

SABINE ROYALTY TRUST

Form 10-K

March 13, 2007

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

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 1-8424

Sabine Royalty Trust

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Texas

(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

75-6297143

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

Trust Division

Bank of America, N.A.

Bank of America Plaza

17th Floor

901 Main Street

Dallas, Texas

(Address of principal executive offices)

75202

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(214) 209-2400**

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Units of Beneficial Interest	New York Stock Exchange

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

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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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information 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 a 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

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

The aggregate market value of units of beneficial interest of the registrant (based on the closing sale price on the New York Stock Exchange as of the last business day of its most recently completed second fiscal quarter) held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$635 million.

At March 13, 2007, there were 14,579,345 units of beneficial interest outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None

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Consent of DeGolyer and MacNaughton

Rule 13a-14(a)(15d-14(a)) Certification

Certification Pursuant to Section 906

Report Interim Tax Information

Consent of DeGolyer and MacNaughton

Rule 13a-14(a)(15d-14(a)) Certification

Certification Submitted Pursuant to Section 906

Report of the Trustee Containing Interim Tax Information

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PART I

Item 1. *Business.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

Sabine Royalty Trust (the Trust) is an express trust formed under the laws of the State of Texas by the Sabine Corporation Royalty Trust Agreement (the Trust Agreement) made and entered into effective as of December 31, 1982, between Sabine Corporation, as trustor, and InterFirst Bank Dallas, N.A. (InterFirst), as trustee. The current trustee of the Trust is Bank of America, N.A. (as successor to NationsBank, N.A.) (Bank of America). In accordance with the successor trustee provisions of the Trust Agreement, Bank of America, as trustee of the Trust (the Trustee), is subject to all the terms and conditions of the Trust Agreement. The principal office of the Trust (sometimes referred to herein as the Registrant) is located at Bank of America Plaza, 17th Floor, 901 Main Street, Dallas, Texas 75202. The telephone number of the Trust is (214) 209-2400.

The Trust maintains an Internet website, and as a result, reports such as its annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to such reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, will now be made available at <http://www.sbr-sabineroyalty.com> as soon as reasonably practicable after such information is electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC.

On November 12, 1982, the shareholders of Sabine Corporation approved and authorized Sabine Corporation's transfer of royalty and mineral interests, including landowner's royalties, overriding royalty interests, minerals (other than executive rights, bonuses and delay rentals), production payments and any other similar, nonparticipatory interests, in certain producing and proved undeveloped oil and gas properties located in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas (the Royalty Properties) to the Trust. The conveyances of the Royalty Properties to the Trust were effective with respect to production as of 7:00 a.m. (local time) on January 1, 1983.

In order to avoid uncertainty under Louisiana law as to the legality of the Trustee's holding record title to the Royalty Properties located in that state, title to such properties has historically been held by a separate trust formed under the laws of Louisiana, the sole beneficiary of which was the Trust. Sabine Louisiana Royalty Trust was a passive entity, with the trustee thereof, Hibernia National Bank in New Orleans, having only such powers as were necessary for the collection of and distribution of revenues from and the protection of the Royalty Properties located in Louisiana and the payment of liabilities of Sabine Louisiana Royalty Trust. On December 31, 2001, Bank of America, N.A. assumed the duties as Trustee of the Sabine Louisiana Royalty Trust, since Louisiana law now permits an out-of-state bank to act in this capacity. A separate trust also was established to hold record title to the Royalty Properties located in Florida. Legislation was adopted in Florida in 1992 that eliminated the provision of Florida law that prohibited the Trustee from holding record title to the Royalty Properties located in that state. In November 1993, record title to the Royalty Properties held by the trustee of Sabine Florida Land Trust was transferred to the Trustee. As used herein, the term Royalty Properties includes the Royalty Properties held directly by the Trust and the Royalty Properties located in Louisiana and Florida that were held indirectly through the Trust's ownership of 100 percent beneficial interest of Sabine Louisiana Royalty Trust and Sabine Florida Land Trust. In discussing the Trust, this report disregards the technical ownership formalities described in this paragraph, which have no effect on the tax or accounting treatment of the Royalty Properties, since the observance thereof would significantly complicate the information presented herein without any corresponding benefit to Unit holders.

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Certificates evidencing units of beneficial interest (the Units) in the Trust were mailed on December 31, 1982 to the shareholders of Sabine Corporation of record on December 23, 1982, on the basis of one Unit for each outstanding share of common stock of Sabine Corporation. The Units are listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol SBR.

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In May 1988, Sabine Corporation was acquired by Pacific Enterprises, a California corporation. Through a series of mergers, Sabine Corporation was merged into Pacific Enterprises Oil Company (USA) (Pacific (USA)), a California corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Pacific Enterprises, effective January 1, 1990. This acquisition and the subsequent mergers had no effect on the Units. Pacific (USA), as successor to Sabine Corporation, assumed by operation of law all of Sabine Corporation's rights and obligations with respect to the Trust. References herein to Pacific (USA) shall be deemed to include Sabine Corporation where appropriate.

In connection with the transfer of the Royalty Properties to the Trust upon its formation, Sabine Corporation had reserved to itself all executive rights, including rights to execute leases and to receive bonuses and delay rentals. In January 1993, Pacific (USA) completed the sale of substantially all of Pacific (USA)'s producing oil and gas assets to Hunt Oil Company. The sale did not include the executive rights relating to the Royalty Properties, and Pacific (USA)'s ownership of such rights was not affected by the sale.

The following summaries of certain provisions of the Trust Agreement are qualified in their entirety by reference to the Trust Agreement itself, which is an exhibit to the Form 10-K and available upon request from the Trustee. The definitions, formulas, accounting procedures and other terms governing the Trust are complex and extensive and no attempt has been made below to describe all such provisions. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein are used with the meanings ascribed to them in the Trust Agreement.

Assets of the Trust

The Royalty Properties are the only assets of the Trust, other than cash being held for the payment of expenses and liabilities and for distribution to the Unit holders. Pending such payment of expenses and distribution to Unit holders, cash may be invested by the Trustee only in certificates of deposit, United States government securities or repurchase agreements secured by United States government securities. See "Duties and Limited Powers of Trustee" below.

Liabilities of the Trust

Because of the passive nature of the Trust's assets and the restrictions on the power of the Trustee to incur obligations, it is anticipated that the only liabilities the Trust will incur are those for routine administrative expenses, such as insurance and trustee's fees, and accounting, engineering, legal and other professional fees. The total general and administrative expenses of the Trust for 2006 were \$2,127,128 of which, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Agreement, \$317,251 was paid to Bank of America, as Trustee, and \$951,740 was paid to Bank of America, as escrow agent.

Duties and Limited Powers of Trustee

The duties of the Trustee are specified in the Trust Agreement and by the laws of the State of Texas. The basic function of the Trustee is to collect income from the Trust properties, to pay out of the Trust's income and assets all expenses, charges and obligations, and to pay available income to Unit holders. Since Pacific (USA) has retained the executive rights with respect to the minerals included in the Royalty Properties and the right to receive any future bonus payments or delay rentals resulting from leases with respect to such minerals, the Trustee is not required to make any investment or operating decision with respect to the Royalty Properties.

The Trust has no employees. Administrative functions of the Trust are performed by the Trustee.

The Trustee has the discretion to establish a cash reserve for the payment of any liability that is contingent or uncertain in amount or that otherwise is not currently due and payable. The Trustee has the power to borrow funds required to pay liabilities of the Trust as they become due and pledge or otherwise encumber the Trust's properties if it

determines that the cash on hand is insufficient to pay such liabilities. Borrowings must be repaid in full before any further distributions are made to Unit holders. All distributable income of the Trust is distributed on a monthly basis. The Trustee is required to invest any cash being held by it for

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distribution on the next Distribution Date or as a reserve for liabilities in certificates of deposit, United States government securities or repurchase agreements secured by United States government securities. The Trustee furnishes Unit holders with periodic reports. See Item 1 Description of Units Reports to Unit Holders.

The Trust Agreement grants the Trustee only such rights and powers as are necessary to achieve the purposes of the Trust. The Trust Agreement prohibits the Trustee from engaging in any business, commercial or, with certain exceptions, investment activity of any kind and from using any portion of the assets of the Trust to acquire any oil and gas lease, royalty or other mineral interest other than the Royalty Properties. The Trustee may sell Trust properties only as authorized by a vote of the Unit holders, or when necessary to provide for the payment of specific liabilities of the Trust then due or upon termination of the Trust. Pledges or other encumbrances to secure borrowings are permitted without the authorization of Unit holders if the Trustee determines such action is advisable. Any sale of Trust properties must be for cash unless otherwise authorized by the Unit holders or unless the properties are being sold to provide for the payment of specific liabilities of the Trust then due, and the Trustee is obligated to distribute the available net proceeds of any such sale to the Unit holders.

Liabilities of Trustee

The Trustee is to be indemnified out of the assets of the Trust for any liability, expense, claim, damage or other loss incurred by it in the performance of its duties unless such loss results from its negligence, bad faith or fraud or from its expenses in carrying out such duties exceeding the compensation and reimbursement it is entitled to under the Trust Agreement. The Trustee can be reimbursed out of the Trust assets for any liability imposed upon the Trustee for its failure to ensure that the Trust's liabilities are satisfiable only out of Trust assets. In no event will the Trustee be deemed to have acted negligently, fraudulently or in bad faith if it takes or suffers action in good faith in reliance upon and in accordance with the advice of parties considered to be qualified as experts on the matters submitted to them. The Trustee is not entitled to indemnification from Unit holders except in certain limited circumstances related to the replacement of mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen certificates. See Item 1 Description of Units Liability of Unit Holders.

Duration of Trust

The Trust is irrevocable and Pacific (USA) has no power to terminate the Trust or, except with respect to certain corrective amendments, to alter or amend the terms of the Trust Agreement. The Trust will exist until it is terminated by (i) two successive fiscal years in which the Trust's gross revenues from the Royalty Properties are less than \$2,000,000 per year, (ii) a vote of Unit holders as described below under Voting Rights of Unit Holders or (iii) operation of provisions of the Trust Agreement intended to permit compliance by the Trust with the rule against perpetuities.

Upon the termination of the Trust, the Trustee will continue to act in such capacity until all the assets of the Trust are distributed. The Trustee will sell all Trust properties for cash (unless the Unit holders authorize the sale for a specified non-cash consideration, in which event the Trustee may, but is not obligated to, consummate such non-cash sale) in one or more sales and, after satisfying all existing liabilities and establishing adequate reserves for the payment of contingent liabilities, will distribute all available proceeds to the Unit holders.

Voting Rights of Unit Holders

Although Unit holders possess certain voting rights, their voting rights are not comparable to those of shareholders of a corporation. For example, there is no requirement for annual meetings of Unit holders or for annual or other periodic re-election of the Trustee.

The Trust Agreement may be amended by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding Units at any duly called meeting of Unit holders. However, no such amendment may alter the relative rights of Unit holders unless approved by the affirmative vote of 100 percent of the Unit holders and by the Trustee. In

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addition, certain special voting requirements can be amended only if such amendment is approved by the holders of at least 80 percent of the outstanding Units and by the Trustee.

Removal of the Trustee requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the Units represented at a duly called meeting of Unit holders. In the event of a vacancy in the position of Trustee or if the Trustee has given notice of its intention to resign, a successor trustee of the Trust may be appointed by similar voting approval of the Unit holders.

The sale of all or any part of the assets of the Trust must be authorized by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Units. However, the Trustee may, without a vote of the Unit holders, sell all or any part of the Trust assets upon termination of the Trust or otherwise if necessary to provide for the payment of specific liabilities of the Trust then due. The Trust can be terminated by the Unit holders only if the termination is approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding Units.

Meetings of Unit holders may be called by the Trustee at any time at its discretion and must be called by the Trustee at the written request of holders of not less than 10 percent of the then outstanding Units. The presence of a majority of the outstanding Units is necessary to constitute a quorum and Unit holders may vote in person or by proxy.

Notice of any meeting of Unit holders must be given not more than 60 nor less than 20 days prior to the date of such meeting. The notice must state the purposes of the meeting and no other matter may be presented or acted upon at the meeting.

DESCRIPTION OF UNITS

Each Unit represents an equal undivided share of beneficial interest in the Trust and is evidenced by a transferable certificate issued by the Trustee. Each Unit entitles its holder to the same rights as the holder of any other Unit, and the Trust has no other authorized or outstanding class of equity security. At March 13, 2007, there were 14,579,345 Units outstanding.

The Trust may not issue additional Units unless such issuance is approved by the holders of at least 80 percent of the outstanding Units and by the Trustee. Under limited circumstances, Units may be redeemed by the Trust and canceled. See Possible Divestiture of Units below.

Distributions of Net Income

The identity of Unit holders entitled to receive distributions of Trust income and the amounts thereof are determined as of each Monthly Record Date. Unit holders of record as of the Monthly Record Date (the 15th day of each calendar month except in limited circumstances) are entitled to have distributed to them the calculated Monthly Income Amount for the related Monthly Period no later than 10 business days after the Monthly Record Date. The Monthly Income Amount is the excess of (i) revenues from the Trust properties plus any decrease in cash reserves previously established for contingent liabilities and any other cash receipts of the Trust over (ii) the expenses and payments of liabilities of the Trust plus any increase in cash reserves for contingent liabilities.

Transfer

Units are transferable on the records of the Trustee upon surrender of any certificate in proper form for transfer and compliance with such reasonable regulations as the Trustee may prescribe. No service charge is made to the transferor or transferee for any transfer of a Unit, but the Trustee may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or governmental charge that may be imposed in relation to such transfer. Until any such transfer, the Trustee may

conclusively treat the holder of a Unit shown by its records as the owner of that Unit for all purposes. Any such transfer of a Unit will, as to the Trustee, vest in the transferee all rights of the transferor at the date of transfer, except that the transfer of a Unit after the Monthly Record Date for a distribution will not transfer the right of the transferor to such distribution.

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The transfer of Units by gift and the transfer of Units held by a decedent's estate, and distributions from the Trust in respect thereof, may be restricted under applicable state law. See Item 1 State Law and Tax Considerations.

Mellon Investor Services LLC serves as transfer agent and registrar for the Units.

Reports to Unit Holders

As promptly as practicable following the end of each fiscal year, the Trustee mails to each person who was a Unit holder on any Monthly Record Date during such fiscal year, a report showing in reasonable detail on a cash basis the receipts and disbursements and income and expenses of the Trust for federal and state tax purposes for each Monthly Period during such fiscal year and containing sufficient information to enable Unit holders to make all calculations necessary for federal and state tax purposes. As promptly as practicable following the end of each of the first three fiscal quarters of each year, the Trustee mails a report for such fiscal quarter showing in reasonable detail on a cash basis the assets and liabilities, receipts and disbursements, and income and expenses of the Trust for such fiscal quarter to Unit holders of record on the last Monthly Record Date immediately preceding the mailing thereof. Within 120 days following the end of each fiscal year, or such shorter period as may be required by the New York Stock Exchange, the Trustee mails to Unit holders of record on the last Monthly Record Date immediately preceding the mailing thereof, an annual report containing audited financial statements of the Trust and an audited statement of fees and expenses paid by the Trust to Bank of America, as Trustee and escrow agent. See Federal Taxation below.

Each Unit holder and his or her duly authorized agent has the right, during reasonable business hours at his or her own expense, to examine and make audits of the Trust and the records of the Trustee, including lists of Unit holders, for any proper purpose in reference thereto.

Liability of Unit Holders

As regards the Unit holders, the Trustee, in engaging in any activity or transaction that results or could result in any kind of liability, will be fully liable if the Trustee fails to take reasonable steps necessary to ensure that such liability is satisfiable only out of the Trust assets (even if the assets are inadequate to satisfy the liability) and in no event out of amounts distributed to, or other assets owned by, Unit holders. However, the Trust might be held to constitute a joint stock company under Texas law, which is unsettled on this point, and therefore a Unit holder may be jointly and severally liable for any liability of the Trust if the satisfaction of such liability was not contractually limited to the assets of the Trust and the assets of both the Trust and the Trustee are not adequate to satisfy such liability. In view of the substantial value and passive nature of the Trust assets, the restrictions on the power of the Trustee to incur liabilities and the required financial net worth of any trustee of the Trust, the imposition of any liability on a Unit holder is believed to be extremely unlikely.

Possible Divestiture of Units

The Trust Agreement imposes no restrictions based on nationality or other status of the persons or entities which are eligible to hold Units. However, the Trust Agreement provides that if at any time the Trust or the Trustee is named a party in any judicial or administrative proceeding seeking the cancellation or forfeiture of any property in which the Trust has an interest because of the nationality, or any other status, of any one or more Unit holders, the following procedure will be applicable:

1. The Trustee will give written notice to each holder whose nationality or other status is an issue in the proceeding of the existence of such controversy. The notice will contain a reasonable summary of such controversy and will constitute a demand to each such holder that he or she dispose of his or her Units within 30 days to a party not of the nationality or other status at issue in the proceeding described in the notice.

2. If any holder fails to dispose of his or her Units in accordance with such notice, the Trustee shall have the preemptive right to redeem and shall redeem, at any time during the 90-day period following the

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termination of the 30-day period specified in the notice, any Unit not so transferred for a cash price equal to the closing price of the Units on the stock exchange on which the Units are then listed or, in the absence of any such listing, the mean between the closing bid and asked prices for the Units in the over-the-counter market, as of the last business day prior to the expiration of the 30-day period stated in the notice.

3. The Trustee shall cancel any Unit acquired in accordance with the foregoing procedures.
4. The Trustee may, in its sole discretion, cause the Trust to borrow any amount required to redeem Units.

FEDERAL TAXATION

THE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO A UNIT HOLDER OF THE OWNERSHIP AND SALE OF UNITS WILL DEPEND IN PART ON THE UNIT HOLDER'S TAX CIRCUMSTANCES. EACH UNIT HOLDER SHOULD THEREFORE CONSULT THE UNIT HOLDER'S TAX ADVISOR ABOUT THE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THE UNIT HOLDER OF THE OWNERSHIP OF UNITS.

In May 1983, the Internal Revenue Service (the "Service") ruled that the Trust would be classified as a grantor trust for federal income tax purposes and not as an association taxable as a corporation. Accordingly, the income and deductions of the Trust are reportable directly by Unit holders for federal income tax purposes. The Service also ruled that Unit holders would be entitled to deduct cost depletion with respect to their investment in the Trust and that the transfer of a Unit in the Trust would be considered to be a transfer of a proportionate part of the properties held by the Trust.

Transferees of Units transferred after October 11, 1990, may be eligible to use the percentage depletion deduction on oil and gas income thereafter attributable to such Units, if the percentage depletion deduction would exceed cost depletion. A Unit holder generally would not have claimed percentage depletion deductions for 1990 or any subsequent year because cost depletion generally has exceeded percentage depletion.

If a taxpayer disposes of any section 1254 property (certain oil, gas, geothermal or other mineral property), and if the adjusted basis of such property includes adjustments for deductions for depletion under section 611 of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code") (discussed above), the taxpayer generally must recapture the amount deducted for depletion in ordinary income (to the extent of gain realized on the disposition of the property). This depletion recapture rule applies to any disposition of property that was placed in service by the taxpayer after December 31, 1986. Detailed rules set forth in Sections 1.1254-1 through 1.1254-6 of the United States Treasury regulations govern dispositions of property after March 13, 1995. The Service will likely take the position that a Unit holder who purchases a Unit subsequent to December 31, 1986, must recapture depletion upon the disposition of that Unit.

In order to facilitate creation of the Trust and to avoid the administrative expense and inconvenience of daily reporting to Unit holders by the Trustee, the conveyances by Sabine Corporation of the Royalty Properties located in five of the six states (Florida, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) provided for the execution of an escrow agreement by Sabine Corporation and InterFirst (the initial trustee of the Trust), in its capacities as trustee of the Trust and as escrow agent. The conveyances by Sabine Corporation of the Royalty Properties located in Louisiana provided for the execution of a substantially identical escrow agreement by Sabine Corporation and Hibernia National Bank in New Orleans, in the capacities of escrow agent and of trustee of Sabine Louisiana Royalty Trust. The Trust now only has one escrow agent, which is the Trustee, and a single escrow agreement.

Pursuant to the terms of the escrow agreement and the conveyances of the Royalty Properties, the proceeds of production from the Royalty Properties for each calendar month, and interest thereon, are collected by the escrow agent and are paid to and received by the Trust only on the next Monthly Record Date. The escrow agent has agreed to

endeavor to assure that it incurs and pays expenses and fees for each calendar

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month only on the next Monthly Record Date. The Trust Agreement also provides that the Trustee is to endeavor to assure that income of the Trust will be accrued and received and expenses of the Trust will be incurred and paid only on each Monthly Record Date.

Assuming that the escrow arrangement is recognized for federal income tax purposes and that the Trustee, as escrow agent, is able to control the timing of income and expenses, as stated above, cash and accrual basis Unit holders should be treated as realizing income only on each Monthly Record Date. The Trustee, as escrow agent, may not be able to cause third party expenses to be incurred on each Monthly Record Date in all instances. Cash basis Unit holders, however, should be treated as having paid all expenses and fees only when such expenses and fees are actually paid. Even if the escrow arrangement is recognized for federal income tax purposes, however, accrual basis Unit holders might be considered to have accrued expenses when such expenses are incurred rather than on each Monthly Record Date when paid.

No ruling was requested from the Service with respect to the effect of the escrow arrangements when established. Due to the absence of direct authority and the factual nature of the characterization of the relationship among the escrow agents, Pacific (USA) and the Trust, no opinion was expressed by legal counsel with respect to the tax consequences of the escrow arrangements. If the escrow arrangement is recognized, the income from the Royalty Properties for a calendar month and interest income thereon will be taxed to the holder of the Unit on the next Monthly Record Date without regard to the ownership of the Unit prior to that date. The Trustee is treating the escrow arrangement as effective for tax purposes and furnishes tax information to Unit holders on that basis.

The Service might take the position that the escrow arrangement should be ignored for federal tax purposes. In such case, the Trustee could be required to report the proceeds from production and interest income thereon to the Unit holders on a daily basis, in accordance with their method of accounting, as the proceeds from production and interest thereon were received or accrued by the escrow agent. Such reporting could impact who is taxed on the production and interest income and result in a substantial increase in the administrative expenses of the Trust. In the event of a transfer of a Unit, the income and the depletion deduction attributable to the Royalty Properties for the period up to the date of transfer would be allocated to the transferor, and the income and depletion deduction attributable to the Royalty Properties on and after the date of transfer would be allocated to the transferee. Such allocation would be required even though the transferee was the holder of the Unit on the next Monthly Record Date and, therefore, would be entitled to the monthly income distribution. Thus, if the escrow arrangement is not recognized, a mismatching of the monthly income distribution and the Unit holder's taxable income and deductions could occur between a transferor and a transferee upon the transfer of a Unit.

Unit holders of record on each Monthly Record Date are entitled to receive monthly distributions. See Description of Units Distributions of Net Income above. The terms of the escrow agreement and the Trust Agreement, as described above, seek to assure that taxable income attributable to such distributions will be reported by the Unit holder who receives such distributions, assuming that such holder is the holder of record on the Monthly Record Date. In certain circumstances, however, a Unit holder may be required to report taxable income attributable to his or her Units but the Unit holder will not receive the distribution attributable to such income. For example, if the Trustee establishes a reserve or borrows money to satisfy debts and liabilities of the Trust, income used to establish such reserve or to repay such loan will be reported by the Unit holder, even though such income is not distributed to the Unit holder.

Interest and royalty income attributable to ownership of Units and any gain on the sale thereof are considered portfolio income, and not income from a passive activity, to the extent a Unit holder acquires and holds Units as an investment and did not acquire them in the ordinary course of a trade or business. Therefore, interest and royalty income attributable to ownership of Units generally may not be offset by losses from any passive activities.

Individuals may deduct miscellaneous itemized deductions (including, in general, investment expenses) only to the extent that such expenses exceed 2 percent of the individual's adjusted gross income. Although there are exceptions to the 2 percent limitation, authority suggests that no exceptions apply to

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expenses passed through from a grantor trust, like the Trust. Unit holders itemizing deductions will also be subject to limitations on taking such deductions if the Unit holder's adjusted gross income exceeds a threshold amount, which is \$150,500 for 2006 and \$156,400 for 2007 (if married, filing jointly).

The foregoing summary is not exhaustive and does not purport to be complete. Many other provisions of the federal tax laws may affect individual Unit holders. Each Unit holder should consult his or her personal tax adviser with respect to the effects of his or her ownership of Units on his or her personal tax situation.

STATE TAX CONSIDERATIONS

THE FOLLOWING IS INTENDED AS A BRIEF SUMMARY OF CERTAIN INFORMATION REGARDING STATE INCOME TAXES AND OTHER STATE TAX MATTERS AFFECTING THE TRUST AND THE UNIT HOLDERS. UNIT HOLDERS SHOULD CONSULT THE UNIT HOLDER'S TAX ADVISOR REGARDING STATE INCOME TAX FILING AND COMPLIANCE MATTERS.

Texas. Texas does not impose an income tax. Therefore, no part of the income produced by the Trust is subject to an income tax in Texas. However, corporations and limited liability companies (regardless of how taxed for federal income tax purposes) doing business in Texas are subject to the Texas franchise tax, for tax years through 2006. Beginning with tax year 2007 (and earlier for certain fiscal year taxpayers), the new Texas margin tax applies to almost all entities with liability protection (including trusts). The Texas margin tax is a significant change in Texas tax law. Trusts that meet certain statutory requirements are generally exempt from the margin tax as a passive entity. Although the income of the Trust is passive as it consists primarily of royalty income from the sale of crude oil and natural gas, there is currently no clear authority that the Trust satisfies all the statutory requirements for the exemption for passive entities to apply. Therefore, pending additional legislative action in the 2007 legislative session or the issuance of applicable administrative rules promulgated by the Texas Comptroller, it is uncertain whether the Trust would be exempt from the margin tax as a passive entity or subject to the margin tax at the Trust level. Approximately 65% of the Trust's royalty income is generated in Texas. If the Trust is exempt from the margin tax at the Trust level as a passive entity, each Unit holder that is a taxable entity would generally include its share of the Trust's revenues in its margin tax computation. If, however, the margin tax is imposed on the Trust at the Trust level, each Unit holder would generally exclude its share of the Trust's revenues from its margin tax calculation. Under certain circumstances, Texas inheritance tax may be applicable to property in Texas (including intangible personal property such as the Units) of both resident and nonresident decedents.

Louisiana. The Trustee is required to file with Louisiana a return reflecting the income of the Trust attributable to mineral interests located in Louisiana. Both Louisiana resident and non-resident Unit holders may be subject to the Louisiana personal, corporate and/or franchise tax as certain income and expenses from the Trust are from sources within Louisiana. Units held by residents of Louisiana, to the extent that they represent a proportionate share of mineral royalties from mineral interests located in Louisiana, are subject to Louisiana inheritance and other taxes and probate, community property, forced heirship and other rules. For deaths occurring after June 30, 2004, no Louisiana inheritance tax is due and no inheritance tax return is required if certain specified statutory requirements are met. Units held of record by a person who was not domiciled in Louisiana at the date of death generally are not subject to Louisiana inheritance taxes or probate, community property or forced heirship rules, and Units transferred inter vivos by non-domiciliaries of Louisiana generally are not subject to Louisiana gift tax.

Florida, Mississippi, New Mexico and Oklahoma. Florida does not have a personal income tax. Florida imposes an income tax on resident and nonresident corporations (except for S corporations not subject to the built-in gains tax or passive investment income tax), which will be applicable to royalty income allocable to a corporate Unit holder from properties located within Florida. Mississippi, New Mexico and Oklahoma each impose an income tax applicable to both resident and nonresident individuals and corporations (subject to certain exceptions for S corporations and

limited liability companies, depending on their treatment for federal tax purposes), which will be applicable to royalty income allocable to a Unit holder from properties located

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within these states. Although the Trust may be required to file information returns with taxing authorities in those states and provide copies of such returns to the Unit holders, the Trust should be considered a grantor trust for state income tax purposes and the Royalty Properties that are located in such states should be considered economic interests in minerals for state income tax purposes.

Generally, the state income tax due by nonresidents in all of the aforementioned states is computed as a percentage of taxable income attributable to the particular state. By contrast, residents are taxed on their taxable income from all sources, wherever earned. Furthermore, even though state laws vary, taxable income for state purposes is often computed in a manner similar to the computation of taxable income for federal income tax purposes. Some of these states give credit for taxes paid to other states by their residents on income from sources in those other states. In certain of these states, a Unit holder is required to file a state income tax return if income is attributable to the Unit holder even though no tax is owed.

Both New Mexico and Oklahoma impose a withholding tax on payments of oil and gas proceeds derived from royalty interests. To reduce the administrative burden imposed by these rules, the Trustee has opted to allow the payors of oil and gas proceeds to withhold on royalty payments made to the Trust. The Trust will then file New Mexico and Oklahoma tax returns, obtain a refund, and distribute that refund to Unit holders.

Withholding at the Trust level reduces the amount of cash available for distribution to Unit holders. Unit holders who transfer their Units before either the New Mexico or Oklahoma tax refunds are received by the Trust or after the refunds are received but before the next Monthly Record Date will not receive any portion of the refund. As a result, such Unit holders may incur a double tax – first through the reduced distribution received from the Trust and second by the tax payment made directly to New Mexico or Oklahoma with the filing of their New Mexico or Oklahoma income tax returns.

REGULATION AND PRICES

Regulation

General

Exploration for and production and sale of oil and gas are extensively regulated at the national, state and local levels. Oil and gas development and production activities are subject to state law, regulation and orders of regulatory bodies pursuant thereto. These laws may govern a wide variety of matters, including allowable rates of production, transportation, marketing, pricing, prevention of waste, and pollution and protection of the environment. These laws, regulations and orders have in the past and may again restrict the rate of oil and gas production below the rate that would otherwise exist in the absence of such laws, regulations and orders.

Laws affecting the oil and gas industry and the distribution of its products are under constant review for amendment or expansion, frequently increasing the regulatory burden. Numerous governmental departments and agencies are authorized by statute to issue and have issued rules and regulations binding on the oil and gas industry which often are difficult and costly to comply with and which carry substantial penalties for the failure to comply.

Natural Gas

Prices for the sale of natural gas, like the sale of other commodities, are governed by the marketplace and the provisions of applicable gas sales contracts. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), which principally is responsible for regulating interstate transportation and the sale of natural gas, has taken significant steps in the implementation of a policy to restructure the natural gas pipeline industry to promote full competition in the sales of

natural gas, so that all natural gas suppliers, including pipelines, can compete equally for sales customers. This policy has been implemented largely through restructuring proceedings and is subject to continuing refinement. The effects of this policy are now presumably fully reflected in the natural gas markets. The current policy of FERC continues to promote increased competition among gas industry participants. Accordingly, Order 636 and various other orders have been proposed and implemented to

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encourage nondiscriminatory open-access transportation by interstate pipelines and to provide for the unbundling of pipeline services so that such services may also be furnished by nonpipeline suppliers on a competitive basis.

There are many other statutes, rules, regulations and orders that affect the pricing or transportation of natural gas. Some of the provisions are and will be subject to court or administrative review. Consequently, uncertainty as to the ultimate impact of these regulatory provisions on the prices and production of natural gas from the Royalty Properties is expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

Prices

Oil

The Trust's average per barrel oil price increased from \$40.47 in 2005 to \$54.71 in 2006. The Trustee believes that the international instability all year coupled with increasing global demand and supply shortage concerns along with inadequate sour crude refining capacity led to the increase in the price of oil. At times in 2006 oil prices soared to more than \$75 per barrel. This increase in price continues the increases realized in 2005 that were in large part due to tropical storm activity in the Gulf of Mexico.

Natural Gas

Natural gas prices, which once were determined largely by governmental regulations, are now being governed by the marketplace. Substantial competition in the natural gas marketplace continues. In addition, competition with alternative fuels persists. The average price received by the Trust in 2006 on natural gas volumes sold of \$7.19 per Mcf represented a significant increase from the \$6.84 per Mcf received in 2005, due largely to international instability, increased demand for cleaner-burning fuels and declining North American production. These increases were tempered by warmer than normal weather in the winter of 2005-2006 and an absence of hurricane activity in the Gulf of Mexico in 2006.

Environmental Regulation

General. Activities on the Royalty Properties are subject to existing federal, state and local laws (including case law), rules and regulations governing health, safety, environmental quality and pollution control. It is anticipated that, absent the occurrence of an extraordinary event, compliance with existing federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations regulating health, safety, the release of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment will not have a material adverse effect upon the Trust or Unit holders. The Trustee cannot predict what effect additional regulation or legislation, enforcement policies thereunder, and claims for damages to property, employees, other persons and the environment resulting from operations on the Royalty Properties could have on the Trust or Unit holders. Even if the Trust were not directly liable for costs or expenses related to these matters, increased costs of compliance could result in wells being plugged and abandoned earlier in their productive lives, with a resulting loss of reserves and revenues to the Trust.

Superfund. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as the superfund law, imposes liability, regardless of fault or the legality of the original conduct, on certain classes of persons that contributed to the release of a hazardous substance into the environment. These persons include the current or previous owner and operator of a site and companies that disposed, or arranged for the disposal, of the hazardous substance found at a site. CERCLA also authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency and, in some cases, private parties to take actions in response to threats to the public health or the environment and to seek recovery from such responsible classes of persons of the costs of such action. In the course of operations, the working interest owner and/or the operator of Royalty Properties may have generated and may generate wastes that may fall within

CERCLA's definition of hazardous substances. The operator of the Royalty Properties or the working interest owners may be responsible under CERCLA for all or part of the costs to clean up sites at which such substances have been disposed. Although the Trust is not the operator of any Royalty Properties, or the owner of any working

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interest, its ownership of royalty interests could cause it to be responsible for all or part of such costs to the extent CERCLA imposes responsibility on parties as owners.

Solid and Hazardous Waste. The Royalty Properties have produced oil and/or gas for many years, and, although the Trust has no knowledge of the procedures followed by the operators of the Royalty Properties in this regard, hydrocarbons or other solid or hazardous wastes may have been disposed or released on or under the Royalty Properties by the current or previous operators. Federal, state and local laws applicable to oil- and gas-related wastes and properties have become increasingly more stringent. Under these laws, removal or remediation of previously disposed wastes or property contamination could be required.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Crude oil and natural gas prices are volatile and fluctuate in response to a number of factors; Lower prices could reduce the net proceeds payable to the Trust and Trust distributions.

The Trust's monthly distributions are highly dependent upon the prices realized from the sale of crude oil and natural gas and a material decrease in such prices could reduce the amount of cash distributions paid to Unit holders. Crude oil and natural gas prices can fluctuate widely on a month-to-month basis in response to a variety of factors that are beyond the control of the Trust. Factors that contribute to price fluctuation include, among others:

- political conditions in major oil producing regions, especially in the Middle East;
- worldwide economic conditions;
- weather conditions;
- the supply and price of domestic and foreign crude oil or natural gas;
- the level of consumer demand;
- the price and availability of alternative fuels;
- the proximity to, and capacity of, transportation facilities;
- the effect of worldwide energy conservation measures; and
- the nature and extent of governmental regulation and taxation.

When crude oil and natural gas prices decline, the Trust is affected in two ways. First, net income from the Royalty Properties is reduced. Second, exploration and development activity by operators on the Royalty Properties may decline as some projects may become uneconomic and are either delayed or eliminated. It is impossible to predict future crude oil and natural gas price movements, and this reduces the predictability of future cash distributions to Unit holders.

Trust reserve estimates depend on many assumptions that may prove to be inaccurate, which could cause both estimated reserves and estimated future net revenues to be too high, leading to write-downs of estimated reserves.

