

BRIDGE BANCORP INC
Form 10-K
March 11, 2011
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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

Commission File No. 001-34096

BRIDGE BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEW YORK

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

11-2934195

(IRS Employer Identification Number)

2200 MONTAUK HIGHWAY, BRIDGEHAMPTON, NEW YORK

(Address of principal executive offices)

11932

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (631) 537-1000

Securities registered under Section 12 (b) of the Exchange Act:

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Title of each class
Common Stock, Par Value of \$0.01 Per Share

Name of each exchange on which registered
The Nasdaq Stock Market, LLC

Securities registered under Section 12 (g) of the Exchange Act:

(Title of Class)
None

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 check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405) of this chapter is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements 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, or non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):
Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

The approximate aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, based upon the closing price of the Common Stock on June 30, 2010, was \$142,035,848.

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The number of shares of the Registrant's common stock outstanding on March 3, 2011 was 6,411,490.

Portions of the following documents are incorporated into the Parts of this Report on Form 10-K indicated below:

The Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2010 Annual Meeting to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A on or before April 30, 2011 (Part III).

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PART I

Item 1. Business

Bridge Bancorp, Inc. (the Registrant or Company) is a registered bank holding company for The Bridgehampton National Bank (the Bank). The Bank was established in 1910 as a national banking association and is headquartered in Bridgehampton, New York. The Registrant was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1988, at the direction of the Board of Directors of the Bank for the purpose of becoming a bank holding company pursuant to a plan of reorganization; under which the former shareholders of the Bank became the shareholders of the Company. Since commencing business in March 1989, after the reorganization, the Registrant has functioned primarily as the holder of all of the Bank's common stock. In May 1999, the Bank established a real estate investment trust subsidiary, Bridgehampton Community, Inc. (BCI) as an operating subsidiary. The assets transferred to BCI are viewed by the bank regulators as part of the Bank's assets in consolidation. The operations of the Bank also include Bridge Abstract LLC (Bridge Abstract), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank which is a broker of title insurance services. In October 2009, the Company formed Bridge Statutory Capital Trust II (the Trust) as a subsidiary, which sold \$16.0 million of 8.5% cumulative convertible Trust Preferred Securities (the Trust Preferred Securities) in a private placement to accredited investors.

The Bank operates nineteen branches on eastern Long Island. Federally chartered in 1910, the Bank was founded by local farmers and merchants. For a century, the Bank has maintained its focus on building customer relationships in this market area. The mission of the Company is to grow through the provision of exceptional service to its customers, its employees, and the community. The Company strives to achieve excellence in financial performance and build long term shareholder value. The Bank engages in full service commercial and consumer banking business, including accepting time, savings and demand deposits from the consumers, businesses and local municipalities surrounding its branch offices. These deposits, together with funds generated from operations and borrowings, are invested primarily in: (1) commercial real estate loans; (2) home equity loans; (3) construction loans; (4) residential mortgage loans; (5) secured and unsecured commercial and consumer loans; (6) FHLB, FNMA, GNMA and FHLMC mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations; (7) New York State and local municipal obligations; and (8) U.S government sponsored entity (U.S. GSE) securities. The Bank also offers the CDARS program, providing up to \$50.0 million of FDIC insurance to its customers. In addition, the Bank offers merchant credit and debit card processing, automated teller machines, cash management services, lockbox processing, online banking services, remote deposit capture, safe deposit boxes, individual retirement accounts and investment services through Bridge Investment Services, offering a full range of investment products and services through a third party broker dealer. Through its title insurance abstract subsidiary, the Bank acts as a broker for title insurance services. The Bank's customer base is comprised principally of small businesses, municipal relationships and consumer relationships.

The Bank employs 206 people on a full-time and part-time basis. The Bank provides a variety of employment benefits and considers its relationship with its employees to be positive. In addition, the Company has an equity incentive plan under which it may issue shares of the common stock of the Company.

All phases of the Bank's business are highly competitive. The Bank faces direct competition from a significant number of financial institutions operating in its market area, many with a statewide or regional presence, and in some cases, a national presence. There is also competition for banking business from competitors outside of its market areas. Most of these competitors are significantly larger than the Bank, and therefore have greater financial and marketing resources and lending limits than those of the Bank. The fixed cost of regulatory compliance remains high for community banks as compared to their larger competitors that are able to achieve economies of scale. The Bank considers its major competition to be local commercial banks as well as other commercial banks with branches in the Bank's market area. Other competitors include mortgage brokers and financial services firms other than financial institutions such as investment and insurance companies. Increased competition within the Bank's market areas may limit growth and profitability. Additionally, as the Bank's market area expands westward, competitive pressure in new markets is expected to be strong. The title insurance abstract subsidiary also faces competition from other title

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insurance brokers as well as directly from the companies that underwrite title insurance. In New York State, title insurance is obtained on most transfers of real estate and mortgage transactions.

The Bank's principal market area is located in Suffolk County, New York. Suffolk County is located on the eastern portion of Long Island and has a population of approximately 1.5 million. Eastern Long Island is semi-rural. Surrounded by water and including the Hamptons and North Fork, the region is a recreational destination for the New York metropolitan area, and a highly regarded resort locale world-wide. While the local economy flourishes in the summer months as a result of the influx of tourists and second homeowners, the year-round population has grown considerably in recent years, resulting in a reduction of the seasonal fluctuations in the economy. Industries represented in the marketplace include retail establishments; construction and trades; restaurants and bars; lodging and recreation; professional entities; real estate; health services; passenger transportation and agricultural and related businesses. During the last decade, the Long Island wine industry has grown with an increasing number of new wineries and vineyards locating in the region each year. The vast majority of businesses are considered small businesses employing fewer than ten full-time employees. In recent years, more national chains have opened retail stores within the villages on the north and south forks of the island. Major employers in the region include the municipalities, school districts, hospitals, and financial institutions.

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Since 2007, the Bank has opened eight new branches. In 2007, the Bank opened three new branches located in the Village of Southampton; Cutchogue; and Wading River. In April 2009, the Bank opened a new branch in Shirley, New York, and in December 2009, the Bank opened a new full service branch facility in the Village of East Hampton. During 2010, the Bank opened three new branches; Center Moriches in May, Patchogue in September and Deer Park in October. In November 2010, the Bank relocated its branch at 26 Park Place, East Hampton, New York to 55 Main Street, East Hampton, New York. The recent branch openings move the Bank geographically westward and demonstrate its commitment to traditional growth through branch expansion. Controlling funding costs yet protecting the deposit base along with focusing on profitable growth, presents a unique set of challenges in this operating environment.

On February 8, 2011, the Company announced a definitive merger agreement under which the Bank will acquire Hamptons State Bank. The transaction augments the Bank's franchise in eastern Long Island and the combined entity will serve customers through a network of 20 branches and have total assets of approximately \$1.1 billion and deposits of \$1.0 billion.

The Bank routinely adds to its menu of products and services, continually meeting the needs of consumers and businesses. We believe positive outcomes in the future will result from the expansion of our geographic footprint, investments in infrastructure and technology, such as BridgeNEXUS, our remote deposit capture product, lockbox processing, and continued focus on placing our customers first. In January 2009, the Bank launched Bridge Investment Services, offering a full range of investment products and services through a third party broker dealer. The Bank rolled out its new commercial online bill paying service during the first quarter of 2010, and continues to explore mobile banking products to offer customers.

The Company, the Bank and its subsidiaries with the exception of the real estate investment trust, which files its own federal and state tax return, report their income on a consolidated basis using the accrual method of accounting and are subject to federal and state income taxation. In general, banks are subject to federal income tax in the same manner as other corporations. However, gains and losses realized by banks from the sale of available for sale securities are generally treated as ordinary income, rather than capital gains or losses. The Bank is subject to the New York State Franchise Tax on Banking Corporations based on certain criteria. The taxation of net income is similar to federal taxable income subject to certain modifications.

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

The Bridgehampton National Bank

The Bank is a national bank organized under the laws of the United States of America. The lending, investment, and other business operations of the Bank are governed by federal law and regulations and the Bank is prohibited from engaging in any operations not specifically authorized by such laws and regulations. The Bank is subject to extensive regulation by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and to a lesser extent by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), as its deposit insurer as well as by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. The Bank's deposit accounts are insured up to applicable limits by the FDIC under its Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF). A summary of the primary laws and regulations that govern the operations of the Bank are set forth below.

Loans and Investments

There are no restrictions on the type of loans a national bank can originate and/or purchase. However, OCC regulations govern the Bank's investment authority. Generally, a national bank is prohibited from investing in corporate equity securities for its own account. Under OCC regulations, a national bank may invest in investment securities, which is generally defined as securities in the form of a note, bond or debenture. The OCC classifies investment securities into five different types and, depending on its type, a national bank may have the authority to deal in and underwrite the security. The OCC has also permitted national banks to purchase certain noninvestment grade securities that can be reclassified and underwritten as loans.

Lending Standards

The federal banking agencies adopted uniform regulations prescribing standards for extensions of credit that are secured by liens on interests in real estate or made for the purpose of financing the construction of a building or other improvements to real estate. Under these regulations, all insured depository institutions, such as the Bank, must adopt and maintain written policies that establish appropriate limits and standards for extensions of credit that are secured by liens or interests in real estate or are made for the purpose of financing permanent improvements to real estate. These policies must establish loan portfolio diversification standards, prudent underwriting standards (including loan-to-value limits) that are clear and measurable, loan administration procedures, and documentation, approval and reporting requirements. The real estate lending policies must reflect consideration of the Interagency Guidelines for Real Estate Lending Policies that have been adopted by the federal bank regulators.

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Federal Deposit Insurance

The Bank is a member of the DIF, which is administered by the FDIC. Deposit accounts at the Bank are insured by the FDIC, generally up to a maximum of \$100,000 for each separately insured depositor and up to a maximum of \$250,000 for self-directed retirement accounts. However, on July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act permanently raises the deposit insurance available on all deposit accounts to \$250,000. In addition, certain non-interest bearing transaction accounts have unlimited deposit insurance through December 31, 2012. Refer to Item 1A. Risk Factors for more detailed information related to this new regulation.

Under the FDIC's risk-based assessment system, insured institutions are assigned to one of four risk categories based on supervisory evaluations, regulatory capital levels and certain other factors, with less risky institutions paying lower assessments. An institution's rate depends upon the category to which it is assigned, and certain adjustments specified by FDIC regulations. Assessment rates, as adjusted, currently range from seven to 77.5 basis points of assessable deposits. The FDIC may adjust the scale uniformly, except that no adjustment can deviate more than their basis points from the base scale without notice and comment. No institution may pay a dividend if in default of the federal deposit insurance assessment. In May 2009, the FDIC issued a final rule to impose an emergency special assessment of 5 basis points on all banks based on their total assets less tier one capital as of June 30, 2009. The special assessment was payable on September 30, 2009. During the second quarter of 2009, the Company recorded an expense of \$0.4 million related to the FDIC special assessment. On November 12, 2009, the FDIC issued a final rule that required insured institutions to prepay their estimated quarterly risk-based assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009 and for all of 2010, 2011 and 2012. The FDIC also adopted a uniform 3 basis point increase in assessment rates effective on January 1, 2011. The Company's prepayment of FDIC assessments for 2010, 2011 and 2012 was \$3.8 million which will be amortized to expense over three years. On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act was signed by the President. Section 331(b) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act requires the FDIC to change the definition of the assessment base which assessment fees are determined. The new definition for the assessment base is the average consolidated total assets of the insured depository institution less the average tangible equity of the insured depository institution. A reduction in the assessment rate is anticipated since the assessment base will increase for most institutions. The new methodology becomes effective on April 1, 2011 and the Company anticipates a reduction in its FDIC assessment fees. The new financial reform legislation will, among other things, create a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, tighten capital standards and result in new laws and regulations that are expected to increase the cost of operations. Refer to Item 1A. Risk Factors for more detailed information related to this new regulation.

Insurance of deposits may be terminated by the FDIC upon a finding that an institution has engaged in unsafe or unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations or has violated any applicable law, regulation, rule, order or condition imposed by the FDIC. We do not know of any practice, condition or violation that might lead to termination of deposit insurance.

In addition to the FDIC assessments, the Financing Corporation (FICO) is authorized to impose and collect, with the approval of the FDIC, assessments for anticipated payments, issuance costs and custodial fees on bonds issued by the FICO in the 1980s to recapitalize the former Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. The bonds issued by the FICO are due to mature in 2017 through 2019. For the quarter ended December 31, 2010, the annualized FICO assessment was equal to 1.02 basis points for each \$100 in domestic deposits maintained at an institution.

Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program

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On October 14, 2008, the FDIC announced a new program – the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program. This program has two components. One, the Debt Guarantee Program (DGP), guarantees newly issued senior unsecured debt of the participating organizations, up to certain limits established for each institution, issued between October 14, 2008 and October 31, 2009. The FDIC will pay the unpaid principal and interest on an FDIC-guaranteed debt instrument upon the uncured failure of the participating entity to make a timely payment of principal or interest in accordance with the terms of the instrument. The guarantee will remain in effect until December 31, 2012. In return for the FDIC’s guarantee, participating institutions will pay the FDIC a fee based on the amount and maturity of the debt. The Bank has opted to participate in the DGP component of the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program however, there is no guaranteed debt issued to date. In order to ensure a smooth phase out of the DGP, the FDIC established a limited emergency guarantee facility. If an institution is unable to issue non-guaranteed debt to replace the maturing senior unsecured debt as of October 31, 2009, the institution can apply for an emergency guarantee facility. If the application is approved, the FDIC will guarantee the senior unsecured debt issued on or before April 30, 2010. Participating institutions will pay the FDIC a fee equal to an annualized assessment rate of a minimum of 300 basis points.

The other component of the program provides full federal deposit insurance coverage for non-interest bearing transaction deposit accounts, regardless of dollar amount, until June 30, 2010, later extended to December 31, 2010. Recent legislation provides for full deposit insurance coverage for certain non-interest bearing transaction accounts from January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2012. The cost of that coverage is included within the normal assessment and there is no opt out available. An annualized 10 basis point assessment on balances in non interest-bearing transaction accounts that exceed the existing deposit insurance limit of \$250,000 will be assessed on a quarterly basis to insured depository institutions that have not opted out of this component of the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program. The Bank has opted to participate in this component of the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program.

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On April 13, 2010, the FDIC approved an interim rule that extends the Transaction Account Guarantee Program which offers unlimited deposit insurance on non-interest bearing accounts until December 31, 2012. On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act permanently raised the deposit insurance available on all deposit accounts to \$250,000. In addition, certain non-interest bearing transaction accounts have unlimited deposit insurance through December 31, 2012.

Capitalization

Under OCC regulations, all national banks are required to comply with minimum capital requirements. For an institution determined by the OCC to not be anticipating or experiencing significant growth and to be, in general, a strong banking organization, rated composite 1 under the Uniform Financial Institutions Ranking System established by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, the minimum capital leverage requirement is a ratio of Tier I capital to total assets of 3%. For all other institutions, the minimum leverage capital ratio is not less than 4%. Tier I capital is the sum of common shareholders' equity, non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock (including any related surplus) and minority investments in certain subsidiaries, less intangible assets (except for certain servicing rights and credit card relationships) and certain other specified items.

The OCC regulations require national banks to maintain certain levels of regulatory capital in relation to regulatory risk-weighted assets. The ratio of regulatory capital to regulatory risk-weighted assets is referred to as a bank's risk-based capital ratio. Risk-based capital ratios are determined by allocating assets and specified off-balance sheet items (including recourse obligations, direct credit substitutes and residual interests) to four risk-weighted categories ranging from 0% to 100%, with higher levels of capital being required for the categories perceived as representing greater risk. For example, under the OCC's risk-weighting system, cash and securities backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government are given a 0% risk weight, loans secured by one-to-four family residential properties generally have a 50% risk weight, and commercial loans have a risk weighting of 100%.

National banks, such as the Bank, must maintain a minimum ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets of at least 8%, of which at least one-half must be Tier I capital. Total capital consists of Tier I capital plus Tier 2 or supplementary capital items, which include allowances for loan losses in an amount of up to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets, cumulative preferred stock and certain other capital instruments, and a portion of the net unrealized gain on equity securities. The includable amount of Tier 2 capital cannot exceed the amount of the institution's Tier I capital. Banks that engage in specified levels of trading activities are subject to adjustments in their risk based capital calculation to ensure the maintenance of sufficient capital to support market risk.

The OCC, along with the other federal banking agencies, has adopted a regulation providing that the agencies will take into account the exposure of a bank's capital and economic value to changes in interest rate risk in assessing a bank's capital adequacy. The OCC also has authority to establish individual minimum capital requirements in appropriate cases upon a determination that an institution's capital level is, or is likely to become, inadequate in light of the particular circumstances.

Safety and Soundness Standards

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Each federal banking agency, including the OCC, has adopted guidelines establishing general standards relating to internal controls, information and internal audit systems, loan documentation, credit underwriting, interest rate exposure, asset growth, asset quality, earnings and compensation, fees and benefits. In general, the guidelines require, among other things, appropriate systems and practices to identify and manage the risks and exposures specified in the guidelines. The guidelines prohibit excessive compensation as an unsafe and unsound practice and describe compensation as excessive when the amounts paid are unreasonable or disproportionate to the services performed by an executive officer, employee, director, or principal shareholder.

On February 7, 2011, the FDIC approved a rulemaking to implement Section 956 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act that prohibits incentive-based compensation that encourages inappropriate risk taking.

Prompt Corrective Regulatory Action

Federal law requires, among other things, that federal bank regulatory authorities take prompt corrective action with respect to institutions that do not meet minimum capital requirements. For these purposes, the statute establishes five capital tiers: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized.

The OCC may order national banks which have insufficient capital to take corrective actions. For example, a bank which is categorized as undercapitalized would be subject to growth limitations and would be required to submit a capital restoration plan, and a holding company that controls such a bank would be required to guarantee that the bank complies with the restoration plan. A significantly undercapitalized bank would be subject to additional restrictions. National banks deemed by the OCC to be critically undercapitalized would be subject to the appointment of a receiver or conservator.

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Dividends

Under federal law and applicable regulations, a national bank may generally declare a dividend, without approval from the OCC, in an amount equal to its year-to-date net income plus the prior two years' net income that is still available for dividend.

Transactions with Affiliates and Insiders

Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act govern transactions between a national bank and its affiliates, which includes the Company. The Federal Reserve Board has adopted Regulation W, which comprehensively implements and interprets Sections 23A and 23B, in part by codifying prior Federal Reserve Board interpretations under Sections 23A and 23B.

An affiliate of a bank is any company or entity that controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the bank. A subsidiary of a bank that is not also a depository institution or a financial subsidiary under federal law is not treated as an affiliate of the bank for the purposes of Sections 23A and 23B; however, the OCC has the discretion to treat subsidiaries of a bank as affiliates on a case-by-case basis. Sections 23A and 23B limit the extent to which a bank or its subsidiaries may engage in covered transactions with any one affiliate to an amount equal to 10% of such bank's capital stock and surplus, and limit all such transactions with all affiliates to an amount equal to 20% of such capital stock and surplus. The statutory sections also require that all such transactions be on terms that are consistent with safe and sound banking practices. The term covered transaction includes the making of loans, purchase of assets, issuance of guarantees and other similar types of transactions. Further, most loans by a bank to any of its affiliates must be secured by collateral in amounts ranging from 100 to 130 percent of the loan amounts. In addition, any covered transaction by an association with an affiliate and any purchase of assets or services by an association from an affiliate must be on terms that are substantially the same, or at least as favorable, to the bank as those that would be provided to a non-affiliate.

A bank's loans to its executive officers, directors, any owner of more than 10% of its stock (each, an insider) and any of certain entities affiliated with any such person (an insider's related interest) are subject to the conditions and limitations imposed by Section 22(h) of the Federal Reserve Act and the FRB's Regulation O thereunder. Under these restrictions, the aggregate amount of the loans to any insider and the insider's related interests may not exceed the loans-to-one-borrower limit applicable to national banks. All loans by a bank to all insiders and insiders' related interests in the aggregate may not exceed the bank's unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus. With certain exceptions, loans to an executive officer, other than loans for the education of the officer's children and certain loans secured by the officer's residence, may not exceed the greater of \$25,000 or 2.5% of the bank's unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus, but in no event more than \$100,000. Regulation O also requires that any proposed loan to an insider or a related interest of that insider be approved in advance by a majority of the board of directors of the bank, with any interested director not participating in the voting, if such loan, when aggregated with any existing loans to that insider and the insider's related interests, would exceed either \$500,000 or the greater of \$25,000 or 5% of the bank's unimpaired capital and surplus. Generally, such loans must be made on substantially the same terms as, and follow credit underwriting procedures that are no less stringent than, those that are prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons and must not present more than a normal risk of collectibility. An exception is made for extensions of credit made pursuant to a benefit or compensation plan of a bank that is widely available to employees of the bank and that does not give any preference to insiders of the bank over other employees of the bank.

Examinations and Assessments

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The Bank is required to file periodic reports with and is subject to periodic examination by the OCC. Federal regulations generally require annual on-site examinations for all depository institutions and annual audits by independent public accountants for all insured institutions. The Bank is required to pay an annual assessment to the OCC to fund its supervision.

Community Reinvestment Act

Under the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA), the Bank has a continuing and affirmative obligation consistent with its safe and sound operation to help meet the credit needs of its entire community, including low and moderate income neighborhoods. The CRA does not establish specific lending requirements or programs for financial institutions nor does it limit an institution's discretion to develop the types of products and services that it believes are best suited to its particular community, consistent with the CRA. The CRA requires the OCC in connection with its examination of the Bank, to assess its record of meeting the credit needs of its community and to take that record into account in its evaluation of certain applications by the Bank. For example, the regulations specify that a bank's CRA performance will be considered in its expansion (e.g., branching) proposals and may be the basis for approving, denying or conditioning the approval of an application. As of the date of its most recent regulatory examination, the Bank was rated satisfactory with respect to its CRA compliance.

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USA PATRIOT Act

The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 gave the federal government new powers to address terrorist threats through enhanced domestic security measures, expanded surveillance powers, increased information sharing and broadened anti-money laundering requirements. The USA PATRIOT Act also required the federal banking agencies to take into consideration the effectiveness of controls designed to combat money laundering activities in determining whether to approve a merger or other acquisition application of a member institution. Accordingly, if the Bank engages in a merger or other acquisition, our controls designed to combat money laundering would be considered as part of the application process. The Bank has established policies, procedures and systems designed to comply with these regulations.

Bridge Bancorp, Inc.

The Company, as a bank holding company controlling the Bank, is subject to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (BHCA), and the rules and regulations of the Federal Reserve Board under the BHCA applicable to bank holding companies. The Company is required to file reports with, and otherwise comply with the rules and regulations of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Federal Reserve Board has adopted consolidated capital adequacy guidelines for bank holding structured similarly to those of the OCC for the Bank. As of December 31, 2010, the Company's total capital and Tier 1 capital ratios exceeded these minimum capital requirements. The Dodd-Frank Act requires the Federal Reserve Board to promulgate consolidated capital requirements for depository institution holding companies that are no less stringent, both quantitatively and in terms of components of capital, than those applicable to institutions themselves. That will eliminate the inclusion of certain instruments from Tier 1 capital, such as trust preferred securities, that are currently includable for bank holding companies with consolidated assets of less than \$15 billion as of December 31, 2009 are grandfathered.

The policy of the Federal Reserve Board is that a bank holding company must serve as a source of strength to its subsidiary banks by providing capital and other support in times of distress. The Dodd-Frank Act codified the source of strength policy and requires the issuance of implementing regulations.

Under the prompt corrective action provisions of federal law, a bank holding company parent of an undercapitalized subsidiary bank is required to guarantee, within specified limits, the capital restoration plan that is required of an undercapitalized bank. If an undercapitalized bank fails to file an acceptable capital restoration plan or fails to implement an accepted plan, the Federal Reserve Board may prohibit the bank holding company parent of the undercapitalized bank from paying dividends or making any other capital distribution.

As a bank holding company, the Company is required to obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board to acquire more than 5% of a class of voting securities of any additional bank or bank holding company or to acquire all, or substantially all, the assets of any additional bank or bank holding company. In addition, the bank holding companies may generally only engage in activities that are closely related to banking as determined by the Federal Reserve Board. Bank holding companies that meet certain criteria may opt to become a financial holding company and thereby engage in a broader array of financial activities.

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Federal Reserve Board policy is that a bank holding company should pay cash dividends only to the extent that the company's net income for the past two years is sufficient to fund the dividends and the prospective rate of earnings retention is consistent with the company's capital needs, asset quality and overall financial condition.

A bank holding company is required to receive prior Federal Reserve Board approval of the redemption of its outstanding equity securities if the gross consideration for the purchase or redemption, when combined with the net consideration paid for all such purchases or redemptions during the preceding 12 months, will be equal to 10% or more of the company's consolidated net worth. Such approval is not required for a bank holding company that meets certain qualitative criteria.

