8 million, or 15.0%, due to both market area competition as well as higher market interest rates during 2007. The overall average cost for interest-bearing liabilities increased 49 bps from 3.39% for 2006, to 3.88% for 2007. The average balance of total interest-bearing liabilities increased \$6.2 million, or 0.5%, remaining constant at \$1.15 billion for 2006 and 2007. The growth in deposit average balances was centered primarily in savings accounts (up \$27.0 million, or 7.7%) and CD accounts (up \$26.8 million, or 7.5%). These increases were partially offset by a decrease in NOW accounts (down \$8.9 million, or 12.4%) and money market accounts (down \$2.5 million, or 28.2%).

The average balance of borrowings decreased as compared to the prior year, with increases in short-term borrowings (up \$12.9 million, or 29.1%) surpassed by decreases in FHLB funding (down \$39.3 million, or 14.0%), as well as declines in wholesale repurchase agreements (down \$8.6 million, or 42.9%). In September 2007, the Company redeemed \$5.2 million of debentures held by BRI Statutory Trust II, resulting in a decline in the average balance of subordinated debentures (down \$1.4 million, or 7.4%). This redemption resulted in \$137,000 of additional interest expense from previously unamortized debt issuance costs. Overall, the cost of nondeposit borrowings increased 23 bps in 2007 to 4.78%, compared to 4.55% in the prior year.

The rise in deposit and borrowing costs can be attributed to a number of factors. Customer demand remained strong for higher-yielding deposit products, due in part to relatively high short-term rates for the majority of 2007. Competition for deposits continued to be strong. Additionally, bank and non-bank advertising continued to be prevalent in the Bank's local market area, which increased customer awareness of attractive rates. Moreover, online banking enabled customers to more actively manage their finances and facilitated the movement of available funds from demand deposit accounts and lower-yielding deposit accounts into higher-yielding deposit products. In an effort to attract and retain customers and deposit relationships, the Bank offered higher-yielding savings accounts in addition to the normally higher-yielding CDs.

Provision for Loan and Lease Losses

The provision for loan and lease losses was \$700,000 for 2007, compared to \$1.2 million for 2006. The primary reasons for the change in the provision for loan and lease losses were lower relative growth in commercial loans and a reassessment of risk within the components of the loan and lease portfolio. The allowance, expressed as a percentage of total loans and leases, was 1.22% as of December 31, 2007, compared to 1.23% at the prior year-end and stood at 304.2% of nonperforming loans and leases at December 31, 2007, compared to 876.0% of nonperforming loans and leases at December 31, 2006. Net charge-offs for 2007 were \$458,000, compared to \$490,000 for 2006.

Management evaluates several factors including new loan originations, actual and estimated charge-offs, risk characteristics of the loan and lease portfolio and general economic conditions when determining the provision for loan and lease losses. As the loan and lease portfolio continues to grow and mature, or if economic conditions worsen,

management believes it possible that the level of nonperforming assets may increase, which in turn may lead to increases to the provision for loan and lease losses. Also see discussion under *Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses*.

Noninterest Income

Total noninterest income increased by \$1.8 million or 20.0%, from \$9.0 million for 2006, to \$10.8 million for 2007. The following table sets forth the components of noninterest income:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 5,578	\$ 5,055
Net gains on lease sales and commissions on loans originated for others	1,216	566
Income from bank-owned life insurance	1,038	785
Loan related fees	649	694
Commissions on nondeposit investment products	575	872
Gain on sales of AFS securities	254	
Loss on AFS portfolio restructuring		(859)
Other income	1,475	1,875
Total noninterest income	\$ 10,785	\$ 8,988

Noninterest income for 2007 benefited from gains on AFS securities of \$254,000, while noninterest income for 2006 was negatively impacted by losses on the AFS securities portfolio restructuring of \$859,000. Excluding securities losses resulting from the portfolio restructuring, noninterest income increased \$938,000, or 9.5%. Deposit account service charges continued to represent the largest source of noninterest income for the Company and produced growth of \$523,000, or 10.3%, as the Company implemented a revenue enhancement program. The Macrolease platform sold \$21.8 million of leases in 2007, generating \$1.0 million of noninterest income, compared to \$407,000 in the prior year. Income from bank-owned life insurance (BOLI) increased \$253,000, or 32.2%, from the prior year as a result of additional purchases of insurance during 2006, as well as the tax-free exchange the Company conducted for a portion of its BOLI to other life insurance carriers in the fourth quarter of 2006. These increases were offset by volume based decreases in commissions on nondeposit investment products (down \$297,000, or 34.1%) and loan related fees (down \$45,000, or 6.5%). Additionally, other income decreased \$400,000, or 21.3%, mainly due to decreases in customer external sweep income and reduced commissions on historic tax credits.

Noninterest Expense

Noninterest expenses for 2007 decreased a total of \$702,000, or 1.8%, to \$38.0 million. The following table sets forth the components of noninterest expense:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
	(In thousands)	
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 20,859	\$ 20,636
Occupancy and equipment	4,872	4,971
Data processing	2,850	2,880
Professional services	2,212	2,186
Marketing	1,562	1,880
Loan servicing	767	917
Loan workout and other real estate owned	190	188
Other expenses	4,713	5,069
Total noninterest expense	\$ 38,025	\$ 38,727

The Company realized savings in marketing costs (down \$318,000, or 16.9%), loan servicing (down \$150,000, or 16.4%) and occupancy and equipment (\$99,000, or 2.0%). Additionally, other miscellaneous expenses decreased by \$356,000, or 7.0%, for the year with savings from increased operating efficiencies. Partially offsetting these items were increases in salaries and benefits (up \$223,000, or 1.1%) and professional services (up \$26,000, or 1.2%).

Additionally, with respect to prior year other expenses, the Company recorded insurance recovery proceeds of \$803,000 in December 2006 relating to a loss the Company incurred in the first quarter of 2006 of \$868,000. These amounts are recorded net within other expenses in the preceding table and on the Consolidated Statement of

Operations for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Overall, the Company's efficiency ratio improved to 73.08% for 2007, from 75.62% for 2006. After adjusting for securities losses related to the restructuring of the AFS securities portfolio in 2006, the efficiency ratio improved on a pro forma basis to 73.08% for 2007, from 74.37% for 2006. However, the efficiency ratios were negatively impacted by the compression in the net interest margin, which partially lessened the impact of cost savings realized and noninterest income improvement.

Income Tax Expense

The Company recorded income tax expense of \$4.3 million for 2007, compared to \$3.6 million for 2006. This represented total effective tax rates of 32.0% and 31.7%, respectively. Tax-favored income from BOLI, along with the utilization of a Rhode Island passive investment company, has reduced the Company's effective tax rate from the 40.9% combined statutory federal and state tax rates.

Financial Condition*Loans and Leases Receivable*

Total loans and leases were \$1.08 billion, or 70.5% of total assets, at December 31, 2008, compared to \$1.04 billion, or 70.3% of total assets, at December 31, 2007, an increase of \$39.6 million, or 3.8%. This increase was centered in commercial loans (where the Company concentrates its origination efforts) and was partially offset by decreases in residential mortgage loans (which the Company primarily purchases) and consumer loans. Total loans and leases as of December 31, 2008 are segmented in three broad categories: commercial loans and leases that aggregate \$658.4 million, or 61.1%, of the portfolio; residential mortgages that aggregate \$212.7 million, or 19.7% of the portfolio; and consumer and other loans that aggregate \$206.7 million, or 19.2% of the portfolio.

The following is a summary of loans and leases receivable:

	2008	2007	December 31, 2006	2005	2004
			(In thousands)		
Commercial loans and leases:					
Commercial real estate owner occupied	\$ 175,472	\$ 157,431	\$ 140,812	\$ 112,987	\$ 93,027
Commercial & industrial	164,569	131,927	106,017	73,620	78,918
Commercial real estate nonowner occupied	133,782	102,990	102,390	95,779	90,716
Small business	50,464	45,778	41,785	38,641	37,820
Multi-family	53,159	42,536	34,294	33,725	32,415
Construction	22,300	38,832	37,237	37,772	32,319
Leases and other (1)	63,799	58,702	62,979	48,745	38,116
Subtotal	663,545	578,196	525,514	441,269	403,331
Unearned lease income (1)	(6,980)	(5,742)	(6,651)	(3,366)	(226)
Net deferred loan origination costs (fees)	1,857	1,214	927	406	(335)
Total commercial loans and leases	658,422	573,668	519,790	438,309	402,770
Residential mortgage loans:					
One- to four-family adjustable rate	126,689	155,087	165,140	202,223	199,031
One- to four-family fixed rate	85,057	92,485	96,880	101,598	115,350

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Subtotal	211,746	247,572	262,020	303,821	314,381
Premium on loans acquired	953	1,198	1,979	2,257	1,826
Net deferred loan origination fees	(34)	(42)	(54)	(62)	(72)
Total residential mortgage loans	212,665	248,728	263,945	306,016	316,135
Consumer and other loans:					
Home equity term loans	127,142	149,192	152,484	134,932	110,542
Home equity lines of credit	76,038	62,357	64,208	67,959	53,551
Unsecured and other	2,216	2,774	2,359	2,151	2,219
Subtotal	205,396	214,323	219,051	205,042	166,312
Premium on loans acquired				2	15
Net deferred loan origination costs	1,259	1,413	1,506	1,437	1,069
Total consumer and other loans	206,655	215,736	220,557	206,481	167,396
Total loans and leases receivable	\$ 1,077,742	\$ 1,038,132	\$ 1,004,292	\$ 950,806	\$ 886,301

(1) Included within commercial loans and leases were \$156,000 of leases held for sale at December 31, 2008.

Commercial loans and leases During 2008, the commercial loan and lease portfolio (consisting of commercial real estate, commercial & industrial, equipment leases, multi-family real estate, construction and small business loans) increased \$84.8 million, or 14.8%. The primary drivers of this growth occurred in the commercial real estate and commercial & industrial areas.

The Bank's business lending group originates business loans, also referred to as commercial and industrial loans, including owner-occupied commercial real estate loans, term loans and revolving lines of credit. Within the business lending portfolio, commercial and industrial loans increased \$32.6 million, or 24.7%, and owner-occupied commercial real estate loans increased \$18.0 million, or 11.5%, since year-end 2007.

With the Macrolease platform, the Bank originates equipment leases for its own portfolio, as well as originates leases for third parties as a source of noninterest income. In addition, the Bank historically has purchased equipment leases from originators outside of the Bank. The U.S. Government and its agencies are the principal lessees on the vast majority of these leases. These "government" leases generally have maturities of five years or less and are not dependent on residual collateral values. At December 31, 2008, leases comprised 9.7% of the commercial loan and lease portfolio, with \$55.2 million of Macrolease-generated leases and \$8.6 million of purchased government leases. Included within these amounts were \$156,000 of leases generated for sale at December 31, 2008.

The Bank's commercial real estate ("CRE") group originates nonowner-occupied commercial real estate, multi-family residential real estate and construction loans. These real estate secured commercial loans are offered as both fixed and adjustable-rate products. Since December 31, 2007, CRE loans have increased \$24.9 million, or 13.5%, on a net basis. During the past twelve months, the Bank originated over \$65 million of new CRE loans; however repayments were near \$40 million during the same period.

At December 31, 2008, small business loans (business lending relationships of approximately \$250,000 or less) were \$50.5 million at December 31, 2008, representing 7.7% of the commercial portfolio, compared to \$45.8 million at December 31, 2007, representing 8.0% of the commercial portfolio. These loans reflect those originated by the Bank's business development group, as well as throughout the Bank's branch system. The Bank utilizes credit scoring and streamlined documentation, as well as traditional review standards in originating these credits.

The Bank is a participant in the SBA Preferred Lender Program in both Rhode Island and Massachusetts. SBA guaranteed loans are found throughout the portfolios managed by the Bank's various lending groups.

The Company believes it is well positioned for continued commercial growth. Particular emphasis is placed on generation of small- to medium-sized commercial relationships (those relationships with \$10.0 million or less in total loan commitments). Unlike many community banks, the Bank offers asset-based commercial loan facilities that monitor advances against receivables and inventories on a formula basis.

Residential mortgage loans Residential mortgage loans decreased \$36.1 million, or 14.5%, as repayments (\$36.6 million) exceeded originations (\$2.9 million). Since inception, the Bank has concentrated its portfolio lending efforts on commercial and consumer lending opportunities, but originates mortgage loans for its own portfolio on a limited basis. The Bank does not employ any outside mortgage originators, but from time to time, purchases residential mortgage loans from third-party originators. Until such time as the Bank can originate sufficient commercial and consumer loans to utilize available cash flow, it intends to continue purchasing residential mortgage loans with high credit quality if and when opportunities develop.