The value of the Units will depend upon, among other things, the reserves attributable to the Royalty Properties. The calculations of proved reserves and estimating reserves is inherently uncertain. In addition, the estimates of future net revenues are based upon various assumptions regarding future production levels, prices and costs that may prove to be incorrect over time.

The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data, engineering interpretation and judgment, and the assumptions used regarding the quantities of recoverable crude oil and natural gas and the future prices of crude oil and natural gas. Petroleum engineers consider many factors and make many assumptions in estimating reserves. Those factors and assumptions include:

historical production from the area compared with production rates from similar producing areas;

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the effects of governmental regulation;

assumptions about future commodity prices, production and taxes;

the availability of enhanced recovery techniques; and

relationships with landowners, working interest partners, pipeline companies and others.

Changes in any of these factors and assumptions can materially change reserve and future net revenue estimates. The Trust's estimate of reserves and future net revenues is further complicated because the Trust holds an interest in net royalties and overriding royalties and does not own a specific percentage of the crude oil or natural gas reserves. Ultimately, actual production, revenues and expenditures for the Royalty Properties, and therefore actual net proceeds payable to the Trust, will vary from estimates and those variations could be material. Results of drilling, testing and production after the date of those estimates may require substantial downward revisions or write-downs of reserves.

The assets of the Trust are depleting assets and, if the operators developing the Royalty Properties do not perform additional development projects, the assets may deplete faster than expected. Eventually, the assets of the Trust will cease to produce in commercial quantities and the Trust will cease to receive proceeds from such assets. In addition, a reduction in depletion tax benefits may reduce the market value of the Units.

The net proceeds payable to the Trust are derived from the sale of depleting assets. The reduction in proved reserve quantities is a common measure of depletion. Projects, which are determined solely by the operator, on the Royalty Properties will affect the quantity of proved reserves and can offset the reduction in proved reserves. If the operators developing the Royalty Properties do not implement additional maintenance and development projects, the future rate of production decline of proved reserves may be higher than the rate currently expected by the Trust.

Because the net proceeds payable to the Trust are derived from the sale of depleting assets, the portion of distributions to Unit holders attributable to depletion may be considered a return of capital as opposed to a return on investment. Distributions that are a return of capital will ultimately diminish the depletion tax benefits available to the Unit holders, which could reduce the market value of the Units over time. Eventually, the Royalty Properties will cease to produce in commercial quantities and the Trust will, therefore, cease to receive any distributions of net proceeds therefrom.

2008

2007

2006

Amount

Percent

Amount

Percent

Amount

Percent

Loans Originated:

One- to four-family

\$39,060

18.38

% \$32,381 17.21% \$15,132 7.29%

Multifamily

13,118 6.17

%

8,657 4.60% 18,063 8.71%

Non-residential

48,743 22.94%

31,108 16.53% 33,582 16.18%

Construction

61,021 28.72

%

56,834 30.20% 44,040 21.23%

Business

18,982

8.93

%

730 0.39% - -%

Consumer (1)

1,804 0.85% 282 0.15% 532 0.26%

Total loans originated

182,728 86.00% 129,992 69.08% 111,349 53.67%

Loans purchased (2)

29,736 14.00% 58,191 30.92% 96,140 46.33%

Total loans originated and purchased

212,464 100.00% 188,183 100.00% 207,489 100.00%

Loans sold (3)

(17,716) (30,778) (22,543)

Net additions to loan portfolio

\$194,748 \$157,405 \$184,946

(1) Comprised of personal and credit card loans.

(2) Comprised of primarily construction and non-residential mortgage loans and business loans.

(3) Comprised of primarily one- to four-family mortgage loans.

Loans purchased by the Bank entail certain risks not necessarily associated with loans the Bank originates. The Bank's purchased loans are generally acquired without recourse, with certain exceptions related to the seller's compliance with representations and warranties, and in accordance with the Bank's underwriting criteria for originations. In addition, purchased loans have a variety of terms, including maturities, interest rate caps and indices for adjustment of interest rates, that may differ from those offered at the time by the Bank in connection with the loans the Bank originates. The

Bank initially seeks to purchase loans in its market area, however, the Bank will purchase loans secured by property secured outside its market area to meet its financial objectives. The market areas in which the properties that secure the purchased loans are located may differ from Carver Federal's market area and may be subject to economic and real estate market conditions that may significantly differ from those experienced in Carver Federal's market area. There can be no assurance that economic conditions in these out-of-state markets will not deteriorate in the future, resulting in increased loan delinquencies and loan losses among the loans secured by property in these areas. During fiscal 2008, the properties securing purchased loans were concentrated primarily in the tri-state New York area.

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In an effort to reduce these risks, the Bank has sought to ensure that purchased loans satisfy the Bank's underwriting standards and do not otherwise have a higher risk of collection or loss than loans originated by the Bank. A review of each purchased loan is conducted, and the Bank also requires appropriate documentation and further seeks to reduce its risk by requiring, in each buy/sell agreement, a series of warranties and representations as to the underwriting standards and the enforceability of the related legal documents. These warranties and representations remain in effect for the life of the loan. Any misrepresentation must be cured within 90 days of discovery or trigger certain repurchase provisions in the buy/sell agreement.

Interest Rates and Loan Fees. Carver Federal determines the interest rates that it charges on loans primarily by comparison of competitive loan rates offered in its market area and by examining the minimum yield requirements for loans purchased by secondary market sources. Loan rates reflect factors such as prevailing market interest rate levels, the supply of money available to the banking industry and the demand for such loans. These factors are in turn affected by general economic conditions, the monetary policies of the federal government, including the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "FRB"), the general supply of money in the economy, tax policies and governmental budget matters.

Carver Federal charges fees in connection with loan commitments and originations, rate lock-ins, loan modifications, late payments, changes of property ownership and for miscellaneous services related to its loans. Loan origination fees are calculated as a percentage of the loan principal. The Bank typically receives fees of between zero and one point (one point being equivalent to 1% of the principal amount of the loan) in connection with the origination of fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgage loans. The loan origination fee, net of certain direct loan origination expenses, is deferred and accreted into income over the estimated life of the loan using the interest method. If a loan is prepaid or sold all remaining deferred fees with respect to such loan are taken into income at such time.

In addition to the foregoing fees, Carver Federal receives fees for servicing mortgage loans for others, which in turn generally are sub-serviced for Carver Federal by a third party servicer. Servicing activities include the collection and processing of mortgage payments, accounting for loan repayment funds and paying real estate taxes, hazard insurance and other loan-related expenses out of escrowed funds. Income from these activities varies from period to period with the volume and type of loans originated, sold and purchased, which in turn is dependent on prevailing market interest rates and their affect on the demand for loans in the Bank's market area. Carver Federal also receives fees for servicing SBA loans. Servicing activities include collection and processing of payments, accounting for loan repayment funds and SBA servicing and reporting requirements.

Loan Maturity Schedule. The following table sets forth information at March 31, 2008 regarding the amount of loans maturing in Carver Federal's portfolio, including scheduled repayments of principal, based on contractual terms to maturity. Demand loans, loans having no schedule of repayments and no stated maturity, and overdrafts are reported as due in one year or less. The table below does not include any estimate of prepayments, which significantly shorten the average life of all mortgage loans and may cause Carver Federal's actual repayment experience to differ significantly from that shown below (in thousands):

	Loan Maturities							Total
	<1 Yr.	1-2 Yrs.	2-3 Yrs.	3-5 Yrs.	5-10 Yrs.	10-20 Yrs.	20+ Yrs.	
Gross loans receivable:								
One to four-family	\$ 14	\$ 13	\$ 290	\$ 364	\$ 1,981	\$ 25,895	\$ 74,862	\$ 103,419
Multifamily	1,229	1,183	126	9,927	20,177	27,645	18,370	78,657
Non-residential	3,031	16,592	10,741	22,371	94,767	75,607	15,399	238,508

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Construction	124,351	33,126	-	-	1,400	-	-	158,877
Business	18,958	9,153	951	5,128	8,864	6,391	2,664	52,109
Consumer	217	44	33	945	392	88	9	1,728
Total	\$ 147,800	\$ 60,111	\$ 12,141	\$ 38,735	\$ 127,581	\$ 135,626	\$ 111,304	\$ 633,298

The following table sets forth as of March 31, 2008 amounts in each loan category that are contractually due after March 31, 2009 and whether such loans have fixed or adjustable interest rates. Scheduled contractual principal repayments of loans do not necessarily reflect the actual lives of such assets. The average life of long term loans is substantially less than their contractual terms due to prepayments. In addition, due-on-sale clauses in mortgage loans generally give Carver Federal the right to declare a conventional loan due and payable in the event, among other things, that a borrower sells the real property subject to the mortgage and the loan is not repaid. The average life of mortgage loans tends to increase when current mortgage loan market rates are substantially higher than rates on existing mortgage loans and tends to decrease when current mortgage loan market rates are substantially lower than rates on existing mortgage loans (in thousands):

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	Due After March 31, 2009		
	Fixed	Adjustable	Total
Gross loans receivable:			
One- to four-family	\$ 13,460	\$ 89,945	\$ 103,405
Multifamily	22,926	54,502	77,428
Non-residential	72,147	163,330	235,477
Construction	-	34,526	34,526
Business	7,741	25,410	33,151
Consumer	1,511	-	1,511
Total	\$ 117,785	\$ 367,713	\$ 485,498

Asset Quality

General. One of the Bank's key operating objectives continues to be to maintain a high level of asset quality. Through a variety of strategies, including, but not limited to, monitoring loan delinquencies and borrower workout arrangements, the Bank has been proactive in addressing problem and non-performing assets which, in turn, has helped to build the strength of the Bank's financial condition. Such strategies, as well as the Bank's concentration on one- to four-family, commercial mortgage lending (which includes multifamily and non-residential real estate loans), construction lending and business loans (mostly secured by real estate and the SBA), the maintenance of sound credit standards for new loan originations and a strong real estate market, have resulted in the Bank maintaining a low level of non-performing assets.

The underlying credit quality of the Bank's loan portfolio is dependent primarily on each borrower's ability to continue to make required loan payments and, in the event a borrower is unable to continue to do so, the adequacy of the value of the collateral securing the loan. A borrower's ability to pay typically is dependent primarily on employment and other sources of income, which, in turn, is impacted by general economic conditions, although other factors, such as unanticipated expenditures or changes in the financial markets, may also impact the borrower's ability to pay. Collateral values, particularly real estate values, are also impacted by a variety of factors, including general economic conditions, demographics, maintenance and collection or foreclosure delays.

Non-performing Assets. When a borrower fails to make a payment on a loan, immediate steps are taken by Carver Federal and its sub-servicers to have the delinquency cured and the loan restored to current status. With respect to mortgage loans, once the payment grace period has expired (in most instances 15 days after the due date), a late notice is mailed to the borrower within two business days and a late charge is imposed, if applicable. If payment is not promptly received, the borrower is contacted by telephone and efforts are made to formulate an affirmative plan to cure the delinquency. Additional calls are made by the 20th and 25th day of the delinquency. If a mortgage loan becomes 30 days delinquent, a letter is mailed to the borrower requesting payment by a specified date. If a mortgage loan becomes 60 days delinquent, Carver Federal seeks to make personal contact with the borrower and also has the property inspected. If a mortgage becomes 90 days delinquent, a letter is sent to the borrower demanding payment by a certain date and indicating that a foreclosure suit will be filed if the deadline is not met. If payment is still not made, the Bank may pursue foreclosure or other appropriate action. In the case of business loans the collection process is similar. The Bank may pursue foreclosure or other appropriate action for business loans secured by real estate. For business loans not secured by real estate, the Bank may seek the SBA guarantee or other appropriate action.

When a borrower fails to make a payment on a consumer loan, steps are taken by Carver Federal's loan servicing department to have the delinquency cured and the loan restored to current status. A late notice is mailed to the borrower immediately and a late charge is imposed, if applicable, once the payment grace period has expired (15 days

after the due date). If payment is not promptly received, the borrower is contacted by telephone, and efforts are made to formulate an affirmative plan to cure the delinquency. If a consumer loan becomes 30 days delinquent, a letter is mailed to the borrower requesting payment by a specified date. If the loan becomes 60 days delinquent, the account is given to an independent collection agency to follow up with the collection of the account. If the loan becomes 90 days delinquent, a final warning letter is sent to the borrower and any co-borrower. If the loan remains delinquent, it is reviewed for charge-off. The Bank's collection efforts continue after the loan is charged off, except when a determination is made that collection efforts have been exhausted or are not productive.

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The following table sets forth information with respect to Carver Federal's non-performing assets as of March 31 (dollars in thousands):

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Loans accounted for on a non-accrual basis (1):					
Gross loans receivable:					
One- to four-family	\$ 567	\$ 173	\$ 1,098	\$ 149	\$ 558
Multifamily	-	3,886	763	167	1,532
Non-residential	522	-	-	665	-
Construction	-	-	865	-	23
Business	1,708	439	-	-	-
Consumer	57	12	4	17	10
Total non-accrual loans	2,854	4,510	2,730	998	2,123
Accruing loans contractually past due > 90 days	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-accrual & accruing loans past due > 90 days	2,854	4,510	2,730	998	2,123
Other non-performing assets (2):					
Real estate owned	1,163	28	26	-	-
Total other non-performing assets	1,163	28	26	-	-
Total non-performing assets (3)	\$ 4,017	\$ 4,538	\$ 2,756	\$ 998	\$ 2,123
Non-performing loans to total loans	0.43%	0.74%	0.55%	0.23%	0.60%
Non-performing assets to total assets	0.50%	0.61%	0.42%	0.16%	0.39%

(1) Non-accrual status denotes any loan where the delinquency exceeds 90 days past due and in the opinion of management the collection of additional interest is doubtful. Payments received on a non-accrual loan are either applied to the outstanding principal balance or recorded as interest income, depending on assessment of the ability to collect on the loan.

(2) Other non-performing assets generally represent property acquired by the Bank in settlement of loans (i.e., through foreclosure, repossession or as an in-substance foreclosure). These assets are recorded at the lower of their fair value or the cost to acquire.

(3) Total non-performing assets consist of non-accrual loans, accruing loans 90 days or more past due and property acquired in settlement of loans.

At March 31, 2008, total non-performing assets decreased by \$0.5 million to \$4.0 million, compared to \$4.5 million at March 31, 2007. At March 31, 2008, other non-performing assets consisted of non-accrual and accruing loans, past due greater than 90 days, of \$2.9 million and other real estate owned of \$1.2 million. Non-accrual loans consist of 18 small business and SBA loans, two multi-family loans and two one- to four- family loans. All are relatively small balance loans and collection efforts are progressing well. Other real estate owned of \$1.2 million reflects four properties in foreclosure. One property with a loan value of \$0.6 million is currently under contract to be sold and another property with a loan value of \$0.4 million will be repaid by a private mortgage insurer.

Asset Classification and Allowances for Losses. Federal regulations and the Bank's policies require the classification of assets on the basis of credit quality on a quarterly basis. An asset is classified as "substandard" if it is determined to be inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or the current value of the collateral pledged, if any. An asset is classified as "doubtful" if full collection is highly questionable or improbable. An asset is classified as "loss" if it is considered un-collectible, even if a partial recovery could be expected in the future. The regulations also provide for a "special mention" designation, described as assets that do not currently expose a savings institution to a sufficient degree of risk to warrant classification but do possess credit deficiencies or potential weaknesses deserving management's close attention. Assets classified as substandard or doubtful require a savings institution to establish general allowances for loan losses. If an asset or portion thereof is classified as a loss, a savings institution must either establish specific allowances for loan losses in the amount of the portion of the asset classified loss or charge off such amount. Federal examiners may disagree with a savings institution's classifications. If a savings institution does not agree with an examiner's classification of an asset, it may appeal this determination to the OTS Regional Director.

The OTS, in conjunction with the other federal banking agencies, has adopted an interagency policy statement on the allowance for loan losses and lease losses. The policy statement provides guidance for financial institutions on both the responsibilities of management for the assessment and establishment of adequate allowances and guidance for banking agency examiners to use in determining the adequacy of general valuation guidelines. Generally, the policy statement recommends that institutions have effective systems and controls to identify, monitor and address asset quality problems, that management analyze all significant factors that affect the ability to collect the portfolio in a reasonable manner and that management establish acceptable allowance evaluation processes that meet the objectives set forth in the policy statement. During the third quarter of fiscal 2008, Carver changed its loan loss methodology to be consistent with the Interagency Policy Statement on the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses ("ALLL") (the "Interagency Policy Statement") released by the Federal Financial Regulatory Agencies on December 13, 2006. The change had an immaterial affect on the allowance for loan losses at March 31, 2008. Management is responsible for determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses and the periodic provisioning for estimated losses included in the consolidated financial statements. The evaluation process is undertaken on a quarterly basis, but may increase in frequency should conditions arise that would require management's prompt attention, such as business combinations and opportunities to dispose of non-performing and marginally performing loans by bulk sale or any development which may indicate an adverse trend. Although management believes that adequate specific and general loan loss allowances have been established, actual losses are dependent upon future events and, as such, further additions to the level of specific and general loan loss allowances may become necessary. Federal examiners may disagree with the savings institution as to the appropriate level of the institution's allowance for loan losses. While management believes Carver Federal has established its existing loss allowances in accordance with the ALLL, there can be no assurance that regulators, in reviewing Carver Federal's assets, will not require Carver Federal to increase its loss allowance, thereby negatively affecting Carver Federal's reported financial condition and results of operations. For additional information regarding Carver Federal's ALLL policy, refer to Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

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Carver Federal's methodology for establishing the allowance for loan losses takes into consideration probable losses that have been identified in connection with specific loans as well as losses that have not been identified but can be expected to occur. Further, management reviews the ratio of allowances to total loans (including projected growth) and recommends adjustments to the level of allowances accordingly. The Internal Asset Review Committee conducts reviews of the Bank's loans on at least a quarterly basis and evaluates the need to establish general and specific allowances on the basis of this review. In addition, management actively monitors Carver Federal's asset quality and charges off loans and properties acquired in settlement of loans against the allowances for losses on loans and such properties when appropriate and provides specific loss reserves when necessary. Although management believes it uses the best information available to make determinations with respect to the allowances for losses, future adjustments may be necessary if economic conditions differ substantially from the economic conditions in the assumptions used in making the initial determinations.

Additionally, the Internal Asset Review Committee reviews Carver Federal's assets on a quarterly basis to determine whether any assets require classification or re-classification. The Bank has a centralized loan servicing structure that relies upon outside servicers, each of which generates a monthly report of delinquent loans. The Board has designated the Internal Asset Review Committee to perform quarterly reviews of the Bank's asset quality, and their report is submitted to the Board for review. The Asset Liability and Interest Rate Risk Committee of the Board establishes policy relating to internal classification of loans and also provides input to the Internal Asset Review Committee in its review of classified assets. In originating loans, Carver Federal recognizes that credit losses will occur and that the risk of loss will vary with, among other things, the type of loan being made, the creditworthiness of the borrower over the term of the loan, general economic conditions and, in the case of a secured loan, the quality of the security for the loan. It is management's policy to maintain a general allowance for loan losses based on, among other things, regular reviews of delinquencies and loan portfolio quality, character and size, the Bank's and the industry's historical and projected loss experience and current and forecasted economic conditions. In addition, considerable uncertainty exists as to the future improvement or deterioration of the real estate markets in various states, or of their ultimate impact on Carver Federal as a result of its purchased loans in such states. See "—Lending Activities—Loan Purchases and Originations." Carver Federal increases its allowance for loan losses by charging provisions for possible losses against the Bank's income. General allowances are established by the Board on at least a quarterly basis based on an assessment of risk in the Bank's loans, taking into consideration the composition and quality of the portfolio, delinquency trends, current charge-off and loss experience, the state of the real estate market and economic conditions generally. Specific allowances are provided for individual loans, or portions of loans, when ultimate collection is considered improbable by management based on the current payment status of the loan and the fair value or net realizable value of the security for the loan.

At the date of foreclosure or other repossession or at the date the Bank determines a property is an impaired property, the Bank transfers the property to real estate acquired in settlement of loans at the lower of cost or fair value, less estimated selling costs. Fair value is defined as the amount in cash or cash-equivalent value of other consideration that a real estate parcel would yield in a current sale between a willing buyer and a willing seller. Any amount of cost in excess of fair value is charged-off against the allowance for loan losses. Carver Federal records an allowance for estimated selling costs of the property immediately after foreclosure. Subsequent to acquisition, management periodically evaluates the property and an allowance is established if the estimated fair value of the property, less estimated costs to sell, declines. If, upon ultimate disposition of the property, net sales proceeds exceed the net carrying value of the property, a gain on sale of real estate is recorded, providing the Bank did not provide the loan.

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The following table sets forth an analysis of Carver Federal's allowance for loan losses for the years ended March 31 (dollars in thousands):

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 5,409	\$ 4,015	\$ 4,097	\$ 4,125	\$ 4,158
Less Charge-offs:					
One- to four-family Business	22	19	17	8	6
Consumer	709	50	-	-	55
Total Charge-offs	174	51	100	65	264
	905	120	117	73	325
Add Recoveries:					
One- to four-family Non-residential Business	-	2	5	-	107
Consumer	-	2	-	-	-
Total Recoveries	110	-	-	-	10
	42	43	30	45	175
Net loans charged-off	152	47	35	45	292
CCB acquisition allowance	753	73	82	28	33
Provision for losses		1,191	-	-	-
Balance at end of year	222	276	-	-	-
	\$ 4,878	\$ 5,409	\$ 4,015	\$ 4,097	\$ 4,125
Ratios:					
Net charge-offs to average loans outstanding	0.17%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%
Allowance to total loans	0.74%	0.89%	0.81%	0.96%	1.16%
Allowance to non-performing loans (1)	170.89%	119.93%	147.07%	410.65%	194.30%

(1) Non-performing loans consist of non-accrual loans and accruing loans 90 days or more past due in settlement of loans.

The following table allocates the allowance for loan losses by asset category at March 31 (dollars in thousands):

	2008		2007		2006		2005		2004	
	Amount	% of Loans to Total Gross Loans	Amount	% of Loans to Total Gross Loans	Amount	% of Loans to Total Gross Loans	Amount	% of Loans to Total Gross Loans	Amount	% of Loans to Total Gross Loans
Allowance for loan losses:										
One-to four-family	\$ 324	6.6%	\$ 373	17.2%	\$ 565	28.9%	\$ 528	36.7%	\$ 355	27.8%
Multifamily	315	6.5%	1,414	15.7%	1,084	21.1%	898	24.0%	1,240	33.9%

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Non-residential	1,215	24.9%	1,487	34.7%	960	31.0%	1,129	27.5%	853	28.9%
Construction	1,448	29.7%	951	23.5%	303	18.7%	212	11.4%	158	7.7%
Business	1,124	23.0%	951	8.7%	22	0.1%	10	0.1%	92	1.3%
Consumer	94	1.9%	234	0.2%	420	0.2%	544	0.3%	395	0.4%
Unallocated	358	7.3%	-	-	661	-	776	-	1,032	-
Total Allowance	\$ 4,878	100.0%	\$ 5,409	100.0%	\$ 4,015	100.0%	\$ 4,097	100.0%	\$ 4,125	100.0%

The allocation of the allowance to each category is not necessarily indicative of future losses and does not restrict the use of the allowance to absorb losses in any category.

Investment Activities

General. The Bank utilizes mortgage-backed and other investment securities in its asset/liability management strategy. In making investment decisions, the Bank considers, among other things, its yield and interest rate objectives, its interest rate and credit risk position and its liquidity and cash flow.

Generally, the investment policy of the Bank is to invest funds among categories of investments and maturities based upon the Bank's asset/liability management policies, investment quality, loan and deposit volume and collateral requirements, liquidity needs and performance objectives. Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities", requires that securities be classified into three categories: trading, held-to-maturity, and available-for-sale. Securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near term are classified as trading securities and are reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings. Debt securities for which the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity and reported at amortized cost. All other securities not classified as trading or held-to-maturity are classified as available-for-sale and reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses included, on an after-tax basis, in a separate component of stockholders' equity. At March 31, 2008, the Bank had no securities classified as trading. At March 31, 2008, \$20.9 million, or 54.7% of the Bank's mortgage-backed and other investment securities, was classified as available-for-sale. The remaining \$17.3 million, or 45.3%, was classified as held-to-maturity.

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Mortgage-Backed Securities. The Bank has invested in mortgage-backed securities in order to achieve its asset/liability management goals and collateral needs. Although mortgage-backed securities generally yield less than whole loans, they present substantially lower credit risk, are more liquid than individual mortgage loans and may be used to collateralize obligations of the Bank. Because Carver Federal receives regular payments of principal and interest from its mortgage-backed securities, these investments provide more consistent cash flows than investments in other debt securities, which generally only pay principal at maturity. Mortgage-backed securities also help the Bank meet certain definitional tests for favorable treatment under federal banking and tax laws. See “—Regulation and Supervision—Federal Banking Regulation—Qualified Thrift Lender Test” and “—Federal and State Taxation.”

At March 31, 2008, mortgage-backed securities constituted 4.8% of total assets, as compared to 5.4% of total assets at March 31, 2007. Carver Federal maintains a portfolio of mortgage-backed securities in the form of Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”) pass-through certificates, FNMA and FHLMC participation certificates. GNMA pass-through certificates are guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the United States Government while FNMA and FHLMC certificates are each guaranteed by their respective agencies as to principal and interest. Mortgage-backed securities generally entitle Carver Federal to receive a pro rata portion of the cash flows from an identified pool of mortgages. The cash flows from such pools are segmented and paid in accordance with a predetermined priority to various classes of securities issued by the entity. Carver Federal has also invested in pools of loans guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Small Business Administration (“SBA”).

The Bank seeks to manage interest rate risk by investing in adjustable-rate mortgage-backed securities, which at March 31, 2008, constituted \$24.9 million, or 66.2%, of the mortgage-backed securities portfolio. Mortgage-backed securities, however, expose Carver Federal to certain unique risks. In a declining rate environment, accelerated prepayments of loans underlying these securities expose Carver Federal to the risk that it will be unable to obtain comparable yields upon reinvestment of the proceeds. In the event the mortgage-backed security has been funded with an interest-bearing liability with maturity comparable to the original estimated life of the mortgage-backed security, the Bank’s interest rate spread could be adversely affected. Conversely, in a rising interest rate environment, the Bank may experience a lower than estimated rate of repayment on the underlying mortgages, effectively extending the estimated life of the mortgage-backed security and exposing the Bank to the risk that it may be required to fund the asset with a liability bearing a higher rate of interest. For additional information regarding Carver Federal’s mortgage-backed securities portfolio and its maturities, refer to Note 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, “Securities.”

Other Investment Securities. In addition to mortgage-backed securities, the Bank also invests in high-quality assets (primarily government and agency obligations) with short and intermediate terms (typically seven years or less) to maturity. Carver Federal is permitted under federal law to make certain investments, including investments in securities issued by various federal agencies and state and municipal governments, deposits at the FHLB-NY, certificates of deposit in federally insured institutions, certain bankers’ acceptances and federal funds. The Bank may also invest, subject to certain limitations, in commercial paper having one of the two highest investment ratings of a nationally recognized credit rating agency, and certain other types of corporate debt securities and mutual funds (See Note 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

Other Earning Assets. Federal regulations require the Bank to maintain an investment in FHLB-NY stock and a sufficient amount of liquid assets which may be invested in cash and specified securities. For additional information, see “—Regulation and Supervision—Federal Banking Regulation—Liquidity.”

Securities Impairment. The Bank’s available-for-sale securities portfolio is carried at estimated fair value, with any unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, reported as accumulated other comprehensive income/loss in stockholders’ equity. Securities that the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity

and are carried at amortized cost. The fair values of securities in portfolio are based on published or securities dealers' market values and are affected by changes in interest rates. The Bank periodically reviews and evaluates the securities portfolio to determine if the decline in the fair value of any security below its cost basis is other-than-temporary. The Bank generally views changes in fair value caused by changes in interest rates as temporary, which is consistent with its experience. However, if such a decline is deemed to be other-than-temporary, the security is written down to a new cost basis and the resulting loss is charged to earnings. At March 31, 2008, the Bank carried no other than temporarily impaired securities.

Deposit Activity and Other Sources of Funds

General. Deposits are the primary source of Carver Federal's funds for lending and other investment purposes. In addition to deposits, Carver Federal derives funds from loan principal repayments, loan and investment interest payments, maturing investments and fee income. Loan and mortgage-backed securities repayments and interest payments are a relatively stable source of funds, while deposit inflows and outflows are significantly influenced by prevailing market interest rates, pricing of deposits, competition and general economic conditions. Borrowed money may be used to supplement the Bank's available funds, and from time to time the Bank borrows funds from the FHLB-NY and has borrowed funds through repurchase agreements and trust preferred debt securities.

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Deposits. Carver Federal attracts deposits from consumers, local institutions and public entities through its ten branches principally from within its market area by offering a variety of deposit instruments, including passbook and statement accounts and certificates of deposit, which range in term from 91 days to seven years. Deposit terms vary, principally on the basis of the minimum balance required, the length of time the funds must remain on deposit and the interest rate. Carver Federal also offers Individual Retirement Accounts. Carver Federal's policies are designed primarily to attract deposits from local residents and businesses through the Bank's branches. Carver Federal also holds deposits from various governmental agencies or authorities and corporations.

In fiscal 2008, the Bank opened an additional stand-alone ATM at 362 Myrtle Ave, Brooklyn. In fiscal 2007, the Bank acquired two additional branches in Brooklyn, New York and \$144.5 million in deposits resulting from its acquisition of CCB. In fiscal 2006, the Bank opened one additional stand-alone ATM in Bedford Stuyvesant, Brooklyn. During fiscal 2005 the Bank opened two branches as well as two stand-alone ATMs. The first branch and ATM were opened in July 2004 at Atlantic Terminal in Fort Greene, Brooklyn. A second ATM at 116th Street and a branch at 145th Street in Harlem were opened in December 2004 and January 2005, respectively. The Bank's branches on 116th Street and 145th Street in Harlem and in Jamaica operate in New York State designated Banking Development Districts ("BDD"), which allows Carver Federal to participate in BDD-related activities, including acquiring New York City and New York State deposits. As of March 31, 2008, Carver Federal held \$119.1 million in BDD deposits. At March 31, 2008 the Bank held \$63.0 million in brokered deposits, specifically certificates of deposits. Included in brokered deposits are \$25.0 million of deposits through CDARS (Certificates of Deposit Account Registry Service). The CDARS product offers customers a convenient way to enjoy full federal deposit insurance on deposits up to \$30 million.

Deposit interest rates, maturities, service fees and withdrawal penalties on deposits are established based on the Bank's funds acquisition and liquidity requirements, the rates paid by the Bank's competitors, current market rates, the Bank's growth goals and applicable regulatory restrictions and requirements. For additional information regarding Bank's deposit accounts and the related weighted average interest rates paid; and amount and maturities of certificates of deposit in specified weighted average interest rate categories refer to Note 8 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, "Deposits."

Borrowed Money. While deposits are the primary source of funds for Carver Federal's lending, investment and general operating activities. Carver Federal is authorized to use advances and securities sold under agreements to repurchase ("Repos") from the FHLB-NY and approved primary dealers to supplement its supply of funds and to meet deposit withdrawal requirements. The FHLB-NY functions as a central bank providing credit for savings institutions and certain other member financial institutions. As a member of the FHLB system, Carver Federal is required to own stock in the FHLB-NY and is authorized to apply for advances. Advances are made pursuant to several different programs, each of which has its own interest rate and range of maturities. Advances from the FHLB-NY are secured by Carver Federal's stock in the FHLB-NY and a pledge of Carver Federal's mortgage loan and mortgage-backed securities portfolios.

On September 17, 2003, Carver Statutory Trust I issued 13,000 shares, liquidation amount \$1,000 per share, of floating rate capital securities. Gross proceeds from the sale of these trust preferred debt securities were \$13.0 million and, together with the proceeds from the sale of the trust's common securities, were used to purchase approximately \$13.4 million aggregate principal amount of the Holding Company's floating rate junior subordinated debt securities due 2033. The trust preferred debt securities are redeemable quarterly at the option of the Company beginning on or after September 17, 2008 and have a mandatory redemption date of September 17, 2033. Cash distributions on the trust preferred debt securities are cumulative and payable at a floating rate per annum (reset quarterly) equal to 3.05% over 3-month LIBOR, with a rate at March 31, 2008 of 5.85%. The subordinated debt securities amounted to \$13.3 million at March 31, 2008 and are included in other borrowed money on the consolidated statement of financial condition. The Bank takes into consideration the term of borrowed money with the repricing cycle of the mortgage

loans on the balance sheet. At March 31, 2008, Carver had outstanding \$58.6 million in total borrowed money, consisting of the subordinated debt securities and advances from FHLB-NY. For additional information regarding Bank's advances from the FHLB-New York and other borrowed money refer to Note 9 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, "Borrowed Money."

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REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

General

The Bank is subject to extensive regulation, examination and supervision by its primary regulator, the OTS. The Bank's deposit accounts are insured up to applicable limits by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") under the Deposit Insurance Fund ("DIF"), and it is a member of the FHLB. The Bank must file reports with the OTS concerning its activities and financial condition, and it must obtain regulatory approvals prior to entering into certain transactions, such as mergers with, or acquisitions of, other depository institutions. The Holding Company, as a unitary savings and loan holding company, is subject to regulation, examination and supervision by the OTS and is required to file certain reports with, and otherwise comply with, the rules and regulations of the OTS and of the SEC under the federal securities laws. The OTS and the FDIC periodically perform safety and soundness examinations of the Bank and the Holding Company and test compliance with various regulatory requirements. The OTS has primary enforcement responsibility over federally chartered savings banks and has substantial discretion to impose enforcement action on an institution that fails to comply with applicable regulatory requirements, particularly with respect to its capital requirements. In addition, the FDIC has the authority to recommend to the Director of the OTS that enforcement action be taken with respect to a particular federally chartered savings bank and, if action is not taken by the Director, the FDIC has authority to take such action under certain circumstances.

This regulation and supervision establishes a comprehensive framework to regulate and control the activities in which an institution can engage and is intended primarily for the protection of the insurance fund and depositors. This structure also gives the regulatory authorities extensive discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement activities and examination policies, including policies with respect to the classification of assets and the establishment of adequate loan loss reserves for regulatory purposes. Any change in such laws and regulations whether by the OTS, the FDIC or through legislation could have a material adverse impact on the Bank and the Holding Company and their operations and stockholders.

The description of statutory provisions and regulations applicable to federally chartered savings banks and their holding companies and of tax matters set forth in this document does not purport to be a complete description of all such statutes and regulations and their effects on the Bank and the Holding Company.

Federal Banking Regulation

Activity Powers. The Bank derives its lending and investment powers from the Home Owners' Loan Act ("HOLA"), as amended, and the regulations of the OTS. Under these laws and regulations, the Bank may invest in mortgage loans secured by residential and commercial real estate, commercial and consumer loans, certain types of debt securities and certain other assets. The Bank may also establish service corporations that may engage in activities not otherwise permissible for the Bank, including certain real estate equity investments and securities and insurance brokerage. The Bank's authority to invest in certain types of loans or other investments is limited by federal law.

On October 4, 2006, the OTS and other federal bank regulatory authorities published the Interagency Guidance on Nontraditional Mortgage Product Risks, or the Guidance. The Guidance describes sound practices for managing risk, as well as marketing, originating and servicing nontraditional mortgage products, which include, among other things, interest-only loans. The Guidance sets forth supervisory expectations with respect to loan terms and underwriting standards, portfolio and risk management practices and consumer protection. For example, the Guidance indicates that originating interest-only loans with reduced documentation is considered a layering of risk and that institutions are expected to demonstrate mitigating factors to support their underwriting decision and the borrower's repayment capacity. Specifically, the Guidance indicates that a lender may accept a borrower's statement as to the borrower's

income without obtaining verification only if there are mitigating factors that clearly minimize the need for direct verification of repayment capacity and that, for many borrowers, institutions should be able to readily document income.