These regulatory authorities have extensive enforcement authority over the institutions that they regulate to prohibit or correct activities that violate law, regulation or a regulatory agreement or which are deemed to be unsafe or unsound banking practices. Enforcement actions may include the appointment of a conservator or receiver, the issuance of a cease and desist order, the termination of deposit insurance, the imposition of civil money penalties on the institution, its directors, officers, employees and institution-affiliated parties, the issuance of directives to increase capital, the issuance of formal and informal agreements, the removal of or restrictions on directors, officers, employees and institution-affiliated parties, and the enforcement of any such mechanisms through restraining orders or other court actions. Any change in laws and regulations, whether by the OCC, the FDIC, the Federal Reserve Board or through legislation, could have a material adverse impact on the Bank and the Company and their operations and stockholders. Additional information on regulatory requirements is set forth in Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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The Company had nominal results of operations for 2010, 2009, and 2008 on a parent-only basis. In 2009, the Company completed the private placement of \$16.0 million in aggregate liquidation amount of 8.50% cumulative convertible trust preferred securities (the TPS), through its subsidiary, Bridge Statutory Capital Trust II. The TPS have a liquidation amount of \$1,000 per security and the TPS shares are convertible into our common stock, at an effective conversion price of \$31 per share. The TPS mature in 30 years but are callable by the company at par any time after September 30, 2014. During 2008, the Company received approval and began trading on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol BDGE. Equity incentive plan grants of stock options and stock awards are recorded directly to the holding company. The Company's sources of funds are dependent on dividends from the Bank, its own earnings, additional capital raised and borrowings. The information in this report reflects principally the financial condition and results of operations of the Bank. The Bank's results of operations are primarily dependent on its net interest income. The Bank also generates non interest income, such as fee income on deposit accounts and merchant credit and debit card processing programs, investment services, income from its title insurance abstract subsidiary, and net gains on sales of securities and loans. The level of its non interest expenses, such as salaries and benefits, occupancy and equipment costs, other general and administrative expenses, expenses from its title insurance abstract subsidiary, and income tax expense, further affects the Bank's net income.

The Company files certain reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under the federal securities laws. The Company's operations are also subject to extensive regulation by other federal, state and local governmental authorities and it is subject to various laws and judicial and administrative decisions imposing requirements and restrictions on part or all of its operations. Management believes that the Company is in substantial compliance, in all material respects, with applicable federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations. Because the Company's business is highly regulated, the laws, rules and regulations applicable to it are subject to regular modification and change. There can be no assurance that these proposed laws, rules and regulations, or any other laws, rules or regulations, will not be adopted in the future, which could make compliance more difficult or expensive or otherwise adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition or prospects.

OTHER INFORMATION

Through a link on the Investor Relations section of the Bank's website of www.bridgenb.com, copies of the Company's Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) for 15(d) of the Exchange Act, are made available, free of charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after electronically filing such material with, or furnishing it to, the SEC. Copies of such reports and other information also are available at no charge to any person who requests them or at www.sec.gov. Such requests may be directed to Bridge Bancorp, Inc., Investor Relations, 2200 Montauk Highway, PO Box 3005, Bridgehampton, NY 11932, (631) 537-1000.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Concentration of Loan Portfolio

The Bank generally invests a significant portion of its assets in loans secured by commercial and residential real estate properties located in eastern Long Island. A downturn in real estate values and economic conditions on eastern Long Island could have a significant impact on the value of collateral securing the loans as well as the ability for the repayment of loans. See a further discussion in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Financial Condition - Loans.

Changes in Interest Rates Could Affect Profitability

The ability to earn a profit, like most financial institutions, depends on the net interest income, which is the difference between the interest income that the Bank earns on its interest-bearing assets, such as loans and investments, and the interest expense that the Bank pays on its interest-bearing liabilities, such as deposits. The Bank's profitability depends on its ability to manage its assets and liabilities during periods of changing market interest rates.

A sustained decrease in market interest rates could adversely affect the Bank's earnings. When interest rates decline, borrowers tend to refinance higher-rate, fixed-rate loans at lower rates. Under those circumstances, the Bank would not be able to reinvest those prepayments in assets earning interest rates as high as the rates on those prepaid loans or in investment securities. In addition, the majority of the Bank's loans are at variable interest rates, which would adjust to lower rates.

In a period of rising interest rates, the interest income earned on the Bank's assets may not increase as rapidly as the interest paid on its liabilities. In an increasing interest rate environment, the Bank's cost of funds is expected to increase more rapidly than interest earned on its loan and investment portfolio as the primary source of funds is deposits with generally shorter maturities than those on its loans and investments. This makes the balance sheet more liability sensitive in the short term.

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Geographic Location and Competition

The Bank's market area is located in Suffolk County on eastern Long Island and its customer base is mainly located in the towns of East Hampton, Southampton, Southold and Riverhead. In 2009, the Bank expanded its market areas to include a branch in Shirley, New York located in the town of Brookhaven. In 2010, the Bank continued to expand westward to Center Moriches and Patchogue, New York located in the Town of Brookhaven and Deer Park, New York located within the town of Babylon. Competition in the banking and financial services industry remains intense. The profitability of the Bank depends on the continued ability to successfully compete. The Bank competes with commercial banks, savings banks, insurance companies, and brokerage and investment banking firms. Many of our competitors have substantially greater resources and lending limits than the Bank and may offer certain services that the Bank does not provide. In addition, competitors may offer deposits at higher rates and loans with lower fixed rates, more attractive terms and less stringent credit structures than the Bank has been willing to offer. Furthermore, the high cost of living on the twin forks of eastern Long Island creates staff recruitment and retention challenges.

The Company's Future Depends on Successful Growth of its Subsidiary

The Company's primary business activity for the foreseeable future will be to act as the holding company of the Bank. Therefore, the Company's future profitability will depend on the success and growth of this subsidiary.

The Loss of Key Personnel Could Impair our Future Success

Our future success depends in part on the continued service of our executive officers, other key management, as well as our staff, and on our ability to continue to attract, motivate, and retain additional highly qualified employees. The loss of services of one or more of our key personnel or our inability to timely recruit replacements for such personnel, or to otherwise attract, motivate, or retain qualified personnel could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Highly Regulated Environment

The Bank and Company are subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by the OCC, FDIC, the Federal Reserve Board and the SEC. Such regulation and supervision govern the activities in which a financial institution and its holding company may engage and are intended primarily for the protection of the consumer. Recently regulators have intensified their focus on the USA PATRIOT Act's anti-money laundering and Bank Secrecy Act compliance requirements. In order to comply with regulations, guidelines and examination procedures in this area as well as other areas of the Bank, we have been required to adopt new policies and procedures and to install new systems. We cannot be certain that the policies, procedures, and systems we have in place are flawless and there is no assurance that in every instance we are in full compliance with these requirements. Regulatory authorities have extensive discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement activities, including the imposition of restrictions on the operation of an institution. Any change in such regulation and oversight, whether in the form of regulatory policy, regulations, or legislation, may have a material impact on our operations.

We May Be Adversely Affected By Current Economic and Market Conditions

The national and global economic downturn that began in 2007 has resulted in unprecedented levels of financial market volatility which depressed the market value of financial institutions, limited access to capital or had a material adverse effect on the financial condition or results of operations of banking companies. Since 2008 significant declines in the values of mortgage-backed securities and derivative securities by financial institutions, government sponsored entities, and major commercial and investment banks has led to decreased confidence in financial markets among borrowers, lenders, and depositors, as well as disruption and extreme volatility in the capital and credit markets and the failure of some entities in the financial sector. As a result, many lenders and institutional investors have reduced or ceased to provide funding to borrowers. While financial markets appear to be stabilizing and there are a few positive signs of economic recovery including increased local real estate activity, economic uncertainty remains. Unemployment rates are high and consumer confidence is low. While the timing of an economic recovery remains unknown this may have an adverse affect on the Company. Turbulence in the capital and credit markets may adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition and the willingness of certain counterparties and customers to do business with us.

Increases to the Allowance for Credit Losses May Cause Our Earnings to Decrease

Our customers may not repay their loans according to the original terms, and the collateral securing the payment of those loans may be insufficient to pay any remaining loan balance. Hence, we may experience significant loan losses, which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results. We make various assumptions and judgments about the collectibility of our loan portfolio, including the creditworthiness of our borrowers and the value of the real estate and other assets serving as collateral for the repayment of loans. In determining the amount of the allowance for credit losses, we rely on loan quality reviews, past loss experience, and an evaluation of economic conditions, among other factors. If our assumptions prove to be incorrect, our allowance for credit losses may not be sufficient to cover losses inherent in our loan portfolio, resulting in additions to the allowance. Material additions to the allowance would materially decrease our net income.

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Bank regulators periodically review our allowance for credit losses and may require us to increase our provision for credit losses or loan charge-offs. Any increase in our allowance for credit losses or loan charge-offs as required by these regulatory authorities could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and/or financial condition.

Increases in FDIC Insurance Premiums May Cause Our Earnings to Decrease

On February 27, 2009, the FDIC issued a final rule, effective April 1, 2009, to change the way that the FDIC's assessment system differentiates for risk and to set new assessment rates beginning with the second quarter of 2009. In May 2009, the FDIC issued a final rule to impose an emergency special assessment of 5 basis points on all banks based on their total assets less tier one capital as of June 30, 2009. The special assessment was payable on September 30, 2009. During the second quarter of 2009, the Company recorded an expense of \$0.4 million related to the FDIC special assessment. In November 2009, the FDIC issued a final rule that required insured institutions to prepay their estimated quarterly risk-based assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009 and for all of 2010, 2011 and 2012. The FDIC also adopted a uniform 3 basis point increase in assessment rates effective on January 1, 2011. The Company's prepayment of FDIC assessments on December 31, 2009 was \$3.8 million which will be amortized to expense over three years. This, along with the full utilization of our assessment credit in early 2008 and the increase in FDIC insurance rates, caused the premiums assessed by the FDIC to increase. These actions significantly increased the Bank's expense in 2009. On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act was signed by the President. Section 331(b) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act requires the FDIC to change the definition of the assessment base from which assessment fees are determined. The new definition for the assessment base is the average consolidated total assets of the insured depository institution less the average tangible equity of the insured depository institution. A reduction in the assessment rate is anticipated since the assessment base will increase for most institutions. The new methodology becomes effective on April 1, 2011 and the Company anticipates a reduction of approximately \$0.3 million in its FDIC assessment fees for 2011. While the Bank anticipates lower fees than 2010, the expense has increased compared to 2008 and will continue to affect earnings in future years as long as the increased premiums are in place.

Financial Reform Legislation

Financial reform legislation recently enacted will, among other things, create a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, tighten capital standards and result in new laws and regulations that are expected to increase our costs of operations.

On July 21, 2010 the President signed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"). This new law will significantly change the current bank regulatory structure and affect the lending, deposit, investment, trading and operating activities of financial institutions and their holding companies. The Dodd-Frank Act requires various federal agencies to adopt a broad range of new implementing rules and regulations, and to prepare numerous studies and reports for Congress. The federal agencies are given significant discretion in drafting the implementing rules and regulations, and consequently, many of the details and much of the impacts of the Dodd-Frank Act may not be known for many months or years.

The Dodd-Frank Act creates a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau with broad powers to supervise and enforce consumer protection laws. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has broad rule-making authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws that apply to all banks and savings institutions, including the authority to prohibit unfair, deceptive or abusive acts and practices. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has examination and enforcement authority over all banks with more than \$10 billion in assets. Banks with \$10 billion or less in assets will continue to be examined for compliance with the consumer laws by their primary bank regulators. The Dodd-Frank Act also

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weakens the federal preemption rules that have been applicable for national banks and federal savings associations, and gives state attorneys general the ability to enforce federal consumer protection laws.

The Dodd-Frank Act requires minimum leverage (Tier 1) and risk based capital requirements for bank and savings and loan holding companies that are no less than those applicable to banks, which will exclude certain instruments that previously have been eligible for inclusion by bank holding companies as Tier 1 capital, such as trust preferred securities (TPS). TPS issued before May 19, 2010 by a bank holding company that had total assets of less than \$15 billion as of December 31, 2009 are permanently grandfathered.

The new law provides that the Office of Thrift Supervision will cease to exist one year from the date of the new law's enactment. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, which is currently the primary federal regulator for national banks, will become the primary federal regulator for federal thrifts. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System will supervise and regulate all savings and loan holding companies that were formerly regulated by the Office of Thrift Supervision.

Effective one year after the date of enactment is a provision of the Dodd-Frank Act that eliminates the federal prohibitions on paying interest on demand deposits, thus allowing businesses to have interest bearing checking accounts. Depending on competitive responses, this significant change to existing law could have an adverse impact on our interest expense.

The Dodd-Frank Act also broadens the base for Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation deposit insurance assessments. Assessments will now be based on the average consolidated total assets less tangible equity capital of a financial institution, rather than deposits. The Dodd-Frank Act also permanently increases the maximum amount of deposit insurance for banks, savings institutions and credit unions to \$250,000 per depositor, retroactive to January 1, 2009, and non-interest bearing transaction accounts have unlimited deposit insurance through December 31, 2012. The legislation also increases the required minimum reserve ratio for the Deposit Insurance Fund, from 1.15% to 1.35% of insured deposits, and directs the FDIC to offset the effects of increased assessments on depository institutions with less than \$10 billion in assets.

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The Dodd-Frank Act will require publicly traded companies to give stockholders a non-binding vote on executive compensation and so-called golden parachute payments, and authorizes the Securities and Exchange Commission to promulgate rules that allow stockholders to nominate their own candidates using a company's proxy materials. It also provides that the listing standards of the national securities exchanges shall require listed companies to implement and disclose clawback policies mandating the recovery of incentive compensation paid to executive officers in connection with accounting restatements. The legislation also directs the Federal Reserve Board to promulgate rules prohibiting excessive compensation paid to bank holding company executives.

It is difficult to predict at this time what specific impact the Dodd-Frank Act and the yet to be written implementing rules and regulations will have on community banks. However, it is expected that at a minimum they will increase our operating and compliance costs and could increase our interest expense.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

At present, the Registrant does not own or lease any property. The Registrant uses the Bank's space and employees without separate payment. Headquarters are located at 2200 Montauk Highway, Bridgehampton, New York 11932. The Bank's internet address is www.bridgenb.com.

All of the Bank's properties are located in Suffolk County, New York. The Bank's Main Office in Bridgehampton is owned. The Bank also owns buildings that house its Montauk Branch located at 1 The Plaza, Montauk; its Southold Branch located at 54790 Main Road, Southold; its Westhampton Beach Office at 194 Mill Road, Westhampton Beach; its Southampton Village Branch located at 150 Hampton Road, Southampton; and its East Hampton Village Branch located at 8 Gingerbread Lane, East Hampton. The Bank currently leases out a portion of the Montauk building and the Westhampton Beach building. The Bank leases twelve additional properties in Suffolk County on Long Island as branch locations at 15 Frowein Road, Center Moriches; 32845 Main Road, Cutchogue; 410 Commack Road, Deer Park; 55 Main Street, East Hampton; 218 Front Street, Greenport; 48 East Montauk Highway, Hampton Bays; Mattituck Plaza, Main Road, Mattituck; 41 East Main Street, Patchogue; 2 Bay Street, Sag Harbor; 425 County Road 39A, Southampton; 6324 Route 25A, Wading River and 630 Montauk Highway, Shirley. Additionally, the Bank utilizes space for a branch in the retirement community, Peconic Landing at 1500 Brecknock Road, Greenport. The Bank currently subleases a portion of the leased property located in Patchogue. The Bank has contractual rights to purchase real estate in the Town of Southold which will also be considered as a site for a future branch facility.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

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The Registrant and its subsidiary are subject to certain pending and threatened legal actions that arise out of the normal course of business. In the opinion of management at the present time, the resolution of any pending or threatened litigation will not have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial statements.

Item 4. Removed and Reserved

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PART II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities****COMMON STOCK INFORMATION**

The Company's common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol, **BDGE**. The following table details the quarterly high and low sale prices of the Company's common stock and the dividends declared for such periods.

At December 31, 2010 the Company had approximately 652 shareholders of record, not including the number of persons or entities holding stock in nominee or the street name through various banks and brokers.

COMMON STOCK INFORMATION

	Stock Prices		Dividends Declared
	High	Low	
By Quarter 2010			
First	\$ 26.05	\$ 21.30	\$ 0.23
Second	\$ 27.11	\$ 20.33	\$ 0.23
Third	\$ 26.50	\$ 21.57	\$ 0.23
Fourth	\$ 26.19	\$ 23.25	\$ 0.23

	Stock Prices		Dividends Declared
	High	Low	
By Quarter 2009			
First	\$ 20.97	\$ 17.50	\$ 0.23
Second	\$ 27.48	\$ 19.25	\$ 0.23
Third	\$ 29.25	\$ 24.33	\$ 0.23
Fourth	\$ 25.59	\$ 20.05	\$ 0.23

Stockholders received cash dividends totaling \$5.8 million in 2010 and \$5.7 million in 2009. The ratio of dividends per share to net income per share was 63.42% in 2010 compared to 65.43% in 2009. In April 2009, the Company announced that its Board of Directors approved and adopted a Dividend Reinvestment Plan (**DRP Plan**) and filed a registration statement on Form S-3 to register 600,000 shares of common stock with the Securities and Exchange Commission (**SEC**) pursuant to the **DRP Plan**. In April 2010, the Company increased the discount from 3% to 5%, and raised the quarterly optional cash purchase amount to \$50,000 under the **DRP Plan**. Proceeds from the issuance of common stock

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related to the DRP Plan for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, was \$1.4 million. Since the inception of the DRP Plan in April 2009 through December 31, 2010, the Company has issued 70,436 shares of common stock and raised \$1.7 million in capital.

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PERFORMANCE GRAPH

Pursuant to the regulations of the SEC, the graph below compares the performance of the Company with that of the total return for the NASDAQ® stock market and for certain bank stocks of financial institutions with an asset size \$500 million to \$1 billion, as reported by SNL Financial L.C. from December 31, 2005 through December 31, 2010. The graph assumes the reinvestment of dividends in additional shares of the same class of equity securities as those listed below.

Bridge Bancorp, Inc.

Total Return Performance

<i>Index</i>	<i>Period Ended</i>					
	12/31/05	12/31/06	12/31/07	12/31/08	12/31/09	12/31/10
Bridge Bancorp, Inc.	100.00	100.79	105.97	84.47	114.14	121.48
NASDAQ Composite	100.00	110.39	122.15	73.32	106.57	125.91
SNL Bank \$500M-\$1B	100.00	113.73	91.14	58.40	55.62	60.72

ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program on March 27, 2006 which approved the repurchase of 309,000 shares. No shares have been purchased during the year ended December 31, 2010. The total number of shares purchased as part of the publicly announced plan totaled 141,959 as of December 31, 2010. The maximum number of shares that may be purchased under the plan totals 167,041 as of December 31, 2010. There is no expiration date for the stock repurchase plan. There is no stock repurchase plan that has expired or that has been terminated during the period ended December 31, 2010.

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(In thousands, except per share data and financial ratios)

Set forth below are selected consolidated financial and other data of the Company. The Company's business is primarily the business of the Bank. This financial data is derived in part from, and should be read in conjunction with, the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

December 31, Selected Financial Data:	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Securities available for sale	\$ 323,539	\$ 306,112	\$ 310,695	\$ 187,384	\$ 202,590
Securities, restricted	1,284	1,205	3,800	2,387	878
Securities held to maturity	147,965	77,424	43,444	5,836	9,444
Total loans	504,060	448,038	429,683	375,236	325,997
Total assets	1,028,456	897,257	839,059	607,424	573,644
Total deposits	916,993	793,538	659,085	508,909	504,412
Total stockholders' equity	65,720	61,855	56,139	51,109	45,539
Years Ended December 31, Selected Operating Data:					
Total interest income	\$ 44,899	\$ 43,368	\$ 39,620	\$ 35,864	\$ 32,030
Total interest expense	7,740	7,815	9,489	10,437	8,337
Net interest income	37,159	35,553	30,131	25,427	23,693
Provision for loan losses	3,500	4,150	2,000	600	85
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	33,659	31,403	28,131	24,827	23,608
Total non interest income	7,433	6,174	6,064	5,678	4,413
Total non interest expense	27,879	24,765	21,157	18,168	16,002
Income before income taxes	13,213	12,812	13,038	12,337	12,019
Income tax expense	4,047	4,049	4,288	4,043	3,851
Net income	\$ 9,166	\$ 8,763	\$ 8,750	\$ 8,294	\$ 8,168
December 31, Selected Financial Ratios and Other Data:					
Return on average equity	15.29%	15.58%	16.29%	17.47%	17.68%
Return on average assets	0.95%	1.06%	1.24%	1.38%	1.49%
Average equity to average assets	6.18%	6.80%	7.62%	7.91%	8.41%
Dividend payout ratio	63.42%	65.43%	64.74%	67.67%	68.98%
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.33
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.33
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.92

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT

This report may contain statements relating to the future results of the Company (including certain projections and business trends) that are considered forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the PSLRA). Such forward-looking statements, in addition to historical information, which involve risk and uncertainties, are based on the beliefs, assumptions and expectations of management of the Company. Words such as expects, believes, should, plans, anticipates, will, potential, could, intend, may, project, would, estimates, assumes, likely, and variations of such similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, possible or assumed estimates with respect to the financial condition, expected or anticipated revenue, and results of operations and business of the Company, including earnings growth; revenue growth in retail banking, lending and other areas; origination volume in the Company's consumer, commercial and other lending businesses; current and future capital management programs; non-interest income levels, including fees from the abstract subsidiary and banking services as well as product sales; tangible capital generation; market share; expense levels; and other business operations and strategies. For this presentation, the Company claims the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the PSLRA.

Factors that could cause future results to vary from current management expectations include, but are not limited to: continuing stress in the regional and national economies which could affect the value of real estate collateral and the ability for borrowers to repay their loans; legislative and regulatory changes, including increases in FDIC insurance rates; monetary and fiscal policies of the federal government, including monetary policies that may result in inflation and increases in interest rates; changes in tax policies, rates and regulations of federal, state and local tax authorities; increases in interest rates, which could reduce net interest and net income and the market value of securities; deposit flows; the cost of funds; decreased demand for loan products and other financial services; competition; changes in the quality and composition of the Bank's loan and investment portfolios; changes in management's business strategies; changes in accounting principles, policies or guidelines; changes in real estate values and other factors discussed elsewhere in this report, factors set forth under Item 1A., Risk Factors, and in other reports filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this report, and the Company assumes no obligation to update the forward-looking statements or to update the reasons why actual results could differ from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

OVERVIEW

Who We Are and How We Generate Income

Bridge Bancorp, Inc., a New York corporation, is a single bank holding company formed in 1989. On a parent-only basis, the Company has had minimal results of operations. The Company is dependent on dividends from its wholly owned subsidiary, The Bridgehampton National Bank (the Bank), its own earnings, additional capital raised, and borrowings as sources of funds. The information in this report reflects principally the financial condition and results of operations of the Bank. The Bank's results of operations are primarily dependent on its net interest income, which is mainly the difference between interest income on loans and investments and interest expense on deposits and borrowings. The Bank also generates non interest income, such as fee income on deposit accounts and merchant credit and debit card processing programs, investment services, income from its title abstract subsidiary, and net gains on sales of securities and loans. The level of its non interest expenses, such as salaries and benefits, occupancy and equipment costs, other general and administrative expenses, expenses from its title insurance subsidiary, and income tax expense, further affects the Bank's net income. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts and the related

discussion and analysis to conform to the current year presentation.

Year and Quarterly Highlights

- Returns on average equity and average assets of 15.29% and 0.95%, respectively for 2010;
- Net income of \$2.4 million or \$0.38 per diluted share for the fourth quarter 2010 and \$9.2 million or \$1.45 per diluted share for 2010 higher than \$1.41 recorded for 2009;
- Net interest income increased \$1.6 million for the year with a net interest margin of 4.22% for 2010, and 4.69% for 2009;
- Total assets of \$1.03 billion at December 31, 2010, an increase of 15% over the same date last year;
- Total loans of \$504.1 million at December 31, 2010, an increase of 13% from December 31, 2009;
- Total investments of \$472.8 million at December 31, 2010, an increase of 23% over December 31, 2009;

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- Total deposits of \$917.0 million at December 31, 2010, an increase of \$123.5 million or 16% over the same date last year;
- The Company's capital levels remain strong with a Tier 1 Capital to quarterly average assets ratio of 7.9%. The Company is positioned well for future growth. Stockholders' equity totaled \$65.7 million at December 31, 2010 as compared \$61.9 million at December 31, 2009;
- Opened the Bank's 19th branch, in Deer Park, New York;
- Expanded the Dividend Reinvestment Plan and declared cash dividends totaling \$0.92 for 2010.

Significant Event

On February 8, 2011, the Company announced a definitive merger agreement under which the Bank will acquire Hamptons State Bank. The transaction augments the Bank's franchise in eastern Long Island and the combined entity will serve customers through a network of 20 branches and have total assets of approximately \$1.1 billion and deposits of \$1.0 billion.

Under the terms of the Agreement, each share of Hamptons State Bank will be converted into 0.3434 shares of the Company's common stock. The Company will issue approximately 274,000 shares, which will represent 4.1% of the total shares of the Company's common stock to be outstanding. Based upon the Company's closing stock price on February 7, 2011, the transaction value is approximately \$6.3 million and represents 136% of Hamptons State Bank's tangible book value as of December 31, 2010, and a 4.4% premium on core deposits.

The acquisition, which has been unanimously approved by the boards of directors of the Company and Hamptons State Bank, is subject to the approval of Hamptons State Bank shareholders and the approval of bank regulatory authorities, as well as other customary conditions. The transaction is expected to close in the third quarter of 2011.