Consumer loans During 2008, consumer loan outstandings decreased \$9.1 million, or 4.2%, to \$206.7 million at December 31, 2008, from \$215.7 million at December 31, 2007. The decline in growth was reflective of the softening of housing prices in the local market area over the past 30 months. The Company believes the softening prices have

reduced consumer appetite for borrowing against the value of their homes. However, the Company continues to promote consumer lending as it believes that these ten- to twenty-year fixed-rate products, along with the floating lines of credit, still possess attractive cash flow characteristics in the current interest rate environment.

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The table below shows loan and lease originations, purchases and repayment activities.

	Year ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands)				
Originations and principal additions:					
Loans and leases purchased:					
Commercial loans and leases	\$ 18,385	\$ 8,143	\$ 11,454	\$ 9,243	\$ 3,257
Residential mortgage loans		33,998	5,644	56,512	55,273
Total loans and leases purchased	18,385	42,141	17,098	65,755	58,530
Loans and leases originated:					
Commercial loans and leases	176,227	131,766	146,802	99,490	109,560
Residential mortgage loans	2,850	725	1,450	5,009	9,635
Consumer and other loans	23,721	38,623	64,715	82,426	90,655
Total loans and leases originated	202,798	171,114	212,967	186,925	209,850
Principal reductions:					
Net charge-offs/transfers to OREO:					
Commercial loans and leases	(1,107)	(152)	(453)	(1,205)	(98)
Residential mortgage loans	(2,098)	(835)			
Consumer and other loans	(137)	(58)	(37)	(7)	(51)
Total net charge-offs/transfers to OREO	(3,342)	(1,045)	(490)	(1,212)	(149)
Principal payments:					
Commercial loans and leases	(114,121)	(90,011)	(78,024)	(72,736)	(42,052)
Residential mortgage loans	(36,575)	(48,717)	(48,763)	(71,249)	(114,813)
Consumer and other loans	(32,312)	(42,995)	(50,205)	(42,978)	(39,417)

Total principal payments	(183,008)	(181,723)	(176,992)	(186,963)	(196,282)
Change in total loans and leases receivable (before net items)	\$ 34,833	\$ 30,487	\$ 52,583	\$ 64,505	\$ 71,949

The following table sets forth certain information at December 31, 2008, regarding the aggregate dollar amount of certain loans maturing in the loan portfolio based on scheduled payments to maturity. Actual loan principal payments may vary from this schedule due to refinancings, modifications and other changes in loan terms. Demand loans and loans having no stated schedule of repayments and no stated maturity are reported as due in one year or less.

Principal repayments contractually due

	One year or less	After one, but within five years	After five years
		(In thousands)	
Commercial & industrial loans (including leases)	\$ 81,596	\$ 113,822	\$ 25,970
Construction/permanent loans	11,565	4,688	6,047
Home equity lines of credit	61	340	75,637
Interest-only residential first mortgages	1,620	25,740	4,873
Small business loans	23,509	18,003	8,951
Total	\$ 118,351	\$ 162,593	\$ 121,478

The following table sets forth as of December 31, 2008, the dollar amount of certain loans due after one year that have fixed interest rates or floating or adjustable interest rates.

	Loans due after one year	
	Fixed rates	Floating or adjustable rates
	(In thousands)	
Commercial & industrial loans (including leases)	\$ 114,862	\$ 24,930
Construction/permanent loans		10,735
Home equity lines of credit	340	75,637
Interest-only residential first mortgages		30,615
Small business loans	16,452	10,502
Total	\$ 131,654	\$ 152,419

Asset Quality

The definition of nonperforming assets includes nonperforming loans and other real estate owned (OREO). OREO consists of real estate acquired through foreclosure proceedings and real estate acquired through acceptance of a deed in lieu of foreclosure. Nonperforming loans are defined as nonaccrual loans, loans past due 90 days or more but still accruing and impaired loans. Under certain circumstances, the Company may restructure the terms of a loan as a concession to a borrower. These restructured loans are generally considered impaired loans. There were \$10.3 million of impaired loans included in nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2008, compared to \$3.0 million of impaired loans at December 31, 2007. There were no impaired loans at December 31, 2006.

Nonperforming Assets At December 31, 2008, the Company had nonperforming assets of \$15.2 million, or 1.0%, of total assets. This compares to nonperforming assets of \$4.1 million, or 0.28% of total assets, at December 31, 2007, and nonperforming assets of \$1.4 million, or 0.10% of total assets, at December 31, 2006. Nonperforming assets at December 31, 2008 consisted of commercial loans and leases aggregating \$9.7 million, residential loans aggregating \$4.3 million, commercial loans and leases 90 days past due, but still accruing of \$324,000 and other real estate owned of \$863,000. Nonperforming assets at December 31, 2007 and 2006 were primarily comprised of nonaccrual commercial loans and nonaccrual residential loans. The Company evaluates the underlying collateral of each nonperforming asset and continues to pursue the collection of interest and principal. Management believes that the December 31, 2008 level of nonperforming assets is low relative to the size of the Company's loan portfolio and as compared to peer institutions. The weak economy has resulted in an increase in charge-offs and nonperforming assets in 2008. If current economic conditions continue or worsen, management believes that the level of nonperforming will increase, as will its level of charged-off loans.

The following table sets forth information regarding nonperforming assets.

	2008	2007	December 31, 2006	2005	2004
			(Dollars in thousands)		
Loans and leases accounted for on a nonaccrual basis	\$ 14,045	\$ 4,012	\$ 1,407	\$ 415	\$ 733
Loans and leases past due 90 days or more, but still accruing	324	100	6		
Restructured loans and leases on a nonaccrual basis		37			
Total nonperforming loans and leases	14,369	4,149	1,413	415	733
Other real estate owned	863				
Total nonperforming assets	\$ 15,232	\$ 4,149	\$ 1,413	\$ 415	\$ 733
Restructured loans and leases not included in nonperforming assets	\$ 32	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nonperforming loans as a percent of total loans and leases	1.33%	0.40%	0.14%	0.04%	0.08%
Nonperforming assets as a percent of total assets	1.00%	0.28%	0.10%	0.03%	0.06%

Nonaccrual Loans Accrual of interest income on all loans is discontinued when concern exists as to the collectibility of principal or interest, or typically when a loan becomes over 90 days delinquent. Additionally, when a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, all interest previously accrued but not collected is reversed against current period income. Loans are removed from nonaccrual when concern no longer exists as to the collectibility of principal or interest, typically when payment has been received timely for six months. Interest collected on nonaccruing loans is either applied against principal or reported as income according to management's judgment as to the collectibility of principal. At December 31, 2008, nonaccrual loans totaled \$14.0 million. Interest on nonaccrual loans that would have been recorded as additional income for the year ended December 31, 2008, had the loans been current in accordance with their original terms, totaled \$728,000. This compares with \$156,000 and \$50,000 of foregone interest income on nonaccrual loans for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding nonaccrual loans.

	2008		December 31, 2007		2006	
	Principal Balance	Percent of Total Loans	Principal Balance	Percent of Total Loans	Principal Balance	Percent of Total Loans
(Dollars in thousands)						
Nonaccrual loans:						
Residential mortgage loans	\$ 4,314	0.40%	\$ 822	0.08%	\$ 1,327	0.13%
Commercial loans and leases	9,682	0.90%	3,190	0.31%	80	0.01%
Restructured Loans		0.00%	37	0.00%		0.00%
Consumer and other loans	49	0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Total nonaccrual loans	\$ 14,045	1.30%	\$ 4,049	0.39%	\$ 1,407	0.14%

Delinquencies At December 31, 2008, \$9.0 million of loans and leases were 30 to 89 days past due. This compares to \$12.6 million and \$5.9 million of loans 30 to 89 days past due as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The majority of these loans at December 31, 2008 were commercial loans and leases and residential loans, while nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2007 and 2006 were primarily commercial loans and leases. Within loans past due 30 to 89 days at December 31, 2008 were \$1.3 million of commercial leases to government entities, which were primarily attributable to administrative delays as opposed to underlying credit or cash flow issues. This amount compares to \$3.8 million of government leases past due 30 to 89 days at December 31, 2007 and \$679,000 at December 31, 2006.

Management reviews delinquent loans frequently to assess problem situations and to address these problems quickly. In the case of consumer and commercial loans, the Bank contacts the borrower when a loan becomes delinquent.

When a payment is not made, generally within 10-15 days of the due date, a late charge is assessed. After 30 days of delinquency, a notice is sent to the borrower advising that failure to cure the default may result in formal demand for payment in full. In the event of further delinquency, the matter is generally referred to legal counsel to commence civil proceedings to collect all amounts owed. In the case of residential mortgage loans, delinquency and collection proceedings are conducted by either the Bank, or its mortgage servicers, in accordance with standard servicing guidelines. In any circumstance where the Bank is secured by real property or other collateral, the Bank enforces its rights to the collateral in accordance with applicable law.

The following table sets forth information as to loans delinquent for 30 to 89 days.

	2008		December 31, 2007		2006	
	Principal Balance	Percent of Total Loans	Principal Balance	Percent of Total Loans	Principal Balance	Percent of Total Loans
(Dollars in thousands)						
Loans and leases delinquent for 30 to 59 days:						
Commercial loans and leases	\$ 3,335	0.31%	\$ 6,594	0.64%	\$ 4,671	0.47%
Residential mortgage loans	921	0.08%	1,309	0.13%	486	0.05%
Consumer and other loans	1,488	0.14%	981	0.09%	243	0.02%
Total loans and leases delinquent 30 to 59 days	5,744	0.53%	8,884	0.86%	5,400	0.54%
Loans and leases delinquent for 60 to 89 days:						
Commercial loans and leases	3,515	0.33%	3,414	0.33%	476	0.05%
Residential mortgage loans	117	0.01%	275	0.03%		0.00%
Consumer and other loans	150	0.01%	13	0.00%		0.00%
Total loans and leases delinquent 60 to 89 days	3,782	0.35%	3,702	0.36%	476	0.05%
Total loans and leases delinquent 30 to 89 days	\$ 9,526	0.88%	\$ 12,586	1.22%	\$ 5,876	0.59%

Adversely Classified Assets The Company's management adversely classifies certain assets as substandard, doubtful or loss based on criteria established under banking regulations. An asset is considered substandard if inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Substandard assets include those characterized by the distinct possibility that the insured institution will sustain some loss if existing deficiencies are not corrected. Assets classified as doubtful have all of the weaknesses inherent in those classified substandard with the added characteristic that the weaknesses present make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable. Assets classified as loss are those considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as assets without the establishment of a specific loss reserve is not warranted.

At December 31, 2008, the Company had \$22.7 million of assets that were classified as substandard. This compares to \$9.5 million and \$8.2 million of assets that were classified as substandard at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The Company had no assets that were classified as loss or doubtful at any of these dates. Performing loans may or may not be adversely classified depending upon management's judgment with respect to each individual loan. At December 31, 2008, included in the \$22.7 million of assets that were classified as substandard, were \$8.3 million of performing loans. This compares to \$5.3 million and \$8.2 million of adversely classified performing assets at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. These amounts constitute assets that, in the opinion of

management, could potentially migrate to nonperforming or doubtful status. If the current weak economic or market conditions continue or worsen, management believes it is likely that the level of adversely classified assets would increase. This in turn may necessitate an increase to the provision for loan and lease losses in future periods.

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

The allowance for loan and lease losses has been established for credit losses inherent in the loan and lease portfolio through a charge to earnings. The allowance for loan and lease losses is maintained at a level management considers appropriate to provide for the current inherent risk of loss based upon an evaluation of known and inherent risks in the loan and lease portfolio.

Loans deemed uncollectible are charged against the allowance for loan and lease losses, while recoveries of amounts previously charged-off are added to the allowance for loan and lease losses. Amounts are charged-off once the probability of loss has been established, with consideration given to such factors as the customer's financial condition, underlying collateral and guarantees, and general and industry economic conditions.

When an insured institution classifies problem loans as either substandard or doubtful, it is required to establish allowances for loan and lease losses in an amount deemed prudent by management. Additionally, general loss allowances are established to recognize the inherent risk associated with lending activities, and have not been allocated to particular problem loans and leases.