On December 14, 2006, the OTS published guidance entitled “Concentrations in Commercial Real Estate Lending, Sound Risk Management Practices,” or the CRE Guidance, to address concentrations of commercial real estate loans in savings associations. The CRE Guidance reinforces and enhances the OTS’s existing regulations and guidelines for real estate lending and loan portfolio management, but does not establish specific commercial real estate lending limits. The Bank has evaluated the CRE Guidance to determine its compliance and, as necessary, modified its risk management practices, underwriting guidelines and consumer protection standards. See “Lending Activities and Asset Quality” in Item 1, “Business” for discussions of our loan product offerings and related underwriting standards.

Loans to One Borrower Limitations. The Bank is generally subject to the same limits on loans to one borrower as a national bank. With specified exceptions, the Bank’s total loans or extension of credit to a single borrower or group of related borrowers may not exceed 15% of the Bank’s unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus, which does not include accumulated other comprehensive income. The Bank may lend additional amounts up to 10% of its unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus if the loans or extensions of credit are fully secured by readily marketable collateral. The Bank currently complies with applicable loans to one borrower limitations. At March 31, 2008, the Bank’s limit on loans to one borrower based on its unimpaired capital and surplus was \$9.5 million.

Qualified Thrift Lender Test. Under HOLA, the Bank must comply with a Qualified Thrift Lender (“QTL”) test. Under this test, the Bank is required to maintain at least 65% of its “portfolio assets” in certain “qualified thrift investments” on a monthly basis in at least nine months of the most recent twelve-month period. “Portfolio assets” means, in general, an association’s total assets less the sum of (a) specified liquid assets up to 20% of total assets, (b) goodwill and other intangible assets and (c) the value of property used to conduct the Bank’s business. “Qualified thrift investments” include various types of loans made for residential and housing purposes, investments related to such purposes, including certain mortgage-backed and related securities and consumer loans. If the Bank fails the QTL test, it must either operate under certain restrictions on its activities or convert from a thrift charter to a bank charter. In addition, if the Bank does not requalify under the QTL test within three years after failing the test, the institution would be prohibited from engaging in any activity not permissible for a national bank and would have to repay any outstanding advances from the FHLB-NY as promptly as possible. At March 31, 2008, the Bank maintained approximately 71.1% of its portfolio assets in qualified thrift investments. The Bank had also met the QTL test in each of the prior 12 months and was, therefore, a qualified thrift lender.

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Capital Requirements. OTS regulations require the Bank to meet three minimum capital ratios:

- (1) a tangible capital ratio requirement of 1.5% of total assets, as adjusted under OTS regulations;
- (2) a leverage ratio requirement of 4% of core capital to such adjusted total assets; and
- (3) a risk-based capital ratio requirement of 8% of core and supplementary capital to total risk-weighted assets.

In determining compliance with the risk-based capital requirement, the Bank must compute its risk-weighted assets by multiplying its assets and certain off-balance sheet items by risk-weights, which range from 0% for cash and obligations issued by the U.S. government or its agencies to 100% for consumer and commercial loans, as assigned by the OTS capital regulations based on the risks that the OTS believes are inherent in the type of asset.

Generally, tangible capital is defined as common stockholders' equity (including retained earnings), certain non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and related earnings and minority interests in equity accounts of fully consolidated subsidiaries, less intangibles (other than certain mortgage servicing rights) and investments in and loans to subsidiaries engaged in activities not permissible for a national bank.

Core capital is defined similarly to tangible capital, but also includes certain qualifying supervisory goodwill less certain disallowed assets. Supplementary capital includes cumulative and other perpetual preferred stock, mandatory convertible securities, subordinated debt and intermediate preferred stock and the allowance for loan and lease losses. In addition, up to 45% of unrealized gains on available-for-sale equity securities with a readily determinable fair value may be included in supplementary capital. The allowance for loan and lease losses includable in supplementary capital is limited to a maximum of 1.25% of risk-weighted assets, and the amount of supplementary capital that may be included as total capital cannot exceed the amount of core capital.

In assessing an institution's capital adequacy, the OTS takes into consideration not only these numeric factors but qualitative factors as well, and has the authority to establish higher capital requirements for individual institutions where necessary. The Bank, as a matter of prudent management, targets as its goal the maintenance of capital ratios which exceed these minimum requirements and are consistent with the Bank's risk profile. At March 31, 2008, the Bank exceeded each of its capital requirements with a tangible capital ratio of 7.77%, leverage capital ratio of 7.79% and total risk-based capital ratio of 10.28%.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act, as amended ("FDICIA"), requires that the OTS and other federal banking agencies revise their risk-based capital standards, with appropriate transition rules, to ensure that they take into account interest rate risk, concentrations of risk and the risks of non-traditional activities. The OTS adopted regulations, effective January 1, 1994, that set forth the methodology for calculating an interest rate risk component to be incorporated into the OTS risk-based capital regulations. On May 10, 2002, the OTS adopted an amendment to its capital regulations which eliminated the interest rate risk component of the risk-based capital requirement. Pursuant to the amendment, the OTS will continue to monitor the interest rate risk of individual institutions through the OTS requirements for interest rate risk management, the ability of the OTS to impose individual minimum capital requirements on institutions that exhibit a high degree of interest rate risk, and the requirements of Thrift Bulletin 13a, which provides guidance on the management of interest rate risk and the responsibility of boards of directors in that area. In addition, the OTS monitors the interest rate risk of individual institutions through a variety of means, including an analysis of the change in portfolio value, or NPV. NPV is defined as the net present value of the expected future cash flows of an entity's assets and liabilities and therefore, hypothetically represents the value of an institution's net worth. The OTS has also used this NPV analysis as part of its evaluation of certain applications or notices submitted by thrift institutions. In addition, OTS Bulletin 13a provides guidance on the management of interest rate risk and the responsibility of boards of directors in that area. The OTS, through its general oversight of

the safety and soundness of savings associations, retains the right to impose minimum capital requirements on individual institutions to the extent the institution is not in compliance with certain written guidelines established by the OTS regarding NPV analysis. The OTS has not imposed any such requirements on the Bank.

Prompt Corrective Action Regulations. Under the prompt corrective action regulations, the OTS is authorized and, in some cases, required to take supervisory actions against undercapitalized savings banks. For this purpose, a savings bank would be placed in one of the following five categories based on the bank's regulatory capital: well-capitalized; adequately capitalized; undercapitalized; significantly undercapitalized; or critically undercapitalized.

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The severity of the action authorized or required to be taken under the prompt corrective action regulations increases as a bank's capital decreases within the three undercapitalized categories. All banks are prohibited from paying dividends or other capital distributions or paying management fees to any controlling person if, following such distribution, the bank would be undercapitalized. Generally, a capital restoration plan must be filed with the OTS within 45 days of the date a bank receives notice that it is "undercapitalized," "significantly undercapitalized" or "critically undercapitalized." In addition, various mandatory supervisory actions become immediately applicable to the institution, including restrictions on growth of assets and other forms of expansion. Under the OTS regulations, generally, a federally chartered savings bank is treated as well capitalized if its total risk-based capital ratio is 10% or greater, its Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio is 6% or greater, and its leverage ratio is 5% or greater, and it is not subject to any order or directive by the OTS to meet a specific capital level. When appropriate, the OTS can require corrective action by a savings association holding company under the "prompt corrective action" provisions of federal law. At March 31, 2008, the Bank was considered well-capitalized by the OTS.

Limitation on Capital Distributions. The OTS imposes various restrictions on the Bank's ability to make capital distributions, including cash dividends, payments to repurchase or otherwise acquire its shares and other distributions charged against capital. A savings institution that is the subsidiary of a savings and loan holding company, such as the Bank, must file a notice with the OTS at least 30 days before making a capital distribution. However, the Bank must file an application for prior approval if the total amount of its capital distributions (including each proposed distribution), for the applicable calendar year would exceed the Bank's net income for that year plus the Bank's retained net income for the previous two years.

The Bank may not pay dividends to the Holding Company if, after paying those dividends, the Bank would fail to meet the required minimum levels under risk-based capital guidelines and the minimum leverage and tangible capital ratio requirements or the OTS notified the Bank that it was in need of more than normal supervision.

The Bank is prohibited from making capital distributions if:

- (1) the Bank would be undercapitalized following the distribution;
- (2) the proposed capital distribution raises safety and soundness concerns; or
- (3) the capital distribution would violate a prohibition contained in any statute, regulation or agreement.

Liquidity. The Bank maintains liquidity levels to meet operational needs. In the normal course of business, the levels of liquid assets during any given period are dependent on operating, investing and financing activities. Cash and due from banks, federal funds sold and repurchase agreements with maturities of three months or less are the Bank's most liquid assets. The Bank maintains a liquidity policy to maintain sufficient liquidity to ensure its safe and sound operations.

Branching. Subject to certain limitations, federal law permits the Bank to establish branches in any state of the United States. The authority for the Bank to establish an interstate branch network would facilitate a geographic diversification of the Bank's activities. This authority under federal law and OTS regulations preempts any state law purporting to regulate branching by federal savings associations.

Community Reinvestment. Under the CRA, as amended, as implemented by OTS regulations, the Bank has a continuing and affirmative obligation 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 the Bank nor does it limit the Bank's discretion to develop the types of products and services that it believes are best suited to its particular community. The CRA does, however, require the OTS, in connection with its examination of the Bank, to

assess the Bank's record of meeting the credit needs of its community and to take such record into account in its evaluation of certain applications by the Bank.

In particular, the system focuses on three tests:

- (1) a lending test, to evaluate the institution's record of making loans in its assessment areas;
- (2) an investment test, to evaluate the institution's record of investing in community development projects, affordable housing and programs benefiting low or moderate income individuals and businesses; and
- (3) a service test, to evaluate the institution's delivery of banking services through its branches, ATM centers and other offices.

The CRA also requires all institutions to make public disclosure of their CRA ratings. The Bank received an "Outstanding" CRA rating in its most recent examination conducted in 2006.

Regulations require that we publicly disclose certain agreements that are in fulfillment of CRA. The Holding Company has no such agreements in place at this time.

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Transactions with Related Parties. The Bank's authority to engage in transactions with its "affiliates" and insiders is limited by OTS regulations and by Sections 23A, 23B, 22(g) and 22(h) of the Federal Reserve Act ("FRA"). In general, these transactions must be on terms which are as favorable to the Bank as comparable transactions with non-affiliates. Additionally, certain types of these transactions are restricted to an aggregate percentage of the Bank's capital. Collateral in specified amounts must usually be provided by affiliates in order to receive loans from the Bank. In addition, OTS regulations prohibit a savings bank from lending to any of its affiliates that is engaged in activities that are not permissible for bank holding companies and from purchasing the securities of any affiliate other than a subsidiary.

The Bank's authority to extend credit to its directors, executive officers, and 10% shareholders, as well as to entities controlled by such persons, is currently governed by the requirements of Sections 22(g) and 22(h) of the FRA and Regulation O of the FRB. Among other things, these provisions require that extensions of credit to insiders (a) be made on terms that are substantially the same as, and follow credit underwriting procedures that are not less stringent than, those prevailing for comparable transactions with unaffiliated persons and that do not involve more than the normal risk of repayment or present other unfavorable features and (b) not exceed certain limitations on the amount of credit extended to such persons, individually and in the aggregate, which limits are based, in part, on the amount of the Bank's capital. In addition, extensions of credit in excess of certain limits must be approved by the Bank's Board. At March 31, 2008, there were no loans to officers or directors.

The FRB has confirmed its previous interpretations of Sections 23A and 23B of the FRA with Regulation W. The OTS has also conformed its regulations to agree with Regulation W. Regulation W made various changes to existing law regarding Sections 23A and 23B, including expanding the definition of what constitutes an "affiliate" subject to Sections 23A and 23B and exempting certain subsidiaries of state-chartered banks from the restrictions of Sections 23A and 23B.

The OTS regulations provide for additional restrictions imposed on savings associations under Section 11 of HOLA, including provisions prohibiting a savings association from making a loan to an affiliate that is engaged in non-bank holding company activities and provisions prohibiting a savings association from purchasing or investing in securities issued by an affiliate that is not a subsidiary. The OTS regulations also include certain specific exemptions from these prohibitions. The FRB and the OTS expect each depository institution that is subject to Sections 23A and 23B to implement policies and procedures to ensure compliance with Regulation W and the OTS regulation. These regulations have had no material adverse effect on our business.

Section 402 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act prohibits the extension of personal loans to directors and executive officers of issuers (as defined in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act). The prohibition, however, does not apply to mortgages advanced by an insured depository institution, such as the Bank, that is subject to the insider lending restrictions of Section 22(h) of the FRA.

Assessment. The OTS charges assessments to recover the cost of examining savings associations and their affiliates. These assessments are based on three components: the size of the association, on which the basic assessment is based; the association's supervisory condition, which results in an additional assessment based on a percentage of the basic assessment for any savings institution with a composite rating of 3, 4, or 5 in its most recent safety and soundness examination; and the complexity of the association's operations, which results in an additional assessment based on a percentage of the basic assessment for any savings association that managed over \$1 billion in trust assets, serviced for others loans aggregating more than \$1 billion, or had certain off-balance sheet assets aggregating more than \$1 billion. Effective July 1, 2004, the OTS adopted a final rule replacing examination fees for savings and loan holding companies with semi-annual assessments. For fiscal 2008, Carver paid \$0.2 million in OTS assessments.

Enforcement. The OTS has primary enforcement responsibility over the Bank. This enforcement authority includes, among other things, the ability to assess civil money penalties, to issue cease and desist orders and to remove directors and officers. In general, these enforcement actions may be initiated in response to violations of laws and regulations and unsafe or unsound practices.

Standards for Safety and Soundness. The OTS has adopted guidelines prescribing safety and soundness standards. The guidelines establish general standards relating to internal controls and information systems, internal audit systems, loan documentation, credit underwriting, interest rate exposure, asset growth, asset quality, earnings, 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. In addition, OTS regulations authorize, but do not require, the OTS to order an institution that has been given notice that it is not satisfying these safety and soundness standards to submit a compliance plan. If, after being so notified, an institution fails to submit an acceptable compliance plan or fails in any material respect to implement an accepted compliance plan, the OTS must issue an order directing action to correct the deficiency and may issue an order directing other actions of the types to which an undercapitalized association is subject under the “prompt corrective action” provisions of federal law. If an institution fails to comply with such an order, the OTS may seek to enforce such order in judicial proceedings and to impose civil money penalties.

Insurance of Deposit Accounts

The deposits of the Bank are insured up to applicable limits by the Depositors Insurance Fund (“DIF”). The DIF is the successor to the Bank Insurance Fund and the Savings Association Insurance Fund, which were merged in 2006. The FDIC recently amended its risk-based assessment system for 2007 to implement authority granted by the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005 (the “Reform Act”). Under the revised system, insured institutions are assigned to one of four risk categories based on supervisory evaluations, regulatory capital levels and certain other factors. An institution’s assessment rate depends upon the category to which it is assigned. Risk Category I, which contains the least risky depository institutions, is expected to include more than 90% of all institutions. Unlike the other categories, Risk Category I contains further risk differentiation based on the FDIC’s analysis of financial ratios, examination component ratings and other information. Assessment rates are determined semi-annually by the FDIC and currently range from five to seven basis points for the healthiest institutions (Risk Category I) to 43 basis points of assessable deposits for the riskiest (Risk Category IV). The FDIC may adjust rates uniformly from one quarter to the next, except that no single adjustment can exceed three basis points.

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The Reform Act also provided for a one-time credit for eligible institutions based on their assessment base as of December 31, 1996. Subject to certain limitations with respect to institutions that are exhibiting weaknesses, credits can be used to offset assessments until exhausted. The Reform Act also provided for the possibility that the FDIC may pay dividends to insured institutions once the DIF reserve ratio equals or exceeds 1.35% of estimated insured deposits.

In addition to the assessment for deposit insurance, institutions are required to make payments on bonds issued in the late 1980s by the Financing Corporation to recapitalize a predecessor deposit insurance fund. This payment is established quarterly, and during the calendar year ending December 31, 2007, averaged 1.18 basis points of assessable deposits.

The Reform Act provided the FDIC with authority to adjust the DIF ratio to insured deposits within a range of 1.15% to 1.50%, in contrast to the prior statutorily fixed ratio of 1.25%. The ratio, which is viewed by the FDIC as the level that the fund should achieve, was established by the agency at 1.25% for 2008.

The FDIC has authority to increase insurance assessments. A significant increase in insurance premiums would likely have an adverse effect on the operating expenses and results of operations of the Bank. Management cannot predict what insurance assessment rates will be in the future.

Insurance of deposits may be terminated by the FDIC upon a finding that the 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. The management of the Bank does not know of any practice, condition or violation that might lead to termination of deposit insurance.

The Bank's total expense in fiscal 2008 for FDIC assessment for Financing Corporation (FICO) bonds interest payments was \$0.1 million. Due to the Bank's favorable assessment risk classification there was no deposit insurance assessment on our deposits for fiscal 2008.

Federal Home Loan Bank System. The Bank is a member of the FHLB-NY, which is one of the twelve regional banks composing the FHLB System. Each regional bank provides a central credit facility primarily for its member institutions. The Bank, as a FHLB-NY member, is required to acquire and hold shares of capital stock in the FHLB-NY in an amount equal to the greater of (i) 1% of the aggregate principal amount of its unpaid residential mortgage loans, home purchase contracts and similar obligations at the beginning of each year, and (ii) 5% (or such greater fraction as established by the FHLB-NY) of its outstanding advances from the FHLB-NY. The Bank was in compliance with this requirement with an investment in the capital stock of the FHLB-NY at March 31, 2008 of \$1.6 million. Any advances from the FHLB-NY must be secured by specified types of collateral, and all long term advances may be obtained only for the purpose of providing funds for residential housing finance.

FHLB-NY is required to provide funds for the resolution of insolvent thrifts and to contribute funds for affordable housing programs. These requirements could reduce the amount of earnings that the FHLB-NY can pay as dividends to its members and could also result in the FHLB-NY imposing a higher rate of interest on advances to its members. If dividends were reduced, or interest on future FHLB-NY advances increased, the Bank's net interest income would be adversely affected. Dividends from FHLB-NY to the Bank amounted to \$0.2 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.3 million for fiscal years 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The dividend rate paid on FHLB-NY stock at March 31, 2008 was 7.8%.

Under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, as amended ("GLB"), which repeals historical restrictions and eliminates many federal and state law barriers to affiliations among banks and securities firms, insurance companies and other financial service providers, membership in the FHLB system is now voluntary for all federally-chartered savings banks such as

the Bank. GLB also replaces the existing redeemable stock structure of the FHLB system with a capital structure that requires each FHLB to meet a leverage limit and a risk-based permanent capital requirement. Two classes of stock are authorized: Class A (redeemable on six months notice) and Class B (redeemable on five years notice). Pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Federal Housing Finance Board, as required by GLB, the FHLB has adopted a capital plan that will change the foregoing minimum stock ownership requirements for FHLB stock. Under the new capital plan, each member of the FHLB will have to maintain a minimum investment in FHLB capital stock in an amount equal to the sum of (1) the greater of \$1,000 or 0.20% of the member's mortgage-related assets and (2) 4.50% of the dollar amount of any outstanding advances under such member's Advances, Collateral Pledge and Security Agreement with the FHLB-NY.

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Federal Reserve System. Under the FRB's regulations, the Bank is required to maintain non-interest-earning reserves against its transaction accounts. FRB regulations generally require that (a) reserves of 3% must be maintained against aggregate transaction accounts between \$7.0 million and \$48.3 million (subject to adjustment by the FRB), and (b) a reserve of \$1.2 million and 10% (subject to adjustment by the FRB between 8% and 14%) must be maintained against that portion of total transaction accounts in excess of \$48.3 million. The first \$7.0 million of otherwise reservable balances are exempted from the reserve requirements. The Bank is in compliance with these reserve requirements. Because required reserves must be maintained in the form of either vault cash, a non-interest-bearing account at a Federal Reserve Bank, or a pass-through account as defined by the FRB, the effect of this reserve requirement is to reduce the Bank's interest-earning assets to the extent that the requirement exceeds vault cash.

Privacy Protection. Carver Federal is subject to OTS regulations implementing the privacy protection provisions of GLB. These regulations require the Bank to disclose its privacy policy, including identifying with whom it shares "nonpublic personal information," to customers at the time of establishing the customer relationship and annually thereafter. The regulations also require the Bank to provide its customers with initial and annual notices that accurately reflect its privacy policies and practices. In addition, to the extent its sharing of such information is not exempted, the Bank is required to provide its customers with the ability to "opt-out" of having the Bank share their nonpublic personal information with unaffiliated third parties before they can disclose such information, subject to certain exceptions.

The Bank is subject to regulatory guidelines establishing standards for safeguarding customer information. These regulations implement certain provisions of GLB. The guidelines describe the agencies' expectations for the creation, implementation and maintenance of an information security program, which would include administrative, technical and physical safeguards appropriate to the size and complexity of the institution and the nature and scope of its activities. The standards set forth in the guidelines are intended to insure the security and confidentiality of customer records and information, protect against any anticipated threats or hazards to the security or integrity of such records and protect against unauthorized access to or use of such records or information that could result in substantial harm or inconvenience to any customer. The Bank has a policy to comply with the foregoing guidelines.

Holding Company Regulation. The Holding Company is a savings and loan holding company regulated by the OTS. As such, the Holding Company is registered with and is subject to OTS examination and supervision, as well as certain reporting requirements. In addition, the OTS has enforcement authority over the Holding Company and its subsidiaries. Among other things, this authority permits the OTS to restrict or prohibit activities that are determined to be a serious risk to the financial safety, soundness or stability of a subsidiary savings institution. Unlike bank holding companies, federal savings and loan holding companies are not subject to any regulatory capital requirements or to supervision by the FRB.

GLB restricts the powers of new unitary savings and loan holding companies. Unitary savings and loan holding companies that are "grandfathered," i.e., unitary savings and loan holding companies in existence or with applications filed with the OTS on or before May 4, 1999, such as the Holding Company, retain their authority under the prior law. All other unitary savings and loan holding companies are limited to financially related activities permissible for bank holding companies, as defined under GLB. GLB also prohibits non-financial companies from acquiring grandfathered unitary savings and loan holding companies.

Restrictions Applicable to All Savings and Loan Holding Companies. Federal law prohibits a savings and loan holding company, including the Holding Company, directly or indirectly, from acquiring:

- (1) control (as defined under HOLA) of another savings institution (or a holding company parent) without prior OTS approval;

- (2) through merger, consolidation, or purchase of assets, another savings institution or a holding company thereof, or acquiring all or substantially all of the assets of such institution (or a holding company), without prior OTS approval; or
- (3) control of any depository institution not insured by the FDIC (except through a merger with and into the holding company's savings institution subsidiary that is approved by the OTS).

A savings and loan holding company may not acquire as a separate subsidiary an insured institution that has a principal office outside of the state where the principal office of its subsidiary institution is located, except:

- (1) in the case of certain emergency acquisitions approved by the FDIC;
- (2) if such holding company controls a savings institution subsidiary that operated a home or branch office in such additional state as of March 5, 1987; or
- (3) if the laws of the state in which the savings institution to be acquired is located specifically authorize a savings institution chartered by that state to be acquired by a savings institution chartered by the state where the acquiring savings institution or savings and loan holding company is located or by a holding company that controls such a state chartered association.

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The HOLA prohibits a savings and loan holding company (directly or indirectly, or through one or more subsidiaries) from acquiring another savings association or holding company thereof without prior written approval of the OTS; acquiring or retaining, with certain exceptions, more than 5% of a non-subsidiary savings association, a non-subsidiary holding company, or a non-subsidiary company engaged in activities other than those permitted by the HOLA; or acquiring or retaining control of a depository institution that is not federally insured. In evaluating applications by holding companies to acquire savings associations, the OTS must consider the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the company and institution involved, the effect of the acquisition on the risk to the insurance funds, the convenience and needs of the community and competitive factors.

Federal Securities Laws. The Holding Company is subject to the periodic reporting, proxy solicitation, tender offer, insider trading restrictions and other requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Exchange Act”).

Delaware Corporation Law. The Holding Company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. Thus, it is subject to regulation by the State of Delaware and the rights of its shareholders are governed by the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

New York State Banking Laws and Regulations. On October 5, 2006, Carver Federal established a new subsidiary, CMB, as a state chartered limited purpose commercial bank in New York, to accept deposits of municipalities and other governmental entities in the State of New York. CMB is subject to extensive regulation, examination and supervision by the New York State Superintendent of Banks, as its primary regulator and the FDIC, as the deposit insurer. As of March 31, 2008, Carver Federal has discontinued the operations of CMB. CMB is in the process of dissolution.

In addition to being a regulator of CMB, the New York State Banking Department has adopted Section 6-L to the banking law and regulations which impose restrictions and limitations on certain high cost home loans made by any individual or entity, including a federally-chartered savings bank, that originates more than one high cost home loan in New York State in a 12-month period. Among other things, the regulations and statute prohibit certain mortgage loan provisions and certain acts and practices by originators and impose certain disclosure and reporting requirements. It is unclear whether these provisions would be preempted by Section 5(a) of HOLA, as implemented by the lending and investment regulations of the OTS. The OTS has not yet adopted regulations regarding high-cost mortgage loans and is currently considering whether it will do so. Although the Bank does not originate loans that meet the definition of “high-cost mortgage loan” under the proposed regulations, in the event the Bank determines to originate such loans in the future, the Bank may be subject to such regulation, if adopted as proposed.

Other Federal Regulation. The Bank is subject to OTS regulations implementing the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001, or the USA PATRIOT Act. The USA PATRIOT Act gives 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. By way of amendments to the Bank Secrecy Act, Title III of the USA PATRIOT Act takes measures intended to encourage information sharing among bank regulatory agencies and law enforcement bodies. Further, certain provisions of Title III impose affirmative obligations on a broad range of financial institutions, including banks, thrifts, brokers, dealers, credit unions, money transfer agents and parties registered under the United States Commodity Exchange Act of 1936, as amended.

Title III of the USA PATRIOT Act and the related OTS regulations impose the following requirements with respect to financial institutions:

- Establishment of anti-money laundering programs.

Establishment of a program specifying procedures for obtaining identifying information from customers seeking to open new accounts, including verifying the identity of customers within a reasonable period of time.

Establishment of enhanced due diligence policies, procedures and controls designed to detect and report money laundering.

Prohibition on correspondent accounts for foreign shell banks and compliance with record keeping obligations with respect to correspondent accounts of foreign banks.

FEDERAL AND STATE TAXATION

Federal Taxation

General. The Holding Company and the Bank currently file consolidated federal income tax returns, report their income for tax return purposes on the basis of a taxable-year ending March 31st, using the accrual method of accounting and are subject to federal income taxation in the same manner as other corporations with some exceptions, including in particular the Bank's tax reserve for bad debts discussed below. The following discussion of tax matters is intended only as a summary and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of the tax rules applicable to the Bank or the Holding Company.

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Bad Debt Reserves. Prior to fiscal 2004, the Bank met the requirement as a “small bank” (one with assets having an adjusted tax basis of \$500 million or less) and was permitted to maintain a reserve for bad debts, and to make, within specified formula limits, annual additions to the reserve which are deductible for purposes of computing the Bank’s taxable income. Since fiscal year 2004, the Bank has not been considered to be a small bank because its total assets have exceeded \$500 million.

Distributions. To the extent that the Bank makes “non-dividend distributions” to shareholders, such distributions will be considered to result in distributions from the Bank’s “base year reserve,” i.e., its reserve as of March 31, 1988, to the extent thereof and then from its supplemental reserve for losses on loans, and an amount based on the amount distributed will be included in the Bank’s taxable income. Non-dividend distributions include distributions in excess of the Bank’s current and accumulated earnings and profits, distributions in redemption of stock and distributions in partial or complete liquidation. However, dividends paid out of the Bank’s current or accumulated earnings and profits, as calculated for federal income tax purposes, will not constitute non-dividend distributions and, therefore, will not be included in the Bank’s taxable income.

The amount of additional taxable income created from a non-dividend distribution is an amount that, when reduced by the tax attributable to the income, is equal to the amount of the distribution. Thus, approximately one and one-half times the non-dividend distribution would be includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes, assuming a 34% federal corporate income tax rate.

Elimination of Dividends; Dividends-Received Deduction. The Holding Company may exclude from its income 100% of dividends received from the Bank as a member of the same affiliated group of corporations. The corporate dividends-received deduction is generally 70% in the case of dividends received from unaffiliated corporations with which the Holding Company and the Bank will not file a consolidated tax return, except that if the Holding Company or the Bank owns more than 20% of the stock of a corporation distributing a dividend, then 80% of any dividends received may be deducted.

State and Local Taxation

State of New York. The Bank and the Holding Company are subject to New York State franchise tax on their entire net income or one of several alternative bases, whichever results in the highest tax. “Entire net income” means federal taxable income with adjustments. The Bank and the Holding Company file combined returns and are subject to taxation in the same manner as other corporations with some exceptions, including the Bank’s deductions for additions to its reserve for bad debts. The New York State franchise tax rate based upon entire net income for fiscal 2008 and 2007 was 8.63 % and 9.03%, respectively, (including the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District Surcharge) of net income. In general, the Holding Company is not required to pay New York State tax on dividends and interest received from the Bank or on gains realized on the sale of Bank stock. Sixty percent of dividend income, and gains and losses from subsidiary capital are excluded from New York State entire net income. Distributions to Carver Federal received from CAC are eligible for the New York State dividends received deduction. However, the Holding Company was subject to a franchise tax rate of 3.51% (including the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District Surcharge) for fiscal 2007 based upon alternative entire net income. For this purpose, alternative entire net income is determined by adding back 60% of dividend income, and gains and losses from subsidiary capital to New York State entire net income.

New York State has enacted legislation that enabled the Bank to avoid the recapture of the New York State tax bad debt reserves that otherwise would have occurred as a result of the changes in federal law and to continue to utilize either the federal method or a method based on a percentage of its taxable income for computing additions to its bad debt reserve.

New York City. The Bank and the Holding Company are also subject to a similarly calculated New York City banking corporation tax of 9% on income allocated to New York City. In this connection, legislation was enacted regarding the use and treatment of tax bad debt reserves that is substantially similar to the New York State legislation described above. The Bank and the Holding Company also are subject to New York City banking corporation tax of 3% on alternative entire net income allocated to New York City.

Delaware Taxation. As a Delaware holding company not earning income in Delaware, the Holding Company is exempted from Delaware corporate income tax but is required to file an annual report with and pay an annual franchise tax to the State of Delaware.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE HOLDING COMPANY

The name, position, term of office as officer and period during which he or she has served as an officer is provided below for each executive officer of the Holding Company as of June 15, 2008. Each of the persons listed below is an executive officer of the Holding Company and the Bank, holding the same office in each.

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Deborah C. Wright, age 50, has served as President and Chief Executive Officer and a Director of the Holding Company and Carver Federal since June 1, 1999. In February 2005, Ms. Wright was elected Chairman of the Board. Prior to joining Carver, Ms. Wright was President & Chief Executive Officer of the Upper Manhattan Empowerment Zone Development Corporation, a position she held since May 1996.

Roy Swan, age 44, is Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. He joined Carver in May 2005 from Time Warner Inc., where he had been Vice President, Finance & Administration since March 2003. From March 1999 to March 2003, Mr. Swan was a Principal and Vice President in Mergers & Acquisitions at Hambrecht & Quist and successor firm J.P. Morgan Securities. Prior to that, Mr. Swan held positions at other investment banks including Salomon Brothers and The First Boston Corporation, and at the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom. Mr. Swan was Chief Investment Officer of the Upper Manhattan Empowerment Zone Corporation from May 1996 to April 1998, where Ms. Wright was President and CEO. Roy serves on the boards of The Dalton School, the Brick Church School and the Partnership for After School Education (“PASE”). He earned an A.B. degree from Princeton University and a J.D. degree from Stanford Law School.

Charles F. Koehler, age 64, is the Executive Vice President of the Lending Department at Carver Federal Savings Bank, effective September 30, 2006. Prior to this appointment, he served as the President and CEO of Community Capital Bank since 1998. He has an extensive background in many phases of banking with over 40 years experience primarily in the credit arena. He is the Chairman of the Board of the Brooklyn Economic Development Corporation, which has recently received an award from New York State as the number one rated Non-Profit Organization. He also serves as a Director of the Brooklyn Educational Opportunity Corporation, a Division of SUNY.

Susan M. Ifill, age 48, is Senior Vice President and Chief Retail Officer of Carver Federal Savings Bank and joined the organization in January 2007 after 28 years at Bank of America. Prior to her current position, Ms. Ifill led a group of 23 Client Managers in the Premier Banking Division of Bank of America. Ms. Ifill has held numerous roles of increasing responsibility, including Director of both the Trust Advisory Group and Client Distribution Group, in the Private Bank, Director of Employee Banking Services, and held various senior management roles in Corporate Learning & Development, and the Retail Banking Division. Ms. Ifill serves on the Board of Directors for Association for Children of New Jersey and the Board of Trustees for Cambridge College in Boston. Ms. Ifill attended the University of Massachusetts – Dartmouth for her undergraduate work and earned a masters degree in Management and certification in Negotiation and Conflict Resolution from Cambridge College.

James H. Bason, age 53, is Senior Vice President and Chief Lending Officer. He joined Carver in March 2003. Previously Mr. Bason was Vice President and Real Estate Loan Officer at The Bank of New York where he had been employed since 1991 when The Bank of New York acquired Barclays Bank (where he had been employed since 1986). At The Bank of New York he was responsible for developing and maintaining relationships with developers, builders, real estate investors and brokers to provide construction and permanent real estate financing. At Barclays, Mr. Bason began his career in residential lending and eventually became the bank’s CRA officer. Mr. Bason earned a B.S. in Business Administration from the State University of New York at Oswego.

Carmelo Felix, age 59, is Senior Vice President and Chief Auditor. Mr. Felix joined Carver in January 2005. He was previously Deputy General Manager at Korea Exchange Bank’s Regional Headquarters for the Americas where he was responsible for the administration of the bank’s Internal Audit Department in the Western Hemisphere. Mr. Felix earned a B.A. in Accounting from Pace University.

Margaret D. Roberts, age 57, is Senior Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer. Ms. Roberts joined Carver in November 1999 as Senior Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer from Deutsche Bank where she had served as a Compensation Planning Consultant in Corporate Human Resources. Prior to that, Ms. Roberts was a Vice President and Senior Human Resources Generalist for Citibank Global Asset Management. Ms. Roberts also has

10 years of systems and technology experience from various positions held at JP Morgan and Chase Manhattan Bank. Ms. Roberts earned a B.P.S. degree from Pace University, an M.B.A. from Columbia University as a Citicorp Fellow, and has been designated a Certified Compensation Professional (CCP) by the World at Work Society of Certified Professionals and a Senior Professional Human Resources (SPHR) by the Human Resource Certification Institute.

Michael A. Trinidad, age 51, is Senior Vice President and Controller. He joined Carver in June 2007. Previously, Mr. Trinidad was First Vice President and Corporate Accounting Manager at Independence Community Bank, a position he held since 1997. Mr. Trinidad was employed at Independence Community Bank since 1989, where he held various managerial roles with increasing responsibilities in the Corporate Accounting Group. In 2006, Independence Community Bank was acquired by Sovereign Bancorp Inc. Prior to Independence, Mr. Trinidad was employed by Greater New York Savings Bank (acquired by Astoria Financial Corp. in 1997). At Greater New York, Mr. Trinidad held various managerial roles in Accounting, Lending and Information Technology Groups. Mr. Trinidad earned a B.B.A in Accounting Information Systems from Pace University.