Current Environment

The economic events of the past three years have been unprecedented. During 2008, the failure of several large financial institutions along with the conservatorship of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac driven by the diminution in housing values and sub-prime mortgage lending has resulted in multiple actions by the United States government. Congress passed the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (EESA) which provided up to \$700 billion and granted new authorities to the United States Treasury Department (Treasury), the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) for initiatives to restore stability and liquidity to U.S. markets. Many European nations have also

taken actions to inject liquidity and capital into critical financial institutions in order to stabilize world markets.

The Treasury, FRB and FDIC jointly announced a sweeping plan to invest in banks and thrifts to help restore confidence in the U.S. banking system. Some of the actions taken by these governmental agencies included: (i) temporarily increasing FDIC insurance coverage to \$250,000 from \$100,000 ; (ii) reducing the targeted federal funds rate to between 0 and 0.25% from 2.00% and the discount rate to 0.25% from 2.25%, respectively; (iii) temporarily guaranteeing Money Market mutual funds (iv) introducing a capital purchase program whereby the Treasury can purchase up to \$250 billion in senior preferred shares from healthy qualifying financial institutions; and (v) introducing a Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP) whereby the FDIC guaranteed newly issued senior unsecured debt on or before June 30, 2009 and provided unlimited FDIC insurance coverage for non-interest bearing transaction accounts for thirty days without charge followed by an annualized 10 basis point assessment for the insurance coverage above \$250,000 on such accounts effective until December 31, 2009. In November 2008, the Bank opted to participate in the TLGP. In 2009, the FDIC s guarantee of unsecured debt was extended to October 31, 2009 and the FDIC insurance coverage for non-interest bearing transaction accounts to \$250,000 was extended to June 30, 2010.

Another provision resulting from the EESA was the Treasury s Capital Purchase Program (CPP), which provided direct equity investment of perpetual preferred stock by the Treasury in qualified financial institutions. The program was voluntary and required an institution to comply with a number of restrictions and provisions, including limits on executive compensation, stock redemptions and declaration of dividends. In November 2008, the Company filed an application to participate in this program. In order to be eligible to participate in this program, the Company requested shareholder approval to amend its certificate of incorporation and authorize the issuance of preferred stock. On December 12, 2008, the shareholders approved the proposal and on January 7, 2009 the Company s application to participate in this program was approved by the Treasury Department. On January 27, 2009, management and the Board, after careful deliberation and thoughtful review of the relevant issues, determined it was not in the shareholders best interest to participate, and declined the Treasury investment.

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On February 27, 2009, the FDIC issued a final rule, effective April 1, 2009, to change the way that the FDIC's assessment system differentiates for risk and to set new assessment rates beginning with the second quarter of 2009. In May 2009, the FDIC issued a final rule to impose an emergency special assessment of 5 basis points on all banks based on their total assets less tier one capital as of June 30, 2009. The special assessment was payable on September 30, 2009. During the second quarter of 2009, the Company recorded an expense of \$0.4 million related to the FDIC special assessment. In November 2009, the FDIC issued a final rule that required insured institutions to prepay their estimated quarterly risk-based assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009 and for all of 2010, 2011 and 2012. The FDIC also adopted a uniform 3 basis point increase in assessment rates effective on January 1, 2011. The Company's prepayment of FDIC assessments for 2010, 2011 and 2012 was made on December 31, 2009 totaling \$3.8 million which will be amortized to expense over three years.

On April 13, 2010, the FDIC approved an interim rule that extends the Transaction Account Guarantee Program which offers unlimited deposit insurance on non-interest bearing accounts until December 31, 2012.

On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act was signed by the President. The Act permanently raised the current standard maximum deposit insurance amount to \$250,000. Section 331(b) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act requires the FDIC to change the definition of the assessment base from which assessment fees are determined. The new definition for the assessment base is the average consolidated total assets of the insured depository institution less the average tangible equity of the insured depository institution. A reduction in the assessment rate is anticipated since the assessment base will increase for many institutions. The new methodology becomes effective on April 1, 2011 and the Company anticipates a reduction in its FDIC assessment fees of approximately \$0.3 million in 2011. The new financial reform legislation will, among other things, create a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, tighten capital standards and result in new laws and regulations that are expected to increase the cost of operations. Refer to Item 1A. Risk Factors for more detailed information related to this new regulation.

Opportunities and Challenges

Since the second half of 2007 and continuing through 2010, the financial markets experienced significant volatility resulting from the continued fallout of sub-prime lending and the global liquidity crises. A multitude of government initiatives along with eight rate cuts by the Federal Reserve totaling 500 basis points have been designed to improve liquidity for the distressed financial markets. The ultimate objective of these efforts has been to help the beleaguered consumer, and reduce the potential surge of residential mortgage loan foreclosures and stabilize the banking system. As a result the yield on loans and investment securities has declined. The squeeze between declining asset yields and more slowly declining liability pricing has impacted margins. Effective as of February 19, 2010, the Federal Reserve increased the discount rate 50 basis points to 0.75%. The Federal Reserve stated that this rate change was intended to normalize their lending facility and to step away from emergency lending to banks. At their meetings in April, June, September, October, November and December 2010, and in January 2011 the Federal Reserve decided to maintain the federal funds target rate between 0 and 25 basis points due to the continued high level of unemployment and tight credit markets.

Growth and service strategies have the potential to offset the tighter net interest margin with volume as the customer base grows through expanding the Bank's footprint, while maintaining and developing existing relationships. Since 2007, the Bank has opened eight new branches. In 2007, the Bank opened three new branches located in the Village of Southampton, Cutchogue, and Wading River. In April 2009, the Bank opened a new branch in Shirley, New York, and in December 2009, the Bank opened a new full service branch facility in the Village of East Hampton. During 2010, the Bank has opened three new branches; Center Moriches in May, Patchogue in September and Deer Park in October. The recent branch openings move the Bank geographically westward and demonstrate its commitment to traditional growth through branch expansion. Controlling funding costs yet protecting the deposit base along with focusing on profitable growth, presents a unique set of challenges in this operating environment.

The Bank routinely adds to its menu of products and services, continually meeting the needs of consumers and businesses. We believe positive outcomes in the future will result from the expansion of our geographic footprint, investments in infrastructure and technology, such as BridgeNEXUS, our remote deposit capture product, lockbox processing, and continued focus on placing our customers first. In January 2009, the Bank launched Bridge Investment Services, offering a full range of investment products and services through a third party broker dealer. The Bank rolled out its new commercial online bill paying service during the first quarter of 2010, and continues to explore mobile banking products to offer customers.

The Company reached several significant milestones during 2010: celebrating its 100th anniversary, eclipsing \$1.0 billion in assets and \$500 million in loans, and opening three new branches. More importantly, the Company continues to deliver on its community banking mission, serving new and existing customers, building relationships and supporting the local market. At the same time, the financial results and related returns continue to be near the top of the industry in performance.

The ability to produce results while simultaneously expanding the franchise and enhancing the already rigorous risk management culture, reflects the underlying strength and agility of the core franchise. While it appears that the economy is improving, management remains cautious about sustaining this positive momentum, and hopes for continued progress on the employment front.

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The Company balances these global issues, with the realities of the local markets to identify strategic initiatives, provide guidance on capital deployment and determine investment decisions. However, the longer term mission, focusing on the customer and serving its communities, has been successful for over 100 years and transcends these shorter term concerns. This has allowed management to manage through the uncertain, and at times, difficult environment and deliver strong financial results and returns to the shareholders.

Corporate objectives for 2011 include: leveraging our expanding branch network to build customer relationships and grow loans and deposits; successfully integrating the customers and operations of Hamptons State Bank; focusing on opportunities and processes that continue to enhance the customer experience at the Bank; improving operational efficiencies and prudent management of non-interest expense; and maximizing non-interest income through Bridge Abstract as well as other lines of business. The ability to attract, retain, train and cultivate employees at all levels of the Company remains significant to meeting these objectives. The Company has made great progress toward the achievement of these objectives, and avoided many of the problems facing other financial institutions as a result of maintaining discipline in its underwriting, expansion strategies, investing and general business practices. This strategy has not changed over the 100 years of our existence and will continue to be true. The Company has capitalized on opportunities presented by the market and diligently seeks opportunities for growth and to strengthen the franchise. The Company recognizes the potential risks of the current economic environment and will monitor the impact of market events as we consider growth initiatives and evaluate loans and investments. Management and the Board have built a solid foundation for growth and the Company is positioned to adapt to anticipated changes in the industry resulting from new regulations and legislative initiatives.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Note 1 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 contains a summary of our significant accounting policies. Various elements of our accounting policies, by their nature, are inherently subject to estimation techniques, valuation assumptions and other subjective assessments. Our policy with respect to the methodologies used to determine the allowance for loan losses is our most critical accounting policy. This policy is important to the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations, and it involves a higher degree of complexity and requires management to make difficult and subjective judgments, which often require assumptions or estimates about highly uncertain matters. The use of different judgments, assumptions and estimates could result in material differences in our results of operations or financial condition.

The following is a description of our critical accounting policy and an explanation of the methods and assumptions underlying its application.

ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

Management considers the accounting policy on the allowance for loan losses to be the most critical and requires complex management judgment as discussed below. The judgments made regarding the allowance for loan losses can have a material effect on the results of operations of the Company.

The allowance for loan losses is established and maintained through a provision for loan losses based on probable incurred losses inherent in the Bank's loan portfolio. Management evaluates the adequacy of the allowance on a quarterly basis. The allowance is comprised of both individual valuation allowances and loan pool valuation allowances. If the allowance for loan losses is not sufficient to cover actual loan losses, the

Company's earnings could decrease.

The Bank monitors its entire loan portfolio on a regular basis, with consideration given to detailed analysis of classified loans, repayment patterns, probable incurred losses, past loss experience, current economic conditions, and various types of concentrations of credit. Additions to the allowance are charged to expense and realized losses, net of recoveries, are charged to the allowance.

Individual valuation allowances are established in connection with specific loan reviews and the asset classification process including the procedures for impairment testing under FASB Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) No. 310, "Receivables". Such valuation, which includes a review of loans for which full collectibility in accordance with contractual terms is not reasonably assured, considers the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral less the costs to sell, if any, or the present value of expected future cash flows, or the loan's observable market value. Any shortfall that exists from this analysis results in a specific allowance for the loan. Pursuant to our policy, loan losses must be charged-off in the period the loans, or portions thereof, are deemed uncollectible. Assumptions and judgments by management, in conjunction with outside sources, are used to determine whether full collectibility of a loan is not reasonably assured. These assumptions and judgments are also used to determine the estimates of the fair value of the underlying collateral or the present value of expected future cash flows or the loan's observable market value. Individual valuation allowances could differ materially as a result of changes in these assumptions and judgments. Individual loan analyses are periodically performed on specific loans considered impaired. The results of the individual valuation allowances are aggregated and included in the overall allowance for loan losses.

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Loan pool valuation allowances represent loss allowances that have been established to recognize the inherent risks associated with our lending activities, but which, unlike individual allowances, have not been allocated to particular problem assets. Pool evaluations are broken down into loans with homogenous characteristics by loan type and include commercial real estate mortgages, home equity loans, residential real estate mortgages, commercial, financial and agricultural loans, real estate construction and land loans and consumer loans. The determination of the adequacy of the valuation allowance is a process that takes into consideration a variety of factors. The Bank has developed a range of valuation allowances necessary to adequately provide for probable incurred losses inherent in each pool of loans. We consider our own charge-off history along with the growth in the portfolio as well as the Bank's credit administration and asset management philosophies and procedures when determining the allowances for each pool. In addition, we evaluate and consider the credit's risk rating which includes management's evaluation of: cash flow, collateral, guarantor support, financial disclosures, industry trends and strength of borrowers' management, the impact that economic and market conditions may have on the portfolio as well as known and inherent risks in the portfolio. Finally, we evaluate and consider the allowance ratios and coverage percentages of both peer group and regulatory agency data. These evaluations are inherently subjective because, even though they are based on objective data, it is management's interpretation of that data that determines the amount of the appropriate allowance. If the evaluations prove to be incorrect, the allowance for loan losses may not be sufficient to cover losses inherent in the loan portfolio, resulting in additions to the allowance for loan losses.

The Credit Risk Committee is comprised of members of both management and the Board of Directors. The adequacy of the allowance is analyzed quarterly, with any adjustment to a level deemed appropriate by the Credit Risk Committee, based on its risk assessment of the entire portfolio. Based on the Credit Risk Committee's review of the classified loans and the overall allowance levels as they relate to the entire loan portfolio at December 31, 2010, management believes the allowance for loan losses has been established at levels sufficient to cover the probable incurred losses in the Bank's loan portfolio. Future additions or reductions to the allowance may be necessary based on changes in economic, market or other conditions. Changes in estimates could result in a material change in the allowance. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of the examination process, periodically review the allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Bank to recognize adjustments to the allowance based on their judgments of the information available to them at the time of their examination.

For additional information regarding our allowance for loan losses, see Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

NET INCOME

Net income for 2010 totaled \$9.2 million or \$1.45 per diluted share while net income for 2009 totaled \$8.8 million or \$1.41 per diluted share, as compared to net income of \$8.8 million, or \$1.42 per diluted share for the year ended December 31, 2008. Net income increased \$0.4 million or 4.6% compared to 2009 and net income for 2009 increased \$0.01 million or 0.15% as compared to 2008. Significant trends for 2010 include: (i) a \$1.6 million or 4.5% increase in net interest income; (ii) a \$0.7 million decrease in the provision for loan losses; (iii) a \$1.3 million or 20.4% increase in total non interest income; and (iv) a \$3.1 million or 12.6% increase in total non interest expenses.

NET INTEREST INCOME

Net interest income, the primary contributor to earnings, represents the difference between income on interest earning assets and expenses on interest bearing liabilities. Net interest income depends upon the volume of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities and the interest rates earned or paid on them.

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The following table sets forth certain information relating to the Company's average consolidated balance sheets and its consolidated statements of income for the years indicated and reflect 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, respectively, for the years shown. Average balances are derived from daily average balances and include nonaccrual loans. The yields and costs include fees, which are considered adjustments to yields. Interest on nonaccrual loans has been included only to the extent reflected in the consolidated statements of income. For purposes of this table, the average balances for investments in debt and equity securities exclude unrealized appreciation/depreciation due to the application of FASB ASC 320, *Investments - Debt and Equity Securities*.

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Years Ended December 31, (In thousands)	2010			2009			2008		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost
Interest earning assets:									
Loans, net (including loan fee income)	\$ 461,289	\$ 30,223	6.55%	\$ 435,694	\$ 29,167	6.69%	\$ 397,560	\$ 28,040	7.05%
Mortgage-backed securities	242,997	9,585	3.94	227,471	11,074	4.87	170,592	8,404	4.93
Tax exempt securities (1)	104,824	4,153	3.96	76,746	3,381	4.41	58,065	2,930	5.05
Taxable securities	82,678	2,328	2.82	27,298	880	3.22	27,298	1,081	3.96
Federal funds sold	1,750	5	0.29	11,466	33	0.29	8,575	183	2.13
Deposits with banks	20,804	54	0.26	5,171	13	0.25	1,235	5	0.40
Total interest earning assets	914,342	46,348	5.07	783,846	44,548	5.68	663,325	40,643	6.13
Non interest earning assets:									
Cash and due from banks	15,857			13,574			15,408		
Other assets	39,707			29,397			26,206		
Total assets	\$ 969,906			\$ 826,817			\$ 704,939		
Interest bearing liabilities:									
Savings, NOW and money market deposits	\$ 480,642	\$ 3,594	0.75%	\$ 376,429	\$ 3,698	0.98%	\$ 315,481	\$ 5,681	1.80%
Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more	100,775	1,489	1.48	94,691	2,154	2.27	66,578	2,125	3.19
Other time deposits	45,630	762	1.67	55,436	1,371	2.47	37,413	1,148	3.07
Federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements	22,128	530	2.40	29,607	401	1.35	24,595	478	1.94
Federal Home Loan Bank term advances	19		0.00	82	1	1.22	4,552	57	1.25
Junior subordinated debentures	16,002	1,365	8.53	2,263	190	8.40			
Total interest bearing liabilities	665,196	7,740	1.16	558,508	7,815	1.40	448,619	9,489	2.12
Non interest bearing liabilities:									
Demand deposits	238,740			205,984			197,179		
Other liabilities	6,028			6,086			5,428		
Total liabilities	909,964			770,578			651,226		
Stockholders equity	59,942			56,239			53,713		
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 969,906			\$ 826,817			\$ 704,939		
Net interest income/interest rate spread (2)									
		38,608	3.91%		36,733	4.28%		31,154	4.01%
Net interest earning assets/net interest margin (3)									
	\$ 249,146		4.22%	\$ 225,338		4.69%	\$ 214,706		4.70%
Ratio of interest earning assets to interest bearing liabilities									
			137.45%			140.35%			147.86%

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Less: Tax equivalent adjustment	(1,449)	(1,180)	(1,023)
Net interest income	\$ 37,159	\$ 35,553	\$ 30,131

- (1) The above table is presented on a tax equivalent basis.
- (2) Net interest rate spread represents the difference between the yield on average interest earning assets and the cost of average interest bearing liabilities.
- (3) Net interest margin represents net interest income divided by average interest earning assets.

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Net interest income can be analyzed in terms of the impact of changes in rates and volumes. The following table illustrates the extent to which changes in interest rates and in the volume of average interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities have affected the Bank's interest income and interest expense during the periods indicated. Information is provided in each category with respect to (i) changes attributable to changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior rate); (ii) changes attributable to changes in rates (changes in rates multiplied by prior volume); and (iii) the net changes. For purposes of this table, changes that are not due solely to volume or rate changes have been allocated to these categories based on the respective percentage changes in average volume and rate. Due to the numerous simultaneous volume and rate changes during the periods analyzed, it is not possible to precisely allocate changes between volume and rates. In addition, average earning assets include nonaccrual loans.

Years Ended December 31, (In thousands)	2010 Over 2009 Changes Due To			2009 Over 2008 Changes Due To		
	Volume	Rate	Net Change	Volume	Rate	Net Change
Interest income on interest earning assets:						
Loans (including loan fee income)	\$ 1,678	\$ (622)	\$ 1,056	\$ 2,603	\$ (1,476)	\$ 1,127
Mortgage-backed securities	722	(2,211)	(1,489)	2,773	(103)	2,670
Tax exempt securities (1)	1,144	(372)	772	857	(406)	451
Taxable securities	1,570	(122)	1,448		(201)	(201)
Federal funds sold	(28)		(28)	46	(196)	(150)
Deposits with banks	40	1	41	10	(2)	8
Total interest earning assets	5,126	(3,326)	1,800	6,289	(2,384)	3,905
Interest expense on interest bearing liabilities:						
Savings, NOW and money market deposits	881	(985)	(104)	950	(2,933)	(1,983)
Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more	115	(780)	(665)	745	(716)	29
Other time deposits	(215)	(394)	(609)	478	(255)	223
Federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements	(121)	250	129	86	(163)	(77)
Federal Home Loan Bank Advances	(1)		(1)	(55)	(1)	(56)
Junior subordinated debentures	1,172	3	1,175	190		190
Total interest bearing liabilities	1,831	(1,906)	(75)	2,394	(4,068)	(1,674)
Net interest income	\$ 3,295	\$ (1,420)	\$ 1,875	\$ 3,895	\$ 1,684	\$ 5,579

(1) The above table is presented on a tax equivalent basis.

The net interest margin declined to 4.22% in 2010 compared to 4.69% for the year ended December 31, 2009 and 4.70% in 2008. The decrease in 2010 compared to 2009 was primarily the result of the decrease in the yield on average total interest earning assets which was partly offset by the decrease in the cost of the average total interest bearing liabilities. The yield on average total interest earning assets decreased approximately 61 basis points during 2010 compared to the prior year and the cost of interest bearing liabilities decreased approximately 24 basis points. The net interest margin during 2010 was also impacted by a full year of interest expense related to the issuance of \$16.0 million in junior subordinated debentures during the fourth quarter of 2009.

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Net interest income was \$37.2 million in 2010 compared to \$35.6 million in 2009 and \$30.1 million in 2008. The increase in net interest income of \$1.6 million or 4.5% as compared to 2009, and the increase in net interest income of \$5.5 million or 18.0% in 2009 as compared to 2008, primarily resulted from the effect of the increase in the volume of average total interest earning assets and the decrease in the cost of average total interest bearing liabilities being greater than the effect of the increase in volume of average total interest bearing liabilities and the decrease in yield on average total interest earning assets.

Average total interest earning assets grew by \$130.5 million or 16.6% to \$914.3 million in 2010 compared to \$783.8 million in 2009. During this period, the yield on average total interest earning assets decreased to 5.07% from 5.68%. Average total interest earning assets grew by \$120.5 million or 18.2% in 2009 from \$663.3 million in 2008. During this period, the yield on average total interest earning assets decreased to 5.68% from 6.13%.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, average loans grew by \$25.6 million or 5.9% to \$461.3 million as compared to \$435.7 million in 2009 and increased \$38.1 million or 9.6% in 2009 as compared to \$397.6 million in 2008. Real estate mortgage loans and

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commercial loans primarily contributed to the growth. The Bank remains committed to growing loans with prudent underwriting, sensible pricing and limited credit and extension risk.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, average total investments increased by \$99.0 million or 29.9% to \$430.5 million as compared to \$331.5 million in 2009 and increased \$75.6 million or 29.5% in 2009 as compared to \$256.0 million in 2008. To position the balance sheet for the future and better manage liquidity and interest rate risk, a portion of the available for sale investment securities portfolio was sold during 2010 resulting in a net gain of \$1.3 million compared to a net gain of \$0.5 million 2009. There were no sales of securities in 2008. Average federal funds sold decreased \$9.7 million or 84.7% to \$1.8 million in 2010 from \$11.5 million in 2009 and increased \$2.9 million or 33.7% in 2009 as compared to \$8.6 million in 2008. The decrease in the average federal funds sold in 2010 was offset by the growth in average interest earning cash of \$15.6 million from \$5.2 million in 2009 to \$20.8 million in 2010.

Average total interest bearing liabilities were \$665.2 million in 2010 compared to \$558.5 million in 2009 and \$448.6 million in 2008. The Bank grew deposits during 2010 as a result of a three new branches opening during the year, the maturing of two branches opened during 2009 and the building of new relationships in existing markets. During the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company completed the private placement of \$16.0 million in aggregate liquidation amount of 8.50% cumulative convertible trust preferred securities (the TPS), through its subsidiary, Bridge Statutory Capital Trust II. The Company issued \$16.0 million of junior subordinated debentures (the Debentures) to the trust in exchange for ownership of all of the common security of the trust and the proceeds of the preferred securities sold by the trust. The junior subordinated debentures bear interest at a fixed rate equal to 8.50% and mature on December 31, 2039. Since the fourth quarter of 2009, the Bank reduced interest rates on deposit products through prudent management of deposit pricing. The reduction in deposit rates, which was partly offset by increased borrowing costs, resulted in a decrease in the cost of interest bearing liabilities to 1.16% for 2010 as compared to a cost of 1.40% during 2009 and 2.12% in 2008. Since the Company's interest bearing liabilities generally reprice or mature more quickly than its interest earning assets, an increase in short term interest rates would initially result in a decrease in net interest income. Additionally, the large percentages of deposits in money market accounts reprice at short term market rates making the balance sheet more liability sensitive.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, average total deposits increased by \$133.3 million or 18.2% to \$865.8 million as compared to average total deposits of \$732.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Components of this increase include an increase in average demand deposits for 2010 of \$32.7 million or 15.9% to \$238.7 million as compared to \$206.0 million in average demand deposits for 2009. The average balances in savings, NOW and money market accounts increased \$104.2 million or 27.7% to \$480.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the same period last year. Average balances in certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more and other time deposits decreased \$3.7 million or 2.5% to \$146.4 million for 2010 as compared to 2009. Average public fund deposits comprised 18.8% of total average deposits during 2010 and 17.3% of total average deposits during 2009. Average federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements together with average other borrowed money and average Federal Home Loan Bank term advances decreased \$7.5 million or 25.4% for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to average balances for the same period in the prior year.

Total interest income increased to \$44.9 million in 2010 from \$43.4 million in 2009 and \$39.6 million in 2008, an increase of 3.5% between 2010 and 2009 and a 9.5% increase between 2009 and 2008. The ratio of interest earning assets to interest bearing liabilities decreased to 137.5% in 2010 as compared to 140.4% in 2009 and 147.9% in 2008. Interest income on loans increased \$1.1 million in 2010 over 2009 and in 2009 over 2008 primarily due to growth in the loan portfolio. The yield on average loans was 6.6% for 2010, 6.7% for 2009 and 7.1% for 2008.

Interest income on investments in residential mortgage-backed, taxable and tax exempt securities increased \$0.5 million or 3.3% in 2010 to \$14.6 million from \$14.2 million in 2009 and increased \$2.8 million or 24.3% in 2009 from \$11.4 million in 2008. Interest income on securities included net amortization of premiums on securities of \$1.5 million in 2010 compared to net amortization of premiums on securities of \$0.3 million in 2009 and net accretion of discounts of \$0.1 million in 2008 as the rate environment changed and prepayments substantially increased on the mortgage-backed security portfolio. The tax adjusted average yield on total securities decreased to 3.7% in 2010 from 4.6% in 2009 and 4.9% in 2008.