The following table represents the allocation of the allowance for loan and leases losses as of the dates indicated:

	2008		2007		December 31, 2006		2005		2004
	Amount	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Amount	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Amount	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Amount	Percent of Loans in Each Category to Total Loans	Amount
Commercial loans and leases	\$ 10,708	61.1%	\$ 8,786	55.2%	\$ 7,944	51.8%	\$ 7,002	46.1%	\$ 6,251
Residential mortgage loans	1,239	19.7%	1,002	24.0%	1,440	26.2%	1,653	32.2%	1,644
Consumer and other loans	1,609	19.2%	1,637	20.8%	2,086	22.0%	1,894	21.7%	1,545
Unallocated	1,108	NA	1,194	NA	907	NA	1,116	NA	2,014
Total	\$ 14,664	100.0%	\$ 12,619	100.0%	\$ 12,377	100.0%	\$ 11,665	100.0%	\$ 11,454

(Dollars in thousands)

Assessing the appropriateness of the allowance for loan and leases losses involves substantial uncertainties and is based upon management's evaluation of the amounts required to meet estimated charge-offs in the loan and lease portfolio after weighing various factors. Management's methodology to estimate loss exposure includes an analysis of individual loans and leases deemed to be impaired, reserve allocations for various loan types based on payment status or loss experience and an unallocated allowance that is maintained based on management's assessment of many factors including the growth, composition and quality of the loan and lease portfolio, historical loss experiences, general economic conditions and other pertinent factors. These risk factors are continuously reviewed and revised by management where conditions indicate that the estimates initially applied are different from actual results. If credit performance is worse than anticipated, the Company could incur additional loan and lease losses in future periods.

A portion of the allowance for loan and lease losses is not allocated to any specific segment of the loan and lease portfolio. This non-specific allowance is maintained for two primary reasons: (i) there exists an inherent subjectivity and imprecision to the analytical processes employed, and (ii) the prevailing business environment, as it is affected by changing economic conditions and various external factors, may impact the portfolio in ways currently unforeseen. Management, therefore, has established and maintains a non-specific allowance for loan and lease losses. The amount of this measurement imprecision allocation was \$1.1 million at December 31, 2008, compared to \$1.2 million at December 31, 2007. With respect to changes within the allocation of the allowance for loan and lease losses, allocations at December 31, 2008 reflect both changes in loan and lease balances as well as reassessment of risks within the various loan and lease categories.

While management evaluates currently available information in establishing the allowance for loan and lease losses, future adjustments to the allowance for loan and lease losses may be necessary if conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the evaluations. Management performs a comprehensive review of the allowance for loan and lease losses on a quarterly basis. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review a financial institution's allowance for loan and lease losses and carrying amounts of other real estate owned. Such agencies may require the financial institution to recognize additions to the allowance based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

The factors supporting the allowance for loan and lease losses do not diminish the fact that the entire allowance for loan and lease losses is available to absorb losses in the entire loan and lease portfolio. The Company's primary concern is the appropriateness of the total allowance for loan and lease losses. Based on the evaluation described above, management believes that the year-end allowance for loan and lease losses is appropriate.

During 2008, 2007 and 2006, the Bank made additions to the allowance for loan and lease losses of \$4.5 million, \$700,000 and \$1.2 million and experienced net charge-offs of \$2.5 million, \$458,000 and \$490,000, respectively. At December 31, 2008, the allowance for loan and leases losses stood at \$14.7 million and represented 102.05% of nonperforming loans and leases and 1.36% of total loans outstanding. This compares to an allowance for loan and lease losses of \$12.6 million, representing 304.15% of nonperforming loans and leases and 1.22% of total loans and leases outstanding at December 31, 2007.

An analysis of the activity in the allowance for loan and lease losses is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands)				
<i>Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses</i>					
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 12,619	\$ 12,377	\$ 11,665	\$ 11,454	\$ 10,690
Loans charged-off:					
Commercial loans and leases	(1,186)	(184)	(472)	(1,266)	(98)
Residential mortgage loans	(1,235)	(248)			
Consumer and other loans	(168)	(96)	(47)	(8)	(52)
Total loans charged-off	(2,589)	(528)	(519)	(1,274)	(150)
Recoveries of loans previously charged-off:					
Commercial loans and leases	79	32	19	61	70
Residential mortgage loans	4				
Consumer and other loans	31	38	10	1	8
Total recoveries of loans previously charged-off	114	70	29	62	78
Net charge-offs	(2,475)	(458)	(490)	(1,212)	(72)
Provision for loan losses charged against income	4,520	700	1,202	1,423	836
Balance at end of year	\$ 14,664	\$ 12,619	\$ 12,377	\$ 11,665	\$ 11,454
Net charge-offs to average loans outstanding	0.24%	0.05%	0.05%	0.13%	0.01%

Investments

Total investments (consisting of overnight investments, investment securities, MBSs, and FHLB stock) totaled \$343.2 million, or 22.4% of total assets, at December 31, 2008. This compares to total investments of \$367.9 million, or 24.9% of total assets, as of December 31, 2007. The decrease of \$24.7 million, or 6.7%, was centered in decreases of investment securities of \$16.1 million and overnight investments of \$16.0 million. These declines were partially offset by an increase in mortgage-backed securities of \$7.4 million. All investment securities and MBSs at December 31, 2008 and 2007 were classified as securities available for sale. At December 31, 2008, the investment portfolio carried a total net unrealized gain of \$639,000, compared to \$106,000 of net unrealized loss at December 31, 2007. The primary driver of the increase in net unrealized gains is attributable to the yields on fixed-rate MBSs as compared to the market rates on similar securities at December 31, 2008, partially offset by declines in the fair value of other investment securities.

The investment portfolio provides the Company a source of short-term liquidity and acts as a counterbalance to loan and deposit flows. During 2008, the Company purchased \$145.2 million of available for sale securities compared to \$96.8 million throughout 2007. Maturities, calls and principal payments totaled \$124.7 million for 2008 compared to \$110.1 million for 2007. Additionally, the Company sold \$29.8 million of mortgage-backed securities generating gains of \$725,000.

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A summary of investment and mortgage-backed securities available for sale follows:

	Amortized Cost (1)	Unrealized		Fair Value
		Gains	Losses	
(In thousands)				
At December 31, 2008:				
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ 9,990	\$	\$ (2)	\$ 9,988
GSE obligations	47,131	256		47,387
Corporate debt securities	2,001		(14)	1,987
Trust preferred securities	2,735		(1,255)	1,480
U.S. Agency mortgage-backed securities	201,001	4,289	(476)	204,814
Collateralized mortgage obligations	62,909	256	(2,415)	60,750
Total	\$ 325,767	\$ 4,801	\$ (4,162)	\$ 326,406
At December 31, 2007:				
GSE obligations	\$ 68,185	\$ 90	\$ (100)	\$ 68,175
Corporate debt securities	6,028	2	(174)	5,856
Trust preferred securities	2,980		(25)	2,955
U.S. Agency mortgage-backed securities	183,723	1,169	(492)	184,400
Collateralized mortgage obligations	74,371	193	(769)	73,795
Total	\$ 335,287	\$ 1,454	\$ (1,560)	\$ 335,181
At December 31, 2006:				
GSE obligations	\$ 85,992	\$ 1	\$ (704)	\$ 85,289
Corporate debt securities	12,122	7	(105)	12,024
Trust preferred securities	6,152	49	(89)	6,112
U.S. Agency mortgage-backed securities	157,323	114	(2,271)	155,166
Collateralized mortgage obligations	86,935	18	(1,657)	85,296
Total	\$ 348,524	\$ 189	\$ (4,826)	\$ 343,887

(1) Amortized cost is net of write-downs as a result of other-than-temporary impairment.

The following table sets forth the contractual maturities of investment and mortgage-backed securities available for sale and the weighted average yields of such securities:

Within one year		After one, but within five years		After five, but within ten years		After ten years	
Fair value	Weighted average	Fair value	Weighted average	Fair value	Weighted average	Fair value	Weighted average

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		yield		yield		yield		yield
				(Dollars in thousands)				
At December 31, 2008:								
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ 9,988	0.20%	\$	0.00%	\$	0.00%	\$	0.00%
GSE obligations	5,013	4.11%	42,374	4.03%		0.00%		0.00%
Corporate debt securities	1,987	4.87%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Trust preferred securities		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	1,480	5.41%
U.S. Agency mortgage-backed securities		0.00%		0.00%	26,677	4.83%	178,137	5.03%
Collateralized mortgage obligations		0.00%		0.00%	20,408	4.43%	40,342	5.23%
Total	\$ 16,988	0.69%	\$ 42,374	0.00%	\$ 47,085	4.66%	\$ 219,959	5.07%
At December 31, 2007:								
GSE obligations	\$ 22,386	4.45%	\$ 45,789	5.00%	\$	0.00%	\$	0.00%
Corporate debt securities	3,954	4.97%	1,902	4.87%		0.00%		0.00%
Trust preferred securities		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	2,955	6.93%
U.S. Agency mortgage-backed securities		0.00%		0.00%	13,322	4.55%	171,078	5.11%
Collateralized mortgage obligations		0.00%		0.00%	4,734	3.95%	69,061	5.06%
Total	\$ 26,340	4.53%	\$ 47,691	4.99%	\$ 18,056	4.39%	\$ 243,094	5.12%
At December 31, 2006:								
GSE obligations	\$ 9,959	2.90%	\$ 75,330	4.78%	\$	0.00%	\$	0.00%
Corporate debt securities	6,034	5.33%	5,990	4.93%		0.00%		0.00%
Trust preferred securities		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	6,112	7.63%
U.S. Agency mortgage-backed securities		0.00%		0.00%	15,136	4.55%	140,030	4.82%
Collateralized mortgage obligations		0.00%		0.00%	2,604	4.06%	82,692	5.01%

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Total	\$ 15,993	3.81%	\$ 81,320	4.79%	\$ 17,740	4.48%	\$ 228,834	4.96%
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The Company performs regular impairment analysis on the investment securities portfolio. If the Company determines that a decline in fair value is other-than-temporary, an impairment write-down is recognized in current earnings. In making these other-than-temporary determinations, management considers, among other facts, the length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than cost and the creditworthiness and near-term prospects of the issuer. Management also considers capital adequacy, interest rate risk, liquidity and business plans in assessing the intent and ability to hold all securities with unrealized losses until recovery or maturity. If market conditions for securities worsen or the creditworthiness of the underlying issuers deteriorates, it is possible that the Company may recognize additional other-than-temporary impairments in future periods.

The Company owns two collateralized debt obligations (CDOs) backed by pools of trust preferred securities. The total unrealized loss on these securities at December 31, 2008 was \$1.3 million. During the third quarter of 2008, one of the CDOs was determined to have experienced an adverse change in cash flows and to be other-than-temporarily impaired. As such, the Company recorded a \$219,000 charge to noninterest income to reflect the fair value of the security of \$767,000 at September 30, 2008. If market conditions for securities worsen or the creditworthiness of the underlying issuers deteriorates, it is possible that the Company may recognize additional other-than-temporary impairments in future periods.

The Company's remaining securities in an unrealized loss position were deemed not to be other-than-temporarily impaired after considering the aforementioned factors. In addition, the Company has the intent and ability to hold securities with unrealized losses until recovery or maturity and believes it will continue to receive all contractual principal and interest payments.

Bank-Owned Life Insurance

The Bank has purchased BOLI to protect itself against the loss of key employees due to death and to offset the Bank's future obligations to its employees under its retirement and benefit plans. During both 2008 and 2006, the Bank purchased \$3.5 million of BOLI. The cash surrender value of these life insurance policies was \$28.8 million and \$24.2 million at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Deposits and Borrowings

The Bank continues to concentrate its time and efforts towards its deposit-gathering network. The Bank's total deposits increased on a net basis by \$27.4 million, or 2.7%, during 2008, remaining constant at \$1.0 billion for 2008 and 2007 respectively. In 2008, consumer demands shifted towards higher yielding deposit accounts. As a result, CD balances increased \$49.4 million, or 13.2%. Savings accounts decreased by \$15.7 million, or 4.0%, in 2008. Additionally, demand deposit accounts were up \$3.9 million, or 2.2%, while NOW and money market accounts were down \$8.5 million, or 13.0%, and \$1.6 million, or 26.6%, respectively. Core deposit accounts as percentage of total deposits decreased to 59.4% at December 31, 2008 as compared to 63.1% at December 31, 2007.