Blondel A. Pinnock, age 40, is Senior Vice President, Carver Federal and President of CCDC. Ms. Pinnock joined Carver in April 2008. Prior to joining Carver, Ms. Pinnock was Senior Vice President at Bank of America where she was a community development lender and business development officer. Ms. Pinnock has over a ten year experience in financing the development of residential and commercial real estate projects located within low and moderate income neighborhoods throughout New York City and outlying areas. Prior to her tenure at Bank of America, Ms. Pinnock worked as counsel and deputy director for the New York City's Housing, Preservation and Development Department's Tax Incentives Unit, where she assisted in the implementation of the City's real estate tax programs for low, moderate and market rate projects. She earned a B. A. from Columbia College and a J. D. from Hofstra University School of Law.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

Risk is an inherent part of Carver's business and activities. The following is a summary of risk factors relevant to the Company's operations which should be carefully reviewed. These risk factors do not necessarily appear in the order of importance.

Changes in interest rate environment may negatively affect Carver's net income, mortgage loan originations and valuation of available-for-sale securities. The Company's earnings depend largely on the relationship between the yield on interest-earning assets, primarily our mortgage, construction and business loans and mortgage-backed securities, and the cost of deposits and borrowings. This relationship, known as the interest rate spread, is subject to fluctuation and is affected by economic and competitive factors which influence market interest rates, the volume and mix of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, and the level of non-performing assets. Fluctuations in market interest rates affect customer demand for products and services. Carver is subject to interest rate risk to the degree that its interest-bearing liabilities reprice or mature more slowly or more rapidly or on a different basis than its interest-earning assets.

In addition, the actual amount of time before mortgage, construction and business loans and mortgage-backed securities are repaid can be significantly impacted by changes in mortgage prepayment rates and prevailing market interest rates. Mortgage prepayment rates will vary due to a number of factors, including the regional economy in the area where the underlying mortgages were originated, seasonal factors, demographic variables and the ability to assume the underlying mortgages. However, the major factors affecting prepayment rates are prevailing interest rates, related loan refinancing opportunities and competition.

The Company's objective is to fund its liquidity needs primarily through lower costing deposit growth. However, from time to time Carver Federal borrows from the FHLB-NY. More recently, the cost of deposits and borrowings have become significantly higher with the rising interest rate environment, which has negatively impacted net interest income.

During fiscal 2008, the Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC") lowered the federal funds rate six times (a total of 300 basis points). U.S. Treasury yields on five and ten year maturities continued to decline during fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007; thirteen week maturities have also declined in fiscal 2008 from fiscal 2007. This has resulted in a change in the U.S. Treasury yield curve from a flat and at times inverted yield curve back to its typical upward slope. The Bank's short-term borrowings, as well as its deposits, are generally priced relative to short-term U.S. Treasury yields, whereas its mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities are generally priced relative to medium-term (two-to-five years) U.S. Treasury or FHLB yields. A flat or inverted yield curve could cause the Company's net interest income and net interest margin to contract, which could have a material adverse effect on its net income and cash flows, and the value of its assets. Interest rates are expected to continue to fluctuate and the Company cannot predict future Federal Reserve Bank actions or other factors that will cause rates to change.

The estimated fair value of the Company's available-for-sale securities portfolio may increase or decrease depending on changes in interest rates. Carver Federal's securities portfolio is comprised primarily of adjustable rate securities. There has been an improvement in valuation of the Bank's available for sale securities because interest rates have declined in fiscal 2008.

Carver's results of operations are affected by economic conditions in the New York metropolitan area. At March 31, 2008, a majority of the Bank's lending portfolio was concentrated in the New York metropolitan area. As a result of this geographic concentration, Carver's results of operations are largely dependent on economic conditions in this area. Decreases in real estate values could adversely affect the value of property used as collateral for loans to its borrowers. Adverse changes in the economy caused by inflation, recession, unemployment or other factors beyond

our control may also have a negative effect on the ability of borrowers to make timely mortgage or business loan payments, which would have an adverse impact on our earnings. Consequently, deterioration in economic conditions in the New York metropolitan area could have a material adverse impact on the quality of the Bank's loan portfolio, which could result in increased delinquencies, decreased interest income results as well as an adverse impact on loan loss experience with probable increased allowance for loan losses. Such deterioration also could adversely impact the demand for products and services, and, accordingly, further negatively affect results of operations.

During fiscal 2008, the national real estate market in general has been in a decline compared to fiscal 2007. The slowdown in the general housing market is evidenced by reports of reduced levels of new and existing home sales, increasing inventories of houses on the market, stagnant to declining property values and an increase in the length of time houses remain on the market. However, Carver Federal's direct local real estate markets have been stable, which appears to be due in part to the limited availability of affordable housing alternatives in the markets in which Carver Federal operates.

No assurance can be given that these conditions will improve or will not worsen or that such conditions will not result in a decrease in our interest income or an adverse impact on our loan losses.

Strong competition within the Bank's market areas could hurt expected profits and slow growth. The New York metropolitan area has a high density of financial institutions, a number of which are significantly larger than Carver Federal and with greater financial resources. Additionally, various large out-of-state financial institutions may continue to enter the New York metropolitan area market. All are considered competitors to varying degrees.

Carver Federal faces intense competition both in making loans and attracting deposits. Competition for loans, both locally and in the aggregate, comes principally from mortgage banking companies, commercial banks, savings banks and savings and loan associations. Most direct competition for deposits comes from commercial banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions. The Bank also faces competition for deposits from money market mutual funds and other corporate and government securities funds as well as from other financial intermediaries such as brokerage firms and insurance companies. Market area competition is a factor in pricing the Bank's loans and deposits, which could reduce net interest income. Competition also makes it more challenging to effectively grow loan and deposit balances. The Company's profitability depends upon its continued ability to successfully compete in its market areas.

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The Bank's increased emphasis on non-residential, construction real estate lending and small business lending may create increased exposure to lending risks. At March 31, 2008, \$397.4 million, or 62.7%, of our total loans receivable portfolio consisted of non-residential and construction real estate loans compared to \$340.9 million, or 58.2%, at March 31, 2007. Non-residential and construction real estate loans generally involve a greater degree of credit risk than one- to four-family loans because they typically have larger balances and are more sensitive to changes in the economy. Payments on these loans often depend upon the successful operation and management of the underlying properties and the businesses which operate from within them; repayment of such loans may be affected by factors outside the borrower's control, such as adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy or changes in government regulation (see Note 5 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

At March 31, 2008, \$52.1 million, or 8.2%, of our total loans receivable consisted of business loans as compared to \$51.2 million, or 8.7%, at March 31, 2007. The Bank increased its business loan portfolio during fiscal 2007 with the acquisition of CCB. Business loans generally involve a greater degree of credit risk than one- to four- family loans because they typically have larger balances and are more sensitive to changes in the economy. Payments on these loans often depend upon the successful operation and management of the underlying business; repayment of such loans may be affected by factors outside the borrower's control, such as adverse economic conditions, increased competition or changes in government regulation (see Note 5 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements).

The Bank operates in a highly regulated industry, which limits the manner and scope of our business activities. Carver Federal is subject to extensive supervision, regulation and examination by the OTS, the FDIC, and, to a lesser extent, by the New York State Banking Department. As a result, we are limited in the manner in which we conduct our business, undertake new investments and activities and obtain financing. This regulatory structure is designed primarily for the protection of the deposit insurance funds and our depositors, and not to benefit our stockholders. This regulatory structure also gives the regulatory authorities extensive discretion in connection with their supervisory and enforcement activities and examination policies, including policies with respect to capital levels, the timing and amount of dividend payments, the classification of assets and the establishment of adequate loan loss reserves for regulatory purposes. In addition, we must comply with significant anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism laws. Government agencies have substantial discretion to impose significant monetary penalties on institutions which fail to comply with these laws.

On October 4, 2006, the OTS and other federal bank regulatory authorities published the Interagency Guidance on Nontraditional Mortgage Product Risk, or the Guidance. In general, the Guidance applies to all residential mortgage loan products that allow borrowers to defer repayment of principal or interest. The Guidance describes sound practices for managing risk, as well as marketing, originating and servicing nontraditional mortgage products, which include, among other things, interest-only loans. The Guidance sets forth supervisory expectations with respect to loan terms and underwriting standards, portfolio and risk management practices and consumer protection. For example, the Guidance indicates that originating interest-only loans with reduced documentation is considered a layering of risk and that institutions are expected to demonstrate mitigating factors to support their underwriting decision and the borrower's repayment capacity. Specifically, the Guidance indicates that a lender may accept a borrower's statement as to the borrower's income without obtaining verification only if there are mitigating factors that clearly minimize the need for direct verification of repayment capacity and that, for many borrowers, institutions should be able to readily document income.

From time to time, we may originate interest-only and interest-only reduced documentation residential loans. We originate such loans for sale to investors, such as the Federal National Mortgage Association, known as Fannie Mae. We do not originate negative amortization or payment option loans. Reduced documentation loans include stated income, full asset, or SIFA loans; stated income, stated asset, or SISA loans; and Super Streamline loans. SIFA and SISA loans require a prospective borrower to complete a standard mortgage loan application while the Super Streamline product requires the completion of an abbreviated application and is in effect considered a "no

documentation” loan. Each of these products requires the receipt of an appraisal of the real estate used as collateral for the mortgage loan and a credit report on the prospective borrower. The loans are priced according to our internal risk assessment of the loan giving consideration to the loan-to-value ratio, the potential borrower’s credit scores and various other credit criteria. SIFA loans require the verification of a potential borrower’s asset information on the loan application, but not the income information provided.

The Bank has evaluated the Guidance for our compliance, risk management practices and underwriting guidelines as they relate to originations and purchases of the subject loans, or practices relating to communications with consumers. The Guidance has no impact on the Company's loan origination and purchase volumes or the Company's underwriting procedures currently or in future periods.

Efforts to comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act involve significant expenditures, and non-compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act may adversely affect us. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and the related rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC increase the scope, complexity and cost of corporate governance, reporting, and disclosure practice. The Company has experienced, and expects to continue to experience, greater compliance costs, including design, testing and audit costs related to internal controls, as a result of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. For example, under Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley, beginning with this annual report on Form 10-K, the Company’s management is required to issue a report on the Company's internal controls over financial reporting. Beginning with Carver's fiscal 2010, Carver's management will also be required to file an auditors attestation report on the Company’s internal controls over financial reporting. The Company expects the implementation of these new rules and regulations to continue to increase its accounting, legal, and other costs, and to make some activities more difficult, time consuming, and costly. In the event that the Company is unable to maintain or achieve compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related rules, Carver’s profitability and the market price of Carver’s stock may be adversely affected.

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In addition, the rules adopted as a result of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act could make it more difficult or more costly for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including directors' and officers' liability insurance, which could make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers.

Changes in laws, government regulation and monetary policy may have a material effect on our results of operations. Financial institution regulation has been the subject of significant legislation and may be the subject of further significant legislation in the future, none of which is in the Company's control. Significant new laws or changes in, or repeals of, existing laws, including with respect to federal and state taxation, may cause results of operations to differ materially. In addition, cost of compliance could adversely affect Carver's ability to operate profitably. Further, federal monetary policy significantly affects credit conditions for Carver Federal, particularly as implemented through the Federal Reserve System. A material change in any of these conditions could have a material impact on Carver Federal, and therefore on the Company's results of operations.

The Company is subject to certain risks with respect to liquidity. "Liquidity" refers to our ability to generate sufficient cash flows to support our operations and to fulfill our obligations, including commitments to originate loans, to repay our wholesale borrowings, and to satisfy the withdrawal of deposits by our customers.

Our primary sources of liquidity are the cash flows generated through the repayment of loans and securities; cash flows from the sale of loans and securities, typically in connection with the post-merger repositioning of our balance sheet; the deposits we acquire in connection with our acquisitions and those we gather organically through our branch network; and borrowed funds, primarily in the form of wholesale borrowings from the FHLB-NY. In addition, and depending on current market conditions, we have the ability to access the capital markets from time to time.

Deposit flows, calls of investment securities and wholesale borrowings, and prepayments of loans and mortgage-related securities are strongly influenced by such external factors as the direction of interest rates, whether actual or perceived; local and national economic conditions; and competition for deposits and loans in the markets we serve. Furthermore, changes to the FHLB-NY's underwriting guidelines for wholesale borrowings may limit or restrict our ability to borrow, and could therefore have a significant adverse impact on our liquidity.

A decline in available funding could adversely impact our ability to originate loans, invest in securities, and meet our expenses, or to fulfill such obligations as repaying our borrowings or meeting deposit withdrawal demands.

The Bank's ability to pay dividends or lend funds to the Company is subject to regulatory limitations which may prevent the Company from making future dividend payments or principal and interest payments on its debt obligation. Carver is a unitary savings and loan association holding company regulated by the OTS and almost all of its operating assets are owned by Carver Federal. Carver relies primarily on dividends from the Bank to pay cash dividends to its stockholders, to engage in share repurchase programs and to pay principal and interest on its trust preferred debt obligation. The OTS regulates all capital distributions by the Bank to the Company, including dividend payments. As the subsidiary of a savings and loan association holding company, Carver Federal must file a notice or an application (depending on the proposed dividend amount) with the OTS prior to each capital distribution. The OTS will disallow any proposed dividend that would result in failure to meet the OTS' minimum capital requirements. Based on Carver Federal's current financial condition, it is not expected that this provision will have any impact on the Company's receipt of dividends from the Bank. Payment of dividends by Carver Federal also may be restricted at any time, at the discretion of the OTS, if it deems the payment to constitute an unsafe or unsound banking practice.

Carver's income tax benefits risk. The Company's receipt of the remaining New Markets Tax Credits income tax benefits over approximately the next six years depends on its ability to meet the NMTC compliance requirements and its ability to generate sufficient taxable income to utilize the tax credits from the NMTC investment. For additional

information regarding Carver's NMTC, refer to Item 7, "New Market Tax Credit Award."

Carver faces system failure risks and security risks. The computer systems and network infrastructure the Company and its third party service providers use could be vulnerable to unforeseen problems. Fire, power loss or other failures may effect Carver's computer equipment and other technology, or that of the Company's third party service providers. Also, the Company's computer systems and network infrastructure could be damaged by "hacking" and "identity theft" which could adversely affect the results of Carver's operations, or that of the Company's third party service providers.

We may be required to record a charge to earnings if our goodwill or other intangible assets become impaired. Our balance sheet includes goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets. Under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, if impairment of our goodwill or other identifiable intangible assets is determined we may be required to record a charge to earnings in the period of such determination.

Our business could suffer if we fail to retain skilled people. The Company's success depends on its ability to attract and retain key employees reflecting current market opportunities and challenges. Competition for the best people is intense, and the Company's size and limited resources may present additional challenges in being able to retain the best possible employees which could adversely affect the results of our operations.

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A natural disaster could harm Carver's business. Natural disasters could harm the Company's operations directly through interference with communications, as well as through the destruction of facilities and financial information systems. Such disasters may also have an impact on collateral underlying the Bank's loans. The Company may face higher insurance costs in the event of such disasters.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

Not Applicable.

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ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

The Bank currently conducts its business through two administrative offices and ten branches (including the 125th Street branch) and ten additional ATM locations. Carver Federal entered into a license agreement with Merrill Lynch on March 23, 2007, to operate Investment Centers at the Bank's Malcolm X Boulevard and Atlantic Terminal branches but does not share any other owned or leased spaces with any other businesses. The following table sets forth certain information regarding Carver Federal's offices and other material properties at March 31, 2008. The Bank believes that such facilities are suitable and adequate for its operational needs.

Branches	Address	City/State	Year Opened	Owned or Leased	Lease Expiration Date	% Space Utilized
Main Branch	75 West 125th Street	New York, NY	1996	Owned	n/a	100%
Bedford-Stuyvesant Branch	1281 Fulton Street	Brooklyn, NY	1989	Owned	n/a	70%
Crown Heights Branch	1009-1015 Nostrand Avenue	Brooklyn, NY	1975	Owned	n/a	100%
St Albans Branch	115-02 Merrick Boulevard	Jamaica, NY	1996	Leased	02/2011	75%
Malcolm X Blvd. Branch	142 Malcolm X Boulevard	New York, NY	2001	Leased	04/2011	100%
Jamaica Center Branch	158-45 Archer Avenue	Jamaica, New York	2003	Leased	07/2018	100%
Atlantic Terminal Branch	4 Hanson Place	Brooklyn, NY	2004	Leased	07/2014	100%
Bradhurst Branch	300 West 145th Street	New York, NY	2004	Leased	12/2009	100%
Livingston Branch	111 Livingston Street	Brooklyn, NY	2004	Leased	01/2015	100%
Sunset Park Branch	140 58th Street	Brooklyn, NY	2004	Leased	10/2010	100%
ATM Centers						
West 125th Street	503 West 125th Street	New York, NY	2003	Leased	03/2013	100%
West 137th Street			2003	Leased	10/2013	100%

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	601 West 137th Street	New York, NY				
Hanson Place	1 Hanson Place	New York, NY	2004	Leased	07/2009	100%
5th Avenue	1400 5th Avenue	New York, NY	2004	Leased	08/2013	100%
Fulton Street	1950 Fulton Street	New York, NY	2005	Leased	01/2010	100%
Atlantic Avenue	625 Atlantic Avenue	New York, NY	2003	Leased	10/2013	100%
Myrtle Ave	362 Myrtle Ave	Brooklyn, NY	2007	Leased	03/2013	100%
ATM Machines*						
Bedford Avenue	1650 Bedford Avenue	New York, NY				
1150 Carroll Street	1150 Carroll Street	New York, NY				
AirTrain	93-40 Sutphin Boulevard	Jamaica, NY				
Administrative Office						
MetroTech Center	12 MetroTech Center	Brooklyn, NY	2007	Leased	03/2017	100%

* Stand alone ATMs, not under real estate lease agreements

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ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

From time to time, Carver Federal is a party to various legal proceedings incident to its business. Certain claims, suits, complaints and investigations involving Carver Federal, arising in the ordinary course of business, have been filed or are pending. The Company is of the opinion, after discussion with legal counsel representing Carver Federal in these proceedings, that the aggregate liability or loss, if any, arising from the ultimate disposition of these matters would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations. At March 31, 2008, there were no material legal proceedings to which the Company or its subsidiaries was a party or to which any of their property was subject.

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

During the quarter ended March 31, 2008, no matters were submitted to a vote of our security holders through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

The Holding Company's common stock has been listed on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "CARV" since July 10, 2007. Before that, the Company's stock was listed on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol "CNY." As of June 20, 2008, there were 2,474,738 shares of common stock outstanding, held by 977 stockholders of record. The following table shows the high and low per share sales prices of the common stock and the dividends declared for the quarters indicated.

Fiscal Year	High	Low	Dividend	Fiscal Year	High	Low	Dividend
2008				2007			
June 30, 2007	\$ 17.06	\$ 15.70	\$ 0.10	June 30, 2006	\$ 18.06	\$ 16.35	\$ 0.09
September 30, 2007	\$ 16.75	\$ 15.10	\$ 0.10	September 30, 2006	\$ 18.12	\$ 16.40	\$ 0.09
December 31, 2007	\$ 16.85	\$ 12.70	\$ 0.10	December 31, 2006	\$ 16.86	\$ 15.25	\$ 0.09
March 31, 2008	\$ 16.44	\$ 11.50	\$ 0.10	March 31, 2007	\$ 16.98	\$ 15.50	\$ 0.09

The Board formerly paid dividends on an annual basis and initially established the payment of a quarterly dividend to common shareholders on January 9, 2003. Subsequently, each quarter the Board meets to determine the dividend amount per share to be declared. On May 29, 2008, the Company's Board of Directors declared a \$0.10 cash dividend to shareholders for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. This represents a \$0.05 per share increase from the \$0.05 paid at inception of the Board establishing payment of a quarterly dividend in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003. The Holding Company currently expects that comparable cash dividends will continue to be paid in the future.

Under OTS regulations, the Bank will not be permitted to pay dividends to the Holding Company on its capital stock if its regulatory capital would be reduced below applicable regulatory capital requirements or if its stockholders' equity would be reduced below the amount required to be maintained for the liquidation account, which was established in connection with the Bank's conversion to stock form. The OTS capital distribution regulations applicable to savings

institutions (such as the Bank) that meet their regulatory capital requirements permit, after not less than 30 days prior notice to the OTS, capital distributions during a calendar year that do not exceed the Bank's net income for that year plus its retained net income for the prior two years. For information concerning the Bank's liquidation account, see Note 12 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Unlike the Bank, the Holding Company is not subject to OTS regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends to its stockholders, although the source of such dividends will be dependent, in part, upon capital distributions from the Bank. The Holding Company is subject to the requirements of Delaware law, which generally limit dividends to an amount equal to the excess of the net assets of the Company (the amount by which total assets exceed total liabilities) over its statutory capital, or if there is no such excess, to its net profits for the current and/or immediately preceding fiscal year.

On August 6, 2002 the Holding Company announced a stock repurchase program to repurchase up to 231,635 shares of its outstanding common stock. As of March 31, 2008, 159,474 shares of its common stock have been repurchased in open market transactions at an average price of \$16.36 per share. The Holding Company intends to use repurchased shares to fund its stock-based benefit and compensation plans and for any other purpose the Board deems advisable in compliance with applicable law. The following table provides detail of common stock repurchases made by the Holding Company during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008.

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	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as part of Publicly Announced Plan	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan
January 1, 2008 through January 31, 2008	4,600	\$ 14.51	4600	74,361
February 1, 2008 through February 29, 2008	1,200	\$ 15.58	1200	73,161
March 1, 2008 through March 31, 2008	1,000	\$ 13.07	1000	72,161
	6,800	\$ 14.49	6,800	

Carver has four equity compensation plans as follows:

(1) The Management Recognition Plan (“MRP”) which provides for automatic grants of restricted stock to certain employees and non-employee directors as of the date the plan became effective in June of 1995. Additionally, the MRP makes provision for added discretionary grants of restricted stock to those employees so selected by the Compensation Committee of the Board who administers the plan. There are no shares available for grant under the MRP.

(2) The Incentive Compensation Plan (“ICP”) provides for grants of cash bonuses, restricted stock and stock options to the employees selected by the Compensation Committee. Carver terminated this plan in 2006 and there are no grants outstanding under it.

(3) The 1995 Stock Option Plan provides for automatic option grants to certain employees and directors as of the date the plan became effective in September of 1995, and like the MRP, also makes provision for added discretionary option grants to those employees so selected by the Compensation Committee. The 1995 Stock Option Plan expired in 2005, however, options are still outstanding under this plan.

(4) The 2006 Stock Incentive Plan became effective in September of 2006 and provides for discretionary option grants, stock appreciation rights and restricted stock to those employees and directors so selected by the Compensation Committee.

Additional information regarding Carver’s equity compensation plans is incorporated by reference from the section entitled “Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans” in the Proxy Statement (as defined below in Item 10).

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Stock Performance Graph

The graph below compares Carver Bancorp, Inc.'s cumulative 5-year total shareholder return on common stock with the cumulative total returns of the AMEX Composite index, the NASDAQ Composite Index, AMEX Companies listed in SIC Code 6030-6039 and the S&P Small Cap Thrifts & Mortgage Finance Index. The graph tracks the performance of a \$100 investment in our common stock, in each index and in each of the peer groups (with the reinvestment of all dividends) from 3/31/2003 to 3/31/2008.

	3/2003	3/2004	3/2005	3/2006	3/2007	3/2008
Carver Bancorp Inc.	100.00	169.67	136.84	127.22	127.05	90.65
AMEX Composite	100.00	154.59	181.53	240.62	271.66	281.78
NASDAQ Composite	100.00	151.01	152.38	181.06	189.63	177.49
SIC Code 6030-6039 (AMEX STOCKS)	100.00	132.46	150.40	169.33	164.84	85.36
S&P SmallCap Thrifts & Mortgage Finance	100.00	160.84	161.36	168.44	143.61	82.37

The stock price performance included in this graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

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The AMEX listed companies in SIC Codes 6030-6039 are: Federal Trust Corp., Gouverneur Bancorp Inc and Teche Holdings Company. The companies listed in the S&P Small Cap Thrifts & Mortgage Finance Index are Anchor Bancorp Wisconsin, Bank Mutual Corp., Bankatlantic Bancorp Inc, Bankunited Financial Corp., Brookline Bancorp Inc, Corus Bankshares Inc, Dime Community Bank shares, Downey Financial Corp., First fed Financial Corp., Flagstar Bancorp Inc, Franklin Bank Corp. Delaware, Guaranty Financial Group Inc, Triad Guaranty Inc and Trustco Bank Corp. New York.

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected consolidated financial and other data is as of and for the years ended March 31 and is derived in part from, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and related notes (dollars in thousands):

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Selected Financial Condition Data:					
Assets	\$ 796,443	\$ 739,952	\$ 661,396	\$ 626,377	\$ 538,830
Loans held-for-sale	23,767	23,226	-	-	-
Total loans receivable, net	627,916	580,551	493,432	421,987	351,900
Securities	38,172	67,117	108,286	149,335	139,877
Cash and cash equivalents	27,368	17,350	22,904	20,420	22,774
Deposits	654,663	615,122	504,638	455,870	375,519
Borrowed funds	58,625	61,093	93,792	115,299	104,282
Stockholders' equity	54,383	51,627	48,697	45,801	44,645
Number of deposit accounts	46,771	46,034	41,614	40,199	38,578
Number of branches	10	10	8	8	6
Operating Data:					
Interest income	\$ 48,132	\$ 41,740	\$ 32,385	\$ 28,546	\$ 26,234
Interest expense	22,656	19,234	13,493	9,758	8,700
Net interest income before provision for loan losses	25,476	22,506	18,892	18,788	17,534
Provision for loan losses	222	276	-	-	-
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	25,254	22,230	18,892	18,788	17,534
Non-interest income	7,861	2,869	5,341	4,075	5,278
Non-interest expense	29,870	23,339	19,134	18,696	15,480
Income before income taxes	3,245	1,760	5,099	4,167	7,332
Income tax (benefit) expense	(881)	(823)	1,329	1,518	2,493
Minority interest, net of taxes	146	-	-	-	-
Net income	\$ 3,980	\$ 2,583	\$ 3,770	\$ 2,649	\$ 4,839
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.06	\$ 2.03
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.87
Cash dividends per common share	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.20
			26		
Selected Statistical Data:					
Return on average assets (1)	0.52%	0.37%	0.60%	0.45%	0.93%
Return on average equity (2)	7.23	5.23	7.93	5.80	11.40
Net interest margin (3)	3.62	3.44	2.97	3.41	3.56
Average interest rate spread (4)	3.34	3.16	3.18	3.26	3.40
Efficiency ratio (5)	90.31	91.98	78.96	81.77	67.86
Operating expense to average assets (6)	3.92	3.34	3.04	3.21	2.97
Average equity to average assets	7.16	7.05	7.54	7.84	8.13
Dividend payout ratio (7)	24.50	34.04	20.63	24.64	9.86

Asset Quality Ratios:

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Non-performing assets to total assets (8)	0.50%	0.61%	0.42%	0.16%	0.39%
Non-performing loans to total loans receivable (8)	0.43	0.74	0.55	0.23	0.60
Allowance for loan losses to total loans receivable	0.74	0.89	0.81	0.96	1.16

(1) Net income divided by average total assets.

(2) Net income divided by average total equity.

(3) Net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.

(4) The difference between the weighted average yield on interest-earning assets and the weighted average cost of interest-bearing liabilities.

(5) Non-interest expense divided by the sum of net interest income and non-interest income.

(6) Non-interest expense less real estate owned expenses, divided by average total assets.

(7) Dividends paid to common stockholders as a percentage of net income available to common stockholders.

(8) Non performing assets consist of non-accrual loans, loans accruing 90 days or more past due, and property acquired in settlement of loans.

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

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements presented elsewhere in this report. The Company's results of operations are significantly affected by general economic and competitive conditions, particularly changes in market interest rates, government policies, changes in accounting standards and actions of regulatory agencies.

Executive Summary

Carver Bancorp, Inc. is a savings and loan holding company organized under the laws of the state of Delaware. Carver is committed to providing superior customer service while offering a range of banking products and financial services to our retail and commercial customers. The Holding Company's primary subsidiary is Carver Federal Savings Bank, which operates from ten branches in the New York City boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens.

Fiscal 2008

Fiscal 2008 was a particularly challenging year for Carver, driven in part by the yield curve and disruptions in credit markets, followed by the threat of recession. Nevertheless, Carver's business held up well, as the impact of national events has not been as apparent in our core markets. Carver was spared the brunt of the turbulent credit environment, given our limited exposure to loan and investment products of concern to the financial markets. Although the Company's local markets have not experienced in any material respect the fallout impacting other regions across the nation, management is intensely focused on any signs of weakening conditions. The Company believes its small business and real estate lending teams are well positioned to source attractive opportunities, and Carver remains committed to solid asset quality and accretive asset growth as top priorities.

Reported earnings increased 54% from fiscal 2007, but were flat when removing the impact of fiscal 2007's acquisition and balance sheet restructuring. The Company's net interest income grew to a record level of over \$25 million, following an increase in our net interest margin of 18 basis points to 3.62%. This margin expansion resulted from a 7.8% increase in loans and deposit growth of 6.4%, although consistent with peers, core deposits are migrating to higher priced CDs. Additionally, credit quality remained strong with non-performing loans at 0.50% of total assets. Securities and borrowings portfolios decreased during fiscal 2008, which is consistent with the Company's strategy to reduce lower yielding securities and invest in higher yielding mortgages and loans. Carver's fiscal 2008 performance was driven by three primary factors: first, Carver's lending business continued to excel, and credit quality remained stable; second, Carver leveraged its New Markets Tax Credit award to bolster bottom line performance; and third, Carver's asset/liability management eased margin pressure.

The Bank's non-interest income benefited from a significant New Markets Tax Credit transaction generating a \$1.7 million payment during the year, along with increased lending and retail fee generation. With this transaction, the Bank's \$59 million award received in June 2006 has been fully invested. Carver's NMTC award continues to provide a Federal income tax benefit to the Company's bottom line. The Company expects to receive additional NMTC tax benefits of approximately \$12.1 million from its \$40.0 million investment over approximately the next six years.

Asset quality remained solid in fiscal 2008 notwithstanding the Bank's loan portfolio growth and diversification into small business lending. The Company believes that the Bank's loan loss provision recorded in fiscal 2008 and the Bank's allowance for loan losses are adequate.

Expenses grew year over year, largely based on substantial expansion of non-interest expense of \$3.6 million. The increase in expense falls into three categories: regulatory requirements (preparation for compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley Act Section 404 and recent Inter-Agency Guidance on Allowances for Loan Losses); strengthening the Bank's back office, including the accounting, lending and retail operations departments, by adding new staff and providing temporary expertise; and engaging consultants to assist the management team to analyze significant opportunities to improve financial results. For example, the Bank engaged consultants to conduct a rigorous business optimization review to help management identify further improvements in our operations, in part through greater systems integration. While these investments impact near-term results, they are fundamental to building the scale and infrastructure necessary for the Company to grow profitably. During fiscal 2009, management expects to outline specific steps to improve efficiency and return on equity. The first step should occur in the second quarter of fiscal 2009 when the Bank expects to complete outsourcing of its residential lending department. Management expects that this arrangement will expand the Bank's product base and improve customer service, while reducing costs to the Company.

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Fiscal 2009

The industry economic environment in fiscal 2009 is expected to be characterized by continued constraint in credit markets combined with the threat of stagflation. The credit issues relate to weaknesses in residential and commercial real estate due to subprime issues and general economic conditions. Interest rates are expected to remain low in the near term as the Federal Reserve lowered the Fed funds rate in efforts to stimulate growth. However, inflation fears may constrain the Federal Reserve's ability to lower rates from current levels, and inflation concerns may have the impact of steepening the yield curve and encouraging the Federal Reserve to consider raising the Fed funds rate later this year.

Thrifts, many of which have business models primarily dependent on spread income from real estate loans, have been especially hard hit in this environment. The thrift industry posted a record \$5.2 billion loss in the December 2007 quarter. In calendar year 2008 (Carver's fiscal 2009), industry analysts expect earnings shrinkage for the sector, and expect smaller banks to suffer more than larger banks. Carver Federal's credit quality has been stable because its neighborhood markets have not been as severely impacted by the credit issues impacting the nation.

The outlook for fiscal 2009 reflects many of the economic and competitive factors that the Bank and the banking industry faced in fiscal 2008. As a result, the Bank expects the operating environment to remain challenging. In this challenging climate, the Bank will continue to focus on growth in its traditional businesses, namely the expansion of real estate loans and core deposits. The Bank expects its new business and marketing efforts to core customer groups including small business owners, landlords, and churches and other non-profits, to drive the Bank's deposit gathering strategy.

Carver expects its business performance in fiscal 2009 and thereafter will be propelled by several factors. First, the small business and non-residential markets offer the opportunity for higher-yielding loans and lower costing deposits. Management believes serving these market niches is critical to Carver's growth and future profitability. Second, Carver's focus on improving its back-office operations should pay dividends in the form of efficiencies. Third, Carver enjoys a venerable reputation in the world of community development financial institutions, and management believes that Carver may leverage that reputation to its business advantage by broadening its new business efforts to target a broader institutional audience. Finally, management believes that growth and profitability may be accelerated by a prudent merger and acquisition strategy. The importance of a strong and efficient operating platform has been amplified in the current regulatory environment and Carver's competitive marketplace.

Acquisition of Community Capital Bank

On September 29, 2006, the Bank completed its acquisition of Community Capital Bank, a Brooklyn-based New York State chartered commercial bank, with approximately \$165.4 million in assets and two branches, in a cash transaction totaling approximately \$11.1 million. Under the terms of the merger agreement, CCB's shareholders were paid \$40.00 per outstanding share (including options which immediately vested with the consummation of the merger) and the Bank incurred an additional \$0.9 million in transaction related costs. The combined entities operate under Carver Federal's thrift charter and Carver Federal continues to be supervised by the Office of Thrift Supervision.

The transaction, which was accounted for under the purchase accounting method, included the recognition of approximately \$0.8 million of core deposit intangibles and \$5.1 million representing the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets ("goodwill"). At March 31, 2008, goodwill relating to the transaction and subsequent additional purchase accounting adjustments, primarily income taxes, sales tax assessment and professional fees, totaled approximately \$6.4 million.

New Markets Tax Credit Award

In June 2006, Carver Federal was selected by the U.S. Department of Treasury to receive an award of \$59 million in New Markets Tax Credits. The NMTC award is used to stimulate economic development in low- to moderate-income communities. The NMTC award enables the Bank to invest with community and development partners in economic development projects with attractive terms including, in some cases, below market interest rates, which may have the effect of attracting capital to underserved communities and facilitating the revitalization of the community, pursuant to the goals of the NMTC program. The NMTC award provides a credit to Carver Federal against Federal income taxes when the Bank makes qualified investments. The credits are allocated over seven years from the time of the qualified investment. Recognition of the Bank's NMTC award began in December 2006 when the Bank invested \$29.5 million, one-half of its \$59 million award. In December 2007, the Bank invested an additional \$10.5 million and transferred rights to \$19.0 million to an investor in a NMTC project. The Bank's NMTC allocation was fully invested as of December 31, 2007. During the seven year period, assuming the Bank meets compliance requirements, the Bank will receive 39% of the \$40.0 million invested award amount in tax benefits (5% over each of the first three years, and 6% over each of the next four years). The Company expects to receive the remaining NMTC tax benefits of approximately \$12.1 million from its \$40.0 million investment over the next six years.

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Critical Accounting Policies

Various elements of our accounting policies, by their nature, are inherently subject to estimation techniques, valuation assumptions and other subjective assessments. Carver's policy with respect to the methodologies used to determine the allowance for loan losses is the most critical accounting policy. This policy is important to the presentation of Carver's 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.