Total interest expense decreased \$0.1 million or 0.96% to \$7.7 million in 2010 and decreased \$1.7 million or 17.6% to \$7.8 million in 2009 from \$9.5 million in 2008. The decrease in interest expense in 2010 and 2009 resulted from the Federal Reserve lowering the targeted federal funds rate and discount rate in previous years and the prudent management of deposit pricing. These reductions were partly offset by the interest paid of \$1.4 million in 2010 and \$0.2 million in 2009, related to the \$16.0 million of junior subordinated debentures. The cost of average interest bearing liabilities was 1.2% in 2010, 1.4% in 2009, and 2.1% in 2008.

Provision for Loan Losses

The Bank's loan portfolio consists primarily of real estate loans secured by commercial and residential real estate properties located in the Bank's principal lending area of Suffolk County which is located on the eastern portion of Long Island. The interest rates charged by the Bank on loans are affected primarily by the demand for such loans, the supply of money available for lending purposes, the rates offered by its competitors, the Bank's relationship with the customer, and the related credit risks of the transaction. These factors



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are affected by general and economic conditions including, but not limited to, monetary policies of the federal government, including the Federal Reserve Board, legislative policies and governmental budgetary matters.

Loans of approximately \$43.9 million or 8.7% of total loans at December 31, 2010 were classified as potential problem loans compared to \$31.7 million or 7.1% at December 31, 2009 and \$9.8 million or 2.3% at December 31, 2008. Potential problem loans include loans with credit quality indicators with the internally assigned grades of special mention, substandard and doubtful. These loans are classified as potential problem loans as management has information that indicates the borrower may not be able to comply with the present repayment terms. These loans are subject to increased management attention and their classification is reviewed on at least a quarterly basis. The increase in the 2010 level of potential problem loans reflects the current economic environment as well as management's decision during 2009 to enhance the asset and credit quality review process of the loan portfolio. This process includes the early identification of potential problem loans, a more stringent assessment of potential credit weaknesses and expanding the scope and depth of individual credit reviews.

At December 31, 2010, approximately \$27.8 million of these loans were commercial real estate (CRE) loans which were well secured with real estate as collateral. Of the \$27.8 million of CRE loans, \$26.8 million were current and \$1.0 million were past due. In addition, all but \$2.1 million of the CRE loans have personal guarantees. At December 31, 2010, approximately \$4.6 million of classified loans were residential real estate loans with \$3.2 million current and \$1.4 million past due. Commercial, financial, and agricultural loans represented \$7.4 million of classified loans and \$7.3 million was current and \$0.1 million was past due. Approximately \$3.9 million of classified loans represented real estate construction and land loans which were current and well secured with collateral. The remaining \$0.2 million in classified loans are unsecured and current, have personal guarantees and demonstrate sufficient cash flow to pay the loans. Due to the structure and nature of the credits, we do not expect to sustain a material loss on these relationships.

CRE loans represented \$245.3 million or 48.7% of the total loan portfolio at December 31, 2010 compared to \$204.2 million or 45.6% at December 31, 2009 and \$191.0 million or 44.5% at December 31, 2008. The Bank's underwriting standards for CRE loans requires an evaluation of the cash flow of the property, the overall cash flow of the borrower and related guarantors as well as the value of the real estate securing the loan. In addition, the Bank's underwriting standards for CRE loans are consistent with regulatory requirements with original loan to value ratios less than or equal to 75%. The Bank considers charge-off history, delinquency trends, cash flow analysis, and the impact of the local economy on commercial real estate values when evaluating the appropriate level of the allowance for loan losses. Real estate values in our geographic markets increased significantly from 2000 through 2007. Commencing in 2008, following the financial crisis and significant downturn in the economy, real estate values began to decline. This decline continued into 2009 and appears to have stabilized in 2010. The estimated decline in residential and commercial real estate values range from 15-20% from the 2007 levels, depending on the nature and location of the real estate.

As of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company had impaired loans as defined by FASB ASC No. 310, "Receivables" of \$9.9 million and \$9.1 million, respectively. For a loan to be considered impaired, management determines after review whether it is probable that the Bank will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Additionally management applies its normal loan review procedures in making these judgments. Impaired loans include individually classified nonaccrual loans and troubled debt restructured (TDR) loans. For impaired and TDR loans, the Bank evaluates the fair value of the loan in accordance with FASB ASC 310-10-35-22. For loans that are collateral dependent, the fair value of the collateral is used to determine the fair value of the loan. The fair value of the collateral is determined based upon recent appraised values. For unsecured loans, the fair value is determined based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate. The fair value of the loan is compared to the carrying value to determine if any write-down or specific reserve is required. These methods of fair value measurement for impaired and TDR loans are considered level 3 within the fair value hierarchy described in FASB ASC 820-10-50-5.

Nonaccrual loans increased \$0.8 million to \$6.7 million or 1.34% of total loans at December 31, 2010 from \$5.9 million or 1.32% of total loans at December 31, 2009. Approximately \$4.7 million of the nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2010 represent troubled debt restructured loans where the borrowers are complying with the modified terms of the loans and are currently making payments. In 2009, nonaccrual loans

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increased \$2.8 million to \$5.9 million from \$3.1 million in 2008. The increase in nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2009 was due to the same troubled debt restructured loans outstanding at December 31, 2010. The balances totaled \$4.9 million as of December 31, 2009 and the borrowers were complying with the modified terms of the loans and were currently making payments.

In addition, the Company has one borrower with TDR loans of \$3.2 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009 that are current and are secured with collateral that has a fair value of approximately \$5.4 million as well as personal guarantors. Management believes that the ultimate collection of principal and interest is reasonably assured and therefore continues to recognize interest income on an accrual basis. In addition, the Bank has no commitment to lend additional funds to this debtor. The loan was determined to be impaired during the third quarter of 2008 and since that determination \$0.3 million of interest income has been recognized.

The Bank had no foreclosed real estate at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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Net charge-offs were \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$2.1 for the year ended December 31, 2009 and \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The ratio of allowance for loan losses to nonaccrual loans was 126%, 103% and 129%, at December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

Based on our continuing review of the overall loan portfolio, the current asset quality of the portfolio, the growth in the loan portfolio and the net charge-offs or recoveries, a provision for loan losses of \$3.5 million was recorded in 2010 as compared to \$4.2 million in 2009 and \$2.0 million in 2008. The allowance for loan losses increased to \$8.5 million at December 31, 2010 as compared to \$6.0 million at December 31, 2009 and \$4.0 million at December 31, 2008. As a percentage of total loans, the allowance was 1.69%, 1.35% and 0.92% at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Management continues to carefully monitor the loan portfolio as well as real estate trends in Suffolk County and eastern Long Island. The Bank's consistent and rigorous underwriting standards preclude sub-prime lending, and management remains cautious about the potential for an indirect impact on the local economy and real estate values in the future.

The following table sets forth changes in the allowance for loan losses:

December 31, (Dollars in thousands)	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Allowance for loan losses balance at beginning of period	\$ 6,045	\$ 3,953	\$ 2,954	\$ 2,512	\$ 2,383
Charge-offs:					
Commercial real estate mortgage loans	73	47			
Residential real estate mortgage loans	20	653	480		
Commercial, financial and agricultural loans	879	1,098	534	203	33
Installment/consumer loans	148	55	56	23	50
Real estate construction and land loans		240			
Total	1,120	2,093	1,070	226	83
Recoveries:					
Commercial real estate mortgage loans					
Residential real estate mortgage loans	4	6		1	6
Commercial, financial and agricultural loans	56	28	53	13	59
Installment/consumer loans	12	1	16	54	62
Real estate construction and land loans					
Total	72	35	69	68	127
Net (charge-offs) recoveries	(1,048)	(2,058)	(1,001)	(158)	44
Provision for loan losses charged to operations	3,500	4,150	2,000	600	85
Balance at end of period	\$ 8,497	\$ 6,045	\$ 3,953	\$ 2,954	\$ 2,512
Ratio of net (charge-offs) recoveries during period to average loans outstanding	(0.23%)	(0.47%)	(0.25%)	(0.05%)	0.01%

Allocation of Allowance for Loan Losses

The following table sets forth the allocation of the total allowance for loan losses by loan type:

Years Ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
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(Dollars in thousands)

	Amount	Percentage of Loans to Total Loans	Amount	Percentage of Loans to Total Loans	Amount	Percentage of Loans to Total Loans	Amount	Percentage of Loans to Total Loans	Amount	Percentage of Loans to Total Loans
Commercial real estate mortgage loans	\$ 3,443	48.7%	\$ 2,565	45.6%	\$ 1,778	44.5%	\$ 1,344	45.5%	\$ 1,204	48.0%
Residential real estate mortgage loans	1,642	28.0	1,781	27.5	1,152	29.3	864	29.2	800	31.9
Commercial, financial and agricultural loans	2,804	19.4	1,083	20.9	696	17.7	458	15.5	325	12.9
Installment/consumer loans	423	1.9	270	1.7	61	1.7	58	2.0	59	2.3
Real estate construction loans	185	2.0	346	4.3	266	6.8	230	7.8	124	4.9
Total	\$ 8,497	100.0%	\$ 6,045	100.0%	\$ 3,953	100.0%	\$ 2,954	100.0%	\$ 2,512	100.0%

Non Interest Income

Total non interest income increased by \$1.2 million or 20.4% in 2010 to \$7.4 million and increased \$0.1 million or 1.8% to \$6.2 million in 2009 as compared to \$6.1 million in 2008. The increase in total non interest income in 2010 compared to 2009 was due to an increase of \$0.5 million in fees for other customer services, an increase of \$0.2 million in revenues from the title insurance abstract



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subsidary, Bridge Abstract, an increase of \$0.8 million in net securities gains, an increase of \$0.04 million in other operating income, partially offset by a \$0.2 million decrease in service charges on deposit accounts. The increase in total non interest income in 2009 compared to 2008 was due to \$0.5 million in net securities gains partially offset by a \$0.2 million decrease in revenues from the title insurance abstract subsidiary, Bridge Abstract, a \$0.07 million decrease in service charges on deposit accounts, a decrease of \$0.08 million in fees for other customer services and a decline of \$0.05 million in other operating income. Excluding net securities gains and losses, total non interest income increased \$0.5 million or 8.6% in 2010 and decreased \$0.4 million or 6.9% in 2009.

Net securities gains of \$1.3 million were recognized in 2010 compared to net securities gains of \$0.5 million recognized in 2009. There were no securities gains or losses recognized in 2008. The sales of securities were due to repositioning of the available for sale investment portfolio. Bridge Abstract, the Bank's title insurance abstract subsidiary, generated title fee income of \$1.1 million in 2010, \$0.9 million in 2009, and \$1.1 million in 2008, respectively. The increase of \$0.2 million or 22.2% in 2010 compared to 2009 and the decrease of \$0.2 million or 19.4% in 2009 compared to 2008, were directly dependent on the number and average value of transactions processed by the subsidiary.

Fees from other customer services increased \$0.5 million or 28.9% to \$2.2 million in 2010 as compared to \$1.7 million in 2009. The increase in 2010 was due primarily to higher electronic banking and investment services income and fees for paid-off loans. Fees from other customer services decreased \$0.08 million or 4.6% to \$1.7 million in 2009 as compared to \$1.8 million in 2008. The decrease was due primarily to lower sales volume in our merchant and debit card cash management services. Service charges on deposit accounts for the year ended December 31, 2010 totaled \$2.8 million, a decrease of \$0.2 million as compared to 2009. This decrease predominately represents lower overdraft fees. For the year ended December 31, 2009, service charges were \$3.0 million, a decrease \$0.07 million as compared to 2008.

Other operating income for the year ended December 31, 2010 totaled \$0.1 million, an increase of \$0.04 million or 61.2% from \$0.07 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 and is related to increased rental income. Other operating income decreased \$0.05 million or 43.2% in 2009 from the prior year.

Non Interest Expense

Non interest expenses increased \$3.1 million or 12.6% in 2010 to \$27.9 million from \$24.8 million in 2009, and increased \$3.6 million or 17.1% in 2009 from \$21.2 million in 2008. The primary components of these changes were higher salaries and employee benefits, net occupancy expense, furniture and fixture expense, data/item processing, advertising and other operating expenses partly offset by lower FDIC assessments. Salaries and benefits increased \$1.9 million or 13.5% in 2010 as compared to 2009 and increased \$1.4 million or 10.8% in 2009 as compared to 2008. The increases in salary and benefits reflect filling vacant positions, hiring new employees to support the Company's expanding infrastructure and new branch offices, and the related employee benefit costs, particularly related to pension expense.

Net occupancy expense increased \$0.5 million or 21.4% to \$2.8 million in 2010 from \$2.3 million in 2009 and increased \$0.4 million or 25.0% in 2009 from \$1.9 million in 2008. Higher net occupancy expenses in 2010 and 2009 were due to increases in maintenance and supplies, and rent expense related to the new branch offices as well as annual rent increases in other branch locations. Furniture and fixture expense increased \$0.1 million or 13.0% to \$1.1 million in 2010 from \$1.0 million in 2009 and increased \$0.2 million or 18.5% in 2009 from \$0.9 million in 2008. The increase in furniture and fixture expense relates primarily to the opening of new branches. Data/item processing expense increased \$0.1 million or 14.2% to \$0.6 million in 2010 from \$0.5 million in 2009 and increased \$0.01 million or 1.0% in 2009 from \$0.5 million in 2008. The increase in data/item processing expense represents investment in the network infrastructure. Advertising expense increased \$0.1 million or 19.5% to \$0.5 million in 2010 from \$0.4 million in 2009 and increased \$0.02 million or 3.9% in 2009 from \$0.4 million in 2008. The increase in advertising relates to opening branches in new markets and the 100th anniversary of the Bank. FDIC assessments decreased \$0.3 million or 19.1% to \$1.3 million in 2010 from \$1.6 million in 2009 and increased \$1.3 million or 489.5% in 2009 from \$0.3 million in 2008. In 2009, the

increase was related to the growth in deposits and higher assessment rates. Additionally during 2009, the Bank incurred a special assessment fee from the FDIC of \$0.4 million. Other operating expenses increased \$0.8 million or 15.2% to \$5.6 million in 2010 from \$4.8 million in 2009 and increased \$0.3 million or 6.2% in 2009 from \$4.5 million in 2008. The increase during 2010 was primarily related to infrastructure costs and marketing expenses for the new branches and the 100th anniversary of the Bank. The increase during 2009 included higher professional fees associated with legal and consulting fees.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense for December 31, 2010, and 2009, respectively remained the same at \$4.0 million. Income tax expense for 2008 was \$4.3 million. The decrease in 2009 was due to a decrease in income before income taxes of \$0.2 million to \$12.8 million from \$13.0 million in 2008 and a lower effective tax rate. The effective tax rate was 30.6%, 31.6% and 32.9% for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. The reduction in the effective tax rate was a result of a higher percentage of interest income from tax exempt securities.



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FINANCIAL CONDITION

The assets of the Company totaled \$1.03 billion at December 31, 2010, an increase of \$131.2 million or 14.6% from the previous year-end. This increase was primarily driven by growth in total securities of \$88.0 million, net loans of \$53.6 million, premises and equipment of \$2.4 million, partly offset by a decrease in cash and cash equivalents of \$11.2 million and a decrease in other assets of \$2.0 million.

This growth in assets was funded principally by growth in deposits fueled by increased sales initiatives and maturation of newer branches. The deposit growth occurred in all markets and included both new commercial and consumer relationships. Core retail and commercial deposits increased \$90.2 million or 14.3% over the prior year to \$722.1 million at December 31, 2010. Demand deposits increased \$27.2 million or 12.8% to \$239.3 million at December 31, 2010 compared to \$212.1 million at December 31, 2009. Savings, NOW and money market deposits increased \$104.0 million or 23.6% to \$544.5 million at December 31, 2010 from \$440.4 million at December 31, 2009. Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more increased \$4.5 million or 5.3% and other time deposits decreased \$12.3 million or 22.3%.

Federal funds purchased and FHLB overnight borrowings at December 31, 2010 were \$5.0 million. There were no Federal Funds purchased and FHLB overnight borrowings at December 31, 2009. In addition, there were no Federal Home Loan Bank term advances as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009. Repurchase agreements increased \$1.4 million at December 31, 2010 to \$16.4 million compared to \$15.0 million at December 31, 2009.

Other liabilities decreased \$2.4 million to \$7.9 million at December 31, 2010 from \$10.3 million at December 31, 2009 due primarily to a decrease in deferred tax liabilities related to decreases in unrealized gains on securities as of December 31, 2010 compared to December 31, 2009.

Total stockholders' equity was \$65.7 million at December 31, 2010, an increase of \$3.9 million or 6.2% from December 31, 2009 primarily due to net income of \$9.2 million, proceeds from the issuance of shares of common stock under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan of \$1.4 million and stock based compensation expense of \$0.9 million which was partially offset by the declaration of dividends totaling \$5.8 million and a decrease in the unrealized gains in securities of \$1.7 million. In December 2010, the Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.23 per share. The Company continues its long term trend of uninterrupted dividends.

Loans

During 2010, the Company continued to experience growth trends in commercial and residential real estate lending. The concentration of loans in our primary market areas may increase risk. Unlike larger banks that are more geographically diversified, the Bank's loan portfolio consists primarily of real estate loans secured by commercial and residential real estate properties located in the Bank's principal lending area in Suffolk County which is located on eastern Long Island. The markets in which the Company operates have experienced substantial growth in construction and land development activity over the past several years, which has been a factor in overall loan growth. The local economic conditions on eastern Long Island have a significant impact on the volume of loan originations and the quality of our loans, the ability of borrowers to repay these loans, and the value of collateral securing these loans. A considerable decline in the general economic conditions caused by inflation, recession, unemployment or other factors beyond the Company's control would impact these local economic conditions and

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could negatively affect the financial results of the Company's operations. Additionally, while the Company has a significant amount of commercial real estate loans, the majority of which are owner-occupied, decreases in tenant occupancy may also have a negative effect on the ability of borrowers to make timely repayments of their loans, which would have an adverse impact on the Company's earnings.

The interest rates charged by the Bank on loans are affected primarily by the demand for such loans, the supply of money available for lending purposes, the rates offered by its competitors, the Bank's relationship with the customer, and the related credit risks of the transaction. These factors are affected by general and economic conditions including, but not limited to, monetary policies of the federal government, including the Federal Reserve Board, legislative policies and governmental budgetary matters.

The Bank targets its business lending and marketing initiatives towards promotion of loans that primarily meet the needs of small to medium-sized businesses. These small to medium-sized businesses generally have fewer financial resources in terms of capital or borrowing capacity than larger entities. If general economic conditions negatively impact these businesses, the results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

With respect to the underwriting of loans, there are certain risks, including the risk of non-payment that is associated with each type of loan that the Bank markets. Approximately 78.7% of the Bank's loan portfolio at December 31, 2010 is secured by real estate. Approximately 48.7% of the Bank's loan portfolio is comprised of commercial real estate loans. Residential real estate mortgage loans represent 28.0% of the Bank's loan portfolio and include home equity lines of credit of approximately 13.3% of the Bank's loan portfolio and residential mortgages of approximately 14.7% of the Bank's loan portfolio. Real estate construction and land loans comprise approximately 2.0% of the Bank's loan portfolio. Risks associated with a concentration in real estate loans include potential losses from fluctuating values of land and improved properties. Home equity loans represent loans originated in the Bank's geographic

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markets with original loan to value ratios generally of 75% or less. The Bank's residential mortgage portfolio includes approximately \$2.2 million in interest only mortgages. The underwriting standards for interest only mortgages are consistent with the remainder of the loan portfolio and do not include any features that result in negative amortization. The largest loan concentrations by industry are loans granted to lessors of commercial property both owner occupied and nonowner occupied. The Bank uses conservative underwriting criteria to better insulate itself from a downturn in real estate values and economic conditions on eastern Long Island that could have a significant impact on the value of collateral securing the loans as well as the ability of customers to repay loans.

The remainder of the loan portfolio is comprised of commercial and consumer loans, which represent approximately 21.3% of the Bank's loan portfolio. The primary risks associated with commercial loans are the cash flow of the business, the experience and quality of the borrowers management, the business climate, and the impact of economic factors. The primary risks associated with consumer loans relate to the borrower, such as the risk of a borrower's unemployment as a result of deteriorating economic conditions or the amount and nature of a borrower's other existing indebtedness, and the value of the collateral securing the loan if the Bank must take possession of the collateral. Consumer loans also have risks associated with concentrations of loans in a single type of loan.

The Bank's policy for charging off loans is a multi-step process. A loan is considered a potential charge-off when it is in default of either principal or interest for a period of 90, 120 or 180 days, depending upon the loan type, as of the end of the prior month. In addition to date criteria, other triggering events may include, but are not limited to, notice of bankruptcy by the borrower or guarantor, death of the borrower, and deficiency balance from the sale of collateral. These loans identified are presented for evaluation at the regular meeting of the Credit Risk Committee. A loan is charged off when a loss is reasonably assured. The recovery of charged-off balances is actively pursued until the potential for recovery has been exhausted, or until the expense of collection does not justify the recovery efforts.

Total loans grew \$55.9 million or 12.5%, during 2010 and \$18.4 million or 4.3% during 2009. Average net loans grew \$25.6 million or 5.9% during 2010 over 2009 and \$38.1 million or 9.6% during 2009 when compared to 2008. Real estate mortgage loans were the largest contributor of the growth for both 2010 and 2009 and increased \$59.1 million or 18.1% and \$10.3 million or 3.3%, respectively. Commercial real estate mortgage loans grew \$41.1 million or 20.1% during 2010 and residential real estate mortgage loans grew \$18.0 million or 14.6% during 2010. Commercial, financial and agricultural loans increased \$4.0 million or 4.2% in 2010 from 2009 and increased \$17.8 million or 23.4% in 2009 from 2008. Real estate construction loans decreased \$9.4 million or 48.7% in 2010 and decreased \$9.7 million or 33.5% in 2009. Installment/consumer loans increased \$2.3 million or 31.4% in 2010 and decreased \$0.2 million or 2.6% during 2009. Fixed rate loans represented 27.7%, 25.2% and 23.3% of total loans at December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

The following table sets forth the major classifications of loans:

December 31, (In thousands)	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Commercial real estate mortgage loans	\$ 245,265	\$ 204,159	\$ 191,046	\$ 170,709	\$ 156,288
Residential real estate mortgage loans	140,986	123,013	125,813	109,697	103,822
Commercial, financial and agricultural loans	97,663	93,682	75,919	58,184	42,166
Installment/consumer loans	9,659	7,352	7,545	7,382	7,593
Real estate construction loans	9,928	19,347	29,094	29,172	16,068
Total loans	503,501	447,553	429,417	375,144	325,937

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Net deferred loan costs and fees	559	485	266	92	60
	504,060	448,038	429,683	375,236	325,997
Allowance for loan losses	(8,497)	(6,045)	(3,953)	(2,954)	(2,512)
Net loans	\$ 495,563	\$ 441,993	\$ 425,730	\$ 372,282	\$ 323,485

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Selected Loan Maturity Information

The following table sets forth the approximate maturities and sensitivity to changes in interest rates of certain loans, exclusive of real estate mortgage loans and installment/consumer loans to individuals as of December 31, 2010:

	Within One Year	After One But Within Five Years	After Five Years	Total
(In thousands)				
Commercial loans	\$ 22,590	\$ 29,011	\$ 46,062	\$ 97,663
Construction loans (1)	5,876		4,052	9,928
Total	\$ 28,466	\$ 29,011	\$ 50,114	\$ 107,591
Rate provisions:				
Amounts with fixed interest rates	\$ 13,029	\$ 21,168	\$ 21,795	\$ 55,992
Amounts with variable interest rates	15,437	7,843	28,319	51,599
Total	\$ 28,466	\$ 29,011	\$ 50,114	\$ 107,591

(1) Included in the After Five Years column, are one-step construction loans that contain a preliminary construction period (interest only) that automatically converts to amortization at the end of the construction phase.

Past Due, Nonaccrual and Restructured Loans

The following table sets forth selected information about past due, nonaccrual and restructured loans:

December 31, (In thousands)	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nonaccrual loans	1,997	1,001	3,068	229	305
Restructured loans - Nonaccrual	4,728	4,890			118
Restructured loans - Performing	3,219	3,229	3,229		
Other real estate owned, net					
Total	\$ 9,944	\$ 9,120	\$ 6,297	\$ 229	\$ 423
Years Ended December 31, (In thousands)	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Gross interest income that has not been paid or recorded during the year under original terms:					
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 123	\$ 52	\$ 127	\$ 12	\$ 9
Restructured loans	255	189	12		1

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Gross interest income recorded during the year:

Nonaccrual loans	\$	17	\$	37	\$	189	\$	5	\$	12
Restructured loans		105		288		238				9

Commitments for additional funds

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The following table sets forth impaired loans by loan type:

December 31, (In thousands)	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Nonaccrual Loans:					
Commercial real estate mortgage loans	\$ 478	\$ 324	\$	\$	\$
Residential real estate mortgage loans	1,401	511	426	223	182
Commercial, financial, and agricultural loans	32	61	96	6	108
Installment/consumer loans	86	105	6		15
Real estate construction loans			2,540		
Total	1,997	1,001	3,068	229	305
Restructured Loans:					
Commercial real estate mortgage loans	3,219	3,229	3,229		
Residential real estate mortgage loans	2,042	2,120			
Commercial, financial, and agricultural loans					118
Installment/consumer loans					
Real estate construction loans	2,686	2,770			
Total	7,947	8,119	3,229		118
Total Impaired Loans	\$ 9,944	\$ 9,120	\$ 6,297	\$ 229	\$ 423

Restructured loans totaled \$7.9 million at December 31, 2010, of which \$4.7 million of the restructured loans were nonaccrual as of December 31, 2010.