By comparison, total deposits decreased \$1.6 million, or 0.2%, during 2007 and can be summarized as follows: demand deposit accounts decreased \$27.6 million, or 13.8%, NOW and money market accounts decreased \$6.4 million, or 8.3%, savings accounts increased \$40.1 million, or 11.3%, and CDs decreased \$7.6 million, or 2.0%, during 2007.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding deposits:

	December 31,								
	2008			2007			2006		
	Amount	Percent of Total	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Percent of Total	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Percent of Total	Weighted Average Rate
(Dollars in thousands)									
NOW accounts	\$ 56,703	5.5%	0.10%	\$ 65,191	6.4%	0.60%	\$ 70,736	7.0%	0.67%
Money market accounts	4,445	0.4%	0.39%	6,054	0.6%	2.32%	6,991	0.7%	2.69%
Savings accounts	381,106	36.6%	1.46%	396,838	39.1%	3.01%	356,707	35.1%	2.81%
Certificate of deposit accounts	423,443	40.6%	3.29%	374,063	36.9%	4.46%	381,707	37.5%	4.45%
Total interest bearing deposits	865,697	83.1%	2.26%	842,146	83.0%	3.46%	816,141	80.3%	3.40%
Noninterest bearing accounts	176,495	16.9%	0.00%	172,634	17.0%	0.00%	200,282	19.7%	0.00%
Total deposits	\$ 1,042,192	100.0%	1.89%	\$ 1,014,780	100.0%	2.86%	\$ 1,016,423	100.0%	2.73%

At December 31, 2008, CDs with balances greater than \$100,000 aggregated \$127.1 million, compared to \$116.7 million and \$144.3 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Total borrowings, excluding subordinated deferrable interest debentures, decreased \$11.7 million, or 3.8%, during 2008, to \$306.6 million, from \$318.3 million at December 31, 2007. The Company had \$318.5 million of borrowings outstanding at the end of 2006. Over the past three years, the Bank's customers have increased their utilization of the Bank's cash management product suite, specifically taking advantage of overnight investments in the Bank's repurchase agreement program, while the Bank's FHLB borrowings remained constant with the prior year-end levels. In the first quarter of 2007, the Bank decreased the amount of its wholesale repurchase agreements by \$10.0 million. The Bank may utilize wholesale repurchase agreement funding or brokered CDs in the future if spreads are favorable compared to FHLB borrowings.

On a long-term basis, the Company intends to continue concentrating on increasing its core deposits, and will utilize FHLB borrowings, brokered deposits, Federal Reserve discount window borrowings, or wholesale repurchase agreements as cash flows dictate, as opportunities present themselves and as part of the Bank's overall strategy to manage interest rate risk.

Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures

In September 2007, the Company redeemed \$5.2 million of subordinated deferrable interest debentures, which were held by BRI Statutory Trust II. As of December 31, 2008, the Company had \$13.4 million outstanding of subordinated deferrable interest debentures issued to its three statutory trust subsidiaries. The statutory trust subsidiaries have then participated in the issuance of pooled trust preferred securities. The regulatory capital generated from issuing the trust preferred securities helped support the Company's continued asset growth.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

Liquidity is defined as the ability to meet current and future financial obligations of a short-term nature. The Company further defines liquidity as the ability to respond to the needs of depositors and borrowers, as well as to earnings enhancement opportunities, in a changing marketplace.

The primary source of funds for the payment of dividends and expenses by the Company is dividends paid to it by the Bank. Bank regulatory authorities generally restrict the amounts available for payment of dividends if the effect

thereof would cause the capital of the Bank to be reduced below applicable capital requirements. These restrictions indirectly affect the Company's ability to pay dividends. The primary sources of liquidity for the Bank consist of deposit inflows, loan repayments, borrowed funds, maturing investment securities and sales of securities from the available for sale portfolio. While management believes that these sources are sufficient to fund the Bank's lending and investment activities, the availability of these funding sources are subject to broad economic conditions and could be restricted in the future. Such restrictions would impact the Company's immediate liquidity and/or additional liquidity.

Management is responsible for establishing and monitoring liquidity targets as well as strategies and tactics to meet these targets. In general, the Company maintains a high degree of flexibility with a liquidity target of 10% to 30% of total assets. At December 31, 2008, overnight investments, investment securities and mortgage-backed securities available for sale amounted to \$327.5 million, or 21.4% of total assets. This compares to \$352.3 million, or 23.8% of total assets, at December 31, 2007. The Bank is a member of the FHLB and, as such, has access to both short- and long-term borrowings. The Bank also has access to funding through wholesale repurchase agreements and may utilize additional sources of funding in the future, including borrowings at the Federal Reserve Bank and/or issuance of senior unsecured debt as defined under the FDIC's Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program. Management believes that the Company has adequate liquidity to meet its commitments.

Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The following table sets forth the contractual obligations of the Company:

	Payments due or commitments expiring - by period				
	Total	Less than one year	One to three years	Four to five years	After five years
	(In thousands)				
Contractual cash obligations:					
FHLB term borrowings	\$ 238,936	\$ 2	\$ 85,270	\$ 23,400	\$ 130,264
Subordinated deferrable interest debentures	13,403				13,403
Lease obligations	13,427	1,409	2,386	2,124	7,508
Other:					
Treasury, Tax and Loan payments	4,280	4,280			
Retail repurchase agreements	53,396	53,396			
Wholesale repurchase agreements	10,000		10,000		
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 333,442	\$ 59,087	\$ 97,656	\$ 25,524	\$ 151,175
Other commitments:					
Commitments to originate or purchase loans	\$ 25,474	\$ 25,474	\$	\$	\$
Unused lines of credit and other commitments	193,870	88,966	21,137	640	83,127
Letters of credit and standby letters of credit	3,011	2,834	177		
Forward commitments to originate leases for sale	329	329			
Forward commitments to sell leases	156	156			
Supplemental retirement benefits	3,342				3,342
Total other commitments	\$ 226,182	\$ 117,759	\$ 21,314	\$ 640	\$ 86,469

In connection with the Macrolease acquisition, the Company has an obligation to issue 5,610 shares of common stock in 2009 based upon Macrolease achieving certain performance targets during 2008 and has an obligation to issue up to an additional 17,513 shares of its common stock over the next two years contingent upon Macrolease reaching specified performance criteria.

Capital Resources

Total shareholders' equity of the Company at December 31, 2008 was \$149.6 million, as compared to \$113.1 million at December 31, 2007. This increase of \$36.5 million was primarily attributable to the U.S. Treasury's \$30 million investment pursuant to the CPP as described below. The remaining increase in equity of \$6.5 million resulted from net income of \$9.1 million, stock option activity (stock option exercises, share-based compensation and related tax benefits) of \$1.8 million, net unrealized gains on securities increasing \$484,000, share repurchases of \$1.9 million and common stock dividends paid of \$3.0 million.

Additionally, the Company had a stock repurchase program authorized by the Company's Board of Directors, which enabled the Company to proactively manage its capital position. The program, which was initially approved on April 18, 2006, authorized the Company to repurchase up to 245,000 shares of its common stock from time to time through open market or privately negotiated purchases. On November 26, 2007, the Company expanded the stock repurchase program to 345,000 shares and also adopted a written purchase plan pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 of the Exchange Act. Under the program, the Company repurchased 352,250 shares at a total cost of \$12.1 million as of December 31, 2008. The Company repurchased 305,200 shares at a total cost of \$10.2 million during 2007. Also see Part II, Item 5 - Market for the Company's Common Stock, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities, included on page 25 of this annual report.

On December 19, 2008, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with the U.S. Treasury to participate in the CPP. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company sold 30,000 shares of Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A, having a liquidation preference equal to \$1,000 per share, with an attached warrant to purchase 192,967 shares of Company common stock, for the aggregate price of \$30 million, to the U.S. Treasury. The Series A preferred shares qualify as Tier 1 capital and will pay cumulative dividends at a rate of 5% per year, for the first five years, and 9% per year thereafter. Under the terms of the CPP, the Series A preferred shares may be redeemed with the approval of the FRB in the first three years with the proceeds from the issuance of certain qualifying Tier 1 capital or after three years at the liquidation preference plus accrued and unpaid dividends. The warrant has a 10-year term with 50% vesting immediately upon issuance and the remaining 50% vesting on January 1, 2010 if certain qualified equity offerings are not satisfied. The warrant has an exercise price, subject to anti-dilution adjustments, equal to \$23.32 per

share of common stock. Due to the Company's participation in the CPP, the Company may not increase its dividend or repurchase shares of its common stock for three years from the date of the agreement without the prior consent of the U.S. Treasury unless the Series A preferred shares have been redeemed in whole or transferred to a third party which is not an affiliate of the Company. Redemption of the Series A preferred shares is now permitted under ARRA without penalty and without the need to raise new capital, subject to the U.S. Treasury's consultation with the recipient's appropriate regulatory agency.

All FDIC-insured institutions must meet specified minimal capital requirements. These regulations require banks to maintain a minimum leverage capital ratio. At December 31, 2008, the Bank's Tier I Leverage Ratio stood at 7.92%. In addition, the FDIC has adopted capital guidelines based upon ratios of a bank's capital to total assets adjusted for risk. The risk-based capital guidelines include both a definition of capital and a framework for calculating risk-weighted assets by assigning balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items to broad risk categories. These regulations require banks to maintain minimum capital levels for capital adequacy purposes and higher capital levels to be considered well-capitalized. According to these standards, the Bank had a Tier I risk-weighted capital ratio of 11.21% and a total risk-weighted capital ratio of 12.46% at December 31, 2008.

The FRB has also issued capital guidelines for bank holding companies. These guidelines require the Company to maintain minimum capital levels for capital adequacy purposes. In general, the FRB has adopted substantially identical capital adequacy guidelines as the FDIC. Such standards are applicable to bank holding companies and their bank subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. At December 31, 2008, the Company's Tier I Leverage Ratio was 10.04%, its Tier I Risk-based capital ratio was 14.23% and its Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio was 15.48%.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company and the Bank met all applicable minimum capital requirements and were considered well-capitalized by both the FRB and the FDIC.

At December 31, 2008, the Company had \$13.4 million of trust preferred securities outstanding; the proceeds of which the Company has utilized as Tier I capital to help support the Company's growth. See Note 13 - Company-Obligated Mandatorily Redeemable Capital Securities and Subordinated Deferrable Interest Debentures in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included on page F-27 in this report for further information.

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

The consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto, included elsewhere herein, have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which requires the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars, without considering changes in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation. Unlike many industrial companies, substantially all of the assets and liabilities of the Company are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a more significant impact on the Company's performance than the general level of inflation. Over short periods of time, interest rates may not necessarily move in the same direction or in the same

magnitude as inflation.

Recent Accounting Developments

See Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements included on page F-8 in this report for details of recent accounting developments and their expected impact on the Company’s financial statements.

ITEM 7A. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Asset and Liability Management

The principal objective of the Company’s asset and liability management process is to maximize profit potential while minimizing the vulnerability of its operations to changes in interest rates by managing the ratio of interest rate sensitive assets to interest rate sensitive liabilities within specified maturity or repricing periods. The asset and liability management process is dependent on numerous assumptions, many of which require significant judgments by the Company. The Company’s actions in this regard are taken under the guidance of the Bank’s Asset/Liability Committee (ALCO) that is comprised of members of senior management. The ALCO generally meets monthly and is actively

involved in formulating the economic assumptions that the Company uses in its financial planning and budgeting process and establishes policies which control and monitor the sources, uses and pricing of funds.

The ALCO manages the Company's interest rate risk position using both income simulation and interest rate sensitivity gap analysis. Income simulation is the primary tool for measuring the interest rate risk inherent in the Company's balance sheet at a given point in time by showing the effect on net interest income, over a 12-month period, of interest rate ramps of up to 200 bps. These simulations take into account repricing, maturity and prepayment characteristics of individual products. The ALCO reviews simulation results to determine whether the exposure to income resulting from changes in market interest rates remains within established tolerance levels over a 12-month horizon, and develops appropriate strategies to manage this exposure. The Company's guidelines for interest rate risk specify that if interest rates were to shift up or down 200 bps over a 12-month period, estimated net interest income should decline by no more than 10.0%. As of December 31, 2008, net interest income simulation indicated that the Company's exposure to changing interest rates was within these tolerances. The ALCO reviews the methodology utilized for calculating interest rate risk exposure and may periodically adopt modifications to this methodology.

The following table presents the estimated impact of interest rate ramps on estimated net interest income over a 12-month period beginning January 1, 2009:

	Estimated impact on net interest income	
	Dollar change	Percent change
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Initial Twelve Month Period:		
Up 200 basis point ramp	\$ (237)	-0.56%
Down 200 basis point ramp	(2,534)	-5.94%

The Company also uses interest rate sensitivity gap analysis to provide a more general overview of its interest rate risk profile. The interest rate sensitivity gap is defined as the difference between interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities maturing or repricing within a given time period. A gap is considered positive when the amount of interest rate sensitive assets exceeds the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities. A gap is considered negative when the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities exceeds interest rate sensitive assets. At December 31, 2008, the Company's cumulative one-year gap was a positive \$155.5 million, or 10.2% of total assets, compared to a positive \$16.8 million, or 1.1% of total assets, at the end of 2007.