See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of our summary of significant accounting policies, including those related to allowance for loan losses, and an explanation of the methods and assumptions underlying their application.

Securities Impairment

The Bank's available-for-sale securities portfolio is carried at estimated fair value, with any unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, reported as accumulated other comprehensive income/loss in stockholders' equity. Securities that the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity and are carried at amortized cost. The fair values of securities in the portfolio are based on published or securities dealers' market values and are affected by changes in interest rates. The Bank periodically reviews and evaluates the securities portfolio to determine if the decline in the fair value of any security below its cost basis is other-than-temporary. The Bank generally views changes in fair value caused by changes in interest rates as temporary, which is consistent with its experience. However, if such a decline is deemed to be other-than-temporary, the security is written down to a new cost basis and the resulting loss is charged to earnings. At March 31, 2008, the Bank carried no other than temporarily impaired securities.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for probable loan losses inherent in the portfolio as of March 31, 2008. During the third quarter of fiscal 2008, Carver changed its loan loss methodology to be consistent with the Interagency Policy Statement on the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses released by the Federal Financial Regulatory Agencies on December 13, 2006. The change had an immaterial affect on the allowance for loan losses at March 31, 2008. Management is responsible for determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses and the periodic provisioning for estimated losses included in the consolidated financial statements. The evaluation process is undertaken on a quarterly basis, but may increase in frequency should conditions arise that would require management's prompt attention, such as business combinations and opportunities to dispose of non-performing and marginally performing loans by bulk sale or any development which may indicate an adverse trend.

Carver Federal maintains a loan review system, which includes periodic review of its loan portfolio and the early identification of potential problem loans. Such system takes into consideration, among other things, delinquency status, size of loans, type of collateral and financial condition of the borrowers. Loan loss allowances are established for problem loans based on a review of such information and/or appraisals of the underlying collateral. On the remainder of its loan portfolio, loan loss allowances are based upon a combination of factors including, but not limited to, actual loan loss experience, composition of loan portfolio, current economic conditions and management's judgment. Although management believes that adequate loan loss allowances have been established, actual losses are dependent upon future events and, as such, further additions to the level of the loan loss allowance may be necessary in the future.

The methodology employed for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance consists of the following criteria:

- Establishment of loan loss allowance amounts for all specifically identified criticized and classified loans that have been designated as requiring attention by management's internal loan review process, bank regulatory examinations or Carver Federal's external auditors.
- An average loss factor, giving effect to historical loss experience over several years and other qualitative factors, is applied to all loans not subject to specific review.
- Evaluation of any changes in risk profile brought about by business combinations, customer knowledge, the results of ongoing credit quality monitoring processes and the cyclical nature of economic and business conditions. An important consideration in performing this evaluation is the concentration of real estate related loans located in the New York City metropolitan area.

All new loan originations are assigned a credit risk grade which commences with loan officers and underwriters grading the quality of their loans one to five under a nine-category risk classification scale, the first five categories of which represent performing loans. Reserves are held based on actual loss factors based on several years of loss experience and other qualitative factors applied to the outstanding balances in each loan category. All loans are subject to continuous review and monitoring for changes in their credit grading. Grading that falls into criticized or classified categories (credit grading six through nine) are further evaluated and reserved amounts are established for each loan based on each loan's potential for loss and include consideration of the sufficiency of collateral. Any adverse trend in real estate markets could seriously affect underlying values available to protect against loss.

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Other evidence used to support the amount of the allowance and its components includes:

- Amount and trend of criticized loans;
- Actual losses;
- Peer comparisons with other financial institutions; and
- Economic data associated with the real estate market in the Company's lending market areas.

A loan is considered to be impaired, as defined by SFAS No. 114, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan" ("SFAS 114"), when it is probable that Carver Federal will be unable to collect all principal and interest amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Carver Federal tests loans covered under SFAS 114 for impairment if they are on non-accrual status or have been restructured. Consumer credit non-accrual loans are not tested for impairment because they are included in large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans that, by definition, are excluded from the scope of SFAS 114. Impaired loans are required to be measured based upon (i) the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the loan's initial effective interest rate, (ii) the loan's market price, or (iii) fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. If the loan valuation is less than the recorded value of the loan, an allowance must be established for the difference. The allowance is established by either an allocation of the existing allowance for loan losses or by a provision for loan losses, depending on various circumstances. Allowances are not needed when credit losses have been recorded so that the recorded investment in an impaired loan is less than the loan valuation.

Asset/Liability Management

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

The economic environment is uncertain regarding future interest rate trends. Management monitors the Company's cumulative gap position, which is the difference between the sensitivity to rate changes on the Company's interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. In addition, the Company uses various tools to monitor and manage interest rate risk, such as a model that projects net interest income based on increasing or decreasing interest rates.

Stock Repurchase Program

Refer to "ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES."

Discussion of Market Risk—Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

As a financial institution, the Bank's primary component of market risk is interest rate volatility. Fluctuations in interest rates will ultimately impact both the level of income and expense recorded on a large portion of the Bank's assets and liabilities, and the market value of all interest-earning assets, other than those which are short term in maturity. Since virtually all of the Company's interest-bearing assets and liabilities are held by the Bank, most of the Company's interest rate risk exposure is retained by the Bank. As a result, all significant interest rate risk management procedures are performed at the Bank. Based upon the Bank's nature of operations, the Bank is not subject to foreign

currency exchange or commodity price risk. The Bank does not own any trading assets.

Carver Federal seeks to manage its interest rate risk by monitoring and controlling the variation in repricing intervals between its assets and liabilities. To a lesser extent, Carver Federal also monitors its interest rate sensitivity by analyzing the estimated changes in market value of its assets and liabilities assuming various interest rate scenarios. As discussed more fully below, there are a variety of factors that influence the repricing characteristics of any given asset or liability.

The matching of assets and liabilities may be analyzed by examining the extent to which such assets and liabilities are “interest rate sensitive” and by monitoring an institution’s interest rate sensitivity gap. An asset or liability is said to be interest rate sensitive within a specific period if it will mature or reprice within that period. The interest rate sensitivity gap is defined as the difference between the amount of interest-earning assets maturing or repricing within a specific period of time and the amount of interest-bearing liabilities maturing or repricing within that same time period. A gap is considered positive when the amount of interest rate sensitive assets exceeds the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities and is considered negative when the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities exceeds the amount of interest rate sensitive assets. Generally, during a period of falling interest rates, a negative gap could result in an increase in net interest income, while a positive gap could adversely affect net interest income. Conversely, during a period of rising interest rates a negative gap could adversely affect net interest income, while a positive gap could result in an increase in net interest income. As illustrated below, Carver Federal had a negative one-year gap equal to 12.47% of total rate sensitive assets at March 31, 2008. As a result, Carver Federal’s net interest income could be negatively affected by rising interest rates and positively affected by falling interest rates.

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The following table sets forth information regarding the projected maturities, prepayments and repricing of the major rate-sensitive asset and liability categories of Carver Federal as of March 31, 2008. Maturity repricing dates have been projected by applying estimated prepayment rates based on the current rate environment. The information presented in the following table is derived in part from data incorporated in "Schedule CMR: Consolidated Maturity and Rate," which is part of the Bank's quarterly reports filed with the OTS. The repricing and other assumptions are not necessarily representative of the Bank's actual results. Classifications of items in the table below are different from those presented in other tables and the financial statements and accompanying notes included herein and do not reflect non-performing loans (dollars in thousands):

	< 3 Mos.	4-12 Mos.	1-3 Yrs.	3-5 Yrs.	5-10 Yrs.	10+ Yrs.	Total
Rate Sensitive							
Assets:							
Loans	\$ 171,827	\$ 65,102	\$ 113,724	\$ 127,919	\$ 70,390	\$ 107,599	\$ 656,561
Mortgage							
Backed							
Securities	5,265	6,297	8,728	943	2,823	12,756	36,812
Federal Funds							
Sold							
	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	10,500
Investment							
Securities							
	-	-	-	-	1,360	-	1,360
Total							
interest-earning							
assets	187,592	71,399	122,452	128,862	74,573	120,355	705,233
Rate Sensitive							
Liabilities:							
NOW accounts	2,167	2,500	5,999	5,086	6,726	5,689	28,167
Savings							
Accounts							
	9,681	11,168	26,798	22,719	30,042	25,411	125,819
Money market							
accounts							
	3,502	4,040	9,694	8,218	10,867	9,192	45,513
Certificate of							
Deposits							
	136,426	162,345	25,690	12,739	399	6	337,604
Borrowings							
	1,000	14,108	-	30,142	-	-	45,250
Total							
interest-bearing							
liabilities	152,776	194,161	68,181	78,904	48,034	40,298	582,353
Interest							
Sensitivity Gap							
	\$ 34,816	\$ (122,762)	\$ 54,271	\$ 49,958	\$ 26,539	\$ 80,057	\$ 122,879
Cumulative							
Interest							
Sensitivity Gap							
	\$ 34,816	\$ (87,946)	\$ (33,675)	\$ 16,283	\$ 42,822	\$ 122,879	
Ratio of							
Cumulative Gap							
to Total Rate							
Sensitive assets							
	4.94%	-12.47%	-4.77%	2.31%	6.07%	17.42%	

The table above assumes that fixed maturity deposits are not withdrawn prior to maturity and that transaction accounts will decay as disclosed in the table above.

Certain shortcomings are inherent in the method of analysis presented in the table above. Although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods of repricing, they may react in different degrees to changes in the market interest rates. The interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate in advance of changes in market interest rates, while rates on other types of assets and liabilities may lag behind changes in market interest rates. Certain assets, such as adjustable-rate mortgages, generally have features that restrict changes in interest rates on a short-term basis and over the life of the asset. In the event of a change in interest rates, prepayments and early withdrawal levels would likely deviate significantly from those assumed in calculating the table. Additionally, credit risk may increase as many borrowers may experience an inability to service their debt in the event of a rise in interest rate. Virtually all of the adjustable-rate loans in Carver Federal's portfolio contain conditions that restrict the periodic change in interest rate.

Net Portfolio Value ("NPV") Analysis. As part of its efforts to maximize net interest income while managing risks associated with changing interest rates, management also uses the NPV methodology. NPV is the present value of expected net cash flows from existing assets less the present value of expected cash flows from existing liabilities plus the present value of net expected cash inflows from existing financial derivatives and off-balance-sheet contracts.

Under this methodology, interest rate risk exposure is assessed by reviewing the estimated changes in NPV that would hypothetically occur if interest rates rapidly rise or fall along the yield curve. Projected values of NPV at both higher and lower regulatory defined rate scenarios are compared to base case values (no change in rates) to determine the sensitivity to changing interest rates.

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Presented below, as of March 31, 2008, is an analysis of the Bank's interest rate risk as measured by changes in NPV for instantaneous and sustained parallel shifts of 100 basis points and 50 basis points plus or minus changes in market interest rates. Such limits have been established with consideration of the impact of various rate changes and the Bank's current capital position. The Bank considers its level of interest rate risk for fiscal 2008, as measured by changes in NPV, to be "minimal". The information set forth below relates solely to the Bank; however, because virtually all of the Company's interest rate risk exposure lies at the Bank level, management believes the table below also similarly reflects an analysis of the Company's interest rate risk (dollars in thousands):

Change in Rate	Net Portfolio Value			NPV as % of PV of Assets	
	\$ Amount	\$ Change	% Change	NPV Ratio	Change
+300 bp	99,028	-15,954	-14%	12.27%	-154bp
+200 bp	102,962	-12,020	-10%	12.65%	-117bp
+100 bp	108,631	-6,351	-6%	13.21%	-60bp
+50 bp	111,870	-3,112	-3%	13.52%	-30bp
0 bp	114,982	--	--	13.82%	--bp
(50) bp	117,979	2,997	3%	14.10%	28bp
(100) bp	120,788	5,806	5%	14.36%	54bp

March 31,
2008

Risk Measures: +200 BP Rate Shock:

Pre-Shock NPV Ratio: NPV as % of PV of Assets	13.82%
Post-Shock NPV Ratio	12.65%
Sensitivity Measure: Decline in NPV Ratio	-117bp

Certain shortcomings are inherent in the methodology used in the above interest rate risk measurements. Modeling changes in NPV require the making of certain assumptions, which may or may not reflect the manner in which actual yields and costs respond to changes in market interest rates. In this regard, the NPV table presented assumes that the composition of Carver Federal's interest sensitive assets and liabilities existing at the beginning of a period remains constant over the period being measured and also assumes that a particular change in interest rates is reflected uniformly across the yield curve regardless of the duration to maturity or repricing of specific assets and liabilities. Accordingly, although the NPV table provides an indication of Carver Federal's interest rate risk exposure at a particular point in time, such measurements are not intended to and do not provide a precise forecast of the effect of changes in market interest rates on Carver Federal's net interest income and may differ from actual results.

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Average Balance, Interest and Average Yields and Rates

The following table sets forth certain information relating to Carver Federal's average interest-earning assets and average interest-bearing liabilities and related yields for the years ended March 31. The table also presents information for the fiscal years indicated with respect to the difference between the weighted average yield earned on interest-earning assets and the weighted average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities, or "interest rate spread," which savings institutions have traditionally used as an indicator of profitability. Another indicator of an institution's profitability is its "net interest margin," which is its net interest income divided by the average balance of interest-earning assets. Net interest income is affected by the interest rate spread and by the relative amounts of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. When interest-earning assets approximate or exceed interest-bearing liabilities, any positive interest rate spread will generate net interest income (dollars in thousands):

Interest Earning Assets:	2008			2007			2006		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost
Loans	\$ 639,583	\$ 44,499	6.96%	\$ 558,058	\$ 37,278	6.68%	\$ 443,461	\$ 26,563	5.99%
Mortgage-backed securities	39,079	2,071	5.30%	64,682	2,877	4.45%	113,574	4,439	3.91%
Investment securities	22,902	1,434	6.26%	27,161	1,325	4.88%	25,698	971	3.78%
Fed funds sold	3,007	128	4.26%	5,145	261	5.07%	12,166	412	3.39%
Total interest earning assets	704,571	48,132	6.83%	655,046	41,741	6.37%	594,899	32,385	5.44%
Non-interest earning assets	63,440			44,576			35,198		
Total assets	\$ 768,011			\$ 699,622			\$ 630,097		
Interest Bearing Liabilities:									
Deposits:									
NOW demand	\$ 24,660	138	0.56%	\$ 25,313	98	0.39%	\$ 24,397	74	0.30%
Savings and clubs	131,627	1,004	0.76%	136,785	931	0.68%	137,934	919	0.67%
Money market savings	44,688	1,193	2.67%	43,303	1,133	2.62%	36,583	601	1.64%
Certificates of deposit	370,933	16,489	4.45%	312,452	13,036	4.17%	237,992	7,297	3.07%
Mortgagors deposits	2,687	42	1.56%	2,154	30	1.39%	2,044	30	1.47%
Total deposits	574,595	18,866	3.28%	520,007	15,228	2.93%	438,950	8,921	2.03%
Borrowed money	73,880	3,790	5.13%	78,853	4,007	5.08%	107,551	4,572	4.25%
Total interest bearing liabilities	648,475	22,656	3.49%	598,860	19,235	3.21%	546,501	13,493	2.47%
Non-interest-bearing liabilities:									
Demand	51,713			40,676			29,079		
Other liabilities	12,803			10,739			6,980		
Total liabilities	712,991			650,275			582,560		

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Stockholders' equity	55,020	49,347	47,537
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 768,011	\$ 699,622	\$ 630,097
Net interest income	\$ 25,476	\$ 22,506	\$ 18,892
Average interest rate spread	3.34%	3.16%	2.97%
Net interest margin	3.62%	3.44%	3.18%
Ratio of average interest-earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities	108.65%	109.38%	108.86%

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Rate/Volume Analysis

The following table sets forth information regarding the extent to which changes in interest rates and changes in volume of interest related assets and liabilities have affected Carver Federal's interest income and expense during the fiscal years ended March 31 (in thousands):

	2008 vs. 2007			2007 vs. 2006		
	Volume	Rate	Total	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest Earning Assets:						
Loans	\$ 5,626	\$ 1,595	\$ 7,221	\$ 6,864	\$ 3,060	\$ 9,924
Investment securities	(248)	357	109	1,473	172	1,645
Mortgage-backed securities	(1,289)	483	(806)	(3,377)	1,102	(2,276)
Fed funds sold, FHLB stock & other	(101)	(32)	(133)	(238)	205	(33)
Total interest earning assets	3,988	2,403	6,391	4,722	4,539	9,260
Interest Bearing Liabilities:						
Deposits						
NOW demand	(4)	44	40	3	20	23
Savings and clubs	(39)	112	73	(8)	20	12
Money market savings	37	23	60	110	356	467
Certificates of deposit	2,580	873	3,453	2,283	2,632	4,915
Mortgagors deposits	8	4	12	2	(2)	0
Total deposits	2,582	1,056	3,638	2,390	3,026	5,417
Borrowed money	(255)	38	(217)	(1,220)	893	(327)
Total interest bearing liabilities	2,327	1,094	3,421	1,170	3,919	5,090
Net change in interest income	\$ 1,661	\$ 1,309	\$ 2,970	\$ 3,552	\$ 620	\$ 4,170

For each category of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, information is provided for changes attributable to: (1) changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior rate); (2) changes in rate (change in rate multiplied by old volume); and (3) changes in rate/volume. Changes in rate/volume variance are allocated proportionately between changes in rate and changes in volume.

Comparison of Financial Condition at March 31, 2008 and 2007

Assets

At March 31, 2008, total assets increased \$56.4 million, or 7.6%, to \$796.4 million compared to \$740.0 million at March 31, 2007, primarily the result of increases in loans receivable and loans held-for-sale of \$47.4 million, other assets of \$27.4 million and cash and cash equivalents of \$10.0 million, partially offset by decreases in investment securities of \$28.9 million and FHLB-NY stock of \$1.6 million.

Total loans receivable, including loans held-for-sale, increased \$47.4 million, or 7.8%, to \$656.6 million at March 31, 2008 compared to \$609.2 million at March 31, 2007. The increase was primarily the result of an increase in commercial real estate loans of \$35.3 million and an increase in construction loans of \$21.2 million, offset by a decrease of multi-family loans of \$13.2 million. The Bank continues to grow its loan portfolio through focusing on the origination of loans in the markets it serves and will continue to augment these originations with loan purchases.

At March 31, 2008, construction loans represented 25.1% of the loan portfolio. Approximately 67.5% of the Bank's construction loans are participations in loans originated by Community Preservation Corporation. CPC is a non-profit mortgage lender whose mission is to enhance the quality and quantity of affordable housing in the New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut tri-state area. The Bank's construction lending activity is concentrated in the New York City market. At this time, the New York City real estate market has been resilient relative to the real estate downturn impacting other parts of the U.S. The economic environment is expected to be characterized by continued constraint in credit markets for affordable housing. The credit issues relate to weaknesses in residential and commercial real estate due to subprime issues and general economic conditions. Based on recent reports, various factors including continuing demand, relatively low proportion of subprime loans, interest from international buyers, and a lack of affordable housing supply contribute to New York City real estate's continuing strength. Despite those favorable factors, the Bank will continue to closely monitor trends.

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Other assets increased \$27.4 million, or 191.4%, to \$41.7 million at March 31, 2008 compared to \$14.3 million at March 31, 2007, primarily due to a \$19.0 million NMTC transaction on December 31, 2007, which increased both other assets and minority interest. Additionally, other assets consisted of a settlement receivable of \$7.6 million from the sale of certain investments.

Cash and cash equivalents increased \$10.0 million, or 57.7%, to \$27.4 million at March 31, 2008 compared to \$17.4 million at March 31, 2007, primarily due to a \$9.2 million increase in Federal funds sold and a \$1.3 million increase in cash and due from banks. Office properties and equipment on a net basis increased by \$1.2 million, or 7.9%, to \$15.8 million at March 31, 2008 compared to \$14.6 million at March 31, 2007, primarily the result of leasing new office space to consolidate back-office operations and the opening of a new ATM center.

Total securities decreased \$28.9 million, or 43.1%, to \$38.2 million at March 31, 2008 compared to \$67.1 million at March 31, 2007, reflecting a decline of \$27.1 million in available-for-sale securities and a \$1.8 million decrease in held-to-maturity securities. The decrease in total securities is primarily due to collection of normal principal repayments, maturities of securities and the Bank's strategy of reducing lower yielding securities and replacing them with higher yielding loans. However, the Bank may invest in securities from time to time to help diversify its asset portfolio, manage liquidity and satisfy collateral requirements for certain deposits. There were \$15.3 million purchases of securities during the fiscal 2008. Total securities also declined due to an increase in the net unrealized loss on securities of \$0.2 million resulting from the mark-to-market of the available for sale securities portfolio.

The Bank's investment in FHLB-NY stock decreased by \$1.6 million, or 49.8%, to \$1.6 million at March 31, 2008 compared to \$3.2 million at March 31, 2007. The FHLB-NY requires banks to own membership stock as well as borrowing activity-based stock. The decrease in investment in FHLB-NY stock was the result of the repayment of FHLB-NY borrowings, resulting in the net redemption of stock during the period.

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity

Liabilities

At March 31, 2008, total liabilities increased \$34.7 million, or 5.1%, to \$723.1 million at March 31, 2008 compared to \$688.3 million at March 31, 2007. The increase in total liabilities was primarily the result of \$39.5 million of additional customer deposits, offset by decreases of \$2.5 million in advances and borrowed money and \$2.3 million of other liabilities.

Deposits increased \$39.5 million, or 6.4%, to \$654.7 million at March 31, 2008 compared to \$615.1 million at March 31, 2007. The increase in deposit balances was primarily the result of an increase in certificates of deposit of \$52.8 million, which were offset by decreases of \$12.1 million in savings and \$1.5 million in money market accounts. At March 31, 2008, the Bank had \$63.0 million in brokered deposits.

Advances from the FHLB-NY and other borrowed money decreased \$2.5 million, or 4.0%, to \$58.6 million at March 31, 2008 compared to \$61.1 million at March 31, 2007. The decrease in advances and borrowed money was primarily the result of a reduction of \$32.5 million in FHLB advances, offset by an increase in repurchase obligations of \$30.0 million at March 31, 2008 compared to no repurchase obligations at March 31, 2007. Other liabilities decreased \$2.3 million, or 19.3%, to \$9.8 million at March 31, 2008 compared to \$12.1 million at March 31, 2007, primarily due to a decrease of \$1.5 million in retail liabilities.

On December 31, 2007, CCDC received an equity investment of \$19.0 million related to a New Markets Tax Credit transaction. On consolidation, this transaction is reflected as a \$19.0 million increase in other assets and minority interest.

Stockholders' Equity

Total stockholders' equity increased \$2.8 million, or 5.3%, to \$54.4 million at March 31, 2008 compared to \$51.6 million at March 31, 2007. The increase in total stockholders' equity was primarily attributable to net income for fiscal 2008 totaling \$4.0 million, partially offset by dividends paid of \$1.0 million, the repurchase of common stock totaling \$0.4 million in accordance with the Company's stock repurchase program and a favorable pension valuation adjustment of \$0.2 million. The Bank's capital levels meet regulatory requirements of a well-capitalized financial institution.

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Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended March 31, 2008 and 2007

Net Income

The Company reported net income of \$4.0 million and diluted earnings per share of \$1.55 for fiscal 2008 compared to net income of \$2.6 million and diluted earnings per share of \$1.00 for fiscal 2007. Net income rose \$1.4 million, or 54.1%, to \$4.0 million, primarily reflecting increases in net interest income of \$3.0 million and non-interest income of \$5.0 million, offset by an increase in non-interest expense of \$6.5 million. The prior year period included special pre-tax charges of \$1.3 million related to CCB acquisition costs and \$1.3 million related to the balance sheet repositioning.

Interest Income

Interest income increased by \$6.4 million, or 15.3%, to \$48.1 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$41.7 million for fiscal 2007. Interest income increased as a result of an increase in total average balances of interest-earning assets of \$49.5 million, which includes an increase in average loan balances of \$81.5 million offset by decreases in average balances of mortgage-backed securities of \$25.6 million, investment securities of \$4.3 million and Federal funds sold of \$2.1 million. Interest income increased as a result of an increase in average loan balances, acquisition of CCB's higher yielding portfolio and origination of higher yielding loans. Additionally, these results were pursuant to the Bank's asset/liability strategy of increasing the average loan balances and its higher yields offset by a decline in average balances of mortgage-backed securities and investment securities. Yields on interest-earning assets increased 46 basis points to 6.83% for fiscal 2008 compared to 6.37% for the prior year period, reflecting increases in yields on loans of 28 basis points, mortgage-backed securities of 85 basis points and investment securities of 138 basis points, offset by a decrease in yields on Federal funds sold of 81 basis points.

Interest income on loans increased by \$7.2 million, or 19.4%, to \$44.5 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$37.3 million for fiscal 2007. These results were primarily driven by an increase in average loan balances of \$81.5 million to \$639.6 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$558.1 million for fiscal 2007, partly a reflection of the full year impact of the CCB acquisition. In addition, yield increased 28 basis points to 6.96% for fiscal 2008 compared to 6.68% for fiscal 2007, primarily due to growth in higher yielding construction and small business loans.

Interest income on securities decreased by \$0.7 million, or 16.6%, to \$3.5 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$4.2 million for fiscal 2007. Interest income on mortgage-backed securities decreased by \$0.8 million, or 28.0%, to \$2.1 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$2.9 million for fiscal 2007. The decrease in interest income on mortgage-backed securities for fiscal 2008 was primarily the result of a \$25.6 million, or 39.68%, reduction in the average balances of mortgage-backed securities to \$39.1 million, compared to \$64.7 million for fiscal 2007. The net decrease in the average balance of such securities demonstrates Management's commitment to invest proceeds received from the cash flows from the repayment of securities into higher yielding assets and the sale of lower yielding securities to reposition the balance sheet. The mortgage-backed securities yield increased by 85 basis points to 5.30%, compared to 4.45% in fiscal 2007.

Additionally, the decrease in interest income on mortgage-backed securities was partially offset by an increase in investment securities interest of \$0.1 million, or 8.2%, to \$1.4 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$1.3 million for fiscal 2007. The increase was primarily the result of an increase in the yield on investment securities by 138 basis points to 6.26% compared to 4.88% in fiscal 2007, as adjustable rate securities in the portfolio repriced to higher coupon rates. The increase in interest income on investment securities was offset by a reduction of \$4.3 million, or 15.7%, in the average balances of investment securities to \$22.9 million compared to \$27.2 million for fiscal 2007.

Interest income on federal funds decreased by \$0.2 million, or 51.0%, to \$0.1 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$0.3 million for fiscal 2007. The decrease is primarily the result of \$2.1 million decrease in the average balance of Federal funds year over year and an 81 basis point decrease in the average rate earned on federal funds. This decrease in the average rate earned on federal funds was realized as the FRB lowered the federal funds rate.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased by \$3.5 million, or 17.8%, to \$22.7 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$19.2 million for fiscal 2007. The increase in interest expense reflects a 28 basis point increase in the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities to 3.49% in fiscal 2008 compared to 3.21% in fiscal 2007 and growth in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities of \$49.6 million, or 8.3%, to \$648.5 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$598.9 million for fiscal 2007. The increase in interest expense was primarily the result of growth in the average balance of certificates of deposit of \$58.5 million over fiscal 2007 to \$370.9 million.

Interest expense on deposits increased \$3.7 million, or 10.5%, to \$18.9 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$15.2 million for fiscal 2007. This increase was primarily the result of growth in the average balance of certificates of deposit of \$58.4 million, or 18.7%, to \$370.9 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$312.5 million for fiscal 2007. Interest paid on certificates of deposit increased \$3.5 million, or 10.2%, to \$16.5 million for fiscal 2008 compared to 13.0 million for fiscal 2007. Additionally, a 35 basis point increase in the rate paid on deposits to 3.28% in fiscal 2008 compared to 2.93% in fiscal 2007 contributed to the increase. Historically, the Bank's customer deposits have provided a relatively low cost funding source from which its net interest income and net interest margin have benefited. In addition, the Bank's relationship with various government entities has been a source of relatively stable and low cost funding.

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Interest expense on advances and other borrowed money decreased \$0.2 million, or 5.4%, to \$3.8 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$4.0 million for fiscal 2007. The average balance of total borrowed money outstanding declined, primarily as a result of a \$5.0 million decrease in the average balance of outstanding borrowings to \$73.9 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$78.9 million in fiscal 2007. Partially offsetting the decrease in interest expense was a 5 basis point increase in the cost of borrowed money to 5.13% in fiscal 2008 compared to 5.08% in fiscal 2007. This was partially offset by an increased cost of debt service on the \$13.0 million in floating rate junior subordinated notes issued by the Company in connection with issuance of trust preferred securities by Carver Statutory Trust I in September 2003. Cash distributions on the trust preferred debt securities are cumulative and payable at a floating rate per annum (reset quarterly) equal to 3.05% over the 3-month LIBOR, with a rate at March 31, 2008 of 5.85%.

Net Interest Income Before Provision for Loan Losses

Net interest income represents the difference between income on interest-earning assets and expense on interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest income depends primarily upon the volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and the corresponding interest rates earned and paid. Our net interest income is significantly impacted by changes in interest rate and market yield curves. See “—Discussion of Market Risk—Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis” for further discussion on the potential impact of changes in interest rates on our results of operations.

Net interest income before the provision for loan losses increased \$3.0 million, or 13.2%, to \$25.5 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$22.5 million for fiscal 2007. This increase was achieved as a result of an increase in both the average balance and the yield on average interest-earning assets of \$49.5 million and 46 basis points, respectively. Offsetting the increase in net interest income was an increase in the average balance and cost of interest-bearing liabilities of \$49.6 million and 28 basis points, respectively. The result was a 18 basis point increase in the interest rate spread to 3.34% for fiscal 2008 compared to 3.16% for fiscal 2007. The net interest margin also increased to 3.62% for fiscal 2008 compared to 3.44% for fiscal 2007.

Provision for Loan Losses and Asset Quality

The Bank provided \$0.2 million in provision for loan losses for fiscal 2008 compared to \$0.3 million for fiscal 2007, a decrease of \$0.1 million. The Bank records provisions for loan losses, which are charged to earnings, in order to maintain the allowance for loan losses at a level that is considered appropriate to absorb probable losses inherent in the existing loan portfolio. Factors considered when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses include the volume and type of lending conducted, the Bank’s previous loan loss experience, the known and inherent risks in the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrowers’ ability to repay, the estimated value of any underlying collateral, trends in the local and national economy and trends in the real estate market.

The Bank had net charge-offs of \$0.8 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$0.1 million for fiscal 2007. At March 31, 2008 and 2007, the Bank’s allowance for loan losses was \$4.9 million and \$5.4 million, respectively. The ratio of the allowance for loan losses to non-performing loans was 170.89% at March 31, 2008 compared to 119.9% at March 31, 2007. The ratio of the allowance for loan losses to total loans was 0.74% at March 31, 2008 compared to 0.89% at March 31, 2007. Additionally, at a 0.43% ratio, the level of non-performing loans to total loans receivable remains within the range the Bank has experienced over the trailing twelve quarters. The Bank’s future levels of non-performing loans will be influenced by economic conditions, including the impact of those conditions on the Bank’s customers, interest rates and other internal and external factors existing at the time. The Bank believes its reported allowance for loan losses at March 31, 2008 is adequate to provide for estimated probable losses in the loan portfolio. For further discussion of non-performing loans and allowance for loan losses, see “Item 1—Business—General Description of Business—Asset Quality” and Note 1 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Subprime Loans

On July 10, 2007, the OTS and other Federal bank regulatory authorities (the “Agencies”) published the final Interagency Statement on Subprime Lending (the “Statement”) to address emerging issues and questions relating to certain subprime mortgage lending practices. Although the Agencies did not provide a specific definition of a “subprime” loan in the Statement, the Statement did highlight the Agencies’ concerns with certain adjustable-rate mortgage products offered to subprime borrowers that have one or more of the following characteristics:

- Low initial payments based on a fixed introductory rate that expires after a short period and then adjusts to a variable index rate plus a margin for the remaining term of the loan;
- Very high or no limits on how much the payment amount or the interest rate may increase (“payment or rate caps”) on reset dates;

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- Limited or no documentation of borrowers' income;
- Product features likely to result in frequent refinancing to maintain an affordable monthly payment; and/or
- Substantial prepayment penalties and/or prepayment penalties that extend beyond the initial fixed interest rate period.

In the 2001 Expanded Guidance for Subprime Lending Programs, the Agencies determined that, generally, subprime borrowers will display a range of credit risk characteristics that may include one or more of the following:

- Two or more 30-day delinquencies in the last 12 months, or one or more 60-day delinquencies in the last 24 months;
 - Judgment, foreclosure, repossession, or charge-off in the prior 24 months;
 - Bankruptcy in the last 5 years;
- Relatively high default probability as evidenced by, for example, a credit bureau risk score (FICO) of 660 or below (depending on the product/collateral), or other bureau or proprietary scores with an equivalent default probability likelihood; and/or
- Debt service-to-income ratio of 50% or greater, or otherwise limited ability to cover family living expenses after deducting total monthly debt-service requirements from monthly income.

The Bank has minimal exposure to the subprime loan market and, therefore, we do not expect the Statement to have a material impact on the Company. At March 31, 2008, the Bank's loan portfolio contained \$1.5 million in subprime loans, all of which were performing loans.

Non-Interest Income

Non-interest income is comprised of depository fees and charges, loan fees and service charges, fee income from banking services and charges, gains or losses from the sale of securities, loans and other assets and other non-interest income. Non-interest income increased by \$5.0 million, or 174.0%, to \$7.9 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$2.9 million for fiscal 2007. The increase was primarily due to a NMTC transfer fee of \$1.7 million, gain on sale of securities of \$1.1 million, write-down for the prior year period of loans held for sale of \$0.7 million, other income of \$0.7 million and an increase in loan fees and service charges of \$0.4 million. The Bank will receive additional non-interest income over approximately the next eight years from this transaction. Further, as a result of the NMTC transaction, other income increased by \$0.2 million reflecting consolidation of income from minority interest. In addition, the prior year period included a \$1.3 million charge associated with a balance sheet restructuring implemented to improve margins.

Non-Interest Expense

Non-interest expense increased by \$6.5 million, or 28.0%, to \$29.9 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$23.3 million for fiscal 2007. The increase was primarily due to increases in employee compensation and benefits of \$2.9 million, consulting expense of \$2.2 million, other expenses of \$1.4 million and net occupancy expense of \$0.9 million. The increase in employee compensation and benefits is primarily due to the Community Capital Bank acquisition and investments in new talent in the retail, lending and accounting units. The \$2.2 million increase in consulting expense falls into three categories: regulatory requirements (preparation for compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley Act Section 404 and recent Inter-Agency Guidance on Allowances for Loan Losses); strengthening our back office, including the accounting, lending and retail operations departments, by adding new staff and providing temporary expertise; and

engaging consultants to assist the management team to analyze significant opportunities to improve financial results. For example, the Bank engaged consultants to conduct a rigorous business optimization review to help management identify further potential improvements in the Bank's operations, in part through greater systems integration. The \$1.4 million increase in other expense primarily consists of the cost of sub-servicing of loans, ATM expenses, charge-offs and regulatory reporting costs. The fiscal 2007 expense included \$1.3 million in merger related expenses.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax benefit increased by \$0.1 million, or 7.0%, to \$0.9 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$0.8 million for fiscal 2007, resulting in a net tax benefit of \$0.9 million, which includes a minority interest tax expense of \$0.1 million. The increase in tax benefit reflects income before income taxes of \$3.2 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$1.8 million for fiscal 2007. The income tax expense of \$1.0 million for fiscal 2008 was offset by the tax benefit generated by the NMTC investment totaling \$2.0 million. The Bank's NMTC award received in June 2006 has been fully invested. The Company expects to receive additional NMTC tax benefits of approximately \$12.1 million from its \$40.0 million investment over approximately the next six years.