Securities

Total securities increased to \$471.5 million at December 31, 2010 from \$383.5 million at December 31, 2009. The available for sale portfolio increased 5.7% to \$323.5 million from \$306.1 million at December 31, 2009. Securities held as available for sale may be sold in response to, or in anticipation of, changes in interest rates and resulting prepayment risk, or other factors. U.S. government sponsored entity (U.S. GSE) securities decreased to \$41.3 million at December 31, 2010 from \$45.9 million at December 31, 2009, while state and municipal obligations increased by \$6.3 million, residential mortgage-backed securities decreased by \$26.2 million and residential collateralized mortgage obligations increased by \$41.9 million. Securities held to maturity increased 91.1% to \$148.0 million at December 31, 2010 compared to \$77.4 million at December 31, 2009. Residential collateralized mortgage obligations held to maturity increased to \$40.3 million at December 31, 2010 from \$18.3 at December 31, 2009, while U.S. GSE securities increased by \$20.0 million and state and municipal obligations increased by \$10.6 million. Fixed rate securities represented 87.9% of total securities at December 31, 2010 compared to 87.4% at December 31, 2009. Residential collateralized mortgage obligations represented approximately 47.6% of the available for sale balance at December 31, 2010 as compared to 36.6% at the prior year-end. A change in market rates was the primary reason for the net decrease in unrealized gains in securities available for sale, which decreased other comprehensive income.

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The following table sets forth the fair value, amortized cost, maturities and approximated weighted average yield at December 31, 2010. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Yields on tax-exempt obligations have been computed on a tax-equivalent basis.

December 31, 2010 (Dollars in thousands)	Within One Year			After One But Within Five Years			After Five But Within Ten Years			After Ten Years			Total	
	Fair Value Amount	Amortized Cost Amount	Yield	Fair Value Amount	Amortized Cost Amount	Yield	Fair Value Amount	Amortized Cost Amount	Yield	Fair Value Amount	Amortized Cost Amount	Yield	Fair Value Amount	Amortized Cost Amount
Available for sale:														
U.S. GSE securities	\$ 805	\$ 800	1.04%	\$ 10,871	\$ 10,674	3.10%	\$ 29,657	\$ 29,989	2.03%	\$			\$ 41,333	\$ 41,463
State and municipal obligations	10,094	9,992	2.74	26,829	26,385	2.83	11,142	10,798	3.63				48,065	47,175
Residential mortgage-backed securities	651	634	5.39	1,698	1,640	4.30	22,739	21,868	3.83	55,083	52,672	4.16	80,171	76,814
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations							9,293	9,136	2.50	144,677	143,066	3.06	153,970	152,202
Total available for sale	11,550	11,426	2.77	39,398	38,699	2.97	72,831	71,791	2.94	199,760	195,738	3.32	323,539	317,654
Held to maturity:														
U.S. GSE securities				14,972	14,988	2.44%	9,920	9,985	2.86				24,892	24,973
State and municipal obligations	18,250	18,218	1.14	22,918	22,531	2.26	2,813	2,887	1.60	20,264	21,092	3.54	64,245	64,728
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations										41,165	40,264	3.24	41,165	40,264
Corporate Bonds				6,953	7,000	3.06	10,889	11,000	4.84				17,842	18,000
Total held to maturity	18,250	18,218	1.14	44,843	44,519	2.45	23,622	23,872	3.62	61,429	61,356	3.35	148,144	147,965
Total securities	\$ 29,800	\$ 29,644	1.77%	\$ 84,241	\$ 83,218	2.69%	\$ 96,453	\$ 95,663	3.12%	\$ 261,189	\$ 257,094	3.33%	\$ 471,683	\$ 465,619

Deposits and Borrowings

Borrowings including Fed funds purchased, repurchase agreements and junior subordinated debentures, increased \$6.4 million to \$37.4 million at December 31, 2010 from the prior year-end. Total deposits increased \$123.5 million or 15.6% in 2010 as compared to 2009. The growth in deposits is attributable to an increase in core deposits of \$90.2 million, driven by the opening of two new branches in 2009, three new branches opening during 2010, and the building of new relationships in current markets, as well as an increase of \$33.3 million in public funds deposits. Demand deposits increased \$27.2 million or 12.8% and Savings, NOW and money market deposits increased \$104.0 million or 23.6% primarily related to core deposits growth. Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more increased \$4.5 million or 5.3% from December 31, 2009 and other time deposits decreased \$12.3 million or 22.3% as compared to the prior year.

The following table sets forth the remaining maturities of the Bank's time deposits at December 31, 2010:

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(In thousands)	Less than \$100,000	\$100,000 or Greater	Total
3 Months or less	\$ 12,761	\$ 37,452	\$ 50,213
Over 3 through 6 months	7,060	16,800	23,860
Over 6 through 12 months	11,759	18,550	30,309
Over 12 months through 24 months	9,001	13,418	22,419
Over 24 months through 36 months	1,060	1,127	2,187
Over 36 months through 48 months	190	838	1,028
Over 48 months through 60 months	804	2,389	3,193
Over 60 months			
Total	\$ 42,635	\$ 90,574	\$ 133,209

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LIQUIDITY

The objective of liquidity management is to ensure the sufficiency of funds available to respond to the needs of depositors and borrowers, and to take advantage of unanticipated earnings enhancement opportunities for Company growth. Liquidity management addresses the ability of the Company to meet financial obligations that arise in the normal course of business. Liquidity is primarily needed to meet customer borrowing commitments, deposit withdrawals either on demand or contractual maturity, to repay other borrowings as they mature, to fund current and planned expenditures and to make new loans and investments as opportunities arise. The Company's principal sources of liquidity included cash and cash equivalents of \$3.4 million as of December 31, 2010, and dividends from the Bank. Cash available for distribution of dividends to shareholders of the Company is primarily derived from dividends paid by the Bank to the Company. During 2010, the Bank declared and paid \$1.7 million in cash dividends to the Company. Prior regulatory approval is required if the total of all dividends declared by the Bank in any calendar year exceeds the total of the Bank's net income of that year combined with its retained net income of the preceding two years. At December 31, 2010, the Bank had \$18.7 million of retained net income available for dividends to the Company. In the event that the Company subsequently expands its current operations, in addition to dividends from the Bank, it will need to rely on its own earnings, additional capital raised and other borrowings to meet liquidity needs.

The Bank's most liquid assets are cash and cash equivalents, securities available for sale and securities held to maturity due within one year. The levels of these assets are dependent upon the Bank's operating, financing, lending and investing activities during any given period. Other sources of liquidity include loan and investment securities principal repayments and maturities, lines of credit with other financial institutions including the Federal Home Loan Bank, growth in core deposits and sources of wholesale funding such as brokered certificates of deposit. While scheduled loan amortization, maturing securities and short-term investments are a relatively predictable source of funds, deposit flows and loan and mortgage-backed securities prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition. The Bank adjusts its liquidity levels as appropriate to meet funding needs such as seasonal deposit outflows, loans, and asset and liability management objectives. Historically, the Bank has relied on its deposit base, drawn through its full-service branches that serve its market area and local municipal deposits, as its principal source of funding. The Bank seeks to retain existing deposits and loans and maintain customer relationships by offering quality service and competitive interest rates to its customers, while managing the overall cost of funds needed to finance its strategies.

During 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Bank grew its individual, partnership and corporate account balances (core deposits) as well as its level of public funds. The Bank's Asset/Liability and Funds Management Policy allows for wholesale borrowings of up to 25% of total assets. At December 31, 2010, the Bank had aggregate lines of credit of \$222.5 million with unaffiliated correspondent banks to provide short-term credit for liquidity requirements. Of these aggregate lines of credit, \$202.5 million is available on an unsecured basis. The Bank also has the ability, as a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) system, to borrow against unencumbered residential and commercial mortgages owned by the Bank. The Bank also has a master repurchase agreement with the FHLB, which increases its borrowing capacity. As of December 31, 2010, the amount of overnight borrowings under these lines was \$5.0 million. The Bank had \$15.0 million of securities sold under agreements to repurchase outstanding as of December 31, 2010 with brokers and \$1.4 million outstanding with customers. In addition, the Bank has an approved broker relationship for the purpose of issuing brokered certificates of deposit. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009 the Bank had no brokered certificates of deposits.

Management continually monitors the liquidity position and believes that sufficient liquidity exists to meet all of our operating requirements. Based on the objectives determined by the Asset and Liability Committee, the Bank's liquidity levels may be affected by the use of short-term and wholesale borrowings, and the amount of public funds in the deposit mix. The Asset and Liability Committee is comprised of members of senior management and the Board. Excess short-term liquidity is invested in overnight federal funds sold or in an interest earning account at the Federal Reserve

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

In the ordinary course of operations, the Company enters into certain contractual obligations.

The following represents contractual obligations outstanding at December 31, 2010:

(In thousands)	Total Amounts Committed	Less than One Year	One to Three Years	Four to Five Years	Over Five Years
Operating leases	\$ 6,464	\$ 948	\$ 1,732	\$ 1,360	\$ 2,424
Purchase obligation	250	250			
FHLB term advances and repurchase agreements	16,370	1,370	5,000	10,000	
Junior subordinated debentures	16,002				16,002
Time deposits	133,209	104,382	24,606	4,221	
Total contractual obligations outstanding	\$ 172,295	\$ 106,950	\$ 31,338	\$ 15,581	\$ 18,426

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COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Some financial instruments, such as loan commitments, credit lines, letters of credit, and overdraft protection, are issued to meet customer financing needs. These are agreements to provide credit or to support the credit of others, as long as conditions established in the contract are met, and usually have expiration dates. Commitments may expire without being used. Off-balance-sheet risk to credit loss exists up to the face amount of these instruments, although material losses are not anticipated. The same credit policies are used to make such commitments as are used for loans, often including obtaining collateral at exercise of the commitment. At December 31, 2010, the Company had \$46.5 million in outstanding loan commitments and \$112.8 million in outstanding commitments for various lines of credit including unused overdraft lines. The Company also has \$1.7 million of standby letters of credit as of December 31, 2010. See Note 11 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on loan commitments and standby letters of credit.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

Stockholders' equity increased to \$65.7 million at December 31, 2010 from \$61.9 million at December 31, 2009 as a result of undistributed net income; plus the issuance of shares of common stock under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan and stock based compensation expense; less the declaration of dividends; the change in net unrealized appreciation in securities available for sale, net of deferred taxes; and the change in pension liability under FASB ASC 715-30, net of deferred taxes. The ratio of average stockholders' equity to average total assets decreased to 6.18% at year end 2010 from 6.80% at year end 2009.

The Company's capital strength is paralleled by the solid capital position of the Bank, as reflected in the excess of its regulatory capital ratios over the risk-based capital adequacy ratio levels required for classification as a well capitalized institution by the FDIC (see Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). In April 2009, the Company announced that its Board of Directors approved and adopted a Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP Plan) and filed a registration statement on Form S-3 to register 600,000 shares of common stock with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) pursuant to the DRP Plan. In April 2010, the Company increased the discount from 3% to 5%, and raised the quarterly optional cash purchase amount to \$50,000 under the DRP Plan. Proceeds from the issuance of common stock related to the DRP Plan for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, was \$1.4 million. Since the inception of the DRP Plan in April 2009 through December 31, 2010, the Company has issued 70,436 shares of common stock and raised \$1.7 million in capital. In June 2009, the Company filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 to register up to \$50 million of securities with the SEC. To date, no shares have been sold related to this filing. During 2009, the Company completed the private placement of \$16.0 million in aggregate liquidation amount of 8.50% cumulative convertible trust preferred securities (the TPS), through its subsidiary, Bridge Statutory Capital Trust II. The TPS have a liquidation amount of \$1,000 per security and the TPS shares are convertible into our common stock, at an effective conversion price of \$31 per share. The TPS mature in 30 years but are callable by the Company at par any time after September 30, 2014. The Company issued \$16.0 million of Junior Subordinated Debentures (the Debentures) to the trust in exchange for ownership of all of the common security of the trust and the proceeds of the preferred securities sold by the trust. In accordance with current accounting guidance, the trust is not consolidated in the Company's financial statements, but rather the Debentures are shown as a liability. The Debentures bear interest at a fixed rate equal to 8.50% and mature on December 31, 2039. Consistent with regulatory requirements, the interest payments may be deferred for up to 5 years, and are cumulative. The Debentures have the same prepayment provisions as the TPS. The Debentures may be included in Tier I capital (with certain limitations applicable) under current regulatory guidelines and interpretations. Management believes that the current capital levels along with future retained earnings will allow the Bank to maintain a position exceeding required capital levels and which is sufficient to support Company growth. Additionally, the Company has the ability to issue additional common stock and/or preferred stock should the need arise.

The Company had returns on average equity of 15.29%, 15.58%, and 16.29% and returns on average assets of 0.95%, 1.06%, and 1.24%, for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. The Company utilizes cash dividends and stock repurchases to manage capital

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levels. Cash dividends totaled \$5.8 million in 2010 and \$5.7 million in 2009. The dividend payout ratios for 2010 and 2009 were 63.42% and 65.43%, respectively. The Company continues its trend of uninterrupted dividends. On March 27, 2006, the Company approved its stock repurchase plan allowing the repurchase of up to 5% of its then current outstanding shares, 309,000 shares. There is no expiration date for the share repurchase plan. The Company considers opportunities for stock repurchases carefully. The Company did not repurchase any shares in 2010, 2009 or 2008.

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IMPACT OF INFLATION AND CHANGING PRICES

The Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto presented herein have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, which require 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. The primary effect of inflation on the operations of the Company is reflected in increased operating costs. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all of the assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature. As a result, changes in interest rates have a more significant effect on the performance of a financial institution than do the effects of changes in the general rate of inflation and changes in prices. Changes in interest rates could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction, or in the same magnitude, as the prices of goods and services. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, which are beyond the control of the Company, including the influence of domestic and foreign economic conditions and the monetary and fiscal policies of the United States government and federal agencies, particularly the Federal Reserve Bank.

IMPACT OF PROSPECTIVE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

For discussion regarding the impact of new accounting standards, refer to Note 1 r) of the notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Management considers interest rate risk to be the most significant market risk for the Company. Market risk is the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and rates. Interest rate risk is the exposure to adverse changes in the net income of the Company as a result of changes in interest rates.

The Company's primary earnings source is net interest income, which is affected by changes in the level of interest rates, the relationship between rates, the impact of interest rate fluctuations on asset prepayments, the level and composition of deposits and liabilities, and the credit quality of earning assets. The Company's objectives in its asset and liability management are to maintain a strong, stable net interest margin, to utilize its capital effectively without taking undue risks, to maintain adequate liquidity, and to reduce vulnerability of its operations to changes in interest rates.

The Company's Asset and Liability Committee evaluates periodically, but at least four times a year, the impact of changes in market interest rates on assets and liabilities, net interest margin, capital and liquidity. Risk assessments are governed by policies and limits established by senior management, which are reviewed and approved by the full Board of Directors at least annually. The economic environment continually presents uncertainties as to future interest rate trends. The Asset and Liability Committee regularly utilizes a model that projects net interest income based on increasing or decreasing interest rates, in order to be better able to respond to changes in interest rates.

At December 31, 2010, \$414.6 million or 87.9% of the Company's securities had fixed interest rates. Changes in interest rates affect the value of the Company's interest earning assets and in particular its securities portfolio. Generally, the value of securities fluctuates inversely with changes in interest rates. Increases in interest rates could result in decreases in the market value of interest earning assets, which could adversely affect the Company's stockholders' equity and its results of operations if sold. The Company is also subject to reinvestment risk associated with changes in interest rates. Changes in market interest rates also could affect the type (fixed-rate or adjustable-rate) and amount of loans originated by the Company and the average life of loans and securities, which can impact the yields earned on the Company's loans and securities. Changes in interest rates may affect the average life of loans and mortgage related securities. In periods of decreasing interest rates, the average life of loans and securities held by the Company may be shortened to the extent increased prepayment activity occurs during such periods which, in turn, may result in the investment of funds from such prepayments in lower yielding assets. Under these circumstances the Company is subject to reinvestment risk to the extent that it is unable to reinvest the cash received from such prepayments at rates that are comparable to the rates on existing loans and securities. Additionally, increases in interest rates may result in decreasing loan prepayments with respect to fixed rate loans (and therefore an increase in the average life of such loans), may result in a decrease in loan demand, and make it more difficult for borrowers to repay adjustable rate loans.

The Company utilizes the results of a detailed and dynamic simulation model to quantify the estimated exposure to net interest income to sustained interest rate changes. Management routinely monitors simulated net interest income sensitivity over a rolling two-year horizon. The simulation model captures the seasonality of the Company's deposit flows and the impact of changing interest rates on the interest income received and the interest expense paid on all assets and liabilities reflected on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. This sensitivity analysis is compared to the asset and liability policy limits that specify a maximum tolerance level for net interest income exposure over a one-year horizon given a 100 and 200 basis point upward shift in interest rates and a 100 basis point downward shift in interest rates. A parallel and pro-rata shift in rates over a twelve-month period is assumed.

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The following reflects the Company's net interest income sensitivity analysis at December 31, 2010:

Change in Interest Rates in Basis Points (Dollars in thousands)	2010 Potential Change in Net Interest Income	
	\$ Change	% Change
200	\$ (2,022)	(5.13)%
100	\$ (872)	(2.21)%
Static (100)	\$ 183	0.46%

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

Also, as market conditions vary from those assumed in the sensitivity analysis, actual results will also differ due to prepayment and refinancing levels likely deviating from those assumed, the varying impact of interest rate change caps or floors on adjustable rate assets, the potential effect of changing debt service levels on customers with adjustable rate loans, depositor early withdrawals, prepayment penalties and product preference changes and other internal and external variables. Furthermore, the sensitivity analysis does not reflect actions that management might take in responding to, or anticipating changes in interest rates and market conditions.

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Table of Contents**Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009
ASSETS			
Cash and due from banks	\$ 21,598	\$	27,108
Interest earning deposits with banks	1,320		7,039
Total cash and cash equivalents	22,918		34,147
Securities available for sale, at fair value	323,539		306,112
Securities held to maturity (fair value of \$148,144 and \$78,330, respectively)	147,965		77,424
Total securities	471,504		383,536
Securities, restricted	1,284		1,205
Loans	504,060		448,038
Allowance for loan losses	(8,497)		(6,045)
Loans, net	495,563		441,993
Premises and equipment, net	23,683		21,306
Accrued interest receivable	4,153		3,679
Other assets	9,351		11,391
Total Assets	\$ 1,028,456	\$	897,257
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY			
Demand deposits	\$ 239,314	\$	212,137
Savings, NOW and money market deposits	544,470		440,447
Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more	90,574		86,054
Other time deposits	42,635		54,900
Total deposits	916,993		793,538
Federal funds purchased and Federal Home Loan Bank overnight borrowings	5,000		
Repurchase agreements	16,370		15,000
Junior subordinated debentures	16,002		16,002
Accrued interest payable	433		531
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	7,938		10,331
Total Liabilities	962,736		835,402
Commitments and Contingencies			
Stockholders equity:			
Preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share (2,000,000 shares authorized; none issued)			
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share:			
Authorized: 20,000,000 shares; 6,456,742 and 6,397,088 shares issued, respectively;			
6,364,656 and 6,261,216 shares outstanding, respectively	64		64
Surplus	20,946		19,950
Retained earnings	46,463		43,110
Less: Treasury Stock at cost, 92,086 and 135,872 shares, respectively	(3,520)		(4,791)

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	63,953	58,333
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):		
Net unrealized gain on securities, net of deferred income taxes of (\$2,336) and (\$3,457), respectively	3,549	5,249
Pension liability, net of deferred income taxes of \$1,202 and \$1,166, respectively	(1,782)	(1,727)
Total Stockholders Equity	65,720	61,855
Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	\$ 1,028,456	\$ 897,257

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

Years Ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008
Interest income:			
Loans (including fee income)	\$ 30,223	\$ 29,167	\$ 28,040
Mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations	9,585	11,074	8,404
State and municipal obligations	2,704	2,201	1,907
U.S. GSE securities	2,097	880	1,081
Corporate bonds	231		
Federal funds sold	5	33	183
Deposits with banks	54	13	5
Total interest income	44,899	43,368	39,620
Interest expense:			
Savings, NOW and money market deposits	3,594	3,698	5,681
Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more	1,489	2,154	2,125
Other time deposits	762	1,371	1,148
Federal funds purchased and repurchase agreements	530	401	478
Federal Home Loan Bank Advances		1	57
Junior subordinated debentures	1,365	190	
Total interest expense	7,740	7,815	9,489
Net interest income	37,159	35,553	30,131
Provision for loan losses	3,500	4,150	2,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	33,659	31,403	28,131
Non interest income:			
Service charges on deposit accounts	2,756	2,997	3,067
Fees for other customer services	2,163	1,678	1,759
Title fee income	1,103	903	1,120
Net securities gains	1,303	529	
Other operating income	108	67	118
Total non interest income	7,433	6,174	6,064
Non interest expense:			
Salaries and employee benefits	15,978	14,084	12,710
Net occupancy expense	2,837	2,337	1,870
Furniture and fixture expense	1,138	1,007	850
Data/Item processing	555	486	481
Advertising	546	457	440
FDIC assessments	1,274	1,574	267
Other operating expenses	5,551	4,820	4,539
Total non interest expense	27,879	24,765	21,157
Income before income taxes	13,213	12,812	13,038
Income tax expense	4,047	4,049	4,288
Net income	\$ 9,166	\$ 8,763	\$ 8,750
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.42
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.42
Comprehensive Income	\$ 7,411	\$ 10,434	\$ 10,369

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Common Stock	Surplus	Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2008	\$ 64	\$ 21,671		\$ 37,031	\$ (7,889)	\$ 232	\$ 51,109
Net income			\$ 8,750	8,750			8,750
Stock awards granted		(1,848)			1,848		
Stock awards forfeited		91			(91)		
Vesting of stock awards		(34)			(40)		(74)
Exercise of stock options, including tax benefit		140			(137)		3
Shared based compensation expense		432					432
Cash dividend declared, \$0.92 per share				(5,665)			(5,665)
Other comprehensive income, net of deferred taxes:							
Change in unrealized net gains in securities available for sale, net of reclassification and deferred tax effects			3,204			3,204	3,204
Adjustment to pension liability, net of deferred taxes			(1,585)	(35)		(1,585)	(1,620)
Comprehensive Income		\$	10,369				
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 64	\$ 20,452	\$	40,081	\$ (6,309)	\$ 1,851	\$ 56,139
Net income			\$ 8,763	8,763			8,763
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of offering costs		252			3		255
Stock awards granted		(1,664)			1,664		
Vesting of stock awards		(1)			(52)		(53)
Exercise of stock options, including tax benefit		161			(97)		64
Shared based compensation expense		750					750
Cash dividend declared, \$0.92 per share				(5,734)			(5,734)
Other comprehensive income, net of deferred taxes:							
Change in unrealized net gains in securities available for sale, net of reclassification and deferred tax effects			1,832			1,832	1,832
Adjustment to pension liability, net of deferred taxes			(161)			(161)	(161)
Comprehensive Income		\$	10,434				

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Balance at December 31, 2009	\$	64	\$	19,950	\$	43,110	\$	(4,791)	\$	3,522	\$	61,855
Net income			\$	9,166		9,166						9,166
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of offering costs				1,389				6				1,395
Stock awards granted				(1,274)				1,274				
Vesting of stock awards				5				(37)				(32)
Exercise of stock options, including tax benefit				(5)				28				23
Shared based compensation expense				881								881
Cash dividend declared, \$0.92 per share								(5,813)				(5,813)
Other comprehensive income, net of deferred taxes:												
Change in unrealized net gains in securities available for sale, net of reclassification and deferred tax effects								(1,700)				(1,700)
Adjustment to pension liability, net of deferred taxes								(55)				(55)
Comprehensive Income			\$	7,411								
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$	64	\$	20,946	\$	46,463	\$	(3,520)	\$	1,767	\$	65,720

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(In thousands)

Years Ended December 31,	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net Income	\$ 9,166	\$ 8,763	\$ 8,750
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Provision for loan losses	3,500	4,150	2,000
Depreciation and amortization	1,612	1,453	1,214
Amortization and (accretion), net	1,454	305	(55)
Share based compensation expense	881	750	432
Tax (benefit) expense from the vesting of restricted stock awards	(5)	1	34
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	(6)	(13)	(19)
SERP expense	205	281	166
Net securities gains	(1,303)	(529)	
Increase in accrued interest receivable	(474)	(53)	(919)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	177	(948)	441
Decrease (increase) in other assets	1,869	(5,928)	(863)
(Decrease) increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities	(1,653)	1,261	(1,468)
Net cash provided by operating activities	15,423	9,493	9,713
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of securities available for sale	(226,213)	(113,975)	(213,851)
Purchases of securities, restricted	(2,055)	(19,514)	(65,496)
Purchases of securities held to maturity	(137,240)	(65,838)	(46,571)
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	31,446	13,087	
Redemption of securities, restricted	1,976	22,109	64,083
Maturities and calls of securities available for sale	100,185	46,150	69,496
Maturities and calls of securities held to maturity	54,685	25,713	7,945
Principal payments on securities	86,199	68,727	27,431
Net increase in loans	(57,070)	(20,413)	(55,448)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(3,989)	(4,382)	(1,122)
Net cash used in investing activities	(152,076)	(48,336)	(213,533)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net increase in deposits	123,455	134,453	150,176
Net increase (decrease) in federal funds purchased and FHLB overnight borrowings	5,000	(70,900)	63,900
Net (decrease) increase in FHLB term advances		(30,000)	20,000
Net increase (decrease) in repurchase agreements	1,370		(10,000)
Proceeds from issuance of junior subordinated debentures		16,002	
Net proceeds from exercise of stock options	23	47	
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	1,395	255	
Repurchase of surrendered stock from exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock awards	(32)	(36)	(71)
Cash dividends paid	(5,787)	(5,716)	(5,648)
Net cash provided by financing activities	125,424	44,105	218,357
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(11,229)	5,262	14,537
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	34,147	28,885	14,348

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Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	22,918	\$	34,147	\$	28,885
Supplemental Information-Cash Flows:						
Cash paid for:						
Interest	\$	7,838	\$	7,956	\$	9,457
Income tax	\$	5,922	\$	3,264	\$	4,419
Noncash investing and financing activities:						
Dividends declared and unpaid at end of period	\$	1,467	\$	1,441	\$	1,423

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Bridge Bancorp, Inc. (the Company) is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a single bank holding company. The Company's business currently consists of the operations of its wholly-owned subsidiary, The Bridgehampton National Bank (the Bank). The Bank's operations include its real estate investment trust subsidiary, Bridgehampton Community, Inc. (BCI) and a financial title insurance subsidiary, Bridge Abstract LLC (Bridge Abstract).