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The following table presents the repricing schedule for interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities at December 31, 2008. To the extent applicable, amounts of assets and liabilities that mature or reprice within a particular period were determined in accordance with their contractual terms. Investment securities are allocated based upon expected call dates. Loans and MBSs have been allocated based upon expected amortization and prepayment rates based on historical performance and market expectations. Savings, NOW and money market deposit accounts, which have no contractual term and are subject to immediate repricing, are anticipated to behave more like core accounts and therefore are presented as spread evenly over the first three years. Nonetheless, this presentation does not reflect lags that may occur in the actual repricing of these deposits.

	Within Three Months	Over Three to Six months	Over Six to Twelve months	Over One Year to Five Years	Over Five Years	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Interest-earning assets:						
Overnight investments	\$ 1,113	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,113
Investment securities	35,870	8,630	16,020	52	270	60,842
Mortgage-backed securities	23,715	23,700	42,348	126,550	49,251	265,564
FHLB Stock	15,671					15,671
Commercial loans and leases	208,313	44,423	78,358	302,162	25,166	658,422
Residential mortgage loans	31,370	31,132	60,382	61,748	28,033	212,665
Consumer and other loans	83,973	7,136	13,260	68,637	33,649	206,655
Total interest-earning assets	400,025	115,021	210,368	559,149	136,369	1,420,932
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
NOW accounts	4,725	4,725	9,450	37,803		56,703
Money market accounts	370	370	741	2,964		4,445
Savings accounts	31,827	31,827	63,654	253,798		381,106
Certificate of deposit accounts	96,453	100,762	154,324	71,904		423,443
Overnight & short-term borrowings	57,676					57,676
FHLB and other borrowings	754	756	1,540	117,615	128,271	248,936
Subordinated deferrable interest debentures	10,000				3,403	13,403
Total interest-bearing liabilities	201,805	138,440	229,709	484,084	131,674	1,185,712

Net interest sensitivity gap						
during the period	\$ 198,220	\$ (23,419)	\$ (19,341)	\$ 75,065	\$ 4,695	\$ 235,220
Cumulative gap -- 12/31/08	\$ 198,220	\$ 174,801	\$ 155,460	\$ 230,525	\$ 235,220	
Cumulative gap -- 12/31/07	\$ 121,946	\$ 5,443	\$ 16,844	\$ 143,935	\$ 232,232	
Interest-sensitive assets as a percent of						
Interest-sensitive liabilities (cumulative)	198.22%	151.38%	127.28%	121.87%	119.84%	
Cumulative gap as a percent of total assets	12.96%	11.43%	10.17%	15.08%	15.38%	

The preceding table does not necessarily indicate the impact of general interest rate movements on the Company's net interest income because the repricing of various assets and liabilities is discretionary and is subject to competitive and other factors. As a result, assets and liabilities indicated as repricing within the same period may, in fact, reprice at different times and at different rate levels.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The index to financial statements is included on page 58 of this annual report.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

There were no changes in, or disagreements with, accountants on accounting or financial disclosure as defined by Item 304 of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As required by Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Company carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. This evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Company's Chief Financial Officer. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.

There was no significant change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the Company's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The Company continues to enhance its internal controls over financial reporting, primarily by evaluating and enhancing process and control documentation. Management discusses with and discloses these matters to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and the Company's independent registered public accounting firm.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

There is no other information to report.

PART III**ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

The information concerning directors required by this item, including the Audit Committee and the Audit Committee financial expert, is incorporated herein by reference to the sections entitled "Election of Directors" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC.

The following table sets forth the executive officers of the Company as of the date hereof.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Merrill W. Sherman	60	President and Chief Executive Officer
Linda H. Simmons	49	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
James V. DeRentis	47	Vice President and Assistant Secretary
Mark J. Meiklejohn	45	Vice President
Robert H. Wischnowsky	52	Vice President

Merrill W. Sherman. Ms. Sherman has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and Bank since their formation. Ms. Sherman is also a director of The Providence Journal Company, a BELO Corp. subsidiary.

Linda H. Simmons. Ms. Simmons has served as Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Company and Bank since July 2005 and served as the Bank's Executive Vice President - Finance and Treasurer from September 2004 to July 2005. From 1995 until joining the Bank, Ms. Simmons was with Fleet Financial Corp.'s Treasury Group where she held various positions with responsibilities in the asset/liability management area.

James V. DeRentis. Mr. DeRentis has served as Vice President of the Company since December 2005 and the Bank's Chief Business Officer since October 2005. Mr. DeRentis previously served as the Bank's Executive Vice President Retail Banking from October 2001 through September 2005. Immediately prior, Mr. DeRentis served as the Bank's Senior Vice President - Retail Banking from December 1998 through October 2001.

Mark J. Meiklejohn. Mr. Meiklejohn has served as Vice President of the Company since February 2008 and Executive Vice President and Chief Lending Officer of the Bank since November 2007. Mr. Meiklejohn joined the Bank as Senior Vice President and Corporate Banking Director of the Bank in January 2006. Prior to joining the Bank, Mr. Meiklejohn was a Senior Vice President for Middle Market Lending at Citizens Bank in Providence, Rhode Island, where he was employed since 1999.

Robert H. Wischnowsky. Mr. Wischnowsky has served as Vice President of the Company and Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer of the Bank since December 2008. From 2004 until joining the Bank, Mr. Wischnowsky was Chief Information Officer and Senior Vice President of Information Systems at Tercet Capital, LLC. From 1985 to 2004, Mr. Wischnowsky held various information technology positions at FleetBoston Financial Corporation and its predecessor Fleet companies, including Executive Vice President and Chief Technology Officer.

Code of Ethics and Governance Principles

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics which applies to all directors, officers and employees of the Company and the Bank, including the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Controller and Chief Auditor, as supplemented by a Code of Ethical Conduct for Executive Officers and Senior Financial Officers, which meets the requirements of a code of ethics as defined in Item 406 of Regulation S-K. The Company's Board of Directors has also adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines and Principles (the Guidelines), which along with the charters of Board committees provide the framework for the governance of the Company. The Company will provide a copy of the Codes, the Guidelines and/or committee charters to shareholders, without charge, upon request directed to the Investor Relations Contact listed on the Company's website, [MACROBUTTON HtmlResAnchor http://www.bankri.com](http://www.bankri.com), under Investor Relations. The Company has posted the Codes, the Guidelines and the committee charters on the Company's website under

Investor Relations/Governance Documents. The Company intends to disclose any amendment to, or waiver of, a provision of the Codes for the CEO, CFO, Controller or persons performing similar functions by posting such information on its website and filing a Form 8-K as required by the rules of the Nasdaq Global Select Market SM.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the sections entitled Compensation of Directors, Compensation Discussion and Analysis, Compensation Committee Report and Executive Compensation in the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC.

The information set forth under the heading Compensation Committee Report in the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement is furnished and shall not be deemed as filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act and is not deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Sections entitled Common Stock Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management in the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table sets forth information about the Company's equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2008:

Plan category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

and Rights

Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Security Holders	318,355(1)	\$ 26.14	132,178(2)
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Security Holders	--	Not applicable	--
Total	318,355	\$ 26.14	132,178

(1)

Includes 279,835 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding awards granted under the Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc. 2002 Equity Incentive Plan and predecessor plan (Amended and Restated Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc. 1996 Incentive and Nonqualified Stock Option Plan) and 38,500 shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding awards granted under the Amended and Restated Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc. Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan.

(2)

Includes 127,678 shares reserved for awards under the Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc. 2002 Equity Incentive Plan and predecessor plan and 4,500 shares reserved for awards under the Amended and Restated Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc. Non-Employee Directors Stock Plan.

Additional information regarding these equity compensation plans is contained in Note 15 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS, RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the sections entitled "Transactions with Management and Election of Directors" in the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Section entitled "Independent Accountant Fees and Services" in the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2009 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)

(1)

Financial Statements

The following consolidated financial statements appear in response to Item 8 of this report commencing on the page numbers specified below:

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	F-1
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on the Effectiveness of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	F-2

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-3
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2008 and 2007	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006	F-7
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-8

(2)

Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission are not required under the related instructions or are inapplicable, and therefore have been omitted.

(3)

Exhibits

Exhibit No.

Description

3.1

Articles of Incorporation of the Company, as amended

3.2

By-laws of the Company, as amended(1)

10.1

Amended and Restated Employment Agreement of Merrill W. Sherman dated February 20, 2007(2)

10.1(a)

First Amendment to Amended and Restated Executive Employment Agreement of Merrill W. Sherman dated as of March 6, 2008(3)

10.1 (b)

Letter Agreement of Merrill W. Sherman dated December 15, 2008 related to CPP restrictions

10.2

Amended and Restated Employment Agreement of Linda H. Simmons dated February 20, 2007(2)

10.2 (a)

Letter Agreement of Linda H. Simmons dated December 15, 2008 related to CPP restrictions

10.3

Amended and Restated Employment Agreement of James V. DeRentis dated February 20, 2007(2)

10.3 (a)

Letter Agreement of James V. DeRentis dated December 15, 2008 related to CPP restrictions

10.4

Amended and Restated 1996 Incentive and Nonqualified Stock Option Plan(4)

10.5

Amended and Restated Non-Employee Director Stock Plan(5)

10.5(a)

Amendment to Amended and Restated Non-Employee Director Stock Plan(6)

10.5(b)

Second Amendment to Amended and Restated Non-Employee Director Stock Plan(7)

10.6

Bank Rhode Island Amended and Restated Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

10.7

Bank Rhode Island Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended by Amendment No. 1(8)

10.7(a)

Amendment No. 2 to Bank Rhode Island Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan(9)

10.7(b)

Amendment No. 3 to Bank Rhode Island Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan(1)

10.7(c)

Amendment No. 4 to Bank Rhode Island Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan(1)

10.8(a)

Executive Incentive Bonus Plan(10)

10.8(b)

Executive Incentive Compensation Plan (2008 and thereafter)(11)

10.9

Executive Employment Agreement of Mark J. Meiklejohn dated as of April 28, 2008(12)

10.9 (a)

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Letter Agreement of Mark J. Meiklejohn dated December 15, 2008 related to CPP restrictions

10.10

Change of Control Severance Agreement by and between Bank Rhode Island and William C. DeWitt dated as of October 18, 2006(1)

10.11

Form of Bank Rhode Island Split Dollar Agreement(13)

10.12

2002 Equity Incentive Plan(14)

10.13

Executive Employment Agreement of Robert H. Wischnowsky dated as of December 1, 2008

10.13 (a)

Letter Agreement of Robert H. Wischnowsky dated December 15, 2008 related to CPP restrictions

11

Computation of Earnings per Share(15)

12.1

Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges for periods ended December 31, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005 and 2004

12.2

Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends for periods ended December 31, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005 and 2004

21

List of Subsidiaries (as of December 31, 2008)

23

Consent of KPMG LLP, as independent registered public accountants for the Company

31.1

Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002

31.2

Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002

32.1

Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002

32.2

Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002

(1)

Incorporated by reference from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007.

(2)

Incorporated by reference from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

(3)

Incorporated by reference from the Company's Quarterly Report for the period ended March 31, 2008.

(4)

Incorporated by reference from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.

(5)

Incorporated by reference from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2000.

(6)

Incorporated by reference from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2002.

(7)

Incorporated by reference from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2006.

(8)

Incorporated by reference from the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4, SEC File No. 333-33182.

(9)

Incorporated by reference from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002.

(10)

Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 9, 2005.

(11)

Incorporated by reference from the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 28, 2008.

(12)

Incorporated by reference from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2008.

(13)

Incorporated by reference from the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2002.

(14)

Incorporated by reference to Appendix B to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on April 15, 2005.

(15)

The calculation of earnings per share is set forth as Note 20 to the Company's audited consolidated financial statements.

Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.

Date: March 16, 2009

By:

/s/ Merrill W. Sherman

Merrill W. Sherman

President and Chief Executive Officer

Each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints each of Merrill W. Sherman or Linda H. Simmons, or either of them, each acting alone, his or her true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for such person and in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities in connection with the annual report on Form 10-K of Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2008, to sign any and all amendments to the Form 10-K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, each acting alone, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or their substitutes or substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ Merrill W. Sherman

Merrill W. Sherman,
President, Chief Executive Officer
and Director (Principal Executive
Officer)

Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ Linda H. Simmons

Linda H. Simmons,
Chief Financial Officer and
Treasurer (Principal Financial
Officer)

Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ Tiffany R. Sy

Tiffany R. Sy,
Controller (Principal Accounting
Officer)

Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ Karen Adams
Karen Adams, Director
Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ Ernest J. Chorneyi, Jr.
Ernest J. Chorneyi, Jr., Director
Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ Bogdan Nowak
Bogdan Nowak, Director
Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ Anthony F. Andrade
Anthony F. Andrade, Director
Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ Meredith A. Curren
Meredith A. Curren, Director
Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ Cheryl W. Snead
Cheryl W. Snead, Director
Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ John R. Berger
John R. Berger, Director
Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ Mark R. Feinstein
Mark R. Feinstein, Director
Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ Pablo Rodriguez
Pablo Rodriguez, Director
Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ Richard L. Bready
Richard L. Bready, Director
Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ Edward J. Mack
Edward J. Mack, Director
Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ John A. Yena
John A. Yena, Director
Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ Malcolm G. Chace
Malcolm G. Chace, Director and
Chairman of the Board
Date: March 16, 2009

/s/ Michael E. McMahon
Michael E. McMahon, Director
Date: March 16, 2009

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.