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Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

Net Income

For fiscal 2007, the Company recorded net income of \$2.6 million, or \$1.00 per diluted common share, compared to \$3.8 million, or \$1.45 per diluted common share, for fiscal 2006. The \$1.2 million decrease is primarily due to an increase of \$4.2 million in non-interest expense and a decrease of \$2.5 million in non-interest income, partially offset by an increase of \$3.3 million in net interest income after provision for loan losses, and a decrease of \$2.2 million in the Company's income tax provision compared to fiscal 2006.

Interest Income

Interest income increased in fiscal 2007 by \$9.4 million from fiscal 2006, or 28.9%, to \$41.7 million. The average balance of interest-earning assets increased to \$655.0 million for fiscal 2007 from \$594.9 million for fiscal 2006. Adding to the increase was a rise in the average yield on interest-earning assets to 6.37% for fiscal 2007 compared to 5.44% for fiscal 2006.

Interest income on loans increased by \$10.7 million, or 40.3%, to \$37.3 million for fiscal 2007 compared to \$26.6 million for fiscal 2006. The increase in interest income from loans was primarily the result of a \$114.7 million increase in average loan balances to \$558.1 million for fiscal 2007 compared to \$443.5 million for fiscal 2006, coupled with the effects of a 69 basis point increase in the average rate earned on loans to 6.68% for fiscal 2007 from 5.99% for fiscal 2006. The increase in the average balance of loans reflects the acquisition of the CCB loan portfolio. The increase in the average rate earned on loans was principally due to the acquisition of the higher yielding CCB business loan portfolio and an increase in the average rate on mortgage loans.

Interest income on mortgage-backed securities decreased by \$1.6 million, or 35.2%, to \$2.9 million for fiscal 2007 compared to \$4.4 million for fiscal 2006, reflecting a decrease of \$48.9 million in the average balance of mortgage-backed securities to \$64.7 million for fiscal 2007 compared to \$113.6 million for fiscal 2006. The decrease in the average balance was partially offset by the CCB acquisition. Partially offsetting the decline in income was a 54 basis point increase in the average rate earned on mortgage-backed securities to 4.45% for fiscal 2007 from 3.91% for fiscal 2006. The net decrease in the average balance of such securities demonstrates Management's commitment to invest proceeds received from the cash flows from the repayment of securities into higher yielding assets and the sale of lower yielding securities to reposition the balance sheet.

Interest income on investment securities increased by approximately \$0.3 million, or 36.5%, to \$1.3 million for fiscal 2007 compared to \$1.0 million for fiscal 2006. The increase in interest income on investment securities reflects a 71 basis point increase in the average rate earned on investment securities to 4.67% for fiscal 2007 from 3.78% for fiscal 2006 and an increase of \$1.5 million in the average balance of investment securities to \$27.2 million for fiscal 2007 compared to \$25.7 million for fiscal 2006. The increase in the average balance results from the acquisition of CCB, partially offset by maturities and the sale of securities with the repositioning of the balance sheet.

Interest income on federal funds decreased \$0.1 million, or 36.6%, to \$0.3 for fiscal 2007 compared to \$0.4 million for fiscal 2006. The decrease is primarily attributable to a \$7.0 million decrease in the average balance of federal funds year over year partially offset by a 169 basis point increase in the average rate earned on federal funds. This large increase in the average rate earned on federal funds was realized as the FRB raised the federal funds rate.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased by \$5.7 million, or 42.6%, to \$19.2 million for fiscal 2007 compared to \$13.5 million for fiscal 2006. The increase in interest expense reflects an increase of \$52.4 million in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities to \$598.9 million in fiscal 2007 from \$546.5 million in fiscal 2006. Additionally, the total cost of interest-bearing liabilities increased 74 basis points to 3.21% in fiscal 2007 compared to 2.47% in fiscal 2006. The increase in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities in fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006 was primarily due to the acquisition of CCB partially offset by a decrease in borrowed funds and the repayment of certain higher costing deposits with the repositioning of the balance sheet.

Interest expense on deposits increased \$6.3 million, or 70.7%, to \$15.2 million for fiscal 2007 compared to \$8.9 million for fiscal 2006. This increase is attributable to an \$81.1 million, or 18.5%, increase in the average balance of interest-bearing deposits to \$520.0 million for fiscal 2007 compared to \$439.0 million for fiscal 2006 coupled with a 90 basis point increase year-over-year in the cost of average deposits. The increase in the average balance of interest-bearing deposits was primarily due to the acquisition of CCB. The increase in the average rate paid on deposits was principally due to the rise in the interest rate environment throughout fiscal 2007.

Interest expense on advances and other borrowed money decreased by \$0.6 million, or 12.4%, to \$4.0 million for fiscal 2007 compared to \$4.6 million for fiscal 2006. The decrease in interest expense on borrowed money for fiscal 2007 reflects a \$28.7 million decline in the average balance of borrowed money reflecting management's strategy of using deposit growth and cash flows from the repayment of mortgage-backed securities to repay FHLB-NY advances. Partially offsetting the decrease was a rise of 83 basis points in the average cost of borrowed money, primarily the result of increases in the indexed rate of trust preferred debt securities which adjust quarterly and have increased in the current interest rate environment.

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Net Interest Income

Net interest income represents the difference between income on interest-earning assets and expense on interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest income depends primarily upon the volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and the corresponding interest rates earned and paid. Our net interest income is significantly impacted by changes in interest rate and market yield curves. See “—Discussion of Market Risk—Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis” for further discussion on the potential impact of changes in interest rates on our results of operations.

Net interest income before the provision for loan losses increased \$3.6 million, or 19.1%, to \$22.5 million for fiscal 2007 compared to \$18.9 million for fiscal 2006. This increase was achieved as a result of an increase in both the average balance and the yield on average interest-earning assets of \$60.3 million and 93 basis points, respectively. Offsetting the increase in net interest income was an increase in the average balance and cost of interest-bearing liabilities of \$52.0 million and 74 basis points, respectively. The result was a 19 basis point increase in the interest rate spread to 3.16% for fiscal 2007 compared to 2.97% for fiscal 2006. The net interest margin also increased to 3.44% for fiscal 2007 compared to 3.18% for fiscal 2006.

Provision for Loan Losses

During fiscal 2007 a \$0.3 million provision was recorded for loan losses. The Bank records provisions for loan losses, which are charged to earnings, in order to maintain the allowance for loan losses at a level that is considered appropriate to absorb probable losses inherent in the existing loan portfolio. Factors considered when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses include the volume and type of lending conducted, the Bank’s previous loan loss experience, the known and inherent risks in the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrowers’ ability to repay, the estimated value of any underlying collateral, trends in the local and national economy and trends in the real estate market.

During fiscal 2007, the Bank had net charge-offs of \$73,000 compared to \$82,000 for fiscal 2006. At March 31, 2007, non-performing loans totaled \$4.5 million, or 0.74% of total loans, compared to \$2.7 million, or 0.55% of total loans, at March 31, 2006. At March 31, 2007, the Bank’s allowance for loan losses was \$5.4 million compared to \$4.0 million at March 31, 2006, resulting in a ratio of the allowance to non-performing assets of 119.9% at March 31, 2007 compared to 147.1% at March 31, 2006, and a ratio of allowance for possible loan losses to total loans of 0.89% and 0.81% at March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006, respectively. The Bank believes its reported allowance for loan losses at March 31, 2007 is adequate to provide for estimated probable losses in the loan portfolio. For further discussion of non-performing loans and allowance for loan losses, see “Item 1—Business—General Description of Business—Asset Quality and Note 1 of Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Non-Interest Income

Non-interest income is comprised of loan fees and service charges, fee income from banking services and charges, gains or losses from the sale of securities, loans and other assets and certain other miscellaneous non-interest income. Non-interest income decreased \$2.5 million, or 46.3%, to \$2.9 million for fiscal 2007 compared to \$5.3 million for fiscal 2006. The decline in non-interest income was comprised primarily of a decrease of \$1.0 million in loan fees and service charges due primarily to lower loan prepayment penalty income, \$0.6 million in losses associated with the repositioning of the balance sheet, \$0.7 million in the write-down of loans held for sale, a decrease of \$0.2 million in the gain on the sale of loans and \$0.1 million loss on the sale of real estate owned. Partially offsetting these decreases were increases in other non-interest income and deposit fees and charges of \$0.1 million and \$18,000, respectively. The decline in the gain on the sale of loans was primarily attributable to a gain on a bulk sale of loans during fiscal 2006.

Non-Interest Expense

Non-interest expense increased by \$4.2 million, or 22.0%, to \$23.3 million for fiscal 2007 compared to \$19.1 million for fiscal 2006. The increase in non-interest expense was primarily attributable to the acquisition of CCB and the resulting operating and non-recurring merger related expenses. Non-recurring merger related expenses represented \$1.3 million of the increase, and employee compensation and benefits, net occupancy expense, equipment, net, and other non-interest expense increased \$1.0 million, \$0.4 million, \$0.1 million and \$1.5 million, respectively.

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Income Tax Expense

Income tax benefit was \$0.8 million for fiscal 2007, as compared to an income tax expense of \$1.3 million for fiscal 2006. The Bank recognized a \$1.5 million benefit in fiscal 2007 from the NMTC program and pre-tax income was \$3.3 million less in fiscal 2007 compared to fiscal 2006. The two items account for the \$2.2 million change in taxes from fiscal 2007 to fiscal 2006.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is a measure of the Bank's ability to generate adequate cash to meet its financial obligations. The principal cash requirements of a financial institution are to cover potential deposit outflows, fund increases in its loan and investment portfolios and ongoing operating expenses. The Bank's primary sources of funds are deposits, borrowed funds and principal and interest payments on loans, mortgage-backed securities and investment securities. While maturities and scheduled amortization of loans, mortgage-backed securities and investment securities are predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and loan and mortgage-backed securities prepayments are strongly influenced by changes in general interest rates, economic conditions and competition.

Carver Federal monitors its liquidity utilizing guidelines that are contained in a policy developed by its management and approved by its Board of Directors. Carver Federal's several liquidity measurements are evaluated on a frequent basis. The Bank was in compliance with this policy as of March 31, 2008. Management believes Carver Federal's short-term assets have sufficient liquidity to cover loan demand, potential fluctuations in deposit accounts and to meet other anticipated cash requirements. Additionally, Carver Federal has other sources of liquidity including the ability to borrow from the FHLB-NY utilizing unpledged mortgage-backed securities and certain mortgage loans, the sale of available-for-sale securities and the sale of certain mortgage loans. At March 31, 2008, based on available collateral held at the FHLB-NY, Carver Federal had the ability to borrow from the FHLB-NY an additional \$29.4 million on a secured basis, utilizing mortgage-related loans and securities as collateral.

Congress eliminated the statutory liquidity requirement that required federal savings banks to maintain a minimum amount of liquid assets of between 4% and 10%, as determined by the Director of the OTS, the Bank's primary federal regulator. The Bank is required to maintain sufficient liquidity to ensure its safe and sound operation. As a result of the elimination of the liquidity requirement, the Bank manages its liquidity through a Board-approved liquidity policy. The Bank's most liquid assets are cash and short-term investments. The level of these assets is dependent on the Bank's operating, investing and financing activities during any given period. At March 31, 2008 and 2007, assets qualifying for short-term liquidity, including cash and short-term investments, totaled \$27.9 million and \$21.9 million, respectively.

The levels of Carver Federal's short-term liquid assets are dependent on Carver Federal's operating, investing and financing activities during any given period. The most significant liquidity challenge the Bank faces is variability in its cash flows as a result of mortgage refinance activity. When mortgage interest rates decline, customers' refinance activities tend to accelerate, causing the cash flow from both the mortgage loan portfolio and the mortgage-backed securities portfolio to accelerate. In contrast, when mortgage interest rates increase, refinance activities tend to slow, causing a reduction of liquidity. However, in a rising rate environment, customers generally tend to prefer fixed rate mortgage loan products over variable rate products. Because Carver Federal generally sells its one- to four- family 15-year and 30-year fixed rate loan production into the secondary mortgage market, the origination of such products for sale does not significantly reduce Carver Federal's liquidity.

The OTS requires that the Bank meet minimum capital requirements. Capital adequacy is one of the most important factors used to determine the safety and soundness of individual banks and the banking system. At March 31, 2008, the Bank exceeded all regulatory minimum capital requirements and qualified, under OTS regulations, as a

well-capitalized institution. See “–Regulatory Capital Position” below for certain information relating to the Bank’s regulatory capital compliance at March 31, 2008.

The Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows present the change in cash from operating, investing and financing activities. During fiscal 2008, total cash and cash equivalents increased by \$10.0 million reflecting cash provided by financing activities of \$54.7 million, offset by cash used in operating of \$26.6 million and investing activities of \$18.1 million.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$54.7 million, primarily resulting from increased deposits of \$39.5 million and consolidation of minority interest in a NMTC transaction of \$19.0 million, offset partially by reductions in borrowings of \$2.5 million and the payment of common dividends of \$1.0 million. Net cash used in operating activities during this period was \$26.6 million, primarily representing funds used in originations of loans held-for-sale of \$20.2 million, an increase in other assets of \$29.5 million (primarily resulting from a NMTC transaction), offset partially by proceeds from sales of loans held-for-sale \$20.0 million. Net cash used in investing activities was \$18.1 million, primarily representing cash disbursed to fund mortgage loan originations of \$162.6 million, loans purchased from third parties of \$29.7 million and purchases of available-for-sale securities of \$15.3 million, offset partially by principal collections on loans of \$145.5 million, proceeds from sale of available-for-sale securities of \$36.1 million and proceeds from principal payments/maturities/calls of securities of \$9.2 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Contractual Obligations

The Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business in order to meet the financing needs of its customers. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit, interest rate and liquidity risk. In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”), these instruments are not recorded in the consolidated financial statements. Such instruments primarily include lending commitments.

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Lending commitments include commitments to originate mortgage and consumer loans and commitments to fund unused lines of credit. The Bank also has contractual obligations related to operating leases. Additionally, the Bank has a contingent liability related to a standby letter of credit. See Note 14 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the Bank's outstanding lending commitments and contractual obligations at March 31, 2008.

The Bank has contractual obligations at March 31, 2008 as follows (in thousands):

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Long term debt obligations:					
FHLB advances	\$ 15,249	\$ 15,107	\$ -	\$ 142	\$ -
Repo Borrowings	30,141				30,141
Guaranteed preferred beneficial interest in junior subordinated debentures	13,375	-	-	-	13,375
Total long term debt obligations	58,765	15,107	-	142	43,516
Operating lease obligations:					
Lease obligations for rental properties	11,456	1,517	3,014	2,262	4,663
Total contractual obligations	\$ 70,221	\$ 16,624	\$ 3,014	\$ 2,404	\$ 48,179

Regulatory Capital Position

The Bank must satisfy three minimum capital standards established by the OTS. For a description of the OTS capital regulation, see "Item 1—Regulation and Supervision—Federal Banking Regulation—Capital Requirements."

The Bank presently exceeds all capital requirements as currently promulgated. At March 31, 2008, the Bank had tangible equity ratio, core capital ratio, and total risk-based capital ratio of 7.8%, 7.8% and 10.3%, respectively, and was considered well capitalized. For additional information regarding Carver Federal's Regulatory Capital and Ratios, refer to Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, "Stockholders' Equity."

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

The financial statements and accompanying notes appearing elsewhere herein have been prepared in accordance with GAAP, which require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars without considering the changes in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation. The impact of inflation is reflected in the increased cost of Carver Federal's operations. Unlike most industrial companies, nearly all the assets and liabilities of the Bank are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a greater impact on Carver Federal's performance than do the effects of the general level of inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or to the same extent as the prices of goods and services.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

The information required by this item appears under the caption “Discussion of Market Risk—Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis” in Item 7, incorporated herein by reference. The Company believes that there has been no material change in the Company’s market risk at March 31, 2008 as compared to March 31, 2007.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
Carver Bancorp, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition of Carver Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2008. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

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

/s/ KPMG LLP
New York, New York
July 1, 2008

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CARVER BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
(In thousands, except per share data)

	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2007
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 15,920	\$ 14,619
Federal funds sold	10,500	1,300
Interest earning deposits	948	1,431
Total cash and cash equivalents	27,368	17,350
Securities:		
Available-for-sale, at fair value (including pledged as collateral of \$20,621 and \$34,649 at March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively)	20,865	47,980
Held-to-maturity, at amortized cost (including pledged as collateral of \$16,643 and \$18,581 at March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively; fair value of \$17,167 and \$19,005 at March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively)	17,307	19,137
Total securities	38,172	67,117
Loans held-for-sale	23,767	23,226
Loans receivable:		
Real estate mortgage loans	578,957	533,667
Commercial business loans	52,109	51,226
Consumer loans	1,728	1,067
Allowance for loan losses	(4,878)	(5,409)
Total loans receivable, net	627,916	580,551
Office properties and equipment, net	15,780	14,626
Federal Home Loan Bank of New York stock, at cost	1,625	3,239
Bank owned life insurance	9,141	8,795
Accrued interest receivable	4,063	4,335
Goodwill	6,370	5,716
Core deposit intangibles, net	532	684
Other assets	41,709	14,313
Total assets	\$ 796,443	\$ 739,952
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Deposits	\$ 654,663	\$ 615,122
Advances from the FHLB-New York and other borrowed money	58,625	61,093
Other liabilities	9,772	12,110
Total liabilities	723,060	688,325
Minority interest	19,000	-
Stockholders' equity:		
	25	25

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Common stock (par value \$0.01 per share: 10,000,000 shares authorized; 2,524,691 shares issued; 2,481,706 and 2,507,985 shares outstanding at March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively)

Additional paid-in capital	24,113	23,996
Retained earnings	30,490	27,436
Unamortized awards of common stock under ESOP	-	(4)
Treasury stock, at cost (42,985 and 16,706 shares at March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively)	(670)	(277)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	425	451
Total stockholders' equity	54,383	51,627
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 796,443	\$ 739,952

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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CARVER BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Interest Income:			
Loans	\$ 44,499	\$ 37,277	\$ 26,563
Mortgage-backed securities	2,071	2,877	4,439
Investment securities	1,434	1,325	971
Federal funds sold	128	261	412
Total interest income	48,132	41,740	32,385
Interest expense:			
Deposits	18,866	15,227	8,921
Advances and other borrowed money	3,790	4,007	4,572
Total interest expense	22,656	19,234	13,493
Net interest income	25,476	22,506	18,892
Provision for loan losses	222	276	-
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	25,254	22,230	18,892
Non-interest income:			
Depository fees and charges	2,669	2,476	2,458
Loan fees and service charges	1,628	1,238	2,231
Write-down of loans held for sale	-	(702)	-
Gain (loss) on sale of securities	431	(624)	-
Gain on sale of loans	323	192	351
Loss on sale of real estate owned	-	(108)	-
New Market Tax Credit Transfer Fee	1,700	-	-
Other	1,110	397	301
Total non-interest income	7,861	2,869	5,341
Non-interest expense:			
Employee compensation and benefits	13,323	10,470	9,512
Net occupancy expense	3,590	2,667	2,284
Equipment, net	2,451	2,071	1,939
Merger related expenses	-	1,258	-
Consulting Expense	2,733	496	307
Other	7,773	6,377	5,092
Total non-interest expense	29,870	23,339	19,134
Income before income taxes and minority interest	3,245	1,760	5,099
Income tax (benefit) expense	(881)	(823)	1,329
Minority interest, net of taxes	146	-	-
Net income	\$ 3,980	\$ 2,583	\$ 3,770

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Earnings per common share:

Basic	\$	1.60	\$	1.03	\$	1.50
Diluted	\$	1.55	\$	1.00	\$	1.45

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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CARVER BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE
INCOME
(In thousands)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid In Capital	Treasury Stock	Common Stock Acquired By ESOP	Common Stock Acquired By MRP	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stock-Holders' Equity
Balance— March 31, 2005	\$ 25	\$ 23,937	\$ (420)	\$ (126)	\$ (128)	\$ 22,748	\$ (235)	\$ 45,801
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	3,770	-	3,770
Loss on pension liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	(281)	(281)
Change in net unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	(158)	(158)
Comprehensive income, net of taxes:	-	-	-	-	-	3,770	(439)	3,331
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(782)	-	(782)
Treasury stock activity	-	(2)	117	-	-	-	-	115
Allocation of ESOP Stock	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	116
Purchase of shares for MRP	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	116
Balance— March 31, 2006	25	23,935	(303)	(10)	(12)	25,736	(674)	48,697
Adjustment to initially implement SFAS 158	-	-	-	-	-	-	281	281
Balance post implementation of SFAS 158	25	23,935	(303)	(10)	(12)	25,736	(393)	48,978
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	2,583	-	2,583
Minimum pension liability adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	79
Change in net unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	765	765
Comprehensive income, net of taxes:	-	-	-	-	-	2,583	844	3,427

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Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(883)	-	(883)
Treasury stock activity	-	61	26	-	-	-	-	87
Allocation of ESOP Stock	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Purchase of shares for MRP	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12
Balance— March 31, 2007	25	23,996	(277)	(4)	-	27,436	451	51,627
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	3,980	-	3,980
Minimum pension liability adjustment							195	195
Change in net unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	(221)	(221)
Comprehensive income, net of taxes:	-	-	-	-	-	3,980	(26)	3,954
Adjustment to initially implement SFAS 156	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	49
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	(975)	-	(975)
Treasury stock activity	-	117	(393)	4	-	-	-	(272)
Allocation of ESOP Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of shares for MRP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance— March 31, 2008	\$ 25	\$ 24,113	\$ (670)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,490	\$ 425	\$ 54,383

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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CARVER BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 3,980	\$ 2,583	\$ 3,770
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:			
Provision for loan losses	222	276	-
Stock based compensation expense	272	426	233
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,709	1,581	1,546
Amortization of premiums and discounts	(250)	(1,145)	863
(Gain) Loss from sale of securities	(431)	624	-
Gain on sale of loans	(323)	(192)	(351)
Writedown on loans held-for-sale	-	702	-
Loss on sale of real estate owned	-	108	-
Originations of loans held-for-sale	(20,172)	(24,708)	(12,646)
Principal Collections and Proceeds from sale of loans held-for-sale	19,953	14,422	12,197
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest receivable	272	(1,365)	(268)
Increase in other assets	(29,541)	(2,662)	(2,430)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(2,311)	(4,330)	4,249
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(26,620)	(13,680)	7,163
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of securities:			
Available-for-sale	(15,265)	-	(26,811)
Held-to-maturity	-	-	(19)
Proceeds from principal payments, maturities and calls of securities:			
Available-for-sale	7,358	26,539	60,645
Held-to-maturity	1,803	7,185	4,816
Proceeds from sales of available- for-sale securities	36,116	57,942	1,575
Originations of loans held-for-investment	(162,556)	(105,284)	(98,704)
Loans purchased from third parties	(29,736)	(58,191)	(96,140)
Principal collections on loans	145,458	146,410	113,482
Proceeds from sales of loan originations held-for-investment	-	16,548	10,697
Redemption of FHLB-NY stock	1,614	1,388	498
Additions to premises and equipment	(2,862)	(1,869)	(1,082)
Proceeds from sale of real estate owned	-	404	-
Payments for acquisition, net of cash acquired	-	(2,425)	-
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(18,070)	88,647	(31,043)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net (decrease) increase in deposits	39,541	(33,657)	48,768
Net repayment of FHLB advances and other borrowings	(2,527)	(45,660)	(21,507)
Capital contribution by minority interest	19,000	-	-
Common stock repurchased	(331)	(321)	(115)
Dividends paid	(975)	(883)	(782)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	54,708	(80,521)	26,364
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	10,018	(5,554)	2,484

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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	17,350	22,904	20,420
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 27,368	\$ 17,350	\$ 22,904
Supplemental information:			
Noncash Transfers-			
Change in unrealized loss on valuation of available-for-sale investments, net	\$ 221	\$ 765	\$ (158)
Cash paid for-			
Interest	\$ 21,973	\$ 19,510	\$ 13,502
Income taxes	\$ 922	\$ 652	\$ 2,107

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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CARVER BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION

Nature of operations

Carver Bancorp, Inc. (on a stand-alone basis, the “Holding Company” or “Registrant”), was incorporated in May 1996 and its principal wholly-owned subsidiary is Carver Federal Savings Bank (the “Bank” or “Carver Federal”), Alhambra Holding Corp., an inactive Delaware corporation, and Carver Federal’s wholly-owned subsidiaries, CFSB Realty Corp., Carver Municipal Bank (“CMB”), Carver Community Development Corp. (“CCDC”) and CFSB Credit Corp. which is currently inactive. The Bank has a majority owned interest in Carver Asset Corporation, a real estate investment trust formed in February 2004.

“Carver,” the “Company,” “we,” “us” or “our” refers to the Holding Company along with its consolidated subsidiaries. The Bank was chartered in 1948 and began operations in 1949 as Carver Federal Savings and Loan Association, a federally chartered mutual savings and loan association. The Bank converted to a federal savings bank in 1986. On October 24, 1994, the Bank converted from mutual to stock form and issued 2,314,275 shares of its common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. On October 17, 1996, the Bank completed its reorganization into a holding company structure (the “Reorganization”) and became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Holding Company. Collectively, the Holding Company, the Bank and the Holding Company’s other direct and indirect subsidiaries are referred to herein as the “Company” or “Carver.”

In September 2003, the Holding Company formed Carver Statutory Trust I (the “Trust”) for the sole purpose of issuing trust preferred securities and investing the proceeds in an equivalent amount of floating rate junior subordinated debentures of the Holding Company. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an interpretation of ARB No. 51, Carver Statutory Trust I is not consolidated for financial reporting purposes. In December 2007, Carver Federal’s subsidiary CCDC entered into a NMTC venture in which it exerts a controlling influence.

On October 5, 2006, Carver Federal established Carver Municipal Bank (“CMB”), a wholly-owned, New York State chartered limited purpose commercial bank, with the intention of expanding Carver Federal’s ability to compete for municipal and state agency deposits and provide other fee income based services. The Bank invested \$2.0 million of capital into CMB at its formation. In the State of New York, municipal entities may deposit funds only with commercial banks, other than except through limited exceptions, and CMB provided Carver Federal with a platform to enter into this line of business. As of March 31, 2008, Carver Federal has discontinued the operations of CMB and is in the process of dissolution. The \$2.0 million capital invested will revert back to the Bank.

Carver Federal’s principal business consists of attracting deposit accounts through its branches and investing those funds in mortgage loans and other investments permitted by federal savings banks. The Bank has ten branches located throughout the City of New York that primarily serve the communities in which they operate.

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of consolidated financial statement presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Holding Company, the Bank and the Bank’s wholly-owned or majority owned subsidiaries, Carver Asset Corporation, CFSB Realty Corp., CMB, Carver

Community Development Corporation, and CFSB Credit Corp. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated statement of financial condition and revenues and expenses for the period then ended. Amounts subject to significant estimates and assumptions are items such as the allowance for loan losses, goodwill and intangibles, pensions and the fair value of financial instruments. Management believes that prepayment assumptions on mortgage-backed securities and mortgage loans are appropriate and the allowance for loan losses is adequate. While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, future additions to the allowance for loan losses or future write downs of real estate owned may be necessary based on changes in economic conditions in the areas where Carver Federal has extended mortgages and other credit instruments. Actual results could differ significantly from those assumptions.

In addition, the Office of Thrift Supervision (“OTS”), Carver Federal’s regulator, as an integral part of its examination process, periodically reviews Carver Federal’s allowance for loan losses and, if applicable, real estate owned valuations. The OTS may require Carver Federal to recognize additions to the allowance for loan losses or additional write downs of real estate owned based on their judgments about information available to them at the time of their examination.

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In June 2005, the Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) of the FASB reached final consensus on Issue No. 04-5, Determining Whether a General Partner, or General Partners as a Group, controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights (“EITF Issue No. 04-5”). EITF Issue No. 04-5 set forth the criteria to determine whether partnerships are to be consolidated for financial statement purposes or reported using the Equity Method. In accordance with guidance set forth in EITF Issue No. 04-5, Carver CDC-Subsidiary CDE 10, LLC has been consolidated for financial reporting purposes.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash, amounts due from depository institutions, federal funds sold and other short-term instruments with original maturities of three months or less. Federal funds sold are generally sold for one-day periods. The amounts due from depository institutions include a non-interest bearing account held at the Federal Reserve Bank (“FRB”) where any additional cash reserve required on demand deposits would be maintained. Currently, this reserve requirement is zero since the Bank’s vault cash satisfies cash reserve requirements for deposits.

Securities

When purchased, securities are designated as either securities held-to-maturity or securities available-for-sale. Securities are classified as held-to-maturity and carried at amortized cost only if the Bank has a positive intent and ability to hold such securities to maturity. Securities held-to-maturity are carried at cost, adjusted for the amortization of premiums and the accretion of discounts using the level-yield method over the remaining period until maturity.

If not classified as held-to-maturity, securities are classified as available-for-sale demonstrating management’s ability to sell in response to actual or anticipated changes in interest rates and resulting prepayment risk or any other factors. Available-for-sale securities are reported at fair value. Estimated fair values of securities are based on either published or security dealers’ market value. Unrealized holding gains or losses for securities available-for-sale are excluded from earnings and reported net of deferred income taxes as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), a component of Stockholders’ Equity. Any impairment in the available-for-sale securities deemed other-than-temporary, is written down against the cost basis and charged to earnings. No impairment charge was recorded for fiscal 2008, 2007 or 2006. Gains or losses on sales of securities of all classifications are recognized based on the specific identification method.

Loans Held-for-Sale

Loans held-for-sale are carried at the lower of cost or market value as determined on an aggregate loan basis. Premiums paid and discounts obtained on such loans held-for-sale are deferred as an adjustment to the carrying value of the loans until the loans are sold.

Loans Receivable

Loans receivable are carried at unpaid principal balances plus unamortized premiums, purchase accounting mark-to-market adjustments, certain deferred direct loan origination costs and deferred loan origination fees and discounts, less the allowance for loan losses.

The Bank defers loan origination fees and certain direct loan origination costs and accretes such amounts as an adjustment of yield over the expected lives of the related loans using methodologies which approximate the interest method. Premiums and discounts on loans purchased are amortized or accreted as an adjustment of yield over the

contractual lives, of the related loans, adjusted for prepayments when applicable, using methodologies which approximate the interest method.

Loans are generally placed on non-accrual status when they are past due 90 days or more as to contractual obligations or when other circumstances indicate that collection is questionable. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, any interest accrued but not received is reversed against interest income. Payments received on a non-accrual loan are either applied to the outstanding principal balance or recorded as interest income, depending on an assessment of the ability to collect the loan. A non-accrual loan is restored to accrual status when principal and interest payments become less than 90 days past due and its future collectibility is reasonably assured.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for probable loan losses inherent in the portfolio as of March 31, 2008. Management is responsible for determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses and the periodic provisioning for estimated losses included in the consolidated financial statements. The evaluation process is undertaken on a quarterly basis, but may increase in frequency should conditions arise that would require management's prompt attention, such as business combinations and opportunities to dispose of non-performing and marginally performing loans by bulk sale or any development which may indicate an adverse trend.

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Carver Federal maintains a loan review system, which calls for a periodic review of its loan portfolio and the early identification of potential problem loans. Such system takes into consideration, among other things, delinquency status, size of loans, type of collateral and financial condition of the borrowers. Loan loss allowances are established for problem loans based on a review of such information and/or appraisals of the underlying collateral. On the remainder of its loan portfolio, loan loss allowances are based upon a combination of factors including, but not limited to, actual loan loss experience, composition of loan portfolio, current economic conditions and management’s judgment. Although management believes that adequate loan loss allowances have been established, actual losses are dependent upon future events and, as such, further additions to the level of the loan loss allowance may be necessary in the future.

The methodology employed for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance consists of the following criteria:

- Establishment of loan loss allowance amounts for all specifically identified criticized and classified loans that have been designated as requiring attention by management’s internal loan review process, bank regulatory examinations or Carver Federal’s external auditors.
- An average loss factor, giving effect to historical loss experience over several years and other qualitative factors, is applied to all loans not subject to specific review.
- Evaluation of any changes in risk profile brought about by business combinations, customer knowledge, the results of ongoing credit quality monitoring processes and the cyclical nature of economic and business conditions. An important consideration in performing this evaluation is the concentration of real estate related loans located in the New York City metropolitan area.

All new loan originations are assigned a credit risk grade which commences with loan officers and underwriters grading the quality of their loans one to five under a nine-category risk classification scale, the first five categories of which represent performing loans. Reserves are held based on actual loss factors based on several years of loss experience and other qualitative factors applied to the outstanding balances. All loans are subject to continuous review and monitoring for changes in their credit grading. Grading that falls into criticized or classified categories (credit grading six through nine) are further evaluated and reserved amounts are established for each loan based on each loan’s potential for loss and includes consideration of the sufficiency of collateral. Any adverse trend in real estate markets could seriously affect underlying values available to protect against loss.

Other evidence used to support the amount of the allowance and its components includes:

- Amount and trend of criticized loans;
- Actual losses;
- Peer comparisons with other financial institutions; and
- Economic data associated with the real estate market in the Company’s lending market areas.

A loan is considered to be impaired, as defined by SFAS No. 114, “Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan” (“SFAS 114”), when it is probable that Carver Federal will be unable to collect all principal and interest amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Carver Federal tests loans covered under SFAS 114 for impairment if they are on non-accrual status or have been restructured. Consumer credit non-accrual loans are not tested for impairment because they are included in large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans that, by definition, are excluded from the scope of SFAS 114. Impaired loans are required to be measured based upon (i) the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the loan’s initial effective interest rate, (ii) the loan’s market price, or (iii) fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. If the loan valuation is less than the recorded value of the loan, an allowance must be established for the difference. The allowance is established by either

an allocation of the existing allowance for loan losses or by a provision for loan losses, depending on various circumstances. Allowances are not needed when credit losses have been recorded so that the recorded investment in an impaired loan is less than the loan valuation.

Segment Reporting

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information", the Company has determined that all of its activities constitute one reportable operating segment.

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Concentration of Risk

The Bank's principal lending activities are concentrated in loans secured by real estate, a substantial portion of which is located in New York City. Accordingly, the ultimate collectibility of a substantial portion of the Company's loan portfolio is susceptible to changes in New York's real estate market conditions.

Office Properties and Equipment

Office properties and equipment are comprised of land, at cost, and buildings, building improvements, furnishings and equipment and leasehold improvements, at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization charges are computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	10 to 25 years
Furnishings and equipment	3 to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of useful life or remaining term of lease

Maintenance, repairs and minor improvements are charged to non-interest expense in the period incurred.

Federal Home Loan Bank Stock

The Federal Home Loan Bank of New York ("FHLB-NY") has assigned to the Bank a mandated membership stock purchase, based on the Bank's asset size. In addition, for all borrowing activity, the Bank is required to purchase shares of FHLB-NY non-marketable capital stock at par. Such shares are redeemed by FHLB-NY at par with reductions in the Bank's borrowing levels. The Bank carries this investment at historical cost.

Bank Owned Life Insurance

Bank Owned Life Insurance ("BOLI") is carried at its cash surrender value on the balance sheet and is classified as a non-interest-earning asset. Death benefits proceeds received in excess of the policy's cash surrender value are recognized in income. Returns on the BOLI assets are added to the carrying value and included as non-interest income in the consolidated statement of income. Any receipt of benefit proceeds is recorded as a reduction to the carrying value of the BOLI asset. At March 31, 2008, Carver held no policy loans against its BOLI cash surrender values or restrictions on the use of the proceeds.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

Mortgage servicing rights on originated loans that have been sold are capitalized by allocating the total cost of the mortgage loans between the mortgage servicing rights and the loans based on their relative fair values. Mortgage servicing rights are carried at the lower of the initial carrying value, adjusted for amortization, or fair value, and are amortized in proportion to, and over the period of, estimated net servicing income using a discounted analysis of future cash flows, incorporating numerous assumptions including servicing income, servicing costs, market discount rates, prepayment speeds and default rates. Mortgage servicing rights are evaluated quarterly for impairment based on the difference between the carrying amount and current fair value. If it is determined that impairment exists, the resulting loss is charged against earnings.

Real Estate Owned

Real estate acquired by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure is recorded at the fair value at the date of acquisition and thereafter carried at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated selling costs. The fair value of such assets is determined based primarily upon independent appraisals and other relevant factors. The amounts ultimately recoverable from real estate owned could differ from the net carrying value of these properties because of economic conditions. Costs incurred to improve properties or prepare them for sale are capitalized. Revenues and expenses related to the holding and operating of properties are recognized in operations as earned or incurred. Gains or losses on sale of properties are recognized as incurred.

Identifiable Intangible Assets

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No.142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are no longer amortized, rather they are assessed, at least annually, for impairment (See Note 3).

Identifiable intangible assets relate primarily to core deposit premiums, resulting from the valuation of core deposit intangibles acquired in the purchase of branches of other financial institutions. These identifiable intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 5 years but not exceeding the estimated average remaining life of the existing customer deposits acquired. Amortization periods for intangible assets are monitored to determine if events and circumstances require such periods to be reduced.

Effective April 1, 2007, the Company adopted SFAS, No. 156, Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140. SFAS No. 156 requires all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities to be initially measured at fair value, if practicable. For subsequent measurements, entities are permitted to choose either the amortization method, which is consistent with the prior requirements of SFAS No. 140, or the fair value method. Upon adoption of SFAS No. 156, the Company elected to adopt the fair value method for measurements of mortgage servicing rights (MSR). The adoption of SFAS No. 156 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

The Company recognizes as separate assets the rights to service mortgage loans and such assets are included in other assets in the statements of financial condition.

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Income Taxes

Carver Federal accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method. Temporary differences between the basis of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and tax purposes are measured as of the balance sheet date. Deferred tax liabilities or recognizable deferred tax assets are calculated on such differences, using current statutory rates, which result in future taxable or deductible amounts. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes- An Interpretation of FASB Statement No 109." FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. FIN 48 also prescribes a specified recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The new interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Securities Impairment

The Bank's available-for-sale securities portfolio is carried at estimated fair value, with any unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, reported as accumulated other comprehensive income/loss in stockholders' equity. Securities that the Bank has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity and are carried at amortized cost. The fair values of securities in portfolio are based on published or securities dealers' market values and are affected by changes in interest rates. The Bank periodically reviews and evaluates the securities portfolio to determine if the decline in the fair value of any security below its cost basis is other-than-temporary. The Bank generally views changes in fair value caused by changes in interest rates as temporary, which is consistent with its experience. However, if such a decline is deemed to be other-than-temporary, the security is written down to a new cost basis and the resulting loss is charged to earnings. At March 31, 2008, the Bank carried no other than temporarily impaired securities.

Earnings per Common Share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted EPS includes any additional common shares as if all potentially dilutive common shares were issued (e.g., outstanding share awards under the Company's stock option plans). For the purpose of these calculations, unreleased shares of the Carver Federal Savings Bank Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOP") are not considered to be outstanding.

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock is recorded at cost and is presented as a reduction of stockholders' equity.

Pension Plans

The Company's pension benefit and post-retirement health and welfare benefit obligations, and the related costs, are calculated using actuarial concepts, within the framework of SFAS No. 87, "Employers' Accounting for Pensions" and SFAS No. 106, "Employers' Accounting for Post-retirement Benefits Other than Pensions," respectively. The measurement of such obligations and expenses requires that certain assumptions be made regarding several factors, most notably including the discount rate and the expected return on plan assets. The Company evaluates these critical assumptions on an annual basis. Other factors considered by the Company include retirement patterns, mortality,

turnover, and the rate of compensation increase.

Under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, “Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefits Pension and Other Post-retirement Plans- an amendment of SFAS Statement Nos. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)”, actuarial gain and losses, prior services cost or credits, and any remaining transition assets or obligations that have not been recognized under previous accounting standards must be recognized in “accumulated other comprehensive income or loss”, net of taxes effects, until they are amortized as a component of net of periodic benefit cost. In addition, under SFAS No. 158 the measurement date (i.e., the date at which plan assets and the benefit obligation are measured for financial reporting purposes) is required to be the company’s fiscal year end. The company presently uses a December 31 measurement date for its pension, as permitted by SFAS Nos. 87 and 106. In accordance with SFAS No. 158, the Company will adopt a fiscal year-end measurement date on March 31, 2009.

Stock-Based Compensation Plans

Effective April 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, “Share-Based Payment,” (“SFAS No. 123R”). This statement replaces Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation,” and supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, “Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees,” (“APB No. 25”). SFAS No. 123R requires that all stock-based compensation be recognized as an expense in the financial statements and that such cost be measured at the fair value of the award. This statement was adopted using the modified prospective method of application, which requires the Company to recognize compensation expense on a prospective basis. Therefore, prior period financial statements have not been restated. Under this method, in addition to reflecting compensation expense for new share-based awards, expense is also recognized to reflect the remaining service period of awards that had been included in pro forma disclosures in prior periods. SFAS No. 123R also requires that excess tax benefits related to stock option exercises be reflected as financing cash inflows instead of operating cash inflows.

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Prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123R on April 1, 2006, the Company applied APB No. 25 and related interpretations in accounting for its stock option plans. As each granted stock option entitled the holder to purchase shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price equal to 100% of the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant, no compensation cost for such options was recognized. Had compensation cost for the stock option plans been determined, using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model, based on the fair value at the date of grant for awards made under those plans, consistent with the method set forth in SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-based Compensation," as amended by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-based Compensation – Transition and Disclosure," ("SFAS No. 148"), the Company's pro forma net income in the year ended March 31, 2006 would have been as follows:

	2006
Net Income available to common shareholders:	
As reported	\$ 3,770
Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based methods for all awards, net of related tax effects	(105)
Pro forma	\$ 3,665
Basic earnings per share:	
As reported	\$ 1.50
Pro forma	1.46
Diluted earnings per share:	
As reported	\$ 1.45
Pro forma	1.43
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	
	2,506,029

Compensation expense is recognized for the Bank's ESOP equal to the fair value of shares committed to be released for allocation to participant accounts. Any difference between the fair value at that time and the ESOP's original acquisition cost is charged or credited to stockholders' equity (additional paid-in capital). The cost of unallocated ESOP shares (shares not yet committed to be released) is reflected as a reduction of stockholders' equity.

The Company grants "incentive stock options" only to its employees and grants "nonqualified stock options" to employees and non-employee directors. All options granted, vested and unexercised as of March 31, 2006 will still be accounted for under APB No. 25. No compensation expense is recognized if the exercise price of the option is greater than or equal to the fair market value of the underlying stock on the date of grant.

Immaterial Restatement

The March 31, 2006 Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition reflects an immaterial restatement to correctly deconsolidate Carver's Statutory Trust I subsidiary, amounting to an increase in other assets and other borrowed money of \$0.4 million. The outstanding number of unvested shares granted under the Company's Management Recognition Plan ("MRP") had not been included as potentially dilutive shares when calculating the diluted EPS for the past several years. For fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, the outstanding number of unvested MRP shares

was 26,539. Taking these potentially dilutive shares into account, the diluted EPS would have been \$1.45 and \$1.00 for 2006 and 2007, respectively, compared to reported diluted EPS of \$1.47 and \$1.01. Management believes these misstatements to be immaterial.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the consolidated financial statements presented for prior years have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

NOTE 3. IMPAIRMENT AND GOODWILL

The Company annually evaluates long-lived assets, certain identifiable intangibles and deferred costs for indication of impairment in value. When required, asset impairment will be recorded as an expense in the current period

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Goodwill is presumed to have an indefinite useful life, not amortized and is tested for impairment at least once annually at the reporting unit level. Impairment exists when the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount at the time of testing, the goodwill of the reporting unit is not considered impaired. According to SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," quoted market prices in active markets are the best evidence of fair value and are to be used as the basis for measurement, when available. Other acceptable valuation methods included present-value measurements based on multiples of earnings or revenues, or similar performance measures. Differences in the identification of reporting units and in valuation techniques could result in materially different evaluations of impairment.

The Company performed the annual goodwill impairment test as of January 31, 2008, and determined that the fair value of the reporting unit was in excess of its carrying value, using the guideline company and guideline transaction methodologies. There was no indication of goodwill impairment as of the annual impairment test date.

NOTE 4. SECURITIES

The following is a summary of securities at March 31, 2008 (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Losses	Estimated Fair-Value
Available-for-Sale:				
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Government National Mortgage Association	\$ 8,303	\$ -	\$ (123)	\$ 8,180
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	4,077	19	-	4,096
Federal National Mortgage Association	6,748	107	-	6,855
Other	205	4	-	209
Total mortgage-backed securities	19,333	130	(123)	19,340
U.S. Government Agency Securities	1,473	52	-	1,525
Total available-for-sale	20,806	182	(123)	20,865
Held -to -Maturity:				
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Government National Mortgage Association	573	34	-	607
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	12,343	11	(230)	12,124
Federal National Mortgage Association	4,216	78	(32)	4,262
Total mortgage-backed securities	17,132	123	(262)	16,993
Other	175	-	(1)	174
Total held-to-maturity	17,307	123	(263)	17,167
Total securities	\$ 38,113	\$ 305	\$ (386)	\$ 38,032

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The following is a summary of securities at March 31, 2007 (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Losses	Estimated Fair-Value
Available-for-Sale:				
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Government National Mortgage Association	\$ 13,637	\$ 47	\$ (65)	\$ 13,619
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	1,116	12	(3)	1,125
Federal National Mortgage Association	5,905	30	(40)	5,895
Other	517	20	-	537
Total mortgage-backed securities	21,175	109	(108)	21,176
U.S. Government Agency Securities	26,417	387	-	26,804
Total available-for-sale	47,592	496	(108)	47,980
Held-to-Maturity:				
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Government National Mortgage Association	727	25	-	752
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	13,308	9	(166)	13,151
Federal National Mortgage Association	4,792	53	(50)	4,795
Other	120	-	-	120
Total mortgage-backed securities	18,947	87	(216)	18,818
Other	190	-	(3)	187
Total held-to-maturity	19,137	87	(219)	19,005
Total securities	\$ 66,729	\$ 583	\$ (327)	\$ 66,985

The following is a summary regarding securities and/or calls of available-for-sale portfolio at March 31, 2008 (in thousands):

	2008	2007	2006
Available-for-Sale			
Proceeds	\$ 22,428	\$ 14,422	\$ 12,197
Gross gains	431	22	-
Gross losses	-	646	-

The net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities was \$0.1 million (\$36,000 after taxes) at March 31, 2008 and net unrealized gain of \$0.4 million (\$0.2 million after taxes) at March 31, 2007. On November 30, 2002 the Bank transferred \$22.8 million of mortgage-backed securities from available-for-sale to held-to-maturity as a result of management's intention to hold these securities in portfolio until maturity. A related unrealized gain of \$0.5 million was recorded as a separate component of stockholders' equity and is being amortized over the remaining lives of the

securities as an adjustment to yield. As of March 31, 2008 the carrying value of these securities was \$8.8 million and a related net unrealized gain of \$0.1 million continues to be reported. There was a loss of \$0.6 million resulting from the sale of available-for-sale securities in fiscal 2007. At March 31, 2008 the Bank pledged securities of \$9.7 million as collateral for advances from the FHLB-NY.

The following is a summary of the carrying value (amortized cost) and fair value of securities at March 31, 2008, by remaining period to contractual maturity (ignoring earlier call dates, if any). Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because certain security issuers have the right to call or prepay their obligations. The table below does not consider the effects of possible prepayments or unscheduled repayments.

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	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Avg Rate
Available-for-Sale			
Less than one year	\$ 42	\$ 42	5.44%
One through five years	181	188	5.31%
Five through ten years	6,706	6,264	5.42%
After ten years	14,280	14,370	5.02%
	\$ 20,679	20,865	5.13%
Held-to-maturity			
One through five years	\$ 11	\$ 11	5.15%
Five through ten years	493	486	5.00%
After ten years	16,803	16,670	5.78%
	\$ 17,307	17,167	5.76%

The unrealized losses and fair value of securities in an unrealized loss position at March 31, 2008 for less than 12 months and 12 months or longer were as follows (in thousands):

	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-Sale:						
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ (33)	\$ 3,857	\$ (90)	\$ 4,033	\$ (123)	\$ 7,890
Total available-for-sale	(33)	3,857	(90)	4,033	(123)	7,890
Held-to-Maturity:						
Mortgage-backed securities	(7)	451	(255)	13,800	(262)	14,251
U.S. Government Agency Securities	-	-	(1)	174	(1)	174
Total held-to-maturity	(7)	451	(256)	13,974	(263)	14,425
Total securities	\$ (40)	\$ 4,308	\$ (346)	\$ 18,007	\$ (386)	\$ 22,315

The unrealized losses and fair value of securities in an unrealized loss position at March 31, 2007 were as follows (in thousands):

	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-Sale:						
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ (108)	\$ 9,498	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (108)	\$ 9,498
Total available-for-sale	(108)	9,498	-	-	(108)	9,498
Held-to-Maturity:						

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Mortgage-backed securities	(216)	15,241	-	-	(216)	15,241
U.S. Government Agency Securities	(3)	187	-	-	(3)	187
Total held-to-maturity	(219)	15,428	-	-	(219)	15,428
Total securities	\$ (327)	\$ 24,926	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (327)	\$ 24,926

A total of 29 securities had an unrealized loss at March 31, 2008 compared to 24 at March 31, 2007. Based on estimated fair value, all the securities in an unrealized loss position were United States government agency-backed securities, which represents 32.4% and 20.3% of total securities at March 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The cause of the temporary impairment is directly related to the change in interest rates. In general, as interest rates decline, the fair value of securities will rise, and conversely as interest rates rise, the fair value of securities will decline. Management considers fluctuations in fair value as a result of interest rate changes to be temporary, which is consistent with the Bank's experience. The impairments are deemed temporary based on the direct relationship of the rise in fair value to movements in interest rates, the life of the investments and their high credit quality.

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NOTE 5. LOANS RECEIVABLE, NET

The following is a summary of loans receivable, net of allowance for loan losses at March 31 (dollars in thousands):

	2008		2007	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Gross loans receivable:				
One- to four-family	\$ 103,419	16.33%	\$ 100,910	17.22%
Multifamily	78,657	12.42%	91,877	15.68%
Non-residential	238,508	37.66%	203,187	34.68%
Construction	158,877	25.09%	137,697	23.50%
Business	52,109	8.23%	51,226	8.74%
Consumer and other (1)	1,728	0.27%	1,067	0.18%
Total loans receivable	633,298	100.00%	585,964	100.00%
Add:				
Premium on loans	725		990	
Less:				
Deferred fees and loan discounts	(1,229)		(994)	
Allowance for loan losses	(4,878)		(5,409)	
Total loans receivable, net	\$ 627,916		\$ 580,551	

(1) Includes personal, credit card, and home improvement

At March 31, 2008 and 2007, 89.3% and 89.9%, respectively, of the Bank's real estate loans receivable was principally secured by properties located in New York City.

Mortgage loan portfolios serviced for Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA") and other third parties are not included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The unpaid principal balances of these loans aggregated \$52.0 million, \$38.8 million and \$33.2 million at March 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006, respectively. Custodial escrow balances, maintained in connection with the above-mentioned loan servicing, were approximately \$0.2 million, \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million at March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. During the years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, the Bank recognized gains on the sale of loans of \$0.3 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

At March 31, 2008 the Bank pledged \$187.9 million in total mortgage loans as collateral for advances from the FHLB-NY.

The following is an analysis of the allowance for loan losses for the years ended March 31 (in thousands):

	2008	2007	2006
Balance at beginning of the year	\$ 5,409	\$ 4,015	\$ 4,097
Provision charged to operations	222	276	-
Recoveries of amounts previously charged-off	153	47	35
Charge-offs of loans	(906)	(120)	(117)
Acquisition of CCB	-	1,191	-

Balance at end of the year	\$	4,878	\$	5,409	\$	4,015
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Non-accrual loans consist of loans for which the accrual of interest has been discontinued as a result of such loans becoming 90 days or more delinquent as to principal and/or interest payments. Interest income on non-accrual loans is recorded when received. Restructured loans consist of loans where borrowers have been granted concessions in regards to the terms of their loans due to financial or other difficulties, which rendered them unable to repay their loans under the original contractual terms.

At March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, the recorded investment in impaired loans was \$2.9 million, \$4.5 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, all of which represented non-accrual loans. The related allowance for loan losses for these impaired loans was approximately \$0.3 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.3 million at March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The impaired loan portfolio is primarily collateral dependent. The average recorded investment in impaired loans during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was approximately \$4.7 million, \$3.6 million and \$2.2 million, respectively. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, the Company did not recognize any interest income on these impaired loans. Interest income of \$0.6 million, \$0.3 million, and \$0.1 million, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, would have been recorded on impaired loans had they performed in accordance with their original terms.

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At March 31, 2008, other non-performing assets totaled \$4.0 million which consists of non-performing loans of \$2.9 million and other real estate owned of \$1.2 million. Other non-performing loans of \$2.9 million consist of 18 small business and SBA loans, two multi-family loans and two 1-4 family loans. All are relatively small balance loans. Other real estate owned of \$1.2 million reflects four foreclosed properties.

At March 31, 2008 and 2007, there were no loans to officers or directors of the Company.

NOTE 6. OFFICE PROPERTIES AND EQUIPMENT, NET

The detail of office properties and equipment as of March 31 is as follows (in thousands):

	2008	2007
Land	\$ 415	\$ 415
Building and improvements	9,874	9,834
Leasehold improvements	6,041	5,262
Furniture and equipment	12,079	10,039
	28,409	25,550
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(12,629)	(10,924)
Office properties and equipment, net	\$ 15,780	\$ 14,626

Depreciation and amortization charged to operations for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 amounted to \$1.7 million, \$1.6 million and \$1.5 million, respectively.

NOTE 7. ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE

The detail of accrued interest receivable as of March 31 is as follows (in thousands):

	2008	2007
Loans receivable	\$ 3,751	\$ 3,689
Mortgage-backed securities	273	590
Investments and other interest bearing assets	39	56
Total accrued interest receivable	\$ 4,063	\$ 4,335

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NOTE 8. DEPOSITS

Deposit balances and weighted average stated interest rates as of March 31 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Amount	2008 Percent of Total Deposits	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	2007 Percent of Total Deposits	Weighted Average Rate
Non-interest-bearing demand	\$ 51,736	7.90%	0.00%	\$ 50,891	8.27%	0.00%
NOW accounts	28,168	4.30%	0.20%	28,910	4.70%	0.31%
Savings and club	125,819	19.22%	0.53%	137,960	22.43%	0.78%
Money market savings account	45,514	6.95%	2.94%	46,996	7.64%	2.18%
Certificates of deposit	400,587	61.20%	4.10%	347,753	56.53%	4.28%
Other	2,839	0.43%	1.51%	2,612	0.43%	1.39%
Total	\$ 654,663	100.00%	2.83%	\$ 615,122	100.00%	2.78%

Scheduled maturities of certificates of deposit are as follows for the year ended March 31, 2008 (in thousands):

Rate	Period to Maturity				Total 2007	Percent of Total
	< 1 Yr.	1-2 Yrs.	2-3 Yrs.	3+ Yrs.		
0% - 0.99%	\$ 2,993	\$ 389	\$ 48	\$ 231	\$ 3,661	0.91%
1% - 1.99%	27,640	-	-	-	27,640	6.90%
2% - 3.99%	98,003	9,577	4,202	1,743	113,525	28.34%
4% and over	231,542	9,054	3,995	11,170	255,761	63.85%
Total	\$ 360,178	\$ 19,020	\$ 8,245	\$ 13,144	\$ 400,587	100.00%

The aggregate amount of certificates of deposit with minimum denominations of \$100,000 or more was approximately \$229.7 million at March 31, 2008 compared to \$217.4 million at March 31, 2007. As of March 31, 2008 the Bank had pledged \$1.3 million of investment securities as collateral for certain large deposits.

Interest expense on deposits is as follows for the years ended March 31 (in thousands):

	2008	2007	2006
NOW demand	\$ 138	\$ 98	\$ 74
Savings and clubs	1,004	931	919
	1,193	1,133	601

Money market savings			
Certificates of deposit	16,522	13,079	7,321
Mortgagors deposits	42	30	30
	18,899	15,270	8,945
Penalty for early withdrawal of certificates of deposit	(33)	(43)	(24)
Total interest expense	\$ 18,866	\$ 15,227	\$ 8,921

NOTE 9. BORROWED MONEY

Federal Home Loan Bank Advances and Repurchase agreements. FHLB-NY advances and repurchase agreements weighted average interest rates by remaining period to maturity at March 31 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Maturing Year Ended March 31,	2008		2007	
	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount
2008	-	\$ -	4.58%	\$ 32,500
2009	3.77%	15,107	3.78%	15,107
2012	4.63%	30,143	3.50%	168
	4.34%	\$ 45,250	4.32%	\$ 47,775

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As a member of the FHLB-NY, the Bank may have outstanding FHLB-NY borrowings in a combination of term advances and overnight funds of up to 25% of its total assets, or approximately \$199.0 million at March 31, 2008. Borrowings are secured by the Bank's investment in FHLB-NY stock and by a blanket security agreement. This agreement requires the Bank to maintain as collateral certain qualifying assets (principally mortgage loans and securities) not otherwise pledged. At March 31, 2008, advances were secured by pledges of the Bank's investment in the capital stock of the FHLB-NY totaling \$1.6 million and a blanket assignment of the Bank's unpledged qualifying mortgage loans of \$187.9 million and mortgage-backed and investment securities of \$9.7 million. The Bank has sufficient collateral at the FHLB-NY to be able to borrow an additional \$29.4 million from the FHLB-NY at March 31, 2008.

Repurchase agreements. Repurchase agreements ("REPO") are contracts for the sale of securities owned or borrowed by the Bank with an agreement to repurchase those securities at an agreed-upon price and date. The Banks' repurchase agreements are primarily collateralized by \$30.0 million obligations and other mortgage-related securities, and are entered into with either the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York (the "FHLB-NY") or selected brokerage firms. Repurchase agreements totaled \$30.0 million at March 31, 2008. At March 31, 2008, the accrued interest on repurchase agreements amounted to \$0.2 million and the interest expense was \$1.1 million for the year ended March 31, 2008. The Bank had no repurchase agreements at March 31, 2007 and no related interest expense for fiscal 2007.

Subordinated Debt Securities. On September 17, 2003, Carver Statutory Trust I, issued 13,000 shares, liquidation amount \$1,000 per share, of floating rate capital securities. Gross proceeds from the sale of these trust preferred debt securities of \$13.0 million, and proceeds from the sale of the trust's common securities of \$0.4 million, were used to purchase approximately \$13.4 million aggregate principal amount of the Holding Company's floating rate junior subordinated debt securities due 2033. The trust preferred debt securities are redeemable at par quarterly at the option of the Company beginning on or after September 17, 2008 and have a mandatory redemption date of September 17, 2033. Cash distributions on the trust preferred debt securities are cumulative and payable at a floating rate per annum resetting quarterly with a margin of 3.05% over the three-month LIBOR.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding Carver Federal's borrowings as of and for the years ended March 31 (dollars in thousands):

	2008	2007	2006
Amounts outstanding at the end of year:			
FHLB advances	\$ 15,250	\$ 47,775	\$ 80,935
Guaranteed preferred beneficial interest in junior subordinated debentures	\$ 13,375	\$ 13,318	\$ 13,260
Rate paid at year end:			
FHLB advances	3.77%	4.32%	4.13%
Guaranteed preferred beneficial interest in junior subordinated debentures	5.85%	8.40%	7.97%
Maximum amount of borrowing outstanding at any month end:			
FHLB advances	\$ 60,874	\$ 93,975	\$ 112,488
Guaranteed preferred beneficial interest in junior subordinated debentures	\$ 13,375	\$ 13,318	\$ 13,260
Approximate average amounts outstanding for year:			

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FHLB advances	\$	36,724	\$	65,567	\$	94,798
Guaranteed preferred beneficial interest in junior subordinated debentures	\$	13,344	\$	13,286	\$	13,230
Approximate weighted average rate paid during year:						
FHLB advances		5.18%		4.36%		3.81%
Guaranteed preferred beneficial interest in junior subordinated debentures		7.76%		8.33%		7.50%

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NOTE 10. INCOME TAXES

The components of income tax (benefit) expense for the years ended March 31 are as follow (in thousands):

	2008	2007	2006
Federal income tax expense (benefit):			
Current	\$ 79	\$ 1,887	\$ 1,155
Deferred	(1,107)	(3,018)	35
	(1,028)	(1,131)	1,190
State and local income tax expense:			
Current	171	313	196
Deferred	(24)	(5)	(57)
	147	308	139
Total provision for income tax (benefit) expense	\$ (881)	\$ (823)	\$ 1,329

The following is a reconciliation of the expected Federal income tax rate to the consolidated effective tax rate for the years ended March 31 (dollars in thousands):

	2008		2007		2006	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Statutory Federal income tax	\$ 1,103	34.0%	\$ 598	34.0%	\$ 1,734	34.0%
State and local income taxes, net of Federal tax benefit	88	2.7%	204	11.6%	92	1.8%
New markets tax credit	(2,000)	-61.6%	(1,475)	-83.8%	-	-
General business credit	(41)	-1.3%	(69)	-3.9%	(73)	-1.5%
Release of contingency reserve	-	-	-	-	(500)	-9.8%
Other	(31)	-1.0%	(81)	-4.6%	76	1.5%
Total income tax (benefit) expense	\$ (881)	-27.2%	\$ (823)	-46.7%	\$ 1,329	26.0%

Carver Federal's stockholders' equity includes approximately \$2.8 million at the end of each year ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, which has been segregated for federal income tax purposes as a bad debt reserve. The use of this amount for purposes other than to absorb losses on loans may result in taxable income for federal income taxes at the then current tax rate.

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Tax effects of existing temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are included in other assets at March 31 are as follows (in thousands):

	2,008	2007
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Income from affiliate	\$ -	\$ 1,876
Allowance for loan losses	1,427	1,839
Deferred loan fees	461	371
Compensation and benefits	102	109
Non-accrual loan interest	579	587
Capital loss carryforward	591	591
Deferred rent	111	111
Purchase accounting adjustment	159	702
Net operating loss carry forward	2,072	-
New markets tax credit	3,227	1,242
Depreciation	330	-
Other	28	2
Total Deferred Tax Assets	9,087	7,430
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Depreciation	-	128
Income from affiliate	690	-
Minimum pension liability	170	50
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	92	228
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	952	406
Net Deferred Tax Assets	\$ 8,135	\$ 7,024

In June 2006, Carver Federal was selected by the U.S. Department of Treasury to receive an award of \$59 million in New Markets Tax Credits. The NMTC award is used to stimulate economic development in low- to moderate-income communities. The NMTC award enables the Bank to invest with community and development partners in economic development projects with attractive terms including, in some cases, below market interest rates, which may have the effect of attracting capital to underserved communities and facilitating the revitalization of the community, pursuant to the goals of the NMTC program. The NMTC award provides a credit to Carver Federal against Federal income taxes when the Bank makes qualified investments. The credits are allocated over seven years from the time of the qualified investment. Recognition of the Bank's NMTC award began in December 2006 when the Bank invested \$29.5 million, one-half of its \$59 million award. In December 2007, the Bank invested an additional \$10.5 million and transferred rights to \$19.0 million of its \$59 million NMTC award to an investor pursuant to its investment in a NMTC project. The Bank's NMTC allocation has been fully invested as of December 31, 2007. During the seven year period, assuming the Bank meets compliance requirements, the Bank will receive 39% of the \$40.0 million invested award amount (5% over each of the first three years, and 6% over each of the next four years). The Company expects to receive additional NMTC tax benefits of approximately \$12.1 million from its \$40.0 million investment over approximately six years.

A valuation allowance against the deferred tax asset at March 31, 2008 and 2007 was not required since it is more likely than not that the results of future operations will generate sufficient taxable income to realize the deferred tax asset.

The Company has no uncertain tax positions. The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to U.S. federal, New York State and New York City income taxation. The Company is no longer subject to examination by taxing authorities for years before March 31, 2005. CCB, a subsidiary of the Holding Company, which was purchased in 2006, is currently subject to a New York State examination by the taxing authorities for tax years 2003 and 2004.

The Company adopted FASB Interpretation 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (“FIN 48”), as of April 1, 2007. 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. FIN 48 had no affect on the Company’s financial statements.

NOTE 11. EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

The following table reconciles the earnings available to common shareholders (numerator) and the weighted average common stock outstanding (denominator) for both basic and diluted earnings per share for years ended March 31 (in thousands):

	2008	2007	2006
Net income - basic and diluted	\$ 3,980	\$ 2,583	\$ 3,770
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic	2,492	2,511	2,506
Effect of dilutive options	50	57	59
Effect of dilutive MRP shares	19	18	27
Weighted average common shares outstanding – diluted	2,561	2,586	2,592

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NOTE 12. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Conversion and Stock Offering. On October 24, 1994, the Bank issued in an initial public offering 2,314,375 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 (the "Common Stock"), at a price of \$10 per share resulting in net proceeds of \$21.5 million. As part of the initial public offering, the Bank established a liquidation account at the time of conversion, in an amount equal to the surplus and reserves of the Bank at September 30, 1994. In the unlikely event of a complete liquidation of the Bank (and only in such event), eligible depositors who continue to maintain accounts shall be entitled to receive a distribution from the liquidation account. The total amount of the liquidation account may be decreased if the balances of eligible deposits decreased as measured on the annual determination dates. The Bank is not permitted to pay dividends to the Holding Company on its capital stock if the effect thereof would cause its net worth to be reduced below either: (i) the amount required for the liquidation account, or (ii) the amount required for the Bank to comply with applicable minimum regulatory capital requirements.

Regulatory Capital. The operations and profitability of the Bank are significantly affected by legislation and the policies of the various regulatory agencies. The OTS has promulgated capital requirements for financial institutions consisting of minimum tangible and core capital ratios of 1.5% and 3.0%, respectively, of the institution's adjusted total assets and a minimum risk-based capital ratio of 8.0% of the institution's risk weighted assets. Although the minimum core capital ratio is 3.0%, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act ("FDICIA"), as amended, stipulates that an institution with less than 4.0% core capital is deemed undercapitalized. At March 31, 2008 and 2007, the Bank exceeded all of its regulatory capital requirements.

The following is a summary of the Bank's actual capital amounts as of March 31, 2008 compared to the OTS requirements for minimum capital adequacy and for classification as a well-capitalized institution (in thousands):

	GAAP Capital	Tangible Equity	Leverage Capital	Risk-Based Capital
Stockholders' Equity at March 31, 2008 (1)	\$ 68,669	\$ 68,669	\$ 68,669	\$ 68,669
Add:				
General valuation allowances		-	-	4,878
Deduct:				
Unrealized gains on securities available-for-sale, net		(151)	(151)	(151)
Goodwill and qualifying intangible assets, net		6,902	6,902	6,902
Other		(33)	(33)	(33)
Regulatory Capital		61,583	61,583	66,461
Minimum Capital requirement		14,641	31,293	51,707
Regulatory Capital Excess		\$ 46,942	\$ 30,290	\$ 14,754

(1) Carver Federal only

Comprehensive Income. Comprehensive income represents net income and certain amounts reported directly in stockholders' equity, such as the net unrealized gain or loss on securities available for sale and loss on pension liability. The Holding Company has reported its comprehensive income for fiscal 2008, 2007 and 2006 in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income. Carver Federal's accumulated other comprehensive income or loss included net unrealized losses on securities at March 31, 2008 and

2007 was \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. Included in the amounts at March 31, 2006 were unrealized gains of \$0.2 million relating to available-for-sale securities that were transferred during fiscal 2003 to held-to-maturity. This unrealized gain is an unrealized gain reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity and is amortized over the remaining lives of the securities as an adjustment to yield. Also included in accumulated other comprehensive income at March 31, 2008 and 2007 was gains on the Bank's pension plan liabilities of \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million, net of taxes, respectively. At March 31, 2006, there was a loss on the Bank's employee pension plan liability of \$0.3 million, net of taxes, included in accumulated other comprehensive loss.

NOTE 13. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT AND STOCK COMPENSATION PLANS

Pension Plan. Carver Federal has a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan covering all who were participants prior to curtailment of the plan. The benefits are based on each employee's term of service through the date of curtailment. Carver Federal's policy was to fund the plan with contributions which equal the maximum amount deductible for federal income tax purposes. The plan was curtailed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001.

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The following table sets forth the plan's changes in benefit obligation, changes in plan assets and funded status and amounts recognized in Carver Federal's consolidated financial statements at March 31 (in thousands):

	2008	2007
Change in projected benefit obligation during the year		
Projected benefit obligation at the beginning of year	\$ 2,887	\$ 2,892
Interest cost	163	159
Actuarial (gain) loss	(308)	55
Benefits paid	(170)	(219)
Settlements	(173)	-
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 2,399	\$ 2,887
Change in fair value of plan assets during the year		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 2,877	\$ 2,870
Actual return on plan assets	232	226
Benefits paid	(170)	(219)
Settlements	(173)	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 2,766	\$ 2,877
Funded status	\$ 367	\$ (10)
Unrecognized loss	-	-
Accrued pension cost	\$ 367	\$ (10)

Net periodic pension benefit includes the following components for the years ended March 31 (in thousands):

	2008	2007	2006
Interest cost	\$ 163	\$ 159	\$ 163
Expected return on plan assets	(221)	(220)	(227)
Net periodic pension (benefit)	\$ (58)	\$ (61)	\$ (64)

Significant actuarial assumptions used in determining plan benefits for the years ended March 31 are as follows:

	2008	2007	2006
Annual salary increase (1)	-	-	-
Expected long-term return on assets	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Discount rate used in measurement of benefit obligations	6.50%	5.88%	5.75%

(1) The annual salary increase rate is not applicable as the plan is frozen and no new benefits accrue.

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Directors' Retirement Plan. Concurrent with the conversion to the stock form of ownership, Carver Federal adopted a retirement plan for non-employee directors. The plan was curtailed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001. The benefits are payable based on the term of service as a director through the date of curtailment. The following table sets forth the plan's changes in benefit obligation, changes in plan assets and funded status and amounts recognized in Carver Federal's consolidated financial statements at March 31 (in thousands):

	2008	2007
Change in projected benefit obligation during the year:		
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 36	\$ 102
Interest cost	2	5
Actuarial gain	-	(50)
Benefits paid	(13)	(21)
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 25	\$ 36
Change in fair value of plan assets during the year		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ -	\$ -
Employer contributions	13	21
Benefits paid	(13)	(21)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ -	\$ -
Funded status	\$ (25)	\$ (36)
Unrecognized (gain)	-	-
Accrued pension cost	\$ (25)	\$ (36)

Savings Incentive Plan. Carver has a savings incentive plan, pursuant to Section 401(k) of the Code, for all eligible employees of the Bank. The Bank matches contributions to the 401(k) Plan equal to 100% of pre-tax contributions made by each employee up to a maximum of 4% of their pay, subject to IRS limitations. All such matching contributions are fully vested and non-forfeitable at all times regardless of the years of service with the Bank. Under the profit-sharing feature, if the Bank achieves a minimum of 70% of its net income goal as mentioned previously, the Compensation Committee may authorize an annual non-elective contribution to the 401(k) Plan on behalf of each eligible employee up to 2% of the employee's annual pay, subject to IRS limitations. This non-elective contribution may be made regardless of whether the employee makes a contribution to the 401(k) Plan. Non-elective Bank contributions, if awarded, vest 20% each year for the first five years of employment and are fully vested thereafter. To be eligible for the matching contribution, the employee must be 21 years of age and have completed at least one year of service. To be eligible for the non-elective Carver contribution, the employee must also be employed as of the last day of the plan year. Total savings incentive plan expenses for the years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$0.1 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

BOLI. The Bank owns one BOLI plan which was formed to offset future employee benefit costs and provide additional benefits due to its tax exempt nature. Only officer level employees are covered under this program.

An initial investment of \$8.0 million was made to the BOLI program on September 21, 2004. At March 31, 2008 the Consolidated Statement of Conditions reflects a net cash surrender value of \$9.1 million. The related income is reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Operations as a component of other non-interest income.

Management Recognition Plan ("MRP"). The MRP provided for grants of restricted stock to certain employees at September 12, 1995 adoption of the MRP. On March 28, 2005 the plan was amended for all future awards. The MRP provides for additional discretionary grants of restricted stock to those employees selected by the committee

established to administer the MRP. Awards granted prior to March 28, 2005, generally vest in three to five equal annual installments commencing on the first anniversary date of the award, provided the recipient is still an employee of the Holding Company or the Bank on such date. Under the amended plan awards granted after March 28, 2005 vest based on a five-year performance-accelerated vesting schedule. Ten percent of the awarded shares vest in each of the first four years and the remainder in the fifth year but the Compensation Committee may accelerate vesting at any time. Awards will become 100% vested upon termination of service due to death or disability. When shares become vested and are distributed, the recipients will receive an amount equal to any accrued dividends with respect thereto. There are no shares available to grant under the MRP. Pursuant to the MRP, the Bank recognized \$155,000, \$118,000 and \$134,000 as expense for the years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Employee Stock Ownership Plan. Effective upon conversion, an ESOP was established for all eligible employees. The ESOP used \$1,821,000 in proceeds from a term loan obtained from a third-party institution to purchase 182,132 shares of Bank common stock in the initial public offering. Each year until the loan paid off in June of 2004, the Bank made discretionary contributions to the ESOP, which was equal to principal and interest payments required on the term loan less any dividends received by the ESOP on unallocated shares.

Shares purchased with the loan proceeds were initially pledged as collateral for the term loan. Currently, shares are purchased in the open market in accordance with Carver's common stock repurchase program and are held in a suspense account for future allocation among the participants on the basis of compensation, as described by the Plan, in the year of allocation. In May 2006, Carver amended the ESOP so that no new participants are eligible to enter after December 31, 2006 and the Compensation Committee voted to cease discretionary contributions after the 2006 allocation. ESOP compensation expense was \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million for the years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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The ESOP shares at March 31 are as follows (in thousands):

	2008	2007
Allocated shares	69	73
Unallocated shares	-	-
Total ESOP shares	69	73
Fair value of unallocated shares	\$ 3	\$ 10

Stock Option Plans. During 1995, the Holding Company adopted the 1995 Stock Option Plan (the “Plan”) to advance the interests of the Bank through providing stock options to select key employees and directors of the Bank and its affiliates. The number of shares reserved for issuance under the plan was 338,862. The 1995 plan expired by its term and no new options may be granted under it, however, stock options granted under the 1995 Plan continue in accordance with their terms. At March 31, 2008, there were 237,182 options outstanding and 198,088 were exercisable. Options are granted at the fair market value of Carver Federal common stock at the time of the grant for a period not to exceed ten years. Under the 1995 Plan option grants generally vest on an annual basis ratably over either three or five years, commencing after one year of service and, in some instances, portions of option grants vest at the time of the grant. On March 28, 2005, the plan was amended and vesting of future awards is based on a five-year performance-accelerated vesting schedule. Ten percent of the awarded options vest in each of the first four years and the remainder in the fifth year, but the Committee may accelerate vesting at any time. All options are exercisable immediately upon a participant’s disability, death or a change in control, as defined in the Plan.

In September 2006, Carver stockholders approved the 2006 Stock Incentive Plan which provides for the grant of stock options, stock appreciation rights and restricted stock to employees and directors who are selected to receive awards by the Committee. The 2006 Incentive Plan authorizes Carver to grant awards with respect to 300,000 shares, but no more than 150,000 shares of restricted stock may be granted. Options are granted at a price not less than fair market value of Carver Federal common stock at the time of the grant for a period not to exceed 10 years. Shares generally vest in 20% increments over 5 years, however, the Committee may specify a different vesting schedule. At March 31, 2008, there were 32,447 options outstanding under the 2006 Incentive Plan and none were exercisable. All options are exercisable immediately upon a participant’s disability, death or a change in control, as defined in the Plan, if the person is employed on that date.

Information regarding stock options as of and for the years ended March 31 is as follows:

	2008		2007		2006	
	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	240,087	\$ 13.24	238,061	\$ 12.90	225,292	\$ 12.37
Granted	15,978	16.93	21,019	16.50	35,277	16.98
Exercised	(3,475)	11.58	(11,776)	9.57	(9,903)	9.57
Forfeited	(15,408)	17.72	(7,217)	17.44	(12,605)	17.44
Outstanding, end of year	237,182	\$ 13.22	240,087	\$ 13.24	238,061	\$ 12.90
Exercisable, at year end	198,088		192,110		144,836	

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Information regarding stock options as of and for the year ended March 31, 2008 is as follows :

Range of Exercise Prices	Shares	Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
		Weighted Average Remaining Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 8.00 - \$ 8.99	60,000	2 years	\$ 8.17	60,000	\$ 8.17
9.00 - 9.99	32,000	3 years	9.93	32,000	9.93
10.00 - 10.99	2,000	2 years	10.38	2,000	10.38
12.00 - 12.99	37,400	4 years	12.10	37,400	12.10
16.00 - 16.99	54,721	7 years	16.59	38,252	16.59
17.00 - 17.99	29,033	6 years	17.18	6,408	17.18
19.00 - 19.99	20,918	6 years	19.66	20,918	19.66
20.00 - 20.99	729	7 years	20.00	729	20.00
21.00 - 21.99	381	6 years	21.76	381	21.76
Total	237,182			198,088	

The fair value of the option grants was estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model applying the following weighted average assumptions for the years ended March 31:

	2008	2007	2006
Risk-free interest rate	4.3%	4.5%	3.5%
Volatility	31.2%	19.0%	35.0%
Annual dividends	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.28
Expected life of option grants	7 yrs	7 yrs	7 yrs

Under the provisions of SFAS No. 123R, the Company recorded compensation expense of \$0.3 million during the year ended March 31, 2008. As of March 31, 2008, the total remaining unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options granted under the Company's plan was \$0.1 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average vesting period of 1.3 years.

Performance Compensation Plan. In 2006, Carver adopted the Performance Compensation Plan of Carver Bancorp, Inc. This plan provides for cash payments to officers or employees designated by the Compensation Committee, which also determines the amount awarded to such participants. Vesting is generally 20% a year over 5 years and awards are fully vested on a change in control (as defined), or termination of employment by death or disability, but the Committee may accelerate vesting at any time. Payments are made as soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year in which amounts vest. In fiscal year 2007, the Company granted its first awards under the new Plan. The total fair value of options granted was \$0.4 million. The amount of compensation expense recognized in fiscal year 2008 was \$0.1 million.

NOTE 14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Credit Related Commitments. The Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers.

These financial instruments primarily include commitments to extend credit and to sell loans. Those instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the statements of financial condition. The contract amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Bank has in particular classes of financial instruments.

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

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The Bank had outstanding commitments at March 31 as follows (in thousands):

	2008	2007
Commitments to originate mortgage loans	\$ 81,754	\$ 107,115
Commitments to originate commercial and consumer loans	4,236	214
Lines of credit	24,518	300
Letters of credit	4,518	-
Total	\$ 115,026	\$ 107,629

At March 31, 2008, of the \$115.0 million in outstanding commitments to originate loans, \$74.9 million represented construction loans at a weighted average rate of 6.44%, \$37.3 million represented commitments to originate non-residential mortgage loans at a weighted average rate of 6.03% and \$2.8 million represented one- to four-family residential loans at a weighted average rate of 6.24%.

The balance of commitments on commercial and consumer loans at March 31, 2008 is primarily undisbursed funds from approved unsecured commercial lines of credit. All such lines carry adjustable rates mainly tied to prime.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since some of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Bank evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained if deemed necessary by the Bank upon extension of credit is based on management's credit evaluation of the counter-party.

Lease Commitments. Rentals under long term operating leases for certain branches aggregated approximately \$1.4 million, \$0.9 million and \$0.7 million for the years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. As of March 31, 2008, minimum rental commitments under all noncancellable leases with initial or remaining terms of more than one year and expiring through 2018 follow (in thousands):

Year Ending March 31,	Minimum Rental
2009	\$ 1,517
2010	1,556
2011	1,458
2012	1,137
2013	1,125
Thereafter	4,663
	\$ 11,456

The Bank also has, in the normal course of business, commitments for services and supplies.

Legal Proceedings. From time to time, Carver Federal is a party to various legal proceedings incidental to its business. Certain claims, suits, complaints and investigations involving Carver Federal, arising in the ordinary course of business, have been filed or are pending. The Company is of the opinion, after discussion with legal counsel representing Carver Federal in these proceedings, that the aggregate liability or loss, if any, arising from the ultimate disposition of these matters would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations. At March 31, 2008, there were no material legal proceedings to which the Company or its subsidiaries was a party or to which any of their property was subject.

NOTE 15. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

SFAS 107 "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" requires the Bank to disclose, in addition to the carrying value, the fair value of certain financial instruments, both assets and liabilities recorded on and off balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate fair value. SFAS 107 defines financial instruments as cash, evidence of ownership of an entity, or a contract that conveys or imposes on an entity the contractual right or obligation to either receive or deliver cash or another financial instrument. The fair value of a financial instrument is defined as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than a forced or liquidation sale and is best evidenced by a quoted market price if one exists. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, estimated fair values have been determined by the Bank using the best available data and estimation methodology suitable for each such category of financial instruments. For those loans and deposits with floating interest rates, it is presumed that estimated fair values generally approximate their recorded carrying value. The estimation methodologies used and the estimated fair values and carrying values of the Bank's financial instruments are set forth below:

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Cash and cash equivalents and accrued interest receivable

The carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents and accrued interest receivable approximate fair value because they mature in three months or less.

Securities

The fair values for securities available-for-sale, mortgage-backed securities held-to-maturity and investment securities held-to-maturity are based on quoted market or dealer prices, if available. If quoted market or dealer prices are not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market or dealer prices for similar securities.

Loans receivable and loan held-for-sale

The fair value of loans receivable and held-for-sale is estimated by discounting future cash flows, using current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities of such loans.

Mortgage servicing rights

The fair value of mortgage servicing rights is determined by discounting the present value of estimated future servicing cash flows using current market assumptions for prepayments, servicing costs and other factors.

Deposits

The fair value of demand, savings and club accounts is equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of certificates of deposit is estimated using rates currently offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities. The fair value estimates do not include the benefit that results from the low-cost funding provided by deposit liabilities compared to the cost of borrowing funds in the market.

Borrowings

The fair values of advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York and other borrowed money are estimated using the rates currently available to the Bank for debt with similar terms and remaining maturities.

Commitments

The fair market value of unearned fees associated with financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk at March 31, 2008 approximates the fees received. The fair value is not considered material.

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Bank's financial instruments at March 31 are as follows (in thousands):

	2008		2007	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 27,368	\$ 27,368	\$ 17,350	\$ 17,350
Investment securities available-for-sale	1,735	1,525	26,804	26,804

Mortgage backed securities available-for-sale	19,130	19,340	21,176	21,176
Mortgage backed securities held-to-maturity	17,307	17,167	19,137	19,005
Loans receivable	627,916	645,387	580,551	580,854
Loans held-for-sale	23,767	24,084	23,226	23,226
Accrued interest receivable	4,063	4,063	4,335	4,335
Mortgage servicing rights	605	605	388	467
Financial Liabilities:				
Deposits	\$ 654,663	\$ 660,813	\$ 615,122	\$ 614,199
Advances from FHLB of New York	15,249	15,191	47,775	47,307
Other borrowed money	43,375	44,984	13,318	13,318

Limitations

The fair value estimates are made at a discrete point in time based on relevant market information about the financial instruments. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the entire holdings of a particular financial instrument. Because no quoted market value exists for a significant portion of the Bank's financial instruments, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments, and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

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In addition, the fair value estimates are based on existing off balance sheet financial instruments without attempting to value anticipated future business and the value of assets and liabilities that are not considered financial instruments. Other significant assets and liabilities that are not considered financial assets and liabilities include premises and equipment. In addition, the tax ramifications related to the realization of unrealized gains and losses can have a significant effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered in any of the estimates.

Finally, reasonable comparability between financial institutions may not be likely due to the wide range of permitted valuation techniques and numerous estimates which must be made given the absence of active secondary markets for many of the financial instruments. This lack of uniform valuation methodologies introduces a greater degree of subjectivity to these estimated fair values.

NOTE 16. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

The following is a summary of unaudited quarterly financial data for fiscal years ended March 31, 2008 and 2007 (in thousands, except per share data):

	June 30	September 30	December 30	March 31
Fiscal 2008				
Interest income	\$ 11,968	\$ 12,088	\$ 12,309	\$ 11,767
Interest expense	(5,315)	(5,625)	(5,992)	(5,724)
Net interest income	6,653	6,463	6,317	6,043
Provision for loan losses	-	-	(222)	-
Non-interest income	1,137	1,453	3,178	2,093
Non-interest expense	(6,504)	(7,196)	(7,963)	(8,207)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(143)	44	268	712
Minority interest, net of taxes	-	-	-	(146)
Net income	\$ 1,143	\$ 764	\$ 1,578	\$ 495
Earnings per common share				
Basic	\$ 0.46	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.20
Diluted	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.20
Fiscal 2007				
Interest income	\$ 9,120	\$ 9,380	\$ 11,770	\$ 11,470
Interest expense	(4,085)	(4,169)	(5,643)	(5,337)
Net interest income	5,035	5,211	6,127	6,133
Provision for loan losses	-	-	(120)	(156)
Non-interest income	945	(337)	966	1,295
Non-interest expense	(4,733)	(6,242)	(5,884)	(6,479)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(445)	464	311	493
Net income (loss)	\$ 802	\$ (904)	\$ 1,400	\$ 1,286
Earnings (loss) per common share				
Basic	\$ 0.32	\$ (0.36)	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.51
Diluted	\$ 0.31	\$ (0.35)	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.50

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NOTE 17. CARVER BANCORP, INC. - PARENT COMPANY ONLY

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION (in thousands):

	As of March 31,	
	2008	2007
Assets		
Cash on deposit with subsidiaries	\$ 384	\$ 399
Investment in subsidiaries	69,401	64,996
Other assets	32	16
Total Assets	\$ 69,817	\$ 65,411
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Borrowings	\$ 13,376	\$ 13,318
Accounts payable to subsidiaries	1,945	291
Other liabilities	113	175
Total liabilities	\$ 15,434	\$ 13,784
Stockholders' equity	54,383	51,627
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 69,817	\$ 65,411

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Income			
Equity in net income from subsidiaries	\$ -	\$ 3,551	\$ 6,758
Interest income from deposit with subsidiaries	5,089	-	5
Other income	34	34	22
Total income	5,123	3,585	6,785
Expenses			
Interest Expense on Borrowings	1,185	1,196	985
Salaries and employee benefits	157	180	287
Shareholder expense	664	439	407
Other	18	10	7
Total expense	2,024	1,825	1,686
Income before income taxes	3,099	1,760	5,099
Income tax (benefit) expense	(881)	(823)	1,329
Net Income	\$ 3,980	\$ 2,583	\$ 3,770

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	Years Ended March 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Net income	\$ 3,980	\$ 2,583	\$ 3,770
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:			
Equity in net income of Subsidiaries	(5,224)	(3,551)	(6,758)
Income taxes from the Bank	(881)	(823)	1,329
Increase in other assets	(16)		
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable to subsidiaries	1,654	225	(443)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(62)	(83)	40
Other, net	140	(13)	299
Net cash used in operating activities	(409)	(1,662)	(1,763)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Dividends received from Bank	1,700	3,201	850
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	-	-	1,575
Net cash provided by investing activities	1,700	3,201	2,425
Cash Flows From Financing Activities			
Purchase of treasury stock, net	(331)	(321)	(115)
Dividends paid	(975)	(878)	(777)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,306)	(1,199)	(892)
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(15)	340	(230)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	399	59	289
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	\$ 384	\$ 399	\$ 59

NOTE 18. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments". This statement amends FASB Statements No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", and No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities". This statement resolves issues addressed in "Statement 133 Implementation Issue No. D1, Application of Statement 133 to Beneficial Interest in Securitized Financial Assets". SFAS No. 155 is effective for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2006. The adoption of SFAS No. 155 had no material impact on the Company's financial position or its results of operations for fiscal 2008.

Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets – an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 140 ("SFAS No. 156"), which amends SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities" with respect to the accounting for separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. SFAS No. 156 requires all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities to be initially measured at fair value, if practicable, and permits an entity to choose either the amortization or

fair value measurement method for subsequent measurements. The Company determines the fair value of its mortgage servicing rights on the basis of a third party market valuation of the Company's servicing portfolio stratified by predominant risk characteristics – loan type and coupon. The valuation of the Company's mortgage servicing rights utilizes market derived assumptions for discount rates, servicing costs, escrow earnings rate, and prepayments. The Company, upon adoption of SFAS No. 156 as of April 1, 2007, recorded a cumulative effect adjustment of \$49,000 to retained earnings (net of tax) as of the beginning of fiscal 2008 for the difference between the mortgage servicing rights fair value and its carrying amount as reflected in the consolidated statement of changes in stockholders' equity. At March 31, 2008, the fair value of mortgage servicing rights totaled \$0.6 million.

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Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements” (“SFAS No. 157”). The Statement establishes a single definition of fair value, sets up a framework for measuring it, and requires additional disclosures about the use of fair value to measure assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 157 also emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement by establishing a three level “fair value hierarchy” that ranks the quality and reliability of inputs used in valuation models, i.e., the lower the level, the more reliable the input. The hierarchy provides the basis for the Statement’s new disclosure requirements which are dependent upon the frequency of an item’s measurement (recurring versus nonrecurring). SFAS No. 157 is effective for fair-value measures already required or permitted by other standards for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Its provisions will generally be applied prospectively. The adoption of SFAS No. 157 had no material impact on the Company’s financial position or its results of operations for fiscal 2008.

The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities— including an amendment of FASB Statements No. 115 (“SFAS No. 159”). SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. This Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity’s first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007. Carver is currently assessing the impact of this pronouncement.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (“FIN 48”). FIN 48 clarifies Statement 109 by establishing a criterion that an individual tax position would have to meet in order for some or all of the associated benefit to be recognized in an entity’s financial statements. The Interpretation applies to all tax positions within the scope of Statement 109. In applying FIN 48, an entity is required to evaluate each individual tax position using a two step-process. First, the entity should determine whether the tax position is recognizable in its financial statements by assessing whether it is “more-likely-than-not” that the position would be sustained by the taxing authority on examination. The term “more-likely-than-not” means “a likelihood of more than 50 percent.” Second, the entity should measure the amount of benefit to recognize in its financial statements by determining the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the taxing authority. Each tax position must be re-evaluated at the end of each reporting period to determine whether recognition or derecognition is warranted. The liability resulting from the difference between the tax return position and the amount recognized and measured under FIN 48 should be classified as current or non-current depending on the anticipated timing of settlement. An entity should also accrue interest and penalties on unrecognized tax benefits in a manner consistent with the tax law. The Company’s Federal, New York State and City tax filings for years 2003 through the present are subject to examination.

FIN 48 requires significant new annual disclosures in the notes to an entity’s financial statements that include a tabular roll-forward of the beginning to ending balances of an entity’s unrecognized tax benefits. The Interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 and the cumulative effect of applying FIN 48 should be reported as an adjustment to retained earnings at the beginning of the period in which it is adopted. The adoption and evaluation under FAS 109 and FIN 48 had no material impact on the Company’s financial position or its results of operations for fiscal 2008.

Accounting for Purchases of Life Insurance

In September 2006, the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") of the FASB issued EITF No. 06-5, Accounting for Purchases of Life Insurance – Determining the Amount That Could Be Realized in Accordance with FASB Technical Bulletin No. 85-4 ("FTB No. 85-4"), Accounting for Purchases of Life Insurance ("EITF No. 06-5"). EITF No. 06-5 explains how to determine "the amount that could be realized" from a life insurance contract, which is the measurement amount for the asset in accordance with FTB No. 85-4. EITF No. 06-5 would require all amounts that would ultimately be realized by a policyholder upon the assumed surrender of a final policy to be included in the amount that could be realized under the insurance contract. Thus, contractual provisions that limit the amount that could be realized in specified circumstances would be considered if it is probable that those circumstances would occur. The consensus on EITF No. 06-5 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 and would be recognized through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the year of adoption. The adoption of EITF No. 06-5 had no material impact on the Company's financial position or its results of operations for fiscal 2008.

Prior Year Misstatements

In September 2006, the SEC Staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements, which addresses how the effects of prior year uncorrected misstatements should be considered when quantifying misstatements in current year financial statements. SAB No. 108 will require registrants to quantify misstatements using both the balance sheet and income-statement approaches and to evaluate whether either approach results in quantifying an error that is material in light of relevant quantitative and qualitative factors. When the effect of initial adoption is determined to be material, SAB No. 108 allows registrants to record that effect as a cumulative effect adjustment to beginning retained earnings. The requirements are effective for the Company beginning April 1, 2007. Carver has evaluated the requirements of SAB No. 108 and determined that it did not have a material effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

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Application of Accounting Principles to Loan Commitments

In November 2007, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 109 (SAB 109). SAB 109 supersedes Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 105 (SAB 105), "Application of Accounting Principles to Loan Commitments." It clarifies that the expected net future cash flows related to the associated servicing of a loan should be included in the measurement of all written loan commitments that are accounted for at fair value through earnings. However, it retains the guidance in SAB 105 that internally-developed intangible assets should not be recorded as part of the fair value of a derivative loan commitment. The guidance is effective on a prospective basis to derivative loan commitments issued or modified in fiscal quarters beginning after December 15, 2007. In conjunction with the adoption of SFAS 157 and SFAS 159, this guidance generally would result in higher fair values being recorded upon initial recognition of derivative loan commitments. The adoption of SAB 109 is not expected to have a material impact on the Bank's financial condition or results of operations.

Business Combinations

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141R, "Business Combinations (revised 2007)." SFAS No. 141R improves reporting by creating greater consistency in the accounting and financial reporting of business combinations, resulting in more complete, comparable, and relevant information for investors and other users of financial statements. To achieve this goal, the new standard requires the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize all (and only) the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction; establishes the acquisition-date fair value as the measurement objective for all assets acquired and liabilities assumed; and requires the acquirer to disclose the information necessary to evaluate and understand the nature and financial effect of the business combination. SFAS No. 141R applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first fiscal year that commences after December 15, 2008.

Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, "Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements." SFAS No. 160 improves the relevance, comparability, and transparency of financial information provided to investors by requiring all entities to report non-controlling (minority) interests in subsidiaries in the same way, i.e., as equity in the consolidated financial statements. In addition, SFAS No. 160 eliminates the diversity that currently exists in accounting for transactions between an entity and non-controlling interests by requiring that they be treated as equity transactions. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and is not expected to have a material impact on the Bank's financial condition or results of operations.

Sale with Repurchase Financing Agreements

In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS 140-3, "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets and Repurchase Financing Transactions." The objective of this FSP is to provide implementation guidance on whether the security transfer and contemporaneous repurchase financing involving the transferred financial asset must be evaluated as one linked transaction or two separate de-linked transactions.

Current practice records the transfer as a sale and the repurchase agreement as a financing. The FSP requires the recognition of the transfer and the repurchase agreement as one linked transaction, unless all of the following criteria are met: (1) the initial transfer and the repurchase financing are not contractually contingent on one another; (2) the initial transferor has full recourse upon default, and the repurchase agreement's price is fixed and not at fair value; (3) the financial asset is readily obtainable in the marketplace and the transfer and repurchase financing are executed at market rates; and (4) the maturity of the repurchase financing is before the maturity of the financial asset. The scope of this FSP is limited to transfers and subsequent repurchase financings that are entered into contemporaneously or in

contemplation of one another. The FSP will be effective for the Carver on March 31, 2009. Early adoption is prohibited. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this FSP.

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Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" (SFAS 161), an amendment of SFAS 133. The standard requires enhanced disclosures about derivative instruments and hedged items that are accounted for under SFAS 133 and related interpretations. The standard will be effective for all of the Company's interim and annual financial statements for periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early adoption permitted. The standard expands the disclosure requirements for derivatives and hedged items and has no impact on how Carver accounts for these instruments. The Bank is currently assessing the impact of this pronouncement.

Elimination of QSPEs and Changes in the FIN 46(R) Consolidation Model

In April of 2008, the FASB voted to eliminate Qualifying Special Purpose Entities (QSPEs) from the guidance in SFAS 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities." While the revised standard has not been finalized and the proposals will be subject to a public comment period, this change may have a significant impact on Carver's consolidated financial statements as the Company may lose sales treatment for future assets sales to a QSPE. This proposed revision could be effective as early as April 2009.

In connection with the proposed changes to SFAS 140, the FASB also is proposing three key changes to the consolidation model in FIN 46(R). First, former QSPEs would now be included in the scope of FIN 46(R). In addition, the FASB supports amending FIN 46(R) to change the method of analyzing which party to a variable interest entity (VIE) should consolidate the VIE to a primarily qualitative determination of control instead of today's risks and rewards model. Finally, the proposed amendment is expected to require all VIEs and their primary beneficiaries to be reevaluated quarterly. The previous rules required reconsideration only when specified reconsideration events occurred.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission. As of March 31, 2008, the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), as of the end of the period covered by this annual report. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this annual report.

Disclosure controls and procedures are the controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our system of internal control is designed under the supervision of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP").

Our internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets; provide reasonable assurances that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with the authorization of management and the Boards of Directors of the Parent Company and the subsidiary banks; and 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 our financial statements.

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

As of March 31, 2008, management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based upon the framework established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee

of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based upon its assessment, management believes that the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2008 is effective using these criteria.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the SEC that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

(c) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have not been any changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fiscal quarter to which this report relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

Information concerning Executive Officers of the Company which responds to this Item is incorporated by reference from the section entitled “Executive Officers and Key Managers of Carver and Carver Federal” in the Holding Company’s definitive proxy statement to be filed in connection with the 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the “Proxy Statement”). The information that responds to this Item with respect to Directors is incorporated by reference from the section entitled “Election of Directors” in the Proxy Statement. Information with respect to compliance by the Company’s Directors and Executive Officers with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act is incorporated by reference from the subsection entitled “Section 16 (a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” in the Proxy Statement.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

Information regarding the audit committee of the Company’s Board of Directors, including information regarding audit committee financial experts serving on the audit committee, is presented under the heading “Corporate Governance” in the Company’s Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The information required in response to this Item is incorporated by reference from the section entitled “Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers” in the Proxy Statement.

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

The information required in response to this Item is incorporated by reference from the section entitled “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” in the Proxy Statement.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

The information required in response to this Item is incorporated by reference from the section entitled “Transactions with Certain Related Persons” in the Proxy Statement.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.

The information required in response to this Item is incorporated by reference from the section entitled “Auditor Fee Information” in the Proxy Statement.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

I. List of Documents Filed as Part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K

A. The following consolidated financial statements are included in Item 8 of this annual report:

1. Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
2. Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as of March 31, 2008 and 2007
3. Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended as of March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006
4. Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income for the years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006
5. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended March 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006
6. Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

B. Financial Statement Schedules. All financial statement schedules have been omitted, as the required information is either inapplicable or included under Item 8, "Financial Statement and Supplementary Data".

II. Exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K:

- A. See Index of Exhibits on page E-1.

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SIGNATURES

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

CARVER BANCORP, INC.

July 1, 2008

By /s/ Deborah C. Wright
Deborah C. Wright
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this report has been signed below on June 30, 2008 by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities indicated.

/s/ Deborah C. Wright
Deborah C. Wright

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Roy Swan
Roy Swan

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

/s/ Carol Baldwin Moody
Carol Baldwin Moody

Director

/s/ Dr. Samuel J. Daniel
Samuel J. Daniel

Director

/s/ David L. Hinds
David L. Hinds

Director

/s/ Robert Holland, Jr.
Robert Holland, Jr.

Lead Director

/s/ Pazel Jackson
Pazel G. Jackson, Jr.

Director

/s/ Edward B. Ruggiero
Edward B. Ruggiero

Director

/s/ Robert R. Tarter
Robert R. Tarter

Director

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
2.2	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of April 5, 2006 by and between Carver Bancorp, Inc., Carver Federal Savings Bank and Community Capital Bank (2.2)
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of Carver Bancorp, Inc. (1)
3.2	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of Carver Bancorp, Inc. (10)
4.1	Stock Certificate of Carver Bancorp, Inc. (1)
4.2	Federal Stock Charter of Carver Federal Savings Bank (1)
4.3	Bylaws of Carver Federal Savings Bank (1)
4.4	Amendments to Bylaws of Carver Federal Savings Bank (2)
4.5	Certificate of Designations, Preferences and Rights of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock (4)
4.6	Certificate of Designations, Preferences and Rights of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock (4)
10.1	Carver Bancorp, Inc. 1995 Stock Option Plan, effective as of September 12, 1995 (1) (*)
10.2	Carver Federal Savings Bank Retirement Income Plan, as amended and restated effective as of January 1, 1997 and as further amended through January 1, 2001 (9) (*)
10.3	Carver Federal Savings Bank 401(k) Savings Plan in RSI Retirement Trust, as amended and restated effective as of January 1, 1997 and including provisions effective through January 1, 2002 (9) (*)
10.4	Carver Bancorp, Inc. Employee Stock Ownership Plan, effective as of January 1, 1994, incorporating Amendment No. 1, incorporating Second Amendment, incorporating Amendment No. 2, incorporating Amendment No. 2A, incorporating Amendment No. 3 and incorporating Amendment No. 4 (9) (*)
10.5	Carver Federal Savings Bank Deferred Compensation Plan, effective as of August 10, 1993 (1) (*)
10.6	Carver Federal Savings Bank Retirement Plan for Nonemployee Directors, effective as of October 24, 1994 (1) (*)
10.7	Carver Bancorp, Inc. Management Recognition Plan, effective as of September 12, 1995 (1) (*)
10.8	Carver Bancorp, Inc. Incentive Compensation Plan, effective as of September 12, 1995 (1) (*)
10.9	Employment Agreement by and between Carver Federal Savings Bank and Deborah C. Wright, entered into as of June 1, 1999 (3) (*)

10.10	Employment Agreement by and between Carver Bancorp, Inc. and Deborah C. Wright, entered into as of June 1, 1999 (3) (*)
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Exhibit Number	Description
10.11	Securities Purchase Agreement by and among Carver Bancorp, Inc., Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and Provender Opportunities Fund L.P. (5)
10.12	Registration Rights Agreement by and among Carver Bancorp, Inc., Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and Provender Opportunities Fund L.P. (5)
10.13	Settlement Agreement and Mutual Release by and among BBC Capital Market, Inc., The Boston Bank of Commerce, Kevin Cohee and Teri Williams; Carver Bancorp, Inc., Deborah C. Wright, David N. Dinkins, Linda H. Dunham, Robert J. Franz, Pazel G. Jackson, Jr., Herman Johnson and David R. Jones; Morgan Stanley & Co., Incorporated; and Provender Opportunities Fund, L.P. and Frederick O. Terrell (5)
10.14	Amendment to the Carver Bancorp, Inc. 1995 Stock Option Plan (6) (*)
10.15	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement by and between Carver Federal Savings Bank and Deborah C. Wright, entered into as of June 1, 1999 (7) (*)
10.16	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement by and between Carver Bancorp, Inc. and Deborah C. Wright, entered into as of June 1, 1999 (7) (*)
10.17	Form of Letter Employment Agreement between Executive Officers and Carver Bancorp, Inc. (7) (*)
10.18	Carver Bancorp, Inc. Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors (9) (*)
10.19	Amendment Number One to Carver Federal Savings Bank Retirement Income Plan, as amended and restated effective as of January 1, 1997 and as further amended through January 1, 2001 (9)
10.20	First Amendment to the Restatement of the Carver Federal Savings Bank 401(k) Savings Plan (9) (*)
10.21	Second Amendment to the Restatement of the Carver Federal Savings Bank 401(k) Savings Plan for EGTRRA (9) (*)
10.22	Guarantee Agreement by and between Carver Bancorp, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, dated as of September 17, 2003 (8)
10.23	Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust by and among, U.S. Bank National Association, as Institutional Trustee, Carver Bancorp, Inc., as Sponsor, and Linda Dunn, William Gray and Deborah Wright, as Administrators, dated as of September 17, 2003 (8)
10.24	Indenture, dated as of September 17, 2003, between Carver Bancorp, Inc., as Issuer, and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (8)
10.25	Second Amendment to the Carver Bancorp, Inc. Management Recognition Plan, effective as of September 23, 2003 (11) (*)

10.26	Amended Share Voting Stipulation and Undertaking made by Carver Bancorp, Inc. in favor of the OTS, made as of April 22, 2004 (11)
10.27	Trust Agreement between Carver Bancorp, Inc. and American Stock & Transfer Trust Company, dated May 3, 2004 (11)

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Exhibit Number	Description
10.28	First Amendment to the Carver Bancorp, Inc. Retirement Income Plan, effective as of March 28, 2005 (12) (*)
10.29	Sixth Amendment to the Carver Bancorp, Inc. Employee Stock Ownership Plan, effective as of March 28, 2005 (12) (*)
10.30	Carver Bancorp, Inc. 2006 Stock Incentive Plan, effective as of September 12, 2006 (14) (*)
10.31	Performance Compensation Plan of Carver Bancorp, Inc. effective as of December 14, 2006 (*)
14	Code of ethics (13)
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant (11)
<u>31.1</u>	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer
<u>31.2</u>	Certifications of Chief Financial Officer
<u>32.1</u>	Written Statement of Chief Executive Officer furnished pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
<u>32.2</u>	Written Statement of Chief Financial Officer furnished pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350

(*) Management Contract or Compensatory Plan.

- (1) Incorporated herein by reference to Registration Statement No. 333-5559 on Form S-4 of the Registrant filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 7, 1996.
- (2) Incorporated herein by reference to the Exhibits to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1998.
- (2.2) Incorporated herein by reference to the Exhibits to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K, dated April 6, 2006.
- (3) Incorporated herein by reference to the Exhibits to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1999.
- (4) Incorporated herein by reference to the Exhibits to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K, dated January 14, 2000.
- (5) Incorporated herein by reference to the Exhibits to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2000.
- (6) Incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Proxy Statement dated January 25, 2001.

(7) Incorporated herein by reference to the Exhibits to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001.

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- (8) Incorporated herein by reference to the Exhibits to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended September 30, 2003.
- (9) Incorporated herein by reference to the Exhibits to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003.
- (10) Incorporated herein by reference to the Exhibits to the Registrant's Report on Form 8-K, dated December 19, 2007.
- (11) Incorporated herein by reference to the Exhibits to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004.
- (12) Incorporated herein by reference to the Exhibits to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005.
- (13) Incorporated herein by reference to the Exhibits to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006.
- (14) Incorporated herein by reference to the Exhibits to the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement on Form 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 31, 2006.

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