In addition to the Bank, the Company has another subsidiary, Bridge Statutory Capital Trust II which was formed in 2009. In accordance with current accounting guidance, the trust is not consolidated in the Company's financial statements. See Note 7 for a further discussion of Bridge Statutory Capital Trust II.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and general practices within the financial institution industry. The following is a description of the significant accounting policies that the Company follows in preparing its Consolidated Financial Statements.

a) Subsequent Events

As defined in Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 855-10, Subsequent Events, subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or available to be issued. Financial statements are considered issued when they are widely distributed to shareholders and other financial statement users for general use and reliance in a form and format that complies with GAAP. Based on the evaluation, the Company did not identify any subsequent events that would have required an adjustment to the financial statements. However, the Company did announce on February 8, 2011, a definitive merger agreement under which the Bank will acquire Hamptons State Bank. Refer to Note 17 for details on the agreement.

b) Basis of Financial Statement Presentation

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Bank. All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

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The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of each consolidated balance sheet and the related consolidated statement of income for the years then ended. Such estimates are subject to change in the future as additional information becomes available or previously existing circumstances are modified. Actual future results could differ significantly from those estimates. The allowance for loan losses, fair values of financial instruments, deferred taxes, prepayment speeds on mortgage-backed securities, and pension assumptions are particularly subject to change.

c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts due from banks and federal funds sold, which mature overnight. Cash flows are reported net for customer loan and deposit transactions, overnight borrowings and federal funds purchased, Federal Home Loan Bank advances, and repurchase agreements.

d) Securities

Debt and equity securities are classified in one of the following categories: (i) held to maturity (management has a positive intent and ability to hold to maturity), which are reported at amortized cost, (ii) available for sale (all other debt and marketable equity securities), which are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses reported net of tax, as accumulated other comprehensive income, a separate component of stockholders' equity, and (iii) restricted which represents FHLB, FRB and bankers' banks stock which are reported at cost.

Premiums and discounts on securities are amortized to expense and accreted to income over the estimated life of the respective securities using the interest method. Gains and losses on the sales of securities are recognized upon realization based on the specific identification method. Declines in the fair value of securities below their cost that are other than temporary are reflected as realized losses. In estimating other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI), management considers many factors including: (1) the length of time and extent that fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near term prospects of the issuer, (3) whether the market decline was affected by macroeconomic conditions, and (4) the whether the Company has the intent to sell the security or more than likely than not will be required to sell the security before its anticipated recovery. If either of the criteria regarding intent or

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requirement to sell is met, the entire difference between amortized cost and fair value is recognized as impairment through earnings. For debt securities that do not meet the aforementioned criteria, the amount of impairment is split into two components as follows: (1) OTTI related to credit loss, which must be recognized in the income statement and (2) OTTI related to other factors, which is recognized in other comprehensive income. The credit loss is defined as the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected and the amortized cost basis. The assessment of whether any other than temporary decline exists may involve a high degree of subjectivity and judgment and is based on the information available to management at a point in time.

e) Loans and Loan Interest Income Recognition

Loans are stated at the principal amount outstanding, net deferred origination costs and fees. Loan origination and commitment fees and certain direct and indirect costs incurred in connection with loan originations are deferred and amortized to income over the life of the related loans as an adjustment to yield. When a loan prepays, the remaining unamortized net deferred origination fees or costs are recognized in the current year. Interest on loans is credited to income based on the principal outstanding during the period. Loans that are 90 days past due are automatically placed on nonaccrual and previously accrued interest is reversed and charged against interest income. However, if the loan is in the process of collection and the Bank has reasonable assurance that the loan will be fully collectible based upon individual loan evaluation assessing such factors as collateral and collectibility, accrued interest will be recognized as earned. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Loans for which the terms have been modified due to the borrower experiencing financial difficulties are considered troubled debt restructurings and are classified as impaired. The impairment of a loan is measured at the value of expected future cash flows using the loan's effective interest rate, or at the loan's observable market price or the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell if the loan is collateral dependent. Generally, the Bank measures impairment of such loans by reference to the fair value of the collateral less costs to sell. Loans that experience minor payment delays and payment shortfall generally are not classified as impaired.

f) Allowance for Loan Losses

The Bank monitors its entire loan portfolio on a regular basis, with consideration given to loan growth, detailed analyses of classified loans, repayment patterns, current delinquencies, probable incurred losses, past loss experience, current economic conditions, and various types of concentrations of credit. Additions to the allowance are charged to expense and realized losses, net of recoveries, are charged to the allowance. Based on the determination of management and the Credit Risk Committee, the overall level of allowance is periodically adjusted to account for the inherent and specific risks within the entire portfolio. Based on the Credit Risk Committee's review of the classified loans and the overall allowance levels as they relate to the entire loan portfolio at December 31, 2010, management believes the allowance for loan losses is adequate.

A loan is considered a potential charge-off when it is in default of either principal or interest for a period of 90, 120 or 180 days, depending upon the loan type, as of the end of the prior month. In addition to delinquency criteria, other triggering events may include, but are not limited to, notice of bankruptcy by the borrower or guarantor, death of the borrower, and deficiency balance from the sale of collateral.

While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, future additions to the allowance may be necessary based on changes in conditions. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of the examination process, periodically review the Bank's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Bank to recognize additions to, or charge-offs against, the allowance based on their judgment about information available to them at the time of their examination. Refer to Note 3 for further details.

g) Premises and Equipment

Buildings, furniture and fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Buildings and related components are depreciated using the straight-line method using a useful life of fifty years for buildings and a range of two to ten years for equipment, computer hardware and software, and furniture and fixtures. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lives of the respective leases or the service lives of the improvements, whichever is shorter. Land is recorded at cost.

Improvements and major repairs are capitalized, while the cost of ordinary maintenance, repairs and minor improvements are charged to expense.

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h) Loan Commitments and Related Financial Instruments

Financial instruments include off-balance sheet credit instruments, such as unused lines of credit, commitments to make loans and commercial letters of credit, issued to meet customer-financing needs. The face amount for these items represents the exposure to loss, before considering customer collateral or ability to repay. Such financial instruments are recorded on the balance sheet when they are funded.

i) Income Taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability approach, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities, computed using enacted tax rates. Deferred tax assets are recognized if it is more likely than not that a future benefit will be realized. It is management's position, as currently supported by the facts and circumstances, that no valuation allowance is necessary against any of the Company's deferred tax assets.

In accordance with FASB ASC 740, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48), a tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is more likely than not that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the more likely than not test, no tax benefit is recorded. There are no such tax positions on the Company's financial statements at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The Company recognizes interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. The Company did not have any amounts accrued for interest and penalties at December 31, 2010 or 2009.

j) Treasury Stock

Repurchases of common stock are recorded as treasury stock at cost. Treasury stock is reissued using the first in, first out method.

k) Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share is calculated in accordance with FASB ASC 260-10, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities*. This ASC addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting and, therefore, need to be included in the earnings allocation in computing earnings per share (EPS). Basic earnings per common share is net income attributable to common shareholders divided by the weighted average number of common shares

outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share, which reflects the potential dilution that could occur if outstanding stock options were exercised and if junior subordinated debentures were converted into common shares, is computed by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares and common stock equivalents.

l) Dividends

Cash available for distribution of dividends to shareholders of the Company is primarily derived from dividends paid by the Bank to the Company. Due to regulatory restrictions, dividends from the Bank to the Company at December 31, 2010, were limited to \$18.7 million which represents the Bank's 2010 retained net income and net retained earnings from the previous two years. During 2010, \$1.7 million was declared and paid from the Bank to the Company. Prior regulatory approval is required if the total of all dividends declared by the Bank in any calendar year exceeds the total of the Bank's net income of that year combined with its retained net income of the preceding two years.

m) Segment Reporting

While management monitors the revenue streams of the various products and services, the identifiable segments are not material and operations are managed and financial performance is evaluated on a Company-wide basis. Accordingly, all of the financial service operations are considered by management to be aggregated in one reportable operating segment.

n) Stock Based Compensation Plans

Stock based compensation awards are recorded in accordance with FASB ASC No. 718 and 505, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* which requires companies to record compensation cost for stock options and stock awards granted to employees in return for employee service. The cost is measured at the fair value of the options and awards when granted, and this cost is expensed over the employee service period, which is normally the vesting period of the options and awards.

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o) Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income includes net income and all other changes in equity during a period, except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. Other comprehensive income includes revenues, expenses, gains and losses that under generally accepted accounting principles are included in comprehensive income but excluded from net income. Comprehensive income and accumulated other comprehensive income are reported net of deferred income taxes. Accumulated other comprehensive income for the Company includes unrealized holding gains or losses on available for sale securities, and the pension liability. FASB ASC 715-30 *Compensation Retirement Benefits Defined Benefit Plans Pension* requires employers to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year the changes occur through comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income is net of reclassification adjustments for realized gains (losses) on sales of available for sale securities.

p) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair values of financial instruments are estimated using relevant market information and other assumptions, as more fully disclosed in Note 12. Fair value estimates involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment regarding interest rates, credit risk, prepayments, and other factors, especially in the absence of broad markets for particular items. Changes in assumptions or in market conditions could significantly affect the estimates.

q) New Accounting Standards

In June 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2009-16 *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets* . This standard improves the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows; and a transferor's continuing involvement. This Statement must be applied as of the beginning of each reporting entity's first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. This Statement must be applied to transfers occurring on or after the effective date. Additionally, on and after the effective date, the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity is no longer relevant for accounting purposes. Therefore, formerly qualifying special-purpose entities should be evaluated for consolidation by reporting entities on and after the effective date in accordance with the applicable consolidation guidance. Additionally, the disclosure provisions of this Statement should be applied to transfers that occurred both before and after the effective date of this Statement. The adoption of this Statement did not have a significant impact to the Company's financial statements.

In August 2009, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2009-05, *Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value* , which is codified as ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* . This Update provides amendments to Topic 820-10, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Overall, for the fair value measurement of liabilities. This Update provides clarification that in circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available, a reporting entity is required to measure fair value using a valuation technique that uses the quoted price of the identical liability when traded as an asset, quoted prices for similar liabilities or similar liabilities when traded as assets, or that is consistent with the principles of Topic 820. The amendments in this Update also clarify that when estimating the fair value of a liability, a reporting entity is not required to include a separate input or adjustment to other inputs relating to the existence of a restriction that prevents transfer of the liability. The amendments in this Update also clarify that both a quoted price in an active market for the identical

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liability at the measurement date and the quoted price for the identical liability when traded as an asset in an active market when no adjustments to the quoted price of the asset are required are Level 1 fair value measurements. The guidance provided in this Update is effective for the first reporting period (including interim periods) beginning after issuance. The adoption of this Update did not have a significant impact to the Company's financial statements.

In July 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2010-20, *Receivables* that requires companies to provide more information about the credit risks inherent in its loan and lease portfolios and how management considers those credit risks in determining the allowance for credit losses. A company would be required to disclose its accounting policies, the methods it uses to determine the components of the allowance for credit losses, and qualitative and quantitative information about the credit quality of its loan portfolio, such as aging information and credit quality indicators. Both new and existing disclosures would be required either by portfolio segment or class, based on how a company develops its allowance for credit losses and how it manages its credit exposure. The guidance is effective for all financing receivables, including loans and trade accounts receivables. However, short-term trade accounts receivables, receivables measured at fair value or lower of cost or fair value, and debt securities are exempt from these disclosure requirements. For public companies, any period-end disclosure requirements are effective for periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. Refer to Note 3 for the updated period-end disclosures. Any disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. As this guidance affects only disclosures, the adoption of this guidance on January 1, 2011 for intra-period activity is not expected to have a significant impact to the Company's financial statements.

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r) Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Stock

The Bank is a member of the FHLB system. Members are required to own a particular amount of stock based on the level of borrowings and other factors, and may invest in additional amounts. FHLB stock is carried at cost and classified as a restricted security, and periodically evaluated for impairment based on ultimate recovery of par value. Both cash and stock dividends are reported as income.

s) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts, and the related discussion and analysis, to conform to the current year presentation.

2. SECURITIES

A summary of the amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses and fair value of securities is as follows:

December 31, (In thousands)	2010				2009			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available for sale:								
U.S. GSE securities	\$ 41,463	\$ 213	\$ (343)	\$ 41,333	\$ 45,787	\$ 309	\$ (157)	\$ 45,939
State and municipal obligations	47,175	1,173	(283)	48,065	40,340	1,473	(8)	41,805
Residential mortgage-backed securities	76,814	3,481	(124)	80,171	101,837	4,561	(61)	106,337
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations	152,202	2,618	(850)	153,970	109,442	2,722	(133)	112,031
Total available for sale	317,654	7,485	(1,600)	323,539	297,406	9,065	(359)	306,112
Held to maturity:								
U.S. GSE securities	24,973	118	(199)	24,892	5,000		(73)	4,927
State and municipal obligations	64,728	439	(922)	64,245	54,104	400	(8)	54,496
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations	40,264	954	(53)	41,165	18,320	589	(2)	18,907
Corporate Bonds	18,000		(158)	17,842				
Total held to maturity	147,965	1,511	(1,332)	148,144	77,424	989	(83)	78,330
Total securities	\$ 465,619	\$ 8,996	\$ (2,932)	\$ 471,683	\$ 374,830	\$ 10,054	\$ (442)	\$ 384,442

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All of the residential mortgage-backed securities and residential collateralized mortgage obligations were backed by U.S. Government Sponsored Entities as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Securities with unrealized losses at year-end 2010 and 2009, aggregated by category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, are as follows:

December 31, (In thousands)	2010				2009			
	Less than 12 months Fair Value	Unrealized losses	Greater than 12 months Fair Value	Unrealized losses	Less than 12 months Fair Value	Unrealized losses	Greater than 12 months Fair Value	Unrealized losses
Available for sale:								
U.S. GSE securities	\$ 25,145	\$ 343	\$	\$	\$ 15,637	\$ 157	\$	\$
State and municipal obligations	11,927	283			742	8		
Residential mortgage-backed securities	7,591	124			9,879	61		
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations	55,906	850			5,845	133		
Total available for sale	\$ 100,569	\$ 1,600	\$	\$	\$ 32,103	\$ 359	\$	\$
Held to maturity:								
U.S. GSE securities	\$ 9,800	\$ 199	\$	\$	\$ 4,927	\$ 73	\$	\$
State and municipal obligations	27,416	922			10,818	8		
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations	4,952	53			4,952	2		
Corporate Bonds	17,842	158						
Total held to maturity	\$ 60,010	\$ 1,332	\$	\$	\$ 20,697	\$ 83	\$	\$

Unrealized losses on securities have not been recognized into income, as the losses on these securities would be expected to dissipate as they approach their maturity dates. The Company evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment periodically and with increased frequency when economic or market concerns warrant such evaluation. Consideration is given to the length of time and the

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extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, whether the market decline was affected by macroeconomic conditions, and whether the Company has the intent to sell the security or more than likely than not will be required to sell the security before its anticipated recovery. In analyzing an issuer's financial condition, the Company may consider whether the securities are issued by the federal government or its entities, whether downgrades by bond rating agencies have occurred, and the issuer's financial condition.

The following table sets forth the fair value, amortized cost and maturities of the securities at December 31, 2010. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

December 31, 2010 (In thousands)	Within One Year		After One But Within Five Years		After Five But Within Ten Years		After Ten Years		Total	
	Fair Value Amount	Amortized Cost Amount	Fair Value Amount	Amortized Cost Amount	Fair Value Amount	Amortized Cost Amount	Fair Value Amount	Amortized Cost Amount	Fair Value Amount	Amortized Cost Amount
Available for sale:										
U.S. GSE securities	\$ 805	\$ 800	\$ 10,871	\$ 10,674	\$ 29,657	\$ 29,989	\$	\$	\$ 41,333	\$ 41,463
State and municipal obligations	10,094	9,992	26,829	26,385	11,142	10,798			48,065	47,175
Residential mortgage-backed securities	651	634	1,698	1,640	22,739	21,868	55,083	52,672	80,171	76,814
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations					9,293	9,136	144,677	143,066	153,970	152,202
Total available for sale	11,550	11,426	39,398	38,699	72,831	71,791	199,760	195,738	323,539	317,654
Held to maturity:										
U.S. GSE securities			14,972	14,988	9,920	9,985			24,892	24,973
State and municipal obligations	18,250	18,218	22,918	22,531	2,813	2,887	20,264	21,092	64,245	64,728
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations							41,165	40,264	41,165	40,264
Corporate Bonds			6,953	7,000	10,889	11,000			17,842	18,000
Total held to maturity	18,250	18,218	44,843	44,519	23,622	23,872	61,429	61,356	148,144	147,965
Total securities	\$ 29,800	\$ 29,644	\$ 84,241	\$ 83,218	\$ 96,453	\$ 95,663	\$ 261,189	\$ 257,094	\$ 471,683	\$ 465,619

There were \$31.4 million of proceeds on sales of available for sale securities and gross gains of approximately \$1.3 million realized, in 2010. No securities were sold at a loss in 2010. There were \$13.1 million of proceeds on sales of available for sale securities and gross gains of approximately \$0.5 million realized, in 2009. No securities were sold at a loss in 2009. There were no sales of available for securities in 2008. There were no sales of held to maturity securities during 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Securities having a fair value of approximately \$277.9 million and \$247.3 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits and Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Reserve Bank overnight borrowings. The Company did not hold any trading securities during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

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As of December 31, 2010, there was one issuer where the Bank had invested holdings that exceeded 10% of stockholder's equity and represented 14% of stockholder's equity. The majority of these holdings will mature in the first quarter of 2011. There were no investment holdings of any one issuer that exceeded 10% of stockholders' equity at December 31, 2009, other than U.S. Government and its Sponsored Entities.

3. LOANS

The following table sets forth the major classifications of loans:

December 31, (In thousands)	2010	2009
Commercial real estate mortgage loans	\$ 245,265	\$ 204,159
Residential real estate mortgage loans	140,986	123,013
Commercial, financial and agricultural loans	97,663	93,682
Installment/consumer loans	9,659	7,352
Real estate-construction and land loans	9,928	19,347
Total loans	503,501	447,553
Net deferred loan costs and fees	559	485
	504,060	448,038
Allowance for loan losses	(8,497)	(6,045)
Net loans	\$ 495,563	\$ 441,993

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Lending Risk

The principal business of the Bank is lending, primarily in commercial real estate mortgage loans, residential real estate mortgage loans, construction loans, home equity loans, commercial and industrial loans, land loans and consumer loans. The Bank considers its primary lending area to be eastern Long Island in Suffolk County, New York, and a substantial portion of the Bank's loans are secured by real estate in this area. Accordingly, the ultimate collectability of such a loan portfolio is susceptible to changes in market and economic conditions in this region.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established and maintained through a provision for loan losses based on probable incurred losses inherent in the Bank's loan portfolio. Management evaluates the adequacy of the allowance on a quarterly basis. The allowance is comprised of both individual valuation allowances and loan pool valuation allowances.

The Bank monitors its entire loan portfolio on a regular basis, with consideration given to detailed analysis of classified loans, repayment patterns, probable incurred losses, past loss experience, current economic conditions, and various types of concentrations of credit. Additions to the allowance are charged to expense and realized losses, net of recoveries, are charged to the allowance.

Individual valuation allowances are established in connection with specific loan reviews and the asset classification process including the procedures for impairment testing under FASB Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) No. 310, Receivables. Such valuation, which includes a review of loans for which full collectability in accordance with contractual terms is not reasonably assured, considers the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral less the costs to sell, if any, or the present value of expected future cash flows, or the loan's observable market value. Any shortfall that exists from this analysis results in a specific allowance for the loan. Pursuant to our policy, loan losses must be charged-off in the period the loans, or portions thereof, are deemed uncollectible. Assumptions and judgments by management, in conjunction with outside sources, are used to determine whether full collectability of a loan is not reasonably assured. These assumptions and judgments are also used to determine the estimates of the fair value of the underlying collateral or the present value of expected future cash flows or the loan's observable market value. Individual valuation allowances could differ materially as a result of changes in these assumptions and judgments. Individual loan analyses are periodically performed on specific loans considered impaired. The results of the individual valuation allowances are aggregated and included in the overall allowance for loan losses.

Loan pool valuation allowances represent loss allowances that have been established to recognize the inherent risks associated with our lending activities, but which, unlike individual allowances, have not been allocated to particular problem assets. Pool evaluations are broken down into loans with homogenous characteristics by loan type and include commercial real estate mortgages, home equity loans, residential real estate mortgages, commercial and industrial loans, real estate construction and land loans and consumer loans. The determination of the adequacy of the valuation allowance is a process that takes into consideration a variety of factors. The Bank has developed a range of valuation allowances necessary to adequately provide for probable incurred losses inherent in each pool of loans. We consider our own charge-off history along with the growth in the portfolio as well as the Bank's credit administration and asset management philosophies and procedures when determining the allowances for each pool. In addition, we evaluate and consider the credit's risk rating which includes management's evaluation of: cash flow, collateral, guarantor support, financial disclosures, industry trends and strength of borrowers' management, the impact that economic and market conditions may have on the portfolio as well as known and inherent risks in the portfolio. Finally, we evaluate and consider the allowance ratios and coverage percentages of both peer group and regulatory agency data. These evaluations are inherently subjective because, even though they

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are based on objective data, it is management's interpretation of that data that determines the amount of the appropriate allowance. If the evaluations prove to be incorrect, the allowance for loan losses may not be sufficient to cover losses inherent in the loan portfolio, resulting in additions to the allowance for loan losses.

The Credit Risk Committee is comprised of members of both management and the Board of Directors. The adequacy of the allowance is analyzed quarterly, with any adjustment to a level deemed appropriate by the Credit Risk Committee, based on its risk assessment of the entire portfolio. Based on the Credit Risk Committee's review of the classified loans and the overall allowance levels as they relate to the entire loan portfolio at December 31, 2010, management believes the allowance for loan losses has been established at levels sufficient to cover the probable incurred losses in the Bank's loan portfolio. Future additions or reductions to the allowance may be necessary based on changes in economic, market or other conditions. Changes in estimates could result in a material change in the allowance. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of the examination process, periodically review the allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Bank to recognize adjustments to the allowance based on their judgments of the information available to them at the time of their examination.

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The following table sets forth changes in the allowance for loan losses:

December 31, (In thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Allowance for loan losses balance at beginning of period	\$ 6,045	\$ 3,953	\$ 2,954
Charge-offs	(1,120)	(2,093)	(1,070)
Recoveries	72	35	69
Net charge-offs	(1,048)	(2,058)	(1,001)
Provision for loan losses charged to operations	3,500	4,150	2,000
Balance at end of period	\$ 8,497	\$ 6,045	\$ 3,953

The following table represents the balance in the allowance for loan losses and the recorded investment in loans by portfolio segment, as defined under ASC 310-10, and based on impairment method as of December 31, 2010. The loan segment represents the categories that the Bank develops to determine its allowance for loan losses.