**Management's Report on Internal Control
Over Financial Reporting**

The management of Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc. (the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008. In making this assessment, it used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework. Based on our assessment we believe that, as of December 31, 2008, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

The Company's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm has issued an audit report on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. This report appears on page F-2 of this annual report.

Merrill W. Sherman
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Linda H. Simmons
Chief Financial Officer and
Treasurer

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc.:

We have audited Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc.'s (the 'Company') internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commissions (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may

deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commissions (COSO).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2008, and our report dated March 16, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Providence, Rhode Island

March 16, 2009

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2008. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 16, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP
Providence, Rhode Island

March 16, 2009

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BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.**Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	December 31,	
	2008	2007
Assets	(In thousands)	
Assets:		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 54,344	\$ 20,465
Overnight investments	1,113	17,097
Total cash and cash equivalents	55,457	37,562
Investment securities available for sale (amortized cost of \$61,857 and \$77,193, respectively)	60,842	76,986
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale (amortized cost of \$263,910 and \$258,094, respectively)	265,564	258,195
Total available for sale securities	326,406	335,181
Stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston	15,671	15,671
Loans and leases receivable:		
Commercial loans and leases	658,422	573,668
Residential mortgage loans	212,665	248,728
Consumer and other loans	206,655	215,736
Total loans and leases receivable	1,077,742	1,038,132
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(14,664)	(12,619)
Net loans and leases receivable	1,063,078	1,025,513
Premises and equipment, net	12,641	13,721
Goodwill, net	12,019	11,772
Accrued interest receivable	5,240	6,557
Investment in bank-owned life insurance	28,765	24,186
Prepaid expenses and other assets	9,697	6,956
Total assets	\$ 1,528,974	\$ 1,477,119
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity		
Liabilities:		
Deposits:		
Demand deposit accounts	\$ 176,495	\$ 172,634
NOW accounts	56,703	65,191

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Money market accounts	4,445	6,054
Savings accounts	381,106	396,838
Certificate of deposit accounts	423,443	374,063
Total deposits	1,042,192	1,014,780
Overnight and short-term borrowings	57,676	66,795
Wholesale repurchase agreements	10,000	10,000
Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston borrowings	238,936	241,505
Subordinated deferrable interest debentures	13,403	13,403
Other liabilities	17,162	17,528
Total liabilities	1,379,369	1,364,011
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, authorized 1,000,000 shares: Issued 30,000 and 0 shares, respectively		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, authorized 11,000,000 shares: Issued: 4,926,920 and 4,867,121 shares, respectively	49	49
Additional paid-in capital	101,918	70,123
Treasury Stock, at cost (352,250 and 305,200 respectively)	(12,055)	(10,189)
Retained earnings	59,278	53,194
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net	415	(69)
Total shareholders' equity	149,605	113,108
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,528,974	\$ 1,477,119

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.**Consolidated Statements of Operations**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
Interest and dividend income:			
Loans and leases	\$ 63,002	\$ 67,038	\$ 62,992
Mortgage-backed securities	13,655	11,166	10,542
Investment securities	2,767	5,707	6,245
Overnight investments	264	1,103	517
Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston stock dividends	610	1,056	906
Total interest and dividend income	80,298	86,070	81,202
Interest expense:			
Deposits	21,579	29,230	22,476
Overnight and short-term borrowings	902	2,717	2,124
Wholesale repurchase agreements	540	602	870
Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston borrowings	10,960	10,768	12,044
Subordinated deferrable interest debentures	949	1,509	1,460
Total interest expense	34,930	44,826	38,974
Net interest income	45,368	41,244	42,228
Provision for loan and lease losses	4,520	700	1,202
Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses	40,848	40,544	41,026
Noninterest income:			
Service charges on deposit accounts	5,711	5,578	5,055
Income from bank-owned life insurance	1,080	1,038	785
Loan related fees	803	649	694
Commissions on nondeposit investment products	745	575	872
Loss on restructuring of available for sale securities			(859)
Net gain (loss) on available for sale securities	725	254	
Net gains on leases sales and commissions on loans originated for others	454	1,216	566

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Impairment of available for sale securities	(219)		
Other income	1,310	1,475	1,875
Total noninterest income	10,609	10,785	8,988
Noninterest expense:			
Salaries and employee benefits	20,091	20,859	20,636
Occupancy	3,530	3,527	3,564
Professional services	2,968	2,212	2,186
Data processing	2,816	2,850	2,880
Marketing	1,607	1,562	1,880
Equipment	1,048	1,345	1,407
Loan servicing	643	767	917
Loan workout and other real estate owned	543	190	188
Other expenses	4,640	4,713	5,069
Total noninterest expense	37,886	38,025	38,727
Income before income taxes	13,571	13,304	11,287
Income tax expense	4,427	4,259	3,576
Net income	9,144	9,045	7,711
Preferred stock dividends	(50)		
Accretion of preferred shares discount	(8)		
Net income applicable to common shares	\$ 9,086	\$ 9,045	\$ 7,711
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	4,560,858	4,791,625	4,766,854
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	4,631,208	4,918,763	4,920,569
Per share data:			
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.99	\$ 1.89	\$ 1.62
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.96	\$ 1.84	\$ 1.57
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.60

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders Equity

For Years Ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital (in thousands, except per share data)	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2005	\$	\$ 47	\$ 65,768	\$	\$ 42,241	\$ (3,224)	\$ 104,832
Net income					7,711		7,711
Other comprehensive income:							
Unrealized holding losses on securities available for sale, net of taxes of \$122						(348)	(348)
Reclassification adjustment, net of taxes of \$(301)						558	558
Comprehensive income							7,921
Exercise of stock options		1	1,662				1,663
Acquisition of Macrolease			83				83
Share-based compensation			186				186

Tax benefit from exercise of stock options		261				261
Dividends on common stock (\$ 0.60 per common share)				(2,861)		(2,861)
Balance at December 31, 2006	48	67,960		47,091	(3,014)	112,085
Net income				9,045		9,045
Other comprehensive income:						
Unrealized holding gains on securities available for sale, net of taxes of \$(1,586)					2,945	2,945
Comprehensive income						11,990
Exercise of stock options	1	1,366				1,367
Stock repurchase			(10,189)			(10,189)
Share-based compensation		299				299
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options		498				498
Dividends on common stock (\$ 0.62 per common share)				(2,942)		(2,942)
Balance at December 31, 2007	49	70,123	(10,189)	53,194	(69)	113,108
Net income				9,144		9,144
Other comprehensive income:						
Unrealized holding gains on securities available for sale, net of taxes of \$(438)					813	813
Reclassification adjustment,					(329)	(329)

net of taxes of \$177													
Comprehensive income								9,628					
Exercise of stock options	562							562					
Macrolease Acquisition	656							656					
Stock repurchase				(1,866)				(1,866)					
Share-based compensation	380							380					
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	189							189					
Issuance of preferred stock	28,587							28,587					
Accretion of preferred stock discount	8				(8)								
Issuance of warrants	1,413							1,413					
Dividends on preferred stock (\$ 1.67 per preferred share)						(50)		(50)					
Dividends on common stock (\$ 0.66 per common share)						(3,002)		(3,002)					
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$	\$	49	\$	101,918	\$	(12,055)	\$	59,278	\$	415	\$	149,605

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
	(In thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 9,144	\$ 9,045	\$ 7,711
Adjustment to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation, amortization and accretion, net	(3,252)	(1,295)	550
Provision for loan and lease losses	4,520	700	1,202
Net gains on lease sales	(354)	(1,024)	(407)
Net (gain) loss on sale of available for sale securities	(725)	(254)	859
Impairment of available for sale securities	219		
Net loss on sale of premises and equipment	3	50	
Gain on sale of other real estate owned	(64)		
Proceeds from sales of leases	11,557	22,829	8,553
Leases originated for sale	(9,250)	(25,071)	(8,146)
Income from bank-owned life insurance	(1,080)	(1,038)	(785)
Share-based compensation expense	380	299	186
Decrease in accrued interest receivable	1,317	198	210
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	(2,139)	1,505	(826)
Increase in other liabilities	43	3,576	1,310
Net cash provided by operating activities	10,319	9,520	10,417
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investment securities available for sale:			
Purchases	(64,585)	(40,000)	(32,990)
Maturities and principal repayments	79,700	66,980	20,085
Proceeds from sales		254	60,982
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale:			
Purchases	(80,620)	(56,776)	(51,825)
Maturities and principal repayments	45,007	42,881	44,460
Proceeds from sales	30,543		445

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	(40,140)		
Net (increase) decrease in loans and leases		(28,196)	(52,145)
Purchase of Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston stock		859	(468)
Capital expenditures for premises and equipment	(616)	(2,222)	(2,259)
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment	41	211	1,209
Proceeds from disposition of other real estate owned	189	590	
Purchase of bank-owned life insurance	(3,500)		(3,539)
Net cash used in investing activities	(33,981)	(15,419)	(16,045)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	27,412	(1,643)	35,454
Net (decrease) increase in overnight and short-term borrowings	(9,119)	10,454	30,103
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	69,293	100,710	200,000
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(71,862)	(116,558)	(237,775)
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock and warrants	30,000		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	562	1,367	1,663
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	189	498	261
Purchases of treasury stock	(1,866)	(10,189)	
Dividends on preferred stock	(50)		
Dividends on common stock	(3,002)	(2,942)	(2,861)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	41,557	(18,303)	26,845
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	17,895	(24,202)	21,217
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	37,562	61,764	40,547
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 55,457	\$ 37,562	\$ 61,764

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

(1)

Organization

Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc. (the Company), a Rhode Island corporation, is the holding company for Bank Rhode Island (the Bank). The Company has no significant assets other than the common stock of the Bank. For this reason, substantially all of the discussion in these Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements relates to the operations of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

The Bank is a commercial bank chartered as a financial institution in the State of Rhode Island. The Bank pursues a community banking mission and is principally engaged in providing banking products and services to businesses and individuals in Rhode Island and nearby areas of Massachusetts. The Bank is subject to competition from a variety of traditional and nontraditional financial service providers both within and outside of Rhode Island. The Bank offers its customers a wide range of business, commercial real estate, consumer and residential loans and leases, deposit products, nondeposit investment products, cash management, private banking and other banking products and services designed to meet the financial needs of individuals and small- to mid-sized businesses. The Bank also offers both commercial and consumer on-line banking products and maintains a web site at [MACROBUTTON HtmlResAnchor http://www.bankri.com](http://www.bankri.com). The Company and Bank are subject to the regulations of certain federal and state agencies and undergo periodic examinations by those regulatory authorities. The Bank's deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), subject to regulatory limits. The Bank is also a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (FHLB).

(2)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and to prevailing practices within the banking industry. The Company has one reportable operating segment. The following is a summary of the significant accounting and reporting policies used by

management in preparing and presenting the consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and revenues and expenses for the period. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's estimates and judgment and are evaluated on an ongoing basis using historical experiences and other factors, including the current economic environment. Estimates and assumptions are adjusted when facts and circumstances dictate. Illiquid credit markets and declines in consumer spending have combined to increase the uncertainty inherent in management's estimates and assumptions. As future events cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ significantly from management's estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to change relate to the determination of the allowance for loan and lease losses, evaluation of investments for other-than-temporary impairment, review of goodwill for impairment and income taxes.

Principles of Consolidation At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Bancorp Rhode Island, Inc., and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Bank Rhode Island, along with the Bank's wholly-owned subsidiaries, BRI Investment Corp. (a Rhode Island passive investment company), Macrolease Corporation (an equipment leasing company), Acorn Insurance Agency, Inc. (a licensed insurance agency) and BRI Realty Corp. (a real estate holding company). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, the Company considers cash, due from banks, and overnight investments to be cash equivalents. Cash flows relating to deposits are presented net in the statements of cash flows.

Securities Debt securities are classified as available for sale, held-to-maturity or trading. Securities are classified as trading and carried at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings, if they are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term. Debt securities are classified as held-to-maturity and carried at amortized cost (net of write-downs as a result of other-than-temporary impairment) only if the Company has the positive intent and the ability to hold these securities to maturity. Securities not classified as either held-to-maturity or

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

trading are classified as available for sale and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity, net of estimated income taxes. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, all of the Company's investment and mortgage-backed securities were classified as available for sale.

Declines in the fair values of securities below their cost that are deemed to be other-than-temporary are reflected in earnings in the period that management concludes that other-than-temporary impairment occurs. The Company uses various indicators in determining whether a security is other-than-temporarily impaired, including for debt securities, when it is probable that the contractual interest and principal will not be collected, including assessing the probability that an adverse change in projected future cash flows has occurred, the length of time and extent to which fair value has been less than cost and the creditworthiness and near-term prospects of the issuer. Management also considers capital adequacy, interest rate risk, liquidity and business plans in assessing the intent and ability of the Company to retain the security for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

Interest income from debt securities is recorded on the accrual basis. Premiums and discounts on securities are amortized or accreted into income by the level yield method. Such amortization and accretion is recorded as an adjustment to interest income. FHLB stock is carried at cost. Dividend income from FHLB stock is recorded on the ex-dividend date. Gains and losses on the sale of securities are recognized at the time of sale on a specific identification basis.

Loans and Leases Receivable Loans are stated at the principal amount outstanding, net of unamortized premiums and discounts and net of deferred loan fees and/or costs, which are amortized as an adjustment to yield over the life of the related loans. When loans and leases are paid-off, the unamortized portion of premiums, discounts or net fees is recognized into income. Interest income is accrued on a level yield basis over the life of the loan. Estimated residual values for leased equipment were not material at December 31, 2008 and 2007.

Leases which meet the appropriate criteria specified in Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 13, *Accounting for Leases*, are classified as direct finance leases. Direct finance leases are recorded upon acceptance of the equipment by the customer. Unearned lease income represents the excess of the gross lease investment over the

cost of the leased equipment, which is recognized over the lease term at a constant rate of return on the net investment in the lease.

Loan and lease origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, and premiums and discounts on loans purchased are recognized in interest income over the lives of the loans using a method approximating the interest method.

The Company also originates leases for sale in the secondary market. Accordingly, these leases are classified as held for sale and are carried at the lower of cost or fair value, determined on an aggregate basis. These leases are sold on a non-recourse basis, with gains or losses recognized upon the sale of leases determined on a specific identification basis. Leases held for sale totaled \$156,000 at December 31, 2008 and are included within commercial loans and leases in the consolidated balance sheets. There were \$3.3 million of leases held for sale at December 31, 2007. The Company had commitments to fund leases held for sale and commitments to sell leases at December 31, 2008 and 2007, which are considered derivative instruments under SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. The fair values of these derivative instruments were insignificant at December 31, 2008 and 2007.

Loans on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued are designated nonaccrual loans. Accrual of interest income is discontinued when concern exists as to the collectibility of principal or interest, or typically when a loan becomes over 90 days delinquent. Additionally, when a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, all interest previously accrued but not collected is reversed against current period income. Loans are removed from nonaccrual when they are current and when concern no longer exists as to the collectibility of principal or interest. Interest collected on nonaccruing loans is either applied against principal or reported as income according to management's judgment as to the collectibility of principal.

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Impaired loans are loans for which it is probable that the Bank will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreements. Impairment is measured on a discounted cash flow method using the loan's original contractual interest rate, or at the loan's observable market price, or at the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. When foreclosure is probable, impairment is measured based on the fair value of the collateral less estimated selling costs. In addition, the Bank classifies a loan as an in-substance foreclosure when the Bank is in possession of the collateral prior to actually foreclosing.

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses The allowance for loan and lease losses is established for credit losses inherent in the loan and lease portfolio through a charge to earnings. The allowance for loan and lease losses is maintained at a level management considers appropriate to provide for the current inherent risk of loss based upon an evaluation of known and inherent risks in the loan and lease portfolio.

When management believes that the collectibility of a loan or lease's principal balance, or portions thereof, is unlikely, the principal amount is charged against the allowance for loan and lease losses. Recoveries on loans and leases that have been previously charged-off are credited to the allowance for loan and lease losses as received. Increases to the allowance for loan and leases are made by charges to provision for loan and lease losses.

Management's methodology to estimate loss exposure inherent in the portfolio includes an analysis of individual loans or leases deemed to be impaired, reserve allocations for various loan and lease types based on payment status or loss experience and an unallocated allowance that is maintained based on management's assessment of many factors including, but not limited to, the growth, composition and quality of the loan and lease portfolio, historical loss experience, industry loss experience and general economic conditions. While management evaluates currently available information in establishing the allowance for loan and lease losses, future adjustments to the allowance for loan and losses may be necessary if conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the evaluations. The factors supporting the allowance for loan and lease losses do not diminish the fact that the entire allowance for loan and lease losses is available to absorb losses in the loan and lease portfolios. The Company's primary concern is the appropriateness of the total allowance for loan and lease losses. Management performs a comprehensive review of the allowance for loan and lease losses on a quarterly basis.

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

Other Real Estate Owned Other Real Estate Owned (OREO) consists of property acquired through foreclosure, real estate acquired through acceptance of a deed in lieu of foreclosure and loans determined to be substantively repossessed. Real estate loans that are substantively repossessed include only those loans for which the Company has taken possession of the collateral, but has not completed legal foreclosure proceedings.

OREO, including real estate substantively repossessed, is stated at the lower of cost or fair value, minus estimated costs to sell, at the date of acquisition or classification to OREO status. Fair value of such assets is determined based on independent appraisals and other relevant factors. Any write-down to fair value at the time of foreclosure is charged to the allowance for loan losses. A valuation allowance is maintained for known specific and potential market declines and for estimated selling expenses. Increases to the valuation allowance, expenses associated with ownership of these properties, and gains and losses from their sale, are reflected in operations as incurred. Realized gains and losses upon disposal are recognized as adjustments to noninterest income or noninterest expense.

Premises and Equipment Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed primarily by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, or the terms of the leases if shorter.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets except Goodwill The Company reviews long-lived assets, including premises and equipment and other intangible assets, for impairment at least annually or whenever events or changes in business

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

circumstances indicate that the remaining useful life may warrant revision or that the carrying amount of the long-lived asset may not be fully recoverable. The Company performs undiscounted cash flow analyses to determine if impairment exists. If impairment is determined to exist, any related impairment loss is calculated based on fair value. Impairment losses on assets to be disposed of, if any, are based on the estimated proceeds to be received, less any costs of disposal.

Goodwill Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized over an estimated life, but rather is tested at least annually for impairment. The Company evaluates goodwill for impairment by comparing the fair value of the Company to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the fair value of the Company exceeds the carrying value, goodwill is not deemed to be impaired. If the fair value is less than the carrying value, a further analysis is required to determine the amount of impairment, if any. The fair value of the Company was determined using market value comparisons for similar institutions, such as price to earnings multiples, price to book value multiples and price to tangible book value multiples. This valuation technique utilizes verifiable market multiples, as well as subjective assessment and interpretation. The application of different market multiples, or changes in judgment as to which market transactions are reflective of the Company's specific characteristics, could affect the conclusions reached regarding possible impairment. In the event that the Company was to determine that its goodwill was impaired, the recognition of an impairment charge could have an adverse impact on its results of operations in the period that the impairment occurred or on its financial position.

Bank-Owned Life Insurance Bank-owned life insurance (BOLI) represents life insurance on the lives of certain current and former employees who have provided positive consent allowing the Bank to be the beneficiary of such policies. The Bank utilizes BOLI as tax-efficient financing for the Bank's benefit obligations to its employees, including the Bank's obligations under its Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans. Since the Bank is the primary beneficiary of the insurance policies, increases in the cash value of the policies, as well as insurance proceeds received, are recorded in noninterest income, and are not subject to income taxes. BOLI is recorded at the cash value of the policies, less any applicable cash surrender charges, and is reflected as an asset in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The Bank reviews the financial strength of the insurance carriers prior to the purchase of BOLI to ensure minimum credit ratings of at least investment grade. The financial strength of the carriers is reviewed at least annually and BOLI with any individual carrier is limited to 10% of capital plus reserves.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase The Bank enters into sales of securities under agreements to repurchase, with both the Bank's commercial customers (retail repurchase agreements) and financial institutions (wholesale repurchase agreements). These agreements are treated as financings, and the obligations to repurchase securities sold are reflected as a liability in the consolidated balance sheets. Securities pledged as collateral under agreements to repurchase are reflected as assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Employee Benefits The Bank maintains a Section 401(k) savings plan for employees of the Bank and its subsidiaries. Under the plan, the Bank makes a matching contribution of the amount contributed by each participating employee, up to 4% of the employee's yearly salary, subject to Internal Revenue Service (IRS) limits. The Bank's contributions are charged against current operations in the year made.

Share-Based Compensation The Company maintains stock option plans as described more fully in Note 15. Under SFAS No. 123(R), *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, the grant date fair value of share-based awards (primarily stock options for the Company) is recognized as an expense in the income statement. Share-based awards requiring future service are recognized as compensation expense over the relevant service period. Share-based awards that do not require future service (vested awards) are expensed immediately. The Company estimates expected forfeitures in determining compensation expense.

Income Taxes The Company recognizes income taxes under the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are established for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income tax expenses during the period that includes the enactment date. Income tax-related interest and penalties are classified as a component of income tax expense.

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted Financial Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

The evaluation of a tax position in accordance with FIN 48 is a two-step process. First, the Company determines whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination based on the technical merits of the position. Second, a tax position that meets the more likely than not threshold is measured to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. The tax position is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Tax positions that previously failed to meet the more likely than not recognition threshold are recognized in the first subsequent reporting period in which the threshold is met. Previously recognized tax positions that no longer meet the more likely than not recognition threshold are derecognized in the first subsequent reporting period in which the threshold is no longer met.

Revenue Recognition Noninterest income is recognized on the accrual basis of accounting.

Comprehensive Income Comprehensive income is defined as all changes to equity except investments by and distributions to shareholders. Net income is a component of comprehensive income, with all other components referred to in the aggregate as other comprehensive income.

Earnings Per Share Basic earnings per share (EPS) excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or

converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then share in the earnings of the entity.

Segment Reporting An operating segment is defined as a component of a business for which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision-maker in deciding how to allocate resources and evaluate performance. The Company's primary business is banking, which provided substantially all of its total revenues and pre-tax income in 2008, 2007 and 2006. Accordingly, disaggregated segment information is not presented in the notes to the financial statements.

Guarantees Standby letters of credit, excluding commercial letters of credit and other lines of credit, are considered guarantees of the Bank. The Bank enters into a standby letter of credit to guarantee performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved is represented by the contractual amounts of those instruments. Under the standby letters of credit, the Bank is required to make payments to the beneficiary of the standby letters of credit upon request by the beneficiary so long as all performance criteria have been met. Most guarantees extend up to one year.

Pledged collateral including cash, accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant, equipment and real estate supported all standby letters of credit outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2007. The collateral obtained is determined based on management's credit evaluation of the customer. Should the Bank be required to make payments to the beneficiary of a letter of credit, repayment to the Bank is required. When cash collateral is present, the recourse provisions of the agreements allow the Bank to collect the cash used to collateralize the agreement. If any other business assets are used as collateral and cash is not available, the Bank creates a loan for the customer with the same criteria as its other lending activities. The standby letters of credit and the fair value of customer guarantees and cash collateral supporting the standby letters of credit are not reflected on the balance sheet.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Interest Rate Swaps As required by SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended, all derivatives are recognized as either assets or liabilities on the balance sheet and are measured at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on the intended use of the derivative and resulting designation. Derivatives used to hedge the exposure to changes in fair value of an asset, liability, or firm commitment attributable to a particular risk, such as interest rate risk, are considered fair value hedges. Derivatives used to hedge the exposure to variability in expected cash flows, or other types of forecasted transactions, are considered cash flow hedges.

For derivatives designated as fair value hedges, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognized in earnings together with the changes in the fair value of the related hedged item. The net amount, if any, representing hedge ineffectiveness, is reflected in earnings. For derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recorded in other comprehensive income and recognized in earnings when the hedged transaction affects earnings. The ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges is recognized directly in earnings. For derivatives not designated as hedges, changes in fair value are recognized in earnings, in noninterest income.

The Company may use interest rate contracts (swaps and floors) as part of interest rate risk management strategy. Interest rate swap and floor agreements are entered into as hedges against future interest rate fluctuations on specifically identified assets or liabilities. The Company did not have derivative fair value hedges or derivative cash flow hedges at December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007.