December 31, 2010 (In thousands)	Commercial Real Estate Mortgage Loans	Residential Real Estate Mortgage Loans	Commercial, Financial and Agricultural Loans	Installment/ Consumer Loans	Real Estate Construction and Land Loans	Unallocated	Total
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 3,443	\$ 1,642	\$ 2,804	\$ 423	\$ 185	\$	\$ 8,497
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$	\$ 7	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 7
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 3,443	\$ 1,635	\$ 2,804	\$ 423	\$ 185	\$	\$ 8,490
Loans	\$ 245,265	\$ 140,986	\$ 97,663	\$ 9,659	\$ 9,928	\$	\$ 503,501
Ending balance: individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 6,197	\$ 3,443	\$ 102	\$ 4	\$ 2,686	\$	\$ 12,432
Ending balance: collectively evaluated for impairment	\$ 239,068	\$ 137,543	\$ 97,561	\$ 9,655	\$ 7,242	\$	\$ 491,069

Credit Quality Indicators

The Company categorizes loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt including repayment patterns, probable incurred losses, past loss experience, current economic conditions, and various types of concentrations of credit. The Company uses the following definitions for risk rating grades:

Pass: Loans classified as pass include current loans performing in accordance with contractual terms, pools of homogenous residential real estate and installment/consumer loans that are not individually risk rated and loans which exhibit certain risk factors that require greater than usual monitoring by management.

Special mention: Loans classified as special mention, while generally not delinquent, have potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects for the loan or in the Bank's credit position at some future date.

Substandard: Loans classified as substandard have a well defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. There is a distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful: Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in a substandard loan, and may also be at delinquency status and have defined weaknesses based on currently existing facts, conditions and values making collection or liquidation in full highly questionable and improbable.

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The following table represents loans by class categorized by internally assigned risk grades:

December 31, 2010 (In thousands)	Pass	Special Mention	Grades: Substandard	Doubtful	Total
Commercial real estate:					
Owner occupied	\$ 110,395	\$ 4,892	\$ 4,298	\$	\$ 119,585
Non-owner occupied	107,095	7,652	10,683	250	125,680
Residential real estate:					
First lien	71,686		1,194	1,269	74,149
Home equity	64,708		1,834	295	66,837
Commercial:					
Secured	49,146	1,949	3,212		54,307
Unsecured	41,058	1,072	1,226		43,356
Installment/consumer loans	9,484	175			9,659
Real estate construction and land loans	6,020	223	3,685		9,928
Total loans	\$ 459,592	\$ 15,963	\$ 26,132	\$ 1,814	\$ 503,501

Past Due and Nonaccrual Loans

The following table represents the aging of the recorded investment in past due loans as of December 31, 2010 by class of loans, as defined by ASC 310-10:

December 31, 2010 (In thousands)	30-59 Days Past Due	60-89 Days Past Due	Nonaccrual Including 90 Days or More Past Due	Total Past Due and Nonaccrual	Current	Total Loans
Commercial real estate:						
Owner occupied	\$	\$ 511	\$	\$ 511	\$ 119,074	\$ 119,585
Non-owner occupied			478	478	125,202	125,680
Residential real estate:						
First lien	151	165	1,747	2,063	72,086	74,149
Home equity	782	298	1,696	2,776	64,061	66,837
Commercial:						
Secured	10			10	54,297	54,307
Unsecured	105		32	137	43,219	43,356
Installment/consumer loans	10	5	86	101	9,558	9,659
Real estate construction and land loans			2,686	2,686	7,242	9,928
Total loans	\$ 1,058	\$ 979	\$ 6,725	\$ 8,762	\$ 494,739	\$ 503,501

There were no loans 90 days or more past due that were still accruing interest at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Impaired Loans

As of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company had impaired loans as defined by FASB ASC No. 310, *Receivables* of \$9.9 million and \$9.1 million, respectively. For a loan to be considered impaired, management determines after review whether it is probable that the Bank will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Additionally, management applies its normal loan review procedures in making these judgments. Impaired loans include individually classified nonaccrual loans and troubled debt restructured (TDR) loans. For impaired and TDR loans, the Bank evaluates the fair value of the loan in accordance with FASB ASC 310-10-35-22. For loans that are collateral dependent, the fair value of the collateral is used to determine the fair value of the loan. The fair value of the collateral is determined based upon recent appraised values. For unsecured loans, the fair value is determined based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan s effective interest rate. The fair value of the loan is compared to the carrying value to determine if any write-down or specific reserve is required. These methods of fair value measurement for impaired and TDR loans are considered level 3 within the fair value hierarchy described in FASB ASC 820-10-50-5.

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Nonaccrual loans increased \$0.8 million to \$6.7 million or 1.34% of total loans at December 31, 2010 from \$5.9 million or 1.32% of total loans at December 31, 2009. Approximately \$4.7 million of the nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2010 represent troubled debt restructured loans where the borrowers are complying with the modified terms of the loans and are currently making payments. In 2009, nonaccrual loans increased \$2.8 million to \$5.9 million from \$3.1 million in 2008. The increase in nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2009 was due to the same troubled debt restructured loans outstanding at December 31, 2010. The balances totaled \$4.9 million as of December 31, 2009 and the borrowers were complying with the modified terms of the loans and were currently making payments.

In addition, the Company has one borrower with TDR loans of \$3.2 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009 that are current and are secured with collateral that has a fair value of approximately \$5.4 million as well as personal guarantors. Management believes that the ultimate collection of principal and interest is reasonably assured and therefore continues to recognize interest income on an accrual basis. In addition, the Bank has no commitment to lend additional funds to this debtor. The loan was determined to be impaired during the third quarter of 2008 and since that determination \$0.3 million of interest income has been recognized.

The following table represents impaired loans by class at December 31, 2010:

December 31, 2010 (In thousands)	Recorded Investment		Unpaid Principal Balance		Related Allocated Allowance
With no related allowance recorded:					
Commercial real estate:					
Owner occupied	\$ 3,219	\$	3,219	\$	
Non-owner occupied	478		599		
Residential real estate:					
First lien	1,747		1,829		
Home equity	996		996		
Commercial:					
Secured					
Unsecured	32		35		
Installment/consumer loans	86		86		
Real estate construction and land loans	2,686		2,800		
Total with no related allowance recorded	\$ 9,244	\$	9,564	\$	
With an allowance recorded:					
Residential real estate - Home equity	\$ 700	\$	700	\$	7
Total with an allowance recorded	\$ 700	\$	700	\$	7
Total:					
Commercial real estate:					
Owner occupied	\$ 3,219	\$	3,219	\$	
Non-owner occupied	478		599		
Residential real estate:					
First lien	1,747		1,829		
Home equity	1,696		1,696		7
Commercial:					
Secured					
Unsecured	32		35		
Installment/consumer loans	86		86		
Real estate construction and land loans	2,686		2,800		
Total	\$ 9,944	\$	10,264	\$	7

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Residential home equity loans represent the only class of impaired loans with a related allowance recorded.

Individually impaired loans with no allocated allowance for loan loss as of December 31, 2009 totaled \$9.0 million. Individually impaired loans with an allocated allowance for loan loss as of December 31, 2009 totaled \$0.1 million and the amount of the allowance for loan losses that was allocated was \$0.05 million.

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Individually impaired loans were as follows:

December 31, (In thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Average of individually impaired loans during the year	\$ 10,124	\$ 7,406	\$ 1,725
Interest income recognized during impairment	122	135	52
Cash basis interest income recognized			

Related Party Loans

Certain directors, executive officers, and their related parties, including their immediate families and companies in which they are principal owners, were loan customers of the Bank during 2010 and 2009.

The following table sets forth selected information about related party loans at December 31, 2010:

(In thousands)	Balance Outstanding
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 2,474
New loans	1,000
Effective change in related parties	
Advances	1
Repayments	(2,401)
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$ 1,074

4. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment consist of:

December 31, (In thousands)	2010	2009
Land	\$ 6,583	\$ 6,142
Construction in progress		565
Building and improvements	13,673	13,905
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	11,340	9,602
Leasehold improvements	5,551	3,319
	\$ 37,147	\$ 33,533

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Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization		(13,464)		(12,227)
	\$	23,683	\$	21,306

5. DEPOSITS

Time Deposits

The following table sets forth the remaining maturities of the Bank's time deposits at December 31, 2010:

(In thousands)	Less than \$100,000	\$100,000 or Greater	Total
2011	31,580	72,802	104,382
2012	9,001	13,418	22,419
2013	1,060	1,127	2,187
2014	190	838	1,028
2015	804	2,389	3,193
Total	\$ 42,635	\$ 90,574	\$ 133,209

Deposits from principal officers, directors and their affiliates at December 31, 2010 and 2009 were approximately \$8.3 million and \$6.0 million, respectively. Public fund deposits at December 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$194.9 million and \$161.6 million, respectively.

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6. SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENTS TO REPURCHASE

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, securities sold under agreements to repurchase totaled \$16.4 million and \$15.0 million, respectively, and were secured by U.S. GSE, residential mortgage-backed securities and residential collateralized mortgage obligations with a carrying amount of \$22.3 million and \$22.2 million, respectively.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are financing arrangements with \$1.4 million maturing during the first quarter of 2011, \$5.0 million maturing during the first quarter of 2013 and \$10.0 million maturing during the first quarter of 2015. At maturity, the securities underlying the agreements are returned to the Company. Information concerning the securities sold under agreements to repurchase is summarized as follows:

(In thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Average daily balance during the year	\$ 16,648	\$ 15,000	\$ 13,183
Average interest rate during the year	3.10%	2.35%	2.39%
Maximum month-end balance during the year	\$ 17,192	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Weighted average interest rate at year-end	3.21%	2.35%	2.39%

7. JUNIOR SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES

In December 2009, the Company completed the private placement of \$16.0 million in aggregate liquidation amount of 8.50% cumulative convertible trust preferred securities (the "TPS"), through its subsidiary, Bridge Statutory Capital Trust II. The TPS have a liquidation amount of \$1,000 per security and are convertible into our common stock, at an effective conversion price of \$31 per share. The TPS mature in 30 years but are callable by the Company at par any time after September 30, 2014.

The Company issued \$16.0 million of junior subordinated debentures (the "Debentures") to the trust in exchange for ownership of all of the common security of the trust and the proceeds of the preferred securities sold by the trust. In accordance with current accounting guidance, the trust is not consolidated in the Company's financial statements, but rather the Debentures are shown as a liability. The Debentures bear interest at a fixed rate equal to 8.50% and mature on December 31, 2039. Consistent with regulatory requirements, the interest payments may be deferred for up to 5 years, and are cumulative. The Debentures have the same prepayment provisions as the TPS.

The Debentures may be included in Tier I capital (with certain limitations applicable) under current regulatory guidelines and interpretations.

8. INCOME TAXES

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The components of income tax expense are as follows:

Years Ended December 31, (In thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Current:			
Federal	\$ 3,340	\$ 4,467	\$ 3,263
State	530	530	584
	3,870	4,997	3,847
Deferred:			
Federal	347	(788)	399
State	(170)	(160)	42
	177	(948)	441
Income tax expense	\$ 4,047	\$ 4,049	\$ 4,288

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The reconciliation of the expected Federal income tax expense at the statutory tax rate to the actual provision follows:

Years Ended December 31, (Dollars in thousands)	2010		2009		2008	
	Amount	Percentage of Pre-tax Earnings	Amount	Percentage of Pre-tax Earnings	Amount	Percentage of Pre-tax Earnings
Federal income tax expense computed by applying the statutory rate to income before income taxes	\$ 4,492	34%	\$ 4,362	34%	\$ 4,442	34%
Tax exempt interest	(817)	(6)	(682)	(6)	(588)	(4)
State taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	262	2	302	3	413	3
Other	110	1	67	1	21	
Income tax expense	\$ 4,047	31%	\$ 4,049	32%	\$ 4,288	33%

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are comprised of the following:

December 31, (In thousands)	2010	2009
Deferred income tax assets:		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 3,613	\$ 2,567
Compensation expense related to restricted stock awards	869	511
Other	206	238
Total	4,688	3,316
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Pension and SERP expense	(1,470)	(1,167)
Depreciation	(830)	(580)
REIT undistributed net income	(648)	
Net deferred loan costs and fees	(481)	(448)
Other	(385)	(70)
Total	(3,814)	(2,265)
Total before other comprehensive income	874	1,051
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Net unrealized gains on securities	(2,336)	(3,457)
Deferred income tax assets:		
Net change in pension liability	1,202	1,166
Net deferred income tax liability	\$ (260)	\$ (1,240)

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as income tax of the State of New York. The Company is no longer subject to examination by taxing authorities for years before 2006. The Company does not expect the total amount of unrecognized income tax benefits to significantly increase in the next twelve months.

9. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

a) Pension Plan and Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

The Bank maintains a noncontributory pension plan through the New York State Bankers Association Retirement System covering all eligible employees. The Bank uses a December 31st measurement date for this plan in accordance with FASB ASC 715-30 *Compensation Retirement Benefits Defined Benefit Plans Pension* .

During 2001, the Bank adopted the Bridgehampton National Bank Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP). The SERP provides benefits to certain employees, as recommended by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors and approved by the full Board of Directors, whose benefits under the pension plan are limited by the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. The benefit under the SERP is equal to the additional amount the employee would be entitled to under the Pension Plan and the 401(k) Plan in the absence of such Internal Revenue Code limitations. During 2008, the assets of the SERP were held in a rabbi trust to maintain the tax-deferred status of the plan and are subject to the general, unsecured creditors of the Company. As a result, the assets of the trust are reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets of the Company.

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Information about changes in obligations and plan assets of the defined benefit pension plan and the defined benefit plan component of the SERP are as follows:

At December 31, (In thousands)	Pension Benefits		SERP Benefits	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 7,467	\$ 5,357	\$ 1,491	\$ 1,481
Service cost	769	481	96	162
Interest cost	434	318	62	59
Benefits paid and expected expenses	(275)	(225)	(84)	
Assumption changes and other	366	1,536	(23)	(211)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 8,761	\$ 7,467	\$ 1,542	\$ 1,491
Change in plan assets, at fair value:				
Plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 9,183	\$ 6,572	\$	\$
Actual return on plan assets	799	1,428		
Employer contribution	1,322	1,400	84	
Benefits paid and actual expenses	(281)	(217)	(84)	
Plan assets at end of year	\$ 11,023	\$ 9,183	\$	\$
Funded status (plan assets less benefit obligations)	\$ 2,262	\$ 1,716	\$ (1,542)	\$ (1,491)

Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income at December 31, consist of:

At December 31, (In thousands)	Pension Benefits		SERP Benefits	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net actuarial loss	\$ 2,609	\$ 2,458	\$ 65	\$ 87
Prior service cost	90	99		
Transition obligation			197	225
Net amount recognized	\$ 2,699	\$ 2,557	\$ 262	\$ 312

The accumulated benefit obligation was \$6.9 million and \$1.3 million for the pension plan and the SERP, respectively, as of December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2009, the accumulated benefit obligation was \$5.8 million and \$1.3 million for the pension plan and the SERP, respectively.

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost and Other Amounts Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

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At December 31, (In thousands)	Pension Benefits				SERP Benefits		
	2010	2009	2008	Transition 2007	2010	2009	2008
Components of net periodic benefit cost and other amounts recognized in Other Comprehensive Income							
Service cost	\$ 769	\$ 481	\$ 442	\$ 111	\$ 96	\$ 162	\$ 71
Interest cost	434	318	279	70	62	59	47
Expected return on plan assets	(681)	(516)	(495)	(124)			
Amortization of net loss	104	88				13	
Amortization of unrecognized prior service cost	9	9	9	2			
Amortization of unrecognized transition (asset) obligation					28	28	28
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 635	\$ 380	\$ 235	\$ 59	\$ 186	\$ 262	\$ 146
Net loss (gain)	254	\$ 616	2,361		\$ (22)	\$ (211)	\$ 308
Prior service cost							
Transition obligation							
Amortization of net gain	(104)	(88)				(13)	
Amortization of prior service cost	(9)	(9)	(11)				
Amortization of transition obligation	141	519	2,350		(28)	(28)	(28)
Deferred taxes	(56)	(206)	(933)	(24)	(50)	(252)	280
Total recognized in other comprehensive income	85	313	1,417		(30)	(152)	169
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income	\$ 720	\$ 693	\$ 1,711	\$ 35	\$ 156	\$ 110	\$ 315

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The estimated net loss, transition obligation and prior service costs for the defined benefit pension plan that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year are \$102,000, \$0 and \$9,000, respectively. The estimated net gain and unrecognized net transition obligation for the SERP that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year is \$0 and \$28,000, respectively.

Expected Long-Term Rate-of-Return

The expected long-term rate-of-return on plan assets reflects long-term earnings expectations on existing plan assets and those contributions expected to be received during the current plan year. In estimating that rate, appropriate consideration was given to historical returns earned by plan assets in the fund and the rates of return expected to be available for reinvestment. Average rates of return over the past 1, 3, 5 and 10-year periods were determined and subsequently adjusted to reflect current capital market assumptions and changes in investment allocations.

At December 31,	2010	Pension Benefits 2009	2008	2010	SERP Benefits 2009	2008
Weighted Average Assumptions Used to Determine Benefit Obligations						
Discount rate	5.58%	5.89%	6.00%	3.87%	4.31%	4.00%
Rate of compensation increase	3.50	4.00	3.50	5.00	5.00	5.00
Weighted Average Assumptions Used to Determine Net Periodic Benefit Cost						
Discount rate	5.89%	6.00%	6.00%	4.31%	4.00%	4.52%
Rate of compensation increase	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Expected long-term rate of return	7.50	7.50	7.75			

Plan Assets

The New York State Bankers Retirement System (the System) was established in 1938 to provide for the payment of benefits to employees of participating banks. The System is overseen by a Board of Trustees (Trustees), who meet quarterly, and set the investment policy guidelines.

The System's overall investment strategy is to achieve a mix of approximately 97% of investments for long-term growth and 3% for near-term benefit payments with a wide diversification of asset types, fund strategies, and fund managers.

Cash equivalents consist primarily of short term investment funds.

Equity securities primarily include investments in common stock and depository receipts.

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Fixed income securities include corporate bonds, government issues and mortgage backed securities.

Other financial instruments primarily include rights and warrants.

The weighted average expected long-term rate-of-return is estimated based on current trends in System's assets as well as projected future rates of return on those assets and reasonable actuarial assumptions based on the guidance provided by ASOP No. 27 for long term inflation, and the real and nominal rate of investment return for a specific mix of asset classes. The following assumptions were used in determining the long-term rate-of-return:

Equity securities	Dividend discount model, the smoothed earnings yield model and the equity risk premium model
Fixed income securities	Current yield-to-maturity and forecasts of future yields
Other financial instruments	Comparison of the specific investment's risk to that of fixed income and equity instruments and using judgment

The long term rate of return considers historical returns. Adjustments were made to historical returns in order to reflect expectations of future returns. These adjustments were due to factor forecasts by economists and long-term U.S. Treasury yields to forecast long-term inflation. In addition forecasts by economists and others for long-term GDP growth were factored into the development of assumptions for earnings growth and per capital income.

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Effective March 2009, the System revised its investment guidelines. The System currently prohibits its investment managers from purchasing the following investments:

Equity securities	Securities in emerging market countries as defined by the Morgan Stanley Emerging Markets Index, Short sales, Unregistered securities and Margin purchases
Fixed income securities	Securities of BBB quality or less, CMOs that have an inverse floating rate and whose payments don't include principal, CBMSs or commercial property mortgages which aren't certified and guaranteed by the U.S. Government, ABSs that aren't issued or guaranteed by the U.S., or its agencies or its instrumentalities, Non-agency residential subprime or ALT-A MBSs and Structured Notes
Other financial instruments	Unhedged currency exposure in countries not defined as high income economies by the World Bank

All other investments not prohibited by the System are permitted. At December 31, 2010 the System holds certain investments which are no longer deemed acceptable to acquire. These positions will be liquidated when the investment managers deem that such liquidation is in the best interest of the System.

The target allocations for System assets are shown in the table below:

Asset Category	Target Allocation 2011	Percentage of Plan Assets at December 31, 2010	2009	Weighted- Average Expected Long-term Rate of Return
Cash equivalents	0 - 20%	11.2%	13.6%	
Equity securities	40 - 60%	48.2%	45.9%	4.6%
Fixed income securities	40 - 60%	40.6%	40.5%	1.9%
Other financial instruments	0 - 5%			
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

Fair value is defined under ASC 820 as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value under ASC 820 must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The standard describes a fair value hierarchy based on three levels of inputs, of which the first two are considered observable and the last unobservable, that may be used to measure fair value which are the following:

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

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

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

In instances in which the inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the fair value measurement has been determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Investments valued using the Net Asset Value (NAV) are classified as level 2 if the System can redeem its investment with the investee at the NAV at the measurement date. If the System can never redeem the investment with the investee at the NAV, it is considered a level 3. If the System can redeem the investment at the NAV at a future date, the System's assessment of the significance of a particular item to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, including the consideration of inputs specific to the asset.

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In accordance with FASB ASC 715-20, the following table represents the Plan's fair value hierarchy for its financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2010 Using:	
			Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(Dollars in thousands)				
Cash Equivalents:				
Short term investment funds	\$ 1,220		\$ 1,220	
Foreign currencies	24	\$ 24		
Total cash equivalents	1,244	24	1,220	
Equities:				
U.S. Large cap	3,088	3,088		
U.S. Mid cap	315	315		
U.S. Small cap	23	23		
International	1,916	1,916		
Total equities	5,342	5,342		
Fixed income securities:				
Corporate bonds	1,028		1,028	
Government issues	3,168		3,168	
Collateralized mortgage obligations	241		241	
Other fixed income securities				
Total fixed income securities	4,437		4,437	
Total Plan Assets	\$ 11,023	\$ 5,366	\$ 5,657	
Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2009 Using:				
	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(Dollars in thousands)				
Cash Equivalents:				
Short term investment funds	\$ 1,258		\$ 1,258	
Foreign currencies	32	\$ 32		
Total cash equivalents	1,290	32	1,258	
Equities:				
U.S. Large cap	2,270	2,270		
U.S. Mid cap	81	81		
U.S. Small cap	23	23		
International	1,883	1,883		
Total equities	4,257	4,257		
Fixed income securities:				
Corporate bonds	885		885	
Government issues	2,474		2,474	
Collateralized mortgage obligations	225		225	
Other fixed income securities	52		52	
Total fixed income securities	3,636		3,636	
Total Plan Assets	\$ 9,183	\$ 4,289	\$ 4,894	

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The Company expects to contribute \$1.4 million to the pension plan during 2011.

Estimated Future Payments

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, are expected to be paid as follows:

Year (In thousands)	Pension and SERP Payments	
2011	\$	329
2012		352
2013		367
2014		383
2015		404
Following 5 years		2,945

b) 401(k) Plan

A savings plan is maintained under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code and covers substantially all current employees. Newly hired employees can elect to participate in the savings plan after completing six months of service. Under the provisions of the savings plan, employee contributions are partially matched by the Bank with cash contributions. Participants can invest their account balances into several investment alternatives. The savings plan does not allow for investment in the Company's common stock. During the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 the Bank made cash contributions of \$243,000, \$181,000, and \$189,000 respectively.

c) Equity Incentive Plan

During 2006, the Bridge Bancorp, Inc. Equity Incentive Plan (the Plan) was approved by the shareholders to provide for the grant of options to purchase shares of common stock of the Company and for the award of shares of restricted stock. The plan supersedes the Bridge Bancorp, Inc. Equity Incentive Plan that was approved in 1996 and amended in 2001. Of the total 620,000 shares of common stock approved for issuance under the Plan, 365,595 shares remain available for issuance at December 31, 2010.

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors determines options awarded under the Plan. The Company accounts for this Plan under FASB ASC No. 718 and 505.

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The fair value of each option granted is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. No new grants of stock options were awarded during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008.

A summary of the status of the Company's stock options as of December 31, 2010 follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding, December 31, 2009	59,405	\$ 24.74		
Granted				
Exercised	(1,800)	\$ 14.49		
Forfeited	(1,230)	\$ 25.25		
Expired				
Outstanding, December 31, 2010	56,375	\$ 25.06	5.33 years	\$ 22,963
Vested and Exercisable, December 31, 2010	56,375	\$ 25.06	5.33 years	\$ 22,963

Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Options	Exercise Price
	2,100	\$ 15.47
	5,659	\$ 24.00
	43,213	\$ 25.25
	3,000	\$ 26.55
	2,403	\$ 30.60
	56,375	

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The aggregate intrinsic value for options outstanding and exercisable as of December 31, 2010 is the same because all options are currently vested.

A summary of activity related to the stock options follows:

December 31, (In thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Intrinsic value of options exercised	\$ 16	\$ 29	\$ 75
Cash received from options exercised	17	34	
Tax benefit realized from option exercises	6	13	19
Weighted average fair value of options granted			

The Company did not grant any stock options in 2010, 2009 and 2008. Compensation expense attributable to options was \$41,000, \$42,000, and \$39,000 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, there was \$0 of total unrecognized compensation costs related to stock options since all stock options were vested.

A summary of the status of the Company's shares of unvested restricted stock for the year ended December 31, 2010 follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant- Date Fair Value
Unvested, December 31, 2009	148,882	\$ 21.31
Granted	43,850	\$ 24.70
Vested	(11,144)	\$ 24.05
Forfeited		\$
Unvested, December 31, 2010	181,588	\$ 21.96

The Company's Equity Incentive Plan also provides for issuance of restricted stock awards. During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company granted restricted stock awards of 43,850 shares. Of the 43,850 shares granted, 29,420 shares vest over five years with a third vesting after years three, four and five and 10,000 shares vest over approximately 7 years with a third vesting after years five, six and seven. The remaining 4,430 vest ratably over approximately five years. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company granted restricted stock awards of 58,792 shares. Of the 58,792 shares granted, 33,892 shares vest over five years with a third vesting after years three, four and five. The remaining 24,900 vest ratably over five years beginning in December 2009. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company granted restricted stock awards of 78,970 shares. These awards vest over five years with a third vesting after years three, four and five. Such shares are subject to restrictions based on continued service as employees of the Company or its subsidiaries. Compensation expense attributable to these awards was approximately \$728,000, \$656,000 and \$393,000 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. The total fair value of shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$280,000, \$125,000 and \$286,000, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, there was \$2,743,000 of total unrecognized compensation costs related to nonvested restricted stock awards granted under the Plan. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.7 years.

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In April 2009, the Company adopted a Directors Deferred Compensation Plan. Under the Plan, independent directors may elect to defer all or a portion of their annual retainer fee in the form of restricted stock units. In addition, Directors receive a non-election retainer in the form of restricted stock units. These restricted stock units vest ratably over one year and have dividend rights but no voting rights. In connection with this Plan, the Company recorded expenses of approximately \$112,000 and \$52,000 for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

10. EARNINGS PER SHARE

FASB ASC 260-10-45 addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting and, therefore, need to be included in the earnings allocation in computing earnings per share (EPS). The restricted stock awards and restricted stock units granted by the Company contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends and therefore are considered participating securities. The two-class method for calculating basic EPS excludes dividends paid to participating securities and any undistributed earnings attributable to participating securities. Prior period EPS figures have been presented in accordance with this accounting guidance.

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The following is a reconciliation of earnings per share for December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

For the Years Ended December 31, (In thousands, except per share data)	2010	2009	2008
Net Income	\$ 9,166	\$ 8,763	\$ 8,750
Less: Dividends paid on and earnings allocated to participating securities	(243)	(175)	(92)
Income attributable to common stock	\$ 8,923	\$ 8,588	\$ 8,658
Weighted average common shares outstanding, including participating securities	6,308	6,224	6,145
Less: weighted average participating securities	(170)	(127)	(69)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	6,138	6,097	6,076
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.42
Income attributable to common stock	\$ 8,923	\$ 8,588	\$ 8,658
Weighted average common shares outstanding	6,138	6,097	6,076
Weighted average common equivalent shares outstanding	1	4	10
Weighted average common and equivalent shares outstanding	6,139	6,101	6,086
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.42

There were 54,275 options outstanding at December 31, 2010 that were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the options exercise prices were greater than the average market price of common stock and were, therefore, antidilutive. The \$16.0 million in convertible trust preferred securities outstanding at December 31, 2010, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the assumed conversion of the trust preferred securities was antidilutive.

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES AND OTHER MATTERS

In the normal course of business, there are various outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities, such as claims and legal actions, minimum annual rental payments under non-cancelable operating leases, guarantees and commitments to extend credit, which are not reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. No material losses are anticipated as a result of these commitments and contingencies.

a) Leases

At December 31, 2010, the Company was obligated to make minimum annual rental payments under non-cancelable operating leases for its premises. Projected minimum rentals under existing leases are as follows:

December 31, 2010
(In thousands)

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2011	\$	948
2012		877
2013		855
2014		852
2015		508
Thereafter		2,424
Total minimum rentals	\$	6,464

Certain leases contain rent escalation clauses which are reflected in the amounts listed above. In addition, certain leases provide for additional payments based upon real estate taxes, interest and other charges. Certain leases contain renewal options which are not reflected. Rental expenses under these leases for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 approximated \$1.2 million, \$883,000, and \$659,000, respectively.

b) Loan commitments

Some financial instruments, such as loan commitments, credit lines, letters of credit, and overdraft protection, are issued to meet customer financing needs. These are agreements to provide credit or to support the credit of others, as long as conditions established in the contract are met, and usually have expiration dates. Commitments may expire without being used. Off-balance-sheet risk of credit loss exists up to the face amount of these instruments, although material losses are not anticipated. The same credit policies are used to make such commitments as are used for loans, often including obtaining collateral at exercise of the commitment.

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The following represents commitments outstanding:

December 31, (In thousands)	2010	2009
Standby letters of credit	\$ 1,682	\$ 1,150
Loan commitments outstanding (1)	46,462	25,380
Unused lines of credit	112,781	103,417
Total commitments outstanding	\$ 160,925	\$ 129,947

(1) Of the \$46.5 million of loan commitments outstanding at December 31, 2010, \$10.1 million are fixed rate commitments and \$36.4 million are variable rate commitments.

c) Other

During 2010, the Bank was required to maintain certain cash balances with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for reserve and clearing requirements. The required cash balance at December 31, 2010 was \$1.0 million. During 2010, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York offered higher interest rates on overnight deposits compared to our correspondent banks. Therefore the Bank invested overnight with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the average balance maintained during 2010 was \$20.4 million.

During 2010, 2009 and 2008, the Bank maintained an overnight line of credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York (FHLB). The Bank has the ability to borrow against its unencumbered residential and commercial mortgages and investment securities owned by the Bank. At December 31, 2010, the Bank had aggregate lines of credit of \$222.5 million with unaffiliated correspondent banks to provide short-term credit for liquidity requirements. Of these aggregate lines of credit, \$202.5 million is available on an unsecured basis. As of December 31, 2010, the Bank had \$5.0 million in such borrowings outstanding.

In March 2001, the Bank entered into a Master Repurchase Agreement with the FHLB whereby the FHLB agrees to purchase securities from the Bank, upon the Bank's request, with the simultaneous agreement to sell the same or similar securities back to the Bank at a future date. Securities are limited, under the agreement, to government securities, securities issued, guaranteed or collateralized by any agency or instrumentality of the U.S. Government or any government sponsored enterprise, and non-agency AA and AAA rated mortgage-backed securities. At December 31, 2010, there was \$81.2 million available for transactions under this agreement.

The Bank had \$16.4 million of securities sold under agreements to repurchase outstanding as of December 31, 2010 (See Note 6).

12. FAIR VALUE

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FASB ASC No. 820-10 defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. FASB ASC 820-10 also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair values:

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

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

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The fair value of securities available for sale is determined by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (Level 1 inputs) or matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique widely used in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities (Level 2 inputs).

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Assets and Liabilities Measured on a Recurring Basis

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

			Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2010 Using:	
	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(In thousands)				
Financial Assets:				
Available for sale securities				
U.S. GSE securities	\$ 41,333		\$ 41,333	
State and municipal obligations	48,065		48,065	
Residential mortgage-backed securities	80,171		80,171	
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations	153,970		153,970	
Total available for sale	\$ 323,539		\$ 323,539	
			Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2009 Using:	
	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(In thousands)				
Financial Assets:				
Available for sale securities				
U.S. GSE securities	\$ 45,939		\$ 45,939	
State and municipal obligations	41,805		41,805	
Residential mortgage-backed securities	106,337		106,337	
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations	112,031		112,031	
Total available for sale	\$ 306,112		\$ 306,112	

Fair value estimates are made at specific points in time and are based on existing on-and off-balance sheet financial instruments. Such estimates are generally subjective in nature and dependent upon a number of significant assumptions associated with each financial instrument or group of financial instruments, including estimates of discount rates, risks associated with specific financial instruments, estimates of future cash flows, and relevant available market information. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates. In addition, fair value estimates do not reflect the value of anticipated future business, premiums or discounts that could result from offering for sale at one time the Bank's entire holdings of a particular financial instrument, or the tax consequences of realizing gains or losses on the sale of financial instruments.

Assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis are summarized below:

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Fair Value Measurements at
December 31, 2010 Using:

	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
(In thousands) Impaired loans	\$ 693			\$ 693

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(In thousands)	Carrying Value	Quoted Prices In Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2009 Using:	
			Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Impaired loans	\$ 48			\$ 48

For impaired and TDR loans, the Company evaluates the fair value of the loan in accordance with current accounting guidance. For loans that are collateral dependent, the fair value of the collateral is used to determine the fair value of the loan. The fair value of the collateral is determined based upon recent appraised values. The fair value of the loan is compared to the carrying value to determine if any write-down or specific reserve is required. These methods of fair value measurement for impaired and TDR loans are considered level 3 within the fair value hierarchy described in current accounting guidance. Impaired loans with allocated allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2010, had a carrying amount of \$693,000, which is made up of the outstanding balance of \$700,000, net of a valuation allowance of \$7,000. This resulted in an additional provision for loan losses of \$7,000 that is included in the amount reported on the income statement. Impaired loans with allocated allowance for loan losses at December 31, 2009, had a carrying amount of \$48,000, which is made up of the outstanding balance of \$98,000, net of a valuation allowance of \$50,000. This resulted in an additional provision for loan losses of \$50,000 that is included in the amount reported on the income statement.

The Company used the following method and assumptions in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments:

Cash and Due from Banks and Federal Funds Sold: Carrying amounts approximate fair value, since these instruments are either payable on demand or have short-term maturities.

Securities Available for Sale and Held to Maturity: The estimated fair values are based on independent dealer quotations on nationally recognized securities exchanges or matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique widely used in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities.

Restricted Stock: It is not practicable to determine the fair value of FHLB and FRB stock due to restrictions placed on its transferability.

Loans: The estimated fair values of real estate mortgage loans and other loans receivable are based on discounted cash flow calculations that use available market benchmarks when establishing discount factors for the types of loans. All nonaccrual loans are carried at their current fair value. Exceptions may be made for adjustable rate loans (with resets of one year or less), which would be discounted straight to their rate index plus or minus an appropriate spread.

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Deposits: The estimated fair value of certificates of deposits are based on discounted cash flow calculations that use a replacement cost of funds approach to establishing discount rates for certificates of deposits maturities. Stated value is fair value for all other deposits.

Borrowed Funds: The estimated fair value of borrowed funds are based on discounted cash flow calculations that use a replacement cost of funds approach to establishing discount rates for funding maturities.

Junior Subordinated Debentures: The estimated fair value is based on estimates using market data for similarly risk weighted items taking into consideration the convertible features of the debentures into common stock of the Company.

Accrued Interest Receivable and Payable: For these short-term instruments, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of the fair value.

Off-Balance-Sheet Liabilities: The fair value of off-balance-sheet commitments to extend credit is estimated using fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements. The fair value is immaterial as of December 31, 2009 and 2008.

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The estimated fair values and recorded carrying values of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

December 31, (In thousands)	2010		2009	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets:				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 21,598	\$ 21,598	\$ 27,108	\$ 27,108
Interest bearing deposits with banks	1,320	1,320	7,039	7,039
Securities available for sale	323,539	323,539	306,112	306,112
Securities restricted	1,284	n/a	1,205	n/a
Securities held to maturity	147,965	148,144	77,424	78,330
Loans, net	495,563	513,344	441,993	449,496
Accrued interest receivable	4,153	4,153	3,679	3,679
Financial liabilities:				
Demand and other deposits	916,993	917,786	793,538	794,512
Federal funds purchased and Federal Home Loan Bank overnight borrowings	5,000	5,000		
Repurchase agreements	16,370	17,383	15,000	15,210
Junior subordinated debentures	16,002	14,783	16,002	15,500
Accrued interest payable	433	433	531	531

13. REGULATORY CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

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

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the following table) of total and Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier 1 capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). Management believes as of December 31, 2010, the Company and the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements. In April 2009, the Company announced that its Board of Directors approved and adopted a Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP Plan) and filed a registration statement on Form S-3 to register 600,000 shares of common stock with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) pursuant to the DRP Plan. In April 2010, the Company increased the discount from 3% to 5%, and raised the quarterly optional cash purchase amount to \$50,000 under the DRP Plan. Proceeds from the issuance of common stock related to the DRP Plan for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, was \$1.4 million. Since the inception of the DRP Plan in April 2009 through December 31, 2010, the Company has issued 70,436 shares of common stock and raised \$1.7 million in capital. In June 2009, the Company filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 to register up to \$50 million of securities with the SEC. In December 2009, the Company completed a private placement of \$16.0 million aggregate liquidation amount of 8.50% cumulative convertible trust preferred securities (the TPS) through a newly-formed subsidiary, Bridge Statutory Capital Trust II, a wholly-owned Delaware statutory trust (the Trust). The TPS mature in 30 years, and carry a fixed distribution rate of 8.50%. The TPS have a liquidation amount of \$1,000 per security. The Company has the right to redeem the TPS at par (plus any accrued but unpaid distributions) at any time after September 30, 2014. Holders of the TPS may convert the TPS into

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shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion price equal to \$31.00 per share, which represents 125% of the average closing price of the Company's common stock over the 20 trading days ended on October 14, 2009. Each \$1,000 in liquidation amount of the TPS is convertible into 32.2581 shares of the Company's common stock. As provided in the regulations, TPS are included in holding company Tier 1 capital (up to a limit of 25% of Tier 1 capital).

As of December 31, 2010, the most recent notification from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation categorized the Bank as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, the Bank must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based and Tier 1 leverage ratios as set forth in the table. Since that notification, there are no conditions or events that management believes have changed the institution's category.

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The Company's and the Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios are presented in the following table:

Bridge Bancorp, Inc. (Consolidated)

As of December 31,

(Dollars In thousands)

	2010					
	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 88,006	13.7%	\$ 51,504	8.0%	n/a	n/a
Tier 1 Capital (to risk weighted assets)	79,953	12.4%	25,752	4.0%	n/a	n/a
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)	79,953	7.9%	40,667	4.0%	n/a	n/a

As of December 31,

(Dollars In thousands)

	2009					
	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 80,378	14.5%	\$ 44,361	8.0%	n/a	n/a
Tier 1 Capital (to risk weighted assets)	74,333	13.4%	22,180	4.0%	n/a	n/a
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)	74,333	8.6%	34,499	4.0%	n/a	n/a

Bridgehampton National Bank

As of December 31,

(Dollars In thousands)

	2010					
	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 85,514	13.3%	\$ 51,444	8.0%	\$ 64,304	10.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk weighted assets)	77,470	12.1%	25,722	4.0%	38,583	6.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)	77,470	7.6%	40,639	4.0%	50,799	5.0%

As of December 31,

(In thousands)

	2009					
	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 74,191	13.4%	\$ 44,337	8.0%	\$ 55,421	10.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk weighted assets)	68,146	12.3%	22,168	4.0%	33,253	6.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)	68,146	7.9%	34,494	4.0%	43,117	5.0%

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14. PARENT COMPANY ONLY CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Condensed financial information of Bridge Bancorp, Inc. (Parent Company only) follows:

Condensed Balance Sheets

December 31, (In thousands)	2010	2009
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,356	\$ 7,490
Other assets	750	300
Investment in the Bank	79,118	71,549
Total Assets	\$ 83,224	\$ 79,339
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Junior subordinated debentures	\$ 16,002	\$ 16,002
Dividends payable	1,467	1,441
Other liabilities	35	41
Total Liabilities	17,504	17,484
Total Stockholders Equity	65,720	61,855
Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	\$ 83,224	\$ 79,339

Condensed Statements of Income

Years ended December 31, (In thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Dividends from the Bank	\$ 1,700	\$ 4,500	\$ 3,000
Interest expense	1,365	190	
Non interest expense	43	34	149
Income before income taxes and equity in undistributed earnings of the Bank	292	4,276	2,851
Income tax benefit	(431)	(69)	(50)
Income before equity in undistributed earnings of the Bank	723	4,345	2,901
Equity in undistributed earnings of the Bank	8,443	4,418	5,849
Net income	\$ 9,166	\$ 8,763	\$ 8,750

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Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended December 31, (In thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 9,166	\$ 8,763	\$ 8,750
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Equity in undistributed earnings of the Bank	(8,443)	(4,418)	(5,849)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(450)	(217)	1,319
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(6)	1	57
Net cash provided by operating activities	267	4,129	4,277
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investment in the Bank		(11,500)	
Net cash used in investing activities		(11,500)	
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of junior subordinated debentures		16,002	
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	1,395	255	
Net proceeds from exercise of stock options	23	47	
Repurchase of surrendered stock from exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock awards	(32)	(36)	(71)
Dividends paid	(5,787)	(5,716)	(5,648)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(4,401)	10,552	(5,719)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(4,134)	3,181	(1,442)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	7,490	4,309	5,751
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 3,356	\$ 7,490	\$ 4,309

15. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Other comprehensive income (loss) components and related income tax effects were as follows:

Years Ended December 31, (In thousands)	2010	2009	2008
Unrealized holding (losses) gains on available for sale securities	\$ (1,518)	\$ 4,085	\$ 5,314
Reclassification adjustment for gains realized in income	(1,303)	(529)	
Income tax effect	1,121	(1,724)	(2,110)
Net change in unrealized (loss) gain on available for sale securities	(1,700)	1,832	3,204
Change in post-retirement obligation	(91)	(267)	(2,629)
Income tax effect	36	106	1,044
Net change in post-retirement obligation	(55)	(161)	(1,585)
Total	\$ (1,755)	\$ 1,671	\$ 1,619

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The following is a summary of the accumulated other comprehensive income balances, net of income tax:

(In thousands)	Balance as of December 31, 2009	Current Period Change	Balance as of December 31, 2010
Unrealized gains on available for sale securities	\$ 5,249	\$ (1,700)	\$ 3,549
Unrealized gains (loss) on pension benefits	(1,727)	(55)	(1,782)
Total	\$ 3,522	\$ (1,755)	\$ 1,767

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16. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

Selected Consolidated Quarterly Financial Data

2010 Quarter Ended, (In thousands, except per share amounts)	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
Interest income	\$ 10,798	\$ 10,957	\$ 11,377	\$ 11,767
Interest expense	1,967	2,003	1,937	1,833
Net interest income	8,831	8,954	9,440	9,934
Provision for loan losses	1,300	700	600	900
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	7,531	8,254	8,840	9,034
Non interest income	2,202	2,029	1,673	1,529
Non interest expenses	6,601	6,999	7,057	7,222
Income before income taxes	3,132	3,284	3,456	3,341
Income tax expense	1,002	1,035	1,074	936
Net income	\$ 2,130	\$ 2,249	\$ 2,382	\$ 2,405
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.38
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.38

2009 Quarter Ended, (In thousands, except per share amounts)	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
Interest income	\$ 11,023	\$ 10,864	\$ 10,727	\$ 10,754
Interest expense	1,940	1,935	1,916	2,024
Net interest income	9,083	8,929	8,811	8,730
Provision for loan losses	900	1,400	900	950
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	8,183	7,529	7,911	7,780
Non interest income	1,179	1,925	1,565	1,505
Non interest expenses	6,089	6,450	6,064	6,162
Income before income taxes	3,273	3,004	3,412	3,123
Income tax expense	1,064	981	1,092	912
Net income	\$ 2,209	\$ 2,023	\$ 2,320	\$ 2,211
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.35
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.35

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENT (UNAUDITED)

On February 8, 2011, the Company announced a definitive merger agreement under which the Bank will acquire Hamptons State Bank. The transaction augments the Bank's franchise in eastern Long Island and the combined entity will serve customers through a network of 20 branches and have total assets of approximately \$1.1 billion and deposits of \$1.0 billion.

Under the terms of the Agreement, each share of Hamptons State Bank will be converted into 0.3434 shares of the Company's common stock. The Company will issue approximately 274,000 shares, which will represent 4.1% of the total shares of the Company's common stock to be

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outstanding. Based upon the Company's closing stock price on February 7, 2011, the transaction value is approximately \$6.3 million and represents 136% of Hamptons State Bank's tangible book value as of December 31, 2010, and a 4.4% premium on core deposits.

The acquisition, which has been unanimously approved by the boards of directors of the Company and Hamptons State Bank, is subject to the approval of Hamptons State Bank shareholders and the approval of bank regulatory authorities, as well as other customary conditions. The transaction is expected to close in the third quarter of 2011.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Audit Committee
Board of Directors
Bridge Bancorp, Inc.
Bridgehampton, New York

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Bridge Bancorp, Inc. as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010. We also have audited Bridge Bancorp, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Bridge Bancorp, Inc.'s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the Report By Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting located in Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and an opinion on Bridge Bancorp, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting 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. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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.

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In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bridge Bancorp, Inc. as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, Bridge Bancorp, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

Crowe Horwath LLP

Livingston, New Jersey
March 8, 2011

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Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of December 31, 2010. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Principal Executive Officer and Principal Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by the annual report.

Report By Management On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of Bridge Bancorp, Inc. (the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. The Company's system of internal control over financial reporting is 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. There are inherent limitations in the effectiveness of any system of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of human error and circumvention or overriding of controls. Accordingly, even an effective system of internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. This assessment was based on criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting described in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of December 31, 2010, the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting based on those criteria.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm that audited the financial statements that are included in this annual report on Form 10-K, has issued an audit report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. The audit report of Crowe Horwath LLP appears on the previous page.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2010, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Item 1 Election of Directors, Compliance with Section 16 (a) of the Exchange Act, and Code of Ethics set forth in the Registrant's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 6, 2011, are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Compensation of Directors, Compensation of Executive Officers, Report of the Compensation Committee on Executive Compensation, Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation, and Employment Contracts and Severance Agreements set forth in the Registrant's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 6, 2011, are incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents**Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters**

Beneficial Ownership and Item 1 Election of Directors, set forth in the Registrant's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 6, 2011, are incorporated herein by reference.

Set forth below is certain information as of December 31, 2010, regarding the Company's equity compensation plan that has been approved by stockholders.

Equity Compensation Plan approved by Stockholders	Number of securities to be Issued upon Exercise of outstanding options and awards	Weighted Average Exercise Price with respect to Outstanding Stock Options	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Issuance under the Plan
1996 Equity Incentive Plan	13,162	\$ 24.42	
2006 Equity Incentive Plan	234,351	\$ 25.25	365,595
Total	247,513	\$ 25.06	365,595

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Nominations set forth in the Registrant's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 6, 2011, is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Item 2 - Ratification of the Appointment of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Fees Paid to Crowe Horwath, and Policy on Audit Committee Pre-approval of Audit and Non-audit Services of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm set forth in the Registrant's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 6, 2011, is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following Consolidated Financial Statements, including notes thereto, and financial schedules of the Company, required in response to this item are included in Part II, Item 8.

1.	Financial Statements	Page No.
	<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	35
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Income</u>	36
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity</u>	37
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	38
	<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	39
	<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	67
2.	Financial Statement Schedules	

Financial Statement Schedules have been omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes thereto under Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

3. Exhibits.

See Index of Exhibits on page 71.

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SIGNATURES

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

	BRIDGE BANCORP, INC. Registrant
March 11, 2011	/s/ Kevin M. O Connor Kevin M. O Connor President and Chief Executive Officer
March 11, 2011	/s/ Howard H. Nolan Howard H. Nolan Senior Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
March 11, 2011	/s/ Sarah K. Quinn Sarah K. Quinn Vice President, Controller and Principal Accounting Officer

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

March 11, 2011	/s/ Marcia Z. Hefter Marcia Z. Hefter	,Director
March 11, 2011	/s/ Dennis A. Suskind Dennis A. Suskind	,Director
March 11, 2011	/s/ Kevin M. O Connor Kevin M. O Connor	,Director
March 11, 2011	/s/ Emanuel Arturi Emanuel Arturi	,Director
March 11, 2011	/s/ R. Timothy Maran R. Timothy Maran	,Director
March 11, 2011	/s/ Charles I. Massoud Charles I. Massoud	,Director
March 11, 2011	/s/ Albert E. McCoy Jr. Albert E. McCoy Jr.	,Director

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March 11, 2011	/s/ Howard H. Nolan Howard H. Nolan	,Director
March 11, 2011	/s/ Rudolph J. Santoro Rudolph J. Santoro	,Director
March 11, 2011	/s/ Thomas J. Tobin Thomas J. Tobin	,Director

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit	Exhibit
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger and among Bridge Bancorp, Inc., The Bridgehampton National Bank and Hamptons State Bank (incorporated by reference to Registrant's Form 8-K, File No. 0-18546, filed February 10, 2011)	*
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of the registrant (incorporated by reference to Registrant's amended Form 10, File No. 0-18546, filed October 15, 1990)	*
3.1(i)	Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Registrant's Form 10, File No. 0-18546, filed August 13, 1999)	*
3.1(ii)	Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement, File No. 0-18546, filed November 18, 2008)	*
3.2	Revised By-laws of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Registrant's Form 8-K, File No. 0-18546, filed December 17, 2007)	*
10.1	Amended and Restated Employment Contract - Thomas J. Tobin (incorporated by reference to Registrant's Form 8-K, File No. 0-18546, filed October 9, 2007)	*
10.2	Amended and Restated Employment Contract - Howard H. Nolan (incorporated by reference to Registrant's Form 10-K, File No. 0-18546, filed March 12, 2009)	*
10.3	Employment Contract - Kevin M. O'Connor (incorporated by reference to Registrant's Form 8-K, File No. 0-18546, filed October 9, 2007)	*
10.5	Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Registrant's Form S-8, File No. 0-18546, filed August 14, 2006)	*
10.6	Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (Revised for 409A) (incorporated by reference to Registrant's Form 10-K, File No. 0-18546, filed March 14, 2008)	*
10.7	Agreement and Plan of Merger and among Bridge Bancorp, Inc., The Bridgehampton National Bank and Hamptons State Bank (incorporated by reference to Registrant's Form 8-K, File No. 0-18546, filed February 10, 2011)	*
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)	
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)	
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) and U.S.C. Section 1350	

* Denotes incorporated by reference.