The Company utilizes interest rate swap contracts to help commercial loan borrowers manage their interest rate risk. The interest rate swap contracts with commercial loan borrowers allow them to convert floating rate loan payments to fixed rate loan payments. When the Company enters into an interest rate swap contract with a commercial loan borrower, the Company concurrently enters into a mirror swap contract with a third party. The third party exchanges the client's floating rate loan payments for fixed rate payments. See also Note 17 Commitments and Contingencies for further information.

By using derivative financial instruments, the Company exposes itself to credit risk. Credit risk is the failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the derivative contract. When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, the counterparty owes the Company, which creates credit risk for the Company. When the fair value of a derivative contract is negative, the Company owes the counterparty and, therefore, it does not possess credit risk. The credit risk in derivative instruments is mitigated by entering into transactions with highly-rated counterparties that management believes to be creditworthy and by limiting the amount of exposure to each counterparty.

Reclassifications Certain amounts in the prior years' financial statements may have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements In March 2006, the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) issued interpretive guidance in Issue No. 06-4, in which agreements by companies to share a portion of the proceeds of life insurance policies with an employee during the postretirement period is a postretirement benefit arrangement that must be accounted for under SFAS No. 106, *Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions*. Under EITF No. 06-4, the EITF also concluded the purchase of a split-dollar life insurance policy does not constitute a settlement of the postretirement benefit as defined in SFAS No. 106. Thus, companies will be required to record a liability upon adoption of EITF No. 06-4, which is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2007. The adoption of EITF No. 06-4 on January 1, 2008 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. SFAS No. 157 provides guidance for measuring assets and liabilities at fair value. This standard is applicable whenever other standards require or permit assets and liabilities to be measured at fair value, but does not expand upon the use of fair value in any new circumstances. SFAS No. 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets and the lowest priority to unobservable data and requires fair value measurements to be disclosed by level

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

within the hierarchy. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 on January 1, 2008 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In October 2008, the FASB issued Staff Position (FSP) No. 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset Is Not Active*. This FSP provided an example to illustrate key considerations in determining the fair value of a financial asset when the market for that asset is not active and was effective October 10, 2008 and did not significantly impact the methods by which the Company determines the fair value of its financial assets.

In January 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. EITF 99-20-1, *Amendments to the Impairment Guidance of EITF Issue No. 99-20*. This FSP eliminates the requirement that a holder's best estimate of cash flows be based on those that a market participant would use. Instead, the FSP requires that an other-than-temporary impairment be recognized as a realized loss through earnings when it is probable that there has been an adverse change in the holder's estimated cash flows from the cash flows previously projected, which is consistent with the impairment model in SFAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*. The FSP also reiterates and emphasizes the objective of an other-than-temporary assessment and the related disclosure requirements in SFAS No. 115 and other related guidance, including the requirement that the holder consider all available information when developing the estimate of future cash flows. The FSP is to be applied prospectively for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years ending on or after December 15, 2008. The adoption of FSP EITF 99-20-1 on December 31, 2008 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. SFAS No. 159 provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value and to provide additional information that will help investors and other users of financial statements to understand more easily the effect on earnings of the company's choice to use fair value. It also requires companies to display the fair value of those assets and liabilities for which the company has chosen to use fair value on the face of the balance sheet. The adoption of SFAS No. 159 on January 1, 2008 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In November 2007, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 109, *Written Loan Commitments Recorded at Fair Value Through Earnings*. SAB No. 109 supersedes SAB No. 105, *Application of Accounting Principles to Loan Commitments*, and indicates that the expected net future cash flows related to the associated servicing of the loan should be included in the measurement of all written loan commitments that are accounted for at fair value through earnings. The guidance in SAB No. 109 is applied on a prospective basis to derivative loan commitments issued or modified in fiscal quarters beginning after December 15, 2007. The adoption of SAB No. 109 on January 1, 2008 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements - In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), *Business Combinations (Revised 2007)*. SFAS No. 141(R) replaces SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations*, and applies to all transactions and other events in which one entity obtains control over one or more other businesses. SFAS No. 141(R) requires an acquirer, upon initially obtaining control of another entity, to recognize the assets, liabilities and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value as of the acquisition date. Contingent consideration is required to be recognized and measured at fair value on the date of acquisition rather than at a later date when the amount of that consideration may be determinable beyond a reasonable doubt. This fair value approach replaces the cost-allocation process required under SFAS No. 141 whereby the cost of an acquisition was allocated to the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair value. SFAS No. 141(R) requires acquirers to expense acquisition-related costs as incurred rather than allocating such costs to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as was previously the case under SFAS No. 141. Under SFAS No. 141(R), the requirements of SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*, would have to be met in order to accrue for a restructuring plan in purchase accounting. Pre-acquisition contingencies are to be recognized at fair value, unless it is a non-contractual contingency that is not likely to materialize, in which case, nothing should be recognized in purchase accounting and, instead, that contingency would be subject to the probable and estimable recognition criteria of SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*. The Company does not anticipate the adoption of SFAS No. 141(R) will materially

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

impact its consolidated financial statements upon adoption on January 1, 2009; however, it will significantly impact the accounting for business combinations, if any, subsequent to adoption.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements an amendment of ARB No. 51*. SFAS No. 160 establishes new accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 160 on January 1, 2009 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements; however it will significantly impact the accounting for acquisitions, if any, after January 1, 2009.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133*. SFAS No. 161 requires entities that utilize derivative instruments to provide qualitative disclosures about their objectives and strategies for using such instruments, as well as any details of credit-risk-related contingent features contained within derivatives. SFAS No. 161 also requires entities to disclose additional information about the amounts and location of derivatives located within the financial statements, how the provisions of SFAS No. 133 have been applied, and the impact that hedges have on an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. SFAS No. 161 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of SFAS No. 161 on the disclosures about its use of derivatives.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. SFAS No. 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles to be used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States. SFAS No. 162 shall be effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) amendments to AU Section 411, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 162 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. EITF 03-6-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted In Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities*. FSP No. EITF 03-6-1 concludes that unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and must be included in the computation of basic earnings per share using the two-class method. This FSP is for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2008 and is to be applied on a retrospective basis to all periods presented. Early application is prohibited. In April 2008, the Company granted restricted stock which includes nonforfeitable rights to dividends. Accordingly, restricted stock awarded since the beginning of 2008 will be considered participating securities and will be included in the earnings per share calculation upon the adoption of this FSP. The Company does not expect the adoption of this FSP on January 1, 2009 to have a material impact on earnings per share or any impact on financial position or results of operations.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, *Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities*. The FSP amends SFAS No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*, to require public entities to provide additional disclosures about transferors' continuing involvements with transferred financial assets. It also amends FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003) to require public enterprises, including sponsors that have a variable interest entity, to provide additional disclosures about their involvement with variable interest entities. The FSP also requires disclosures by a public enterprise that is (a) a sponsor of qualifying special-purpose entity (SPE) that holds a variable interest in the qualifying SPE but was not the transferor of financial assets to the qualifying SPE and (b) a servicers of a qualifying SPE that holds a significant variable interest in the qualifying SPE but was not the transferor of financial assets to the qualifying SPE. The FSP is to be applied prospectively for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years ending on or after December 15, 2008. The adoption of FSP EITF 99-20-1 on December 31, 2008 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

(3)

Business Combinations

On March 1, 1996, the Bank acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities from Fleet Financial Group, Inc. and other related entities. This acquisition was accounted for utilizing the purchase method of accounting and generated \$17.5 million of goodwill. This goodwill was amortized in the years prior to 2002, resulting in a net balance of \$10.8 million.

On May 1, 2005, the Bank acquired certain operating assets from Macrolease International Corporation. This acquisition was accounted for utilizing the purchase method of accounting and has generated \$1.3 million of goodwill. In connection with this acquisition, the Company has issued 28,409 shares of its common stock, 19,368 of which were issued in 2008, based upon Macrolease reaching specified performance criteria (target). In addition, 23,123 shares of the Company s common stock may be issued over the next two years contingent upon Macrolease reaching target.

(4)

Restrictions on Cash and Due from Banks

The Bank is required to maintain average reserve balances in a noninterest-bearing account with the Federal Reserve Bank based upon a percentage of certain deposits. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, the average amount required to be held was \$1.1 million.

(5)

Investment Securities Available for Sale

The Company categorizes obligations issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and Federal National Mortgage Association as government sponsored enterprise (GSE) obligations.

A summary of investment securities available for sale follows:

	Amortized Cost (1)	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
		(In thousands)		
At December 31, 2008:				
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ 9,990	\$	\$ (2)	\$ 9,988
GSE obligations	47,131	256		47,387
Corporate debt securities	2,001		(14)	1,987
Trust preferred securities	2,735		(1,255)	1,480
Total	\$ 61,857	\$ 256	\$ (1,271)	\$ 60,842
At December 31, 2007:				
GSE obligations	\$ 68,185	\$ 90	\$ (100)	\$ 68,175
Corporate debt securities	6,028	2	(174)	5,856
Trust preferred securities	2,980		(25)	2,955
Total	\$ 77,193	\$ 92	\$ (299)	\$ 76,986

(1)

Amortized cost is net of write-downs as a result of other-than-temporary impairment.

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, \$32.3 million and \$53.0 million, of investment securities were pledged as collateral for repurchase agreements, municipal deposits and Treasury Tax and Loan payments.

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

The following table sets forth certain information regarding temporarily impaired investment securities:

	Less than One Year		One Year or Longer		Total	
	Fair	Unrealized	Fair	Unrealized	Fair	Unrealized
	Value	Losses	Value	Losses	Value	Losses
	(In thousands)					
At December 31, 2008:						
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ 9,988	\$ (2)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,988	\$ (2)
Corporate debt securities	1,987	(14)	-	-	1,987	(14)
Trust preferred securities	-	-	1,480	(1,255)	1,480	(1,255)
Total	\$ 11,975	\$ (16)	\$ 1,480	\$ (1,255)	\$ 13,455	\$ (1,271)
At December 31, 2007:						
GSE obligations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,322	\$ (100)	\$ 29,322	\$ (100)
Corporate debt securities	-	-	3,843	(174)	3,843	(174)
Trust preferred securities	974	(13)	1,988	(12)	2,962	(25)
Total	\$ 974	\$ (13)	\$ 35,153	\$ (286)	\$ 36,127	\$ (299)

The Company performs regular impairment analysis on the investment securities portfolio. If the Company determines that a decline in fair value is other-than-temporary, an impairment write-down is recognized in current earnings. In making these other-than-temporary determinations, management considers, among other facts, the length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, projected future cash flows, credit subordination and the creditworthiness, capital adequacy and near-term prospects of the issuers. Management also considers the Company's

capital adequacy, interest rate risk, liquidity and business plans in assessing the intent and ability to hold all securities with unrealized losses until recovery or maturity.

In performing the analysis for the two collateralized debt obligations (CDOs) held by the Company, which are backed by pools of trust preferred securities, future cash flows for each security were estimated based upon management's best estimate of future delinquencies, loss severity and prepayments. Estimated cash flows were used to determine whether all originally scheduled cash flows were expected to be received. Projected credit losses were compared to the current level of credit enhancement to assess whether the security is expected to incur losses in any future period and therefore become other-than-temporarily impaired. The total unrealized loss on these securities at December 31, 2008 was \$1.3 million. During the third quarter of 2008, one of the CDOs was determined to have experienced an adverse change in cash flows and to be other-than-temporarily impaired. As such, the Company recorded a \$219,000 charge to noninterest income to reflect the fair value of the security of \$767,000 at September 30, 2008.

Based on management's review, the decline in fair value of the remaining securities in an unrealized loss position is not due to credit quality, but to a substantial widening of interest rate spreads across market sectors related to the continued illiquidity and uncertainty of the securities markets. The Company has the intent and ability to hold the securities for a period of time sufficient to allow for a full recovery, including to maturity if necessary. As such, management has determined that the securities are not other-than-temporarily impaired as of December 31, 2008. If market conditions for securities worsen or the creditworthiness of the underlying issuers deteriorates, it is possible that the Company may recognize additional other-than-temporary impairments in future periods.

BANCORP RHODE ISLAND, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

The following table sets forth the contractual maturities of investment securities available for sale and the weighted average yields of such securities:

			After One, But					
Within One Year			Within Five Years			After Ten Years		
Amortized	Fair	Weighted	Amortized	Fair	Weighted	Amortized	Fair	Weighted
Cost	Value	Average	Cost	Value	Average	Cost	Value	Average
		Yield			Yield			Yield

(Dollars in thousands)

At
December
31, 2008: