

SI Financial Group, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 29, 2007

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

S 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: 0-50801

SI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

United States
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

84-1655232
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

803 Main Street, Willimantic, Connecticut
(Address of principal executive offices)

06226
(Zip Code)

(860) 423-4581
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of Exchange on which registered</u>
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share	Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates was \$54.1 million, which was computed by reference to the closing price of \$11.00, at which the common equity was sold as of June 30, 2006. Solely for the purposes of this calculation, the shares held by SI Bancorp, MHC and the directors and officers of the registrant are deemed to be affiliates.

As of March 13, 2007, there were 12,421,920 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K.

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Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements that are based on assumptions and may describe future plans, strategies and expectations of SI Financial Group, Inc. (the “Company”). These forward-looking statements are generally identified by the use of the words “believe,” “expect,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “project” or similar expressions. The Company’s ability to predict results or the actual effect of future plans or strategies is inherently uncertain. Factors that could have a material adverse effect on the operations of the Company and its subsidiaries include, but are not limited to, changes in interest rates, national and regional economic conditions, legislative and regulatory changes, monetary and fiscal policies of the United States government, including policies of the United States Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, the quality and composition of the loan or investment portfolios, demand for loan products, deposit flows, competition, demand for financial services in the Company’s market area, changes in real estate market values in the Company’s market area and changes in relevant accounting principles and guidelines. These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. Except as required by applicable law or regulation, the Company does not undertake, and specifically disclaims any obligation, to release publicly the result of any revisions that may be made to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of the statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

PART I.

Item 1. Business.

General

In certain instances where appropriate, the terms “we,” “us” and “our” refer to SI Financial Group, Inc. and Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company or both.

SI Financial Group, Inc. was established on August 6, 2004 to become the parent holding company for Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company (the “Bank” or “Savings Institute”) upon the conversion of the Bank’s former parent, SI Bancorp, Inc., from a state-chartered to a federally-chartered mutual holding company. At the same time, the Bank also converted from a state-chartered to a federally-chartered savings bank. The Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and management of the Company and the Bank are substantially similar. The Company neither owns nor leases any property, but instead uses the premises, equipment and other property of the Bank. Thus, the financial information and discussion contained herein primarily relates to the activities of the Bank.

The Bank was incorporated by an act of the Connecticut legislature in 1842 under the name Willimantic Savings Institute. It was shortened to Savings Institute in 1991 to reflect the Bank’s expanded geographic territory. In 2000, the Bank converted to stock form and became the wholly-owned subsidiary of SI Bancorp, Inc., a Connecticut-chartered mutual holding company. On August 6, 2004, Savings Institute converted to a federal charter and now operates under the name Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company. At that time, SI Bancorp, Inc. converted to a federal charter operating under the name SI Bancorp, MHC and transferred all of the common stock of the Bank to SI Financial Group, Inc. On September 30, 2004, the Company completed its minority stock offering with the sale of 5,025,500 shares of its common stock to the public, 251,275 shares contributed to SI Financial Group Foundation and 7,286,975 issued to SI Bancorp, MHC.

The Bank operates as a community-oriented financial institution offering a full range of financial services to consumers and businesses in its market area, including insurance, trust and investment services. The Bank attracts deposits from the general public and uses those funds to originate one- to four-family residential, multi-family and commercial real estate, commercial business and consumer loans, which it holds primarily for investment.

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Definitive Agreement Signed

On September 5, 2006, the Bank signed a definitive agreement to purchase Fairfield Financial Mortgage Group, Inc. (“FFMG”). FFMG has branch offices in Texas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania and is also a licensed mortgage banker in South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, Rhode Island, Maryland, Delaware and California.

Availability of Information

The Company’s annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to such reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are made available free of charge on the Company’s website, www.mysifi.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after the Company electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). The information on the Company’s website shall not be considered as incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K.

Market Area

The Company is headquartered in Willimantic, Connecticut, which is located in eastern Connecticut approximately 30 miles east of Hartford. The Bank operates nineteen offices in Windham, New London, Tolland and Hartford Counties, which the Bank considers its primary market area. The economy in its market area is primarily oriented to the educational, service, entertainment, manufacturing and retail industries.

The major employers in the area include several institutions of higher education, the Mohegan Sun and Foxwoods casinos, General Dynamics Defense Systems and Pfizer, Inc. According to published statistics, Windham County’s population in 2006 was approximately 116,000 and consisted of 43,000 households. The population increased approximately 6.7% from 2000. Median household income in Windham County is \$49,000, compared to \$60,000 for Connecticut as a whole and \$43,000 nationally. The surrounding counties of Hartford, New London and Tolland Counties have median household incomes of \$56,000, \$55,000 and \$65,000, respectively.

Competition

The Bank faces significant competition for the attraction of deposits and origination of loans. The most direct competition for deposits has historically come from the several financial institutions operating in the Bank’s market area and, to a lesser extent, from other financial service companies, such as brokerage firms, credit unions and insurance companies. The Bank also faces competition for investors’ funds from money market funds and other corporate and government securities. At June 30, 2006, which is the most recent date for which data is available from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”), the Bank held approximately 18.95% of the deposits in Windham County, which is the largest market share out of 11 financial institutions with offices in this county. Also, at June 30, 2006, the Bank held approximately 0.97% of the deposits in Hartford, New London and Tolland Counties, which is the 15th market share out of 36 financial institutions with offices in these counties. Banks owned by Bank of America Corp., Webster Bank Financial Corporation, TD Banknorth Group, Inc., Sovereign Bancorp., Inc. and Citizens Financial Group, Inc., all of which are large regional bank holding companies, also operate in the Bank’s market area. These institutions are significantly larger and, therefore, have significantly greater resources than the Bank does and may offer products and services that the Bank does not provide.

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The Bank's competition for loans comes primarily from financial institutions in its market area, and to a lesser extent from other financial service providers, such as mortgage companies and mortgage brokers. Competition for loans also comes from the increasing number of non-depository financial service companies entering the mortgage market, such as insurance companies, securities companies and specialty finance companies.

The Bank expects competition to increase in the future as a result of legislative, regulatory and technological changes and the continuing trend of consolidation in the financial services industry. Technological advances, for example, have lowered barriers to entry, allowed banks to expand their geographic reach by providing services over the Internet and made it possible for non-depository institutions to offer products and services that traditionally have been provided by banks. Changes in federal law permit affiliation among banks, securities firms and insurance companies, which promotes a competitive environment in the financial services industry. Competition for deposits and the origination of loans could limit the Company's growth in the future.

Lending Activities

General. The Bank's loan portfolio consists primarily of one- to four-family residential mortgage loans, multi-family and commercial real estate loans and commercial business loans. To a much lesser extent, the loan portfolio includes construction and consumer loans. The Bank historically and currently originates loans primarily for investment purposes. At December 31, 2006, the Bank had \$135,000 in loans that were held for sale.

The following table summarizes the composition of the Bank's loan portfolio in dollar amounts and as a percentage of the respective portfolio at the dates indicated.

At December 31,										
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	2006		2005		2004		2003		2002	
	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total	Amount	Percent of Total
Real estate loans:										
Residential - 1 to 4 family	\$ 309,695	53.65%	\$ 266,739	51.66%	\$ 252,180	55.99%	\$ 226,881	58.29%	\$ 213,831	63.29%
Multi-family and commercial	118,600	20.55	100,926	19.54	82,213	18.25	73,428	18.87	61,214	18.12
Construction	44,647	7.73	47,325	9.16	35,773	7.94	20,652	5.30	21,104	6.25
Total real estate loans	472,942	81.93	414,990	80.36	370,166	82.18	320,961	82.46	296,149	87.66
Consumer loans:										
Home equity	18,489	3.20	20,562	3.98	18,335	4.07	14,411	3.70	10,786	3.19
Other	10,616	1.84	3,294	0.64	2,790	0.62	3,107	0.80	3,936	1.16
Total consumer loans	29,105	5.04	23,856	4.62	21,125	4.69	17,518	4.50	14,722	4.35
	75,171	13.03	77,552	15.02	59,123	13.13	50,746	13.04	27,003	7.99

**Commercial
business
loans**

Total loans	577,218	100.00%	516,398	100.00%	450,414	100.00%	389,225	100.00%	337,874	100.00%
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Deferred
loan
origination
costs, net of
fees

	1,258		1,048		743		387		(209)
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Allowance
for loan
losses

	(4,365)		(3,671)		(3,200)		(2,688)		(3,067)
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**Loans
receivable,
net**

	\$ 574,111		\$ 513,775		\$ 447,957		\$ 386,924		\$ 334,598
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One- to Four-Family Residential Loans. The Bank's primary lending activity is the origination of mortgage loans to enable borrowers to purchase or refinance existing homes or to construct new residential dwellings in its market area. The Bank offers fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgage loans with terms up to 30 years. Borrower demand for adjustable-rate loans versus fixed-rate loans is a function of the level of interest rates, the expectations of changes in the level of interest rates, the difference between the interest rates and loan fees offered for fixed-rate mortgage loans and the initial period interest rates and loan fees for adjustable-rate loans. The relative amount of fixed-rate mortgage loans and adjustable-rate mortgage loans that can be originated at any time is largely determined by the demand for each in a competitive environment and the effect each has on the Bank's interest rate risk. The loan fees charged, interest rates and other provisions of mortgage loans are determined on the basis of the Bank's own pricing criteria and competitive market conditions. Additionally, the Bank offers reverse mortgages to its customers, through a correspondent relationship with another institution, in response to increasing demand for this type of product.

The Bank offers fixed-rate loans with terms of 10, 15, 20 or 30 years. The Bank's adjustable-rate mortgage loans are based on 15, 20 or 30 year amortization schedules. Interest rates and payments on adjustable-rate mortgage loans adjust annually after a one, three, five, seven or 10-year initial fixed period. Interest rates and payments on adjustable-rate loans are adjusted to a rate typically equal to 2.75% (2.875% for jumbo loans) above the one-year constant maturity Treasury index. The maximum amount by which the interest rate may be increased or decreased is generally 2% per adjustment period and the lifetime interest rate cap is generally 6% over the initial interest rate of the loan.

While the Bank anticipates that adjustable-rate loans will better offset the adverse effects of an increase in interest rates as compared to fixed-rate mortgages, the increased mortgage payments required of adjustable-rate loan borrowers in a rising interest rate environment could cause an increase in delinquencies and defaults. The marketability of the underlying property also may be adversely affected in a high interest rate environment. In addition, although adjustable-rate mortgage loans help make the Bank's asset base more responsive to changes in interest rates, the extent of this interest sensitivity is limited by the annual and lifetime interest rate adjustment limits.

Generally, the Bank does not originate conventional loans with loan-to-value ratios exceeding 95% and generally originates loans with a loan-to-value ratio in excess of 80% only when secured by first liens on owner-occupied one-to four-family residences. Loans with loan-to-value ratios in excess of 80% generally require private mortgage insurance or additional collateral. The Bank requires all properties securing mortgage loans to be appraised by a board approved independent licensed appraiser and requires title insurance on all first mortgage loans. Borrowers must obtain hazard insurance and flood insurance for loans on property located in a flood zone, before closing the loan.

In an effort to provide financing for moderate income and first-time buyers, the Bank offers Federal Housing Authority, Veterans Administration and Connecticut Housing Finance Agency loans and a first-time home buyers program. The Bank offers fixed-rate residential mortgage loans through these programs to qualified individuals and originates the loans using modified underwriting guidelines.

Multi-Family and Commercial Real Estate Loans. The Bank offers fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgage loans secured by multi-family and commercial real estate. The Bank's multi-family and commercial real estate loans are generally secured by condominiums, apartment buildings, single-family subdivisions as well as owner-occupied properties located in its market area and used for businesses. The Bank intends to continue to emphasize this segment of its loan portfolio.

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The Bank originates adjustable-rate multi-family and commercial real estate loans for terms up to 25 years. Interest rates and payments on these loans typically adjust every five years after a five-year initial fixed-rate period. Interest rates and payments on adjustable-rate loans are adjusted to a rate typically 2.0-3.0% above the classic advance rates offered by the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (the "FHLB"). There are no adjustment period or lifetime interest rate caps. Loans are secured by first mortgages that generally do not exceed 75% of the property's appraised value. At December 31, 2006, the largest outstanding multi-family or commercial real estate loan was \$3.0 million. This loan is secured by office and retail space and was performing according to its terms at December 31, 2006.

Loans secured by multi-family and commercial real estate generally have larger balances and involve a greater degree of risk than one- to four-family residential mortgage loans. Of primary concern in multi-family and commercial real estate lending is the borrower's creditworthiness and the feasibility and cash flow potential of the project. Payments on loans secured by income properties often depend on successful operation and management of the properties. As a result, repayment of such loans may be subject, to a greater extent than residential real estate loans, to adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy. To monitor cash flows on income properties, the Bank requires borrowers and loan guarantors, if any, to provide annual financial statements on multi-family and commercial real estate loans. In reaching a decision on whether to make a multi-family or commercial real estate loan, consideration is given to the net operating income of the property, the borrower's expertise, credit history and profitability and the value of the underlying property. In addition, with respect to commercial real estate rental properties, the Bank will also consider the term of the lease and the quality of the tenants. The Bank generally requires that the properties securing these real estate loans have debt service coverage ratios of at least 1.20. The debt service coverage ratio is equal to cash flows before interest, depreciation and required principal payments. Appropriate environmental assessments are generally required for commercial real estate loans over \$100,000, based upon the environmental risk factors for the subject collateral property.

Construction and Land Loans. The Bank originates loans to individuals, and to a lesser extent, builders, to finance the construction of residential dwellings. The Bank also originates construction loans for commercial development projects, including condominiums, apartment buildings, single-family subdivisions as well as owner-occupied properties used for businesses. Residential construction loans generally provide for the payment of interest only during the construction phase, which is usually twelve months. At the end of the construction phase, the loan generally converts to a permanent mortgage loan. Commercial construction loans generally provide for the payment of interest only during the construction phase which may range from three months to a maximum of twenty-four months as allowed by the Bank's Loan Policy. Generally, commercial loans on owner-occupied properties would convert to a permanent mortgage as the construction loan is repaid from the sale of individual units or houses. Loans generally can be made with a maximum loan-to-value ratio of 90% on residential construction and 75% on commercial construction for nonresidential properties and 80% on commercial multi-family construction of the lower of appraised value or cost of the project, whichever is less. At December 31, 2006, the largest outstanding residential construction loan commitment was for \$1.0 million, of which \$392,000 was outstanding. At December 31, 2006, the largest outstanding commercial construction loan commitment was \$7.3 million, of which \$4.7 million was outstanding. These loans were performing according to their terms at December 31, 2006. Primarily all commitments to fund construction loans require an appraisal of the property by a board approved independent licensed appraiser. Also, inspections of the property are required before the disbursement of funds during the term of the construction loan.

Construction financing is generally considered to involve a higher degree of risk of loss than long-term financing on improved, occupied real estate. Risk of loss on a construction loan depends largely upon the

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accuracy of the initial estimate of the property's value at completion of construction or development and the estimated cost, including interest, of construction. During the construction phase, a number of factors could result in delays and cost overruns. If the estimate of construction costs proves to be inaccurate, we may be required to advance funds beyond the amount originally committed to permit completion of the development. If the estimate of value proves to be inaccurate, the Bank may be confronted, at or before the maturity of the loan, with a project having a value which is insufficient to assure full repayment. As a result of the foregoing, construction lending often involves the disbursement of substantial funds with repayment dependent, in part, on the success of the ultimate project rather than the ability of the borrower or guarantor to repay principal and interest. If the Bank is forced to foreclose on a project before or at completion due to a default, there can be no assurance that the Bank will be able to recover all of the unpaid balance of, and accrued interest on, the loan as well as related foreclosure and holding costs.

The Bank also originates land loans to individuals and local contractors and developers only for the purpose of making improvements on approved building lots, subdivisions and condominium projects within two years of the date of the loan. Such loans to individuals generally are written with a maximum loan-to-value ratio based upon the appraised value or purchase price of the land. Maximum loan-to-value ratio on raw land is 50%, while the maximum loan-to-value ratio for land development loans involving approved projects is 65%. The Bank offers fixed-rate land loans and variable-rate land loans that adjust annually. Interest rates and payments on adjustable-rate land loans are adjusted to a rate typically equal to the then current The Wall Street Journal prime rate plus a 1.0 - 2.0% margin. The maximum amount by which the interest rate may be increased or decreased is generally 2% annually and the lifetime interest rate cap is generally 6% over the initial rate of the loan.

Commercial Business Loans. The Bank originates commercial business loans to a variety of professionals, sole proprietorships and small businesses primarily in its market area. The Bank offers a variety of commercial lending products, the maximum amount of which is limited by the Bank's in-house loans to one borrower limit. At December 31, 2006, the largest commercial loan was a \$1.5 million loan, which is secured by a business asset consisting of a waste processing system. This loan was performing according to its terms at December 31, 2006.

The Bank offers loans secured by business assets other than real estate, such as business equipment and inventory. These loans are originated with maximum loan-to-value ratios of 75% of the value of the personal property. The Bank originates lines of credit to finance the working capital needs of businesses to be repaid by seasonal cash flows or to provide a period of time during which the business can borrow funds for planned equipment purchases. These loans convert to a term loan at the expiration of a draw period, which is not to exceed twelve months and will be paid over a pre-defined amortization period. Additional products such as time notes, letters of credit and Small Business Administration guaranteed loans are offered.

When originating commercial business loans, the Bank considers the financial statements of the borrower, the borrower's payment history of both corporate and personal debt, the debt service capabilities of the borrower, the projected cash flows of the business, viability of the industry in which the customer operates and the value of the collateral.

Unlike residential mortgage loans, which generally are made on the basis of the borrower's ability to make repayment from his or her employment or other income, and which are secured by real property whose value tends to be more easily ascertainable, commercial loans are of higher risk and typically are made on the basis of the borrower's ability to make repayment from the cash flow of the borrower's business. As a result, the availability of funds for the repayment of commercial loans may depend

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substantially on the success of the business itself. Further, any collateral securing such loans may depreciate over time, may be difficult to appraise and may fluctuate in value.

The Bank offers equipment lease financing to its commercial customers. Financing is available up to 100% of the leased equipment and amortized over a period of one to three years. All commercial leasing loans, totaling \$1.3 million, were performing according to terms at December 31, 2006.

Consumer Loans. The Bank offers a variety of consumer loans, primarily home equity lines of credit, and, to a lesser extent, loans secured by marketable securities, passbook or certificate accounts, motorcycles, automobiles and recreational vehicles as well as unsecured loans. Unsecured loans generally have a maximum borrowing limit of \$15,000 and a maximum term of five years.

In February 2006, the Bank purchased a participation interest in a pool of automobile loans from UnitedOne Credit Union, which are serviced by Flatiron Financial Services, Inc. (formerly Centrix Financial, LLC), for a total purchase price of \$10.3 million. These loans are secured by new and used automobiles. The indirect automobile loans have fixed interest rates and generally have terms up to seven years. Generally, the Bank offers automobile loans with a maximum loan-to-value ratio of 100% of the purchase price for new vehicles.

The procedures for underwriting consumer loans include an assessment of the applicant's payment history on other debts and their ability to meet existing obligations and payments on the proposed loans. Although the applicant's creditworthiness is a primary consideration, the underwriting process also includes a comparison of the value of the collateral, if any, to the proposed loan amount. Home equity lines of credit have adjustable rates of interest that are indexed to the prime rate as reported in *The Wall Street Journal*. The Bank will offer home equity loans with maximum combined loan-to-value ratios of 100%, provided that loans in excess of 80% will be charged a higher rate of interest. A home equity line of credit may be drawn down by the borrower for an initial period of five years from the date of the loan agreement. During this period, the borrower has the option of paying, on a monthly basis, either principal and interest or only interest. If not renewed, the borrower has to pay back the amount outstanding under the line of credit over a term not to exceed ten years, beginning at the end of the five-year period.

Consumer loans may entail greater risk than do residential mortgage loans, particularly in the case of consumer loans that are unsecured or secured by assets that depreciate rapidly. In such cases, repossessed collateral for a defaulted consumer loan may not provide an adequate source of repayment for the outstanding loan and the remaining deficiency often does not warrant further substantial collection efforts against the borrower. In addition, consumer loan collections depend on the borrower's continuing financial stability, and therefore, are more likely to be adversely affected by job loss, divorce, illness or personal bankruptcy. Furthermore, the application of various federal and state laws, including federal and state bankruptcy and insolvency laws, may limit the amount which can be recovered on such loans.

Loan Originations, Purchases, Sales and Servicing. Loan originations come from a number of sources. The primary source of loan originations are the Bank's in-house loan originators, and to a lesser extent, local mortgage brokers, advertising and referrals from customers.

From time to time, the Bank will purchase whole participations in loans fully guaranteed by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Small Business Administration. The loans are primarily for commercial and agricultural properties located throughout the United States. The Bank purchased

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\$675,000 and \$22.2 million of these loans in fiscal 2006 and 2005, respectively. Additionally, the Bank purchased \$10.3 million of indirect automobile loans during 2006.

The Bank generally originates loans for portfolio but from time to time will sell loans in the secondary market, primarily fixed-rate one- to four-family residential mortgage loans with servicing retained, based on prevailing market interest rate conditions, an analysis of the composition and risk of the loan portfolio, liquidity needs and interest rate risk management. Generally, loans are sold without recourse. The Bank utilizes the proceeds from these sales primarily to meet liquidity needs and manage interest rate risk. The Bank sold \$11.0 million, \$35.5 million and \$15.5 million of loans in the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

At December 31, 2006, the Bank retained the servicing rights on \$72.5 million of loans for others, consisting primarily of fixed-rate mortgage loans sold with or without recourse to third parties. Loan repurchase commitments are agreements to repurchase loans previously sold upon the occurrence of conditions established in the contract, including default by the underlying borrower. Loans sold with recourse totaled \$59,000 at December 31, 2006. Loan servicing includes collecting and remitting loan payments, accounting for principal and interest, contacting delinquent mortgagors, processing insurance and tax payments on behalf of borrowers, assisting in foreclosures and property dispositions when necessary and general administration of loans. The gross servicing fee income from loans sold with servicing rights retained is typically 25.0 or 37.5 basis points of the total balance of serviced loans. The servicing rights related to these loans was \$392,000 and \$373,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Amortization of mortgage servicing rights totaled \$78,000, \$64,000 and \$24,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

The following table sets forth the Bank's loan originations, loan purchases, loan sales, principal repayments, charge-offs and other reductions on loans for the years indicated.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Loans at beginning of year	\$ 516,398	\$ 450,414	\$ 389,225
Originations:			
Real estate loans	144,533	154,166	147,899
Commercial business loans	11,094	12,635	14,465
Consumer loans	13,096	17,011	16,063
Total loan originations	168,723	183,812	178,427
Purchases	11,007	22,211	12,152
Deductions:			
Principal loan repayments, prepayments and other, net	107,672	104,126	113,766
Loan sales	11,039	35,534	15,549
Loan charge-offs	199	29	75
Transfers to other real estate owned	-	350	-
Total deductions	118,910	140,039	129,390
Net increase in loans	60,820	65,984	61,189
Loans at end of year	\$ 577,218	\$ 516,398	\$ 450,414

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Loan Maturity. The following table shows the contractual maturity of the Bank's loan portfolio at December 31, 2006. The table does not reflect any estimate of prepayments, which significantly shortens the average life of all loans, and may cause actual repayment experience to differ from that shown below. Demand loans having no stated schedule of repayment and no stated maturity are reported as due in one year or less.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Amounts Due In			
	One Year or Less	More Than One Year to Five Years	More Than Five Years	Total Amount Due
Real estate loans:				
Residential - 1 to 4 family	\$ 49	\$ 5,209	\$ 304,437	\$ 309,695
Multi-family and commercial	714	2,753	115,133	118,600
Construction	14,144	1,146	29,357	44,647
Total real estate loans	14,907	9,108	448,927	472,942
Commercial business loans	7,595	6,897	60,679	75,171
Consumer loans	200	9,135	19,770	29,105
Total loans	\$ 22,702	\$ 25,140	\$ 529,376	\$ 577,218

While one- to four-family residential real estate loans are normally originated with up to 30-year terms; such loans typically remain outstanding for substantially shorter periods because borrowers often prepay their loans in full upon the sale of the property pledged as security or upon refinancing the original loan. Therefore, average loan maturity is a function of, among other factors, the level of purchase, sale and refinancing activity in the real estate market, prevailing interest rates and the interest rates payable on outstanding loans.

The following table sets forth, at December 31, 2006, the dollar amount of gross loans receivable contractually due after December 31, 2007, and whether such loans have either fixed interest rates, floating or adjustable interest rates. The amounts shown below exclude deferred loan fees and costs and the allowance for loan losses and include \$806,000 of nonperforming loans.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Due After December 31, 2007		
	Fixed Rates	Floating or Adjustable Rates	Total
Real estate loans:			
Residential - 1 to 4 family	\$ 199,744	\$ 109,902	\$ 309,646
Multi-family and commercial	8,842	109,044	117,886
Construction	21,976	8,527	30,503
Total real estate loans	230,562	227,473	458,035
Commercial business loans	38,043	29,533	67,576
Consumer loans	6,697	22,208	28,905
Total loans	\$ 275,302	\$ 279,214	\$ 554,516

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Loan Approval Procedures and Authority. The Bank's lending activities follow written, nondiscriminatory, underwriting standards and loan origination procedures established by the Board of Directors and management. All residential mortgages and consumer home equity lines of credit in excess of \$6.0 million or all commercial loans and other consumer loans in excess of \$2.0 million require the approval of the Board of Directors. The Loan Committee of the Board of Directors has the authority to approve: (1) residential mortgage loans and consumer home equity lines of credit of up to \$6.0 million and (2) commercial and other consumer loans of up to \$2.0 million. The President and the Senior Credit Officer have approval for: (1) residential mortgage loans that conform to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac standards up to \$2.0 million or \$417,000 for those that are non-conforming, (2) consumer and commercial loans up to \$250,000 individually or \$2.0 million jointly for consumer home equity lines of credit or \$1.0 million jointly for commercial and other consumer loans. The Senior Commercial Real Estate Officer may approve home equity lines of credit and commercial loans of up to \$250,000 individually or \$500,000 with the additional approval of the President or Senior Credit Officer. Various bank personnel have been delegated authority to approve loans up to \$417,000.

Loans to One Borrower. The maximum amount that the Bank may lend to one borrower and the borrower's related entities is limited, by regulation, to generally 15% of the Bank's stated capital and reserves. At December 31, 2006, the Bank's regulatory limit on loans to one borrower was approximately \$9.0 million. At that date, the Bank's largest lending relationship was \$8.6 million, representing two commercial business loans and a commercial construction loan for the construction of a nursing home and rehabilitation facility, of which \$5.0 million was outstanding and performing according to the original repayment terms at December 31, 2006.

Loan Commitments. The Bank issues commitments for fixed-rate and adjustable-rate mortgage loans conditioned upon the occurrence of certain events. Commitments to originate mortgage loans are legally binding agreements to lend to customers and generally expire in 90 days or less from the date of the application.

Delinquencies. When a borrower fails to make a required loan payment, the Bank takes a number of steps to have the borrower cure the delinquency and restore the loan to current status. The Bank makes initial contact with the borrower when the loan becomes 15 days past due. If payment is not then received by the 30th day of delinquency, additional letters and phone calls generally are made. When the loan becomes 90 days past due, a letter is sent notifying the borrower that foreclosure proceedings will commence if the loan is not brought current within 30 days. Generally, when the loan becomes 120 days past due, the Bank will commence foreclosure proceedings against any real property that secures the loan or attempts to repossess any personal property that secures a consumer or commercial loan. If a foreclosure action is instituted and the loan is not brought current, paid in full, or refinanced before the foreclosure sale, the real property securing the loan is typically sold at foreclosure. The Bank may consider loan repayment arrangements with certain borrowers under certain circumstances.

On a monthly basis, management informs the Board of Directors of the amount of loans delinquent more than 30 days, all loans in foreclosure and all foreclosed and repossessed property.

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The following table sets forth the delinquencies in the Bank's loan portfolio as of the dates indicated.

(Dollars in Thousands)	December 31, 2006				December 31, 2005			
	60 - 89 Days		90 Days or More		60 - 89 Days		90 Days or More	
	Number of Loans	Principal Balance of Loans	Number of Loans	Principal Balance of Loans	Number of Loans	Principal Balance of Loans	Number of Loans	Principal Balance of Loans
Real estate loans:								
Residential - 1 to 4 family	2	\$ 256	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	1	\$ 80
Multi-family and commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	74
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total real estate loans	2	256	-	-	-	-	2	154
Consumer loans:								
Home equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other ⁽¹⁾	15	134	99	1,039	-	-	2	5
Total consumer loans	15	134	99	1,039	-	-	2	5
Commercial business loans	1	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total delinquent loans	18	\$ 462	99	\$ 1,039	-	\$ -	4	\$ 159

(1) Includes 110 indirect automobile loans totaling \$1.2 million at December 31, 2006.

Classified Assets. Management of the Bank, including the Managed Asset Committee, consisting of a number of the Bank's officers, review and classify the assets of the Bank on a monthly basis and the Board of Directors reviews the results of the reports on a quarterly basis. Federal regulations and the Bank's internal policies require that management utilize an internal asset classification system to monitor and evaluate the credit risk inherent in its loan portfolio. The Bank currently classifies problem and potential problem assets as "substandard," "doubtful," "loss" or "special mention." An asset is considered "substandard" if it is inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. "Substandard" assets include those assets that are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Assets characterized as "doubtful" have all the weaknesses inherent in those classified as "substandard" with the additional characteristic that the weaknesses present make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values, questionable, and there is a high probability of loss. Assets classified as "loss" are those assets considered uncollectible and of such little value that their continuance as assets, without the establishment of a specific loss reserve, is not warranted. In addition, assets that do not currently expose the Bank to sufficient risk to warrant classification in one of the aforementioned categories but possess credit deficiencies or potential weaknesses are required to be designated "special mention." When an asset is classified as "substandard" or "doubtful," a specific allowance for loan losses may be established. If an asset is classified as a "loss," the Bank charges-off an amount equal to the portion of the asset classified as "loss." All the loans mentioned above are included in the Bank's Managed Asset Report. This report serves as an integral part in the evaluation of the adequacy of the Bank's allowance for loan losses.

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The following table sets forth the principal balance of the Bank's classified loans as of December 31, 2006.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Loss	Doubtful	Substandard	Special Mention
Real estate loans:				
Residential - 1 to 4 family	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 780	\$ 736
Multi-family and commercial	-	-	3,723	4,504
Construction	-	-	2,405	3,848
Total real estate loans	-	-	6,908	9,088
Consumer loans:				
Home equity	-	-	-	-
Other	-	64	976	35
Total consumer loans	-	64	976	35
Commercial business loans	-	-	1,050	651
Total classified loans	\$ -	\$ 64	\$ 8,934	\$ 9,774

At December 31, 2006, the Bank had no loss rated loans and ten indirect automobile loans rated as doubtful. Of the \$8.9 million of substandard loans at December 31, 2006, \$1.4 million are considered nonperforming loans. The largest substandard loan is \$2.9 million, which is not more than 30 days past due. Of the \$9.8 million of special mention loans, only one loan totaling \$150,000 was more than 30 days past due at December 31, 2006.

At December 31, 2006, total classified loans related predominately to six commercial real estate and business loans totaling \$11.7 million and indirect automobile loans totaling \$1.0 million. The increase in classified loans for 2006 was primarily the result of a slow-down in the local economy.

Nonperforming Assets and Restructured Loans. When a loan becomes 90 days delinquent, the loan is placed on nonaccrual status at which time the accrual of interest ceases and the allowance for any uncollectible accrued interest is established and charged against operations. Typically, payments received on nonaccrual loans are applied to the outstanding principal and interest balance as determined at the time of collection of the loan.

The Bank considers repossessed assets and loans that are 90 days or more past due to be nonperforming assets. Real estate acquired as a result of foreclosure or by deed-in-lieu of foreclosure is classified as real estate owned until it is sold. When property is acquired it is recorded at the lower of its cost, which is the unpaid balance of the loan plus foreclosure costs or fair value at the date of the foreclosure. Holding costs and declines in fair value after acquisition of the property are charged against income as incurred.

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The following table provides information with respect to the Bank's nonperforming assets and troubled debt restructurings as of the dates indicated.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Nonaccrual loans:					
Real estate loans	\$ 392	\$ 224	\$ 943	\$ 1,295	\$ 1,347
Commercial business loans	71	-	-	-	418
Consumer loans ⁽¹⁾	929	16	1	-	72
Total nonaccrual loans	1,392	240	944	1,295	1,837
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more:					
Real estate loans	-	-	-	-	5
Commercial business loans	-	-	-	-	-
Consumer loans	-	-	-	-	-
Total accruing loans past due 90 days or more	-	-	-	-	5
Total nonperforming loans	1,392	240	944	1,295	1,842
Real estate owned, net ⁽²⁾	-	325	-	328	43
Total nonperforming assets	1,392	565	944	1,623	1,885
Troubled debt restructurings	72	74	76	77	78
Total nonperforming assets and troubled debt restructurings	\$ 1,464	\$ 639	\$ 1,020	\$ 1,700	\$ 1,963
Ratios:					
Total nonperforming loans to total loans	0.24%	0.05%	0.21%	0.33%	0.55%
Total nonperforming loans to total assets	0.18	0.03	0.15	0.25	0.38
Total nonperforming assets and troubled debt restructurings to total assets	0.19	0.09	0.16	0.33	0.40

(1) Includes indirect automobile loans totaling \$925,000 at December 31, 2006.

(2) Real estate owned balances are shown net of related loss allowance.

In addition to the loans disclosed in the above table, at December 31, 2006, the Bank identified 116 loans totaling \$8.9 million in which the borrowers had possible credit problems that caused management to have doubts about the ability of the borrowers to comply with the present loan repayment terms and that may result in the future inclusion of such loans in the table above. Indirect automobile loans totaling \$972,000, representing 100 loans, are included in this amount. The aforementioned loans have been classified as substandard and are contained in the classified loan table on the previous page.

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Interest income that would have been recorded for the year ended December 31, 2006 had nonaccruing loans and troubled debt restructurings been current in accordance with their original terms and had been outstanding throughout the period amounted to \$110,000. The amount of interest related to nonaccrual loans and troubled debt restructurings included in interest income was \$6,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses, a material estimate which could change significantly in the near-term, is established through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings to account for losses that are inherent in the loan portfolio and estimated to occur, and is maintained at a level that management considers adequate to absorb losses in the loan portfolio. Loans are charged against the allowance for loan losses when management believes that the uncollectibility of principal is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance for loan losses when received. The Bank evaluates the allowance for loan losses on a monthly basis.

The methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance for loan losses consists of the following key elements:

- Specific allowances for identified problem loans, including certain impaired or collateral-dependent loans;
 - General valuation allowance on certain identified problem loans;
 - General valuation allowance on the remainder of the loan portfolio; and
 - Unallocated component

Specific Allowance on Identified Problem Loans. The loan portfolio is segregated first between loans that are on the Bank’s “Managed Asset Report” and loans that are not. The Managed Asset Report includes: (1) loans that are 60 or more days delinquent, (2) loans with anticipated losses, (3) loans referred to attorneys for collection or in the process of foreclosure, (4) nonaccrual loans, (5) loans classified as “substandard,” “doubtful,” “loss” or “special mention” by either the Bank’s internal classification system or by regulators during the course of their examination of the Bank and (6) troubled debt restructurings and other nonperforming loans.

The Managed Asset Committee, consisting of Bank officers, reviews each loan on the Managed Asset Report and may establish an individual reserve allocation on certain loans based on such factors as (1) the strength of the customer’s personal or business cash flow; (2) the availability of other sources of repayment; (3) the amount due or past due; (4) the type and value of collateral; (5) the strength of the borrower’s collateral position; (6) the estimated cost to sell the collateral; and (7) the borrower’s effort to cure the delinquency.

The Bank also reviews and establishes, as needed, a specific allowance for certain identified non-homogeneous problem loans. In accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 114, “*Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan*” as amended by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 118, “*Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan--an amendment of FASB Statement No. 114*,” a loan is impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that a creditor will be unable to collect all amounts due under the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Measurement of the impairment is based on the present value of expected future cash flows or the fair value of the collateral, if the loan is collateral dependent. A specific allowance on impaired loans is established if the present value of the expected future cash flows, or fair value of the collateral for collateral dependent loans, is lower than the carrying value of the loan.

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General Valuation Allowance on Certain Identified Problem Loans. The Bank establishes a general allowance for loans on the Managed Asset Report that do not have an individual allowance. The Bank segregates these loans by loan category and assigns allowance percentages to each category based on inherent losses associated with each type of lending and consideration that these loans, in the aggregate, represent an above-average credit risk and that more of these loans will prove to be uncollectible compared to loans in the general portfolio.

General Valuation Allowance on the Remainder of the Loan Portfolio. The Bank establishes another general allowance for loans that are not on the Managed Asset Report to recognize the probable losses associated with lending activities, but which, unlike specific allowances, has not been allocated to particular problem assets. This general valuation allowance is determined by segregating the loans by loan category and assigning allowance percentages based on the Bank's historical loss experience and delinquency trends. The allowance may be adjusted for significant factors that, in management's judgment, affect the collectibility of the portfolio as of the evaluation date. These significant factors may include changes in lending policies and procedures, changes in existing general economic and business conditions affecting the Bank's primary lending areas, credit quality trends, collateral value, loan volumes and concentrations, seasoning of the loan portfolio, specific industry conditions within portfolio segments, recent loss experience in particular segments of the portfolio, duration of the current business cycle and bank regulatory examination results. The applied loss factors are re-evaluated annually to ensure their relevance in the current economic environment.

Unallocated Component. An unallocated component is maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and general losses in the portfolio.

Although management believes that it uses the best information available to establish the allowance for loan losses, future adjustments to the allowance for loan losses may be necessary and the Company's results of operations could be adversely affected if circumstances differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the determinations. Furthermore, while management believes it has established its allowance for loan losses in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, there can be no assurance that regulators, in reviewing the Bank's loan portfolio, will not request the Bank to increase its allowance for loan losses. In addition, because future events affecting borrowers and collateral cannot be predicted with certainty, there can be no assurance that the existing allowance for loan losses is adequate or that increases will not be necessary should the quality of any loans deteriorate as a result of the factors discussed above. Any material increase in the allowance for loan losses would adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

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The following table sets forth an analysis of the allowance for loan losses for the years indicated.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Allowance at beginning of year	\$ 3,671	\$ 3,200	\$ 2,688	\$ 3,067	\$ 2,861
Provision for loan losses	881	410	550	1,602	537
Charge-offs:					
Real estate loans	-	(17)	-	(1,523)	(77)
Commercial business loans	-	(1)	(13)	(374)	(111)
Consumer loans	(199)	(11)	(62)	(216)	(218)
Total charge-offs	(199)	(29)	(75)	(2,113)	(406)
Recoveries:					
Real estate loans	4	70	19	89	35
Commercial business loans	2	3	6	24	32
Consumer loans	6	17	12	19	8
Total recoveries	12	90	37	132	75
Net (charge-offs) recoveries	(187)	61	(38)	(1,981)	(331)
Allowance at end of year	\$ 4,365	\$ 3,671	\$ 3,200	\$ 2,688	\$ 3,067
Ratios:					
Allowance to total loans outstanding at end of year	0.76%	0.71%	0.71%	0.69%	0.91%
Allowance to nonperforming loans	313.58	1529.58	338.98	207.57	166.50
Net (charge-offs) recoveries to average loans outstanding during the year	(0.03)	0.01	(0.01)	(0.55)	(0.11)
Recoveries to charge-offs	6.03	310.34	49.30	6.25	18.47

The higher provision for 2006 reflects increases in the Bank's classified and nonperforming loans, charge-offs and loan growth from the prior year-end. Charge-offs for 2003 included the charge-off of two commercial business loans and two commercial real estate loans that aggregated \$1.8 million. The larger of the two commercial real estate loans, which at the time of charge-off had a principal balance of \$1.6 million, was charged-off after the loan was nonperforming and the Bank determined that the value of the real estate underlying the loan was insufficient to cover the outstanding principal balance. Additionally, because we held a junior collateral position, the Bank determined that the likelihood of any recovery was remote. During the year ended December 31, 2003, charge-offs exceeded the provision for loan losses as specific allowances of \$237,000 were established in prior periods for a portion of the charged-off loans once it had been determined that collection or liquidation in full was unlikely.

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The following table sets forth the breakdown of the allowance for loan losses by loan category at the dates indicated.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31,								
	2006			2005			2004		
	Allowance in each Category to Total	% of Loans in each Category to Total	Amount	Allowance in each Category to Total	% of Loans in each Category to Total	Amount	Allowance in each Category to Total	% of Loans in each Category to Total	Amount
Real estate loans	\$ 3,244	74.32%	81.93%	\$ 2,639	71.89%	80.36%	\$ 2,403	75.08%	82.18%
Commercial business	783	17.94	13.03	892	24.29	15.02	641	20.02	13.13
Consumer loans	338	7.74	5.04	140	3.82	4.62	152	4.74	4.69
Unallocated	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.16	-
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 4,365	100.00%	100.00%	\$ 3,671	100.00%	100.00%	\$ 3,200	100.00%	100.00%

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31,						
	2003			2002			
	Amount	% of Allowance in each Category to Total	% of Loans in each Category to Total	Amount	% of Allowance in each Category to Total	% of Loans in each Category to Total	Amount
Real estate loans	\$ 2,093	77.86%	82.46%	\$ 2,237	72.94%	87.66%	
Commercial business	461	17.15	13.04	488	15.91	7.99	
Consumer loans	80	2.98	4.50	318	10.37	4.35	
Unallocated	54	2.01	-	24	0.78	-	
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 2,688	100.00%	100.00%	\$ 3,067	100.00%	100.00%	

Investment Activities

The Company has legal authority to invest in various types of liquid assets, including U.S. Treasury obligations, securities of various federal agencies, government-sponsored enterprises, state and municipal governments, mortgage-backed securities and certificates of deposit of federally-insured institutions. Within certain regulatory limits, the Company also may invest a portion of its assets in corporate securities and mutual funds. The Company is also required to maintain an investment in FHLB stock. While the Company has the authority under applicable law and its investment policies to invest in derivative securities, the Company had no such investments at December 31, 2006.

The Company's primary source of income continues to be derived from its loan portfolio. The investment portfolio is mainly used to meet the cash flow needs of the Company, provide adequate liquidity for the protection of customer

deposits and yield a favorable return on investments. The type of securities and the maturity periods are dependent on the composition of the loan portfolio, interest rate risk, liquidity position and tax strategies of the Company. The Company's investment objectives are to provide and maintain liquidity, to maintain a balance of high quality, diversified investments to minimize risk, to provide collateral for pledging requirements, to establish an acceptable level of interest rate and credit risk, to provide an alternate source of low-risk investments when demand for loans is weak, to generate a favorable return and to assist in the financing needs of various local public entities, subject to credit quality review and liquidity concerns. The Company's Board of Directors has the overall

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responsibility for the investment portfolio, including approval of the Company's Investment Policy and appointment of the Investment Committee. The Investment Committee is responsible for the approval of investment strategies and monitoring investment performance. The execution of specific investment initiatives and the day-to-day oversight of the Company's investment portfolio is the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. These officers, and others designated by the Board, are authorized to execute investment transactions up to specified limits based on the type of security without prior approval of the Investment Committee. Transactions exceeding these limitations require the approval of two of these officers, one of whom must be either the President and Chief Executive Officer or the Chief Financial Officer. Individual investment transactions are reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors on a monthly basis, while portfolio composition and performance are reviewed at least quarterly by the Investment Committee.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities" ("SFAS No. 115"), requires that securities be categorized as either "held to maturity," "trading securities" or "available for sale" based on management's intent as to the ultimate disposition of each security. Debt securities may be classified as "held to maturity," and reported in the financial statements at amortized cost, only if the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold those securities until maturity. Securities purchased and held principally for the purpose of trading in the near term are classified as "trading securities." These securities are reported at fair value in the financial statements, with unrealized gains and losses recognized in earnings. Debt and equity securities not classified as either "held to maturity" or "trading securities" are classified as "available for sale securities." These securities are reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

At December 31, 2006, the Company's investment portfolio, which consisted solely of available for sale securities, totaled \$119.5 million and represented 15.8% of assets. The Company's available for sale securities consisted primarily of government-sponsored enterprises with maturities of seven years or less, mortgage-backed securities issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae with stated final maturities of 30 years or less, corporate debt securities, U.S. Government and agency securities and securities of state and municipal governments.

The following table sets forth the amortized costs and fair values of the Company's securities portfolio at the dates indicated.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	2006		December 31, 2005		2004	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
U.S. Government and agency securities	\$ 1,596	\$ 1,602	\$ 4,820	\$ 4,813	\$ 6,039	\$ 6,066
Government-sponsored enterprises	66,190	65,263	73,135	71,490	67,911	67,610
Mortgage-backed securities	45,481	44,815	37,346	36,538	40,926	40,594
Corporate debt securities	3,917	3,903	4,537	4,528	3,498	3,563
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	2,000	2,024	1,499	1,546	1,499	1,584
Tax-exempt	420	420	490	490	560	560
Other debt securities	100	99	75	74	75	75
Total debt securities	119,704	118,126	121,902	119,479	120,508	120,052
Marketable equity securities	1,336	1,382	555	540	488	505

**Total available for sale
securities**

\$ 121,040 \$ 119,508 \$ 122,457 \$ 120,019 \$ 120,996 \$ 120,557

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The Company had no individual investments that had an aggregate book value in excess of 10% of its stockholders' equity at December 31, 2006.

The following table sets forth the amortized cost, weighted average yields and contractual maturities of securities at December 31, 2006. Weighted average yields on tax-exempt securities are not presented on a tax equivalent basis because the impact would be insignificant. Certain mortgage-backed securities have adjustable interest rates and will reprice periodically within the various maturity ranges. These repricing schedules are not reflected in the table below. At December 31, 2006, the amortized cost of mortgage-backed securities with adjustable rates totaled \$7.6 million.

	One Year or Less		More than One Year to Five Years		More than Five Years to Ten Years		More than Ten Years		Total	
	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Weighted Average Yield
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>										
U.S. Government and agency securities	\$ -	-%	\$ 16	9.56%	\$ 452	8.18%	\$ 1,128	7.01%	\$ 1,596	7.37%
Government-sponsored enterprises	17,775	4.42	48,043	4.02	372	6.83	-	-	66,190	4.14
Mortgage-backed securities	8,127	4.33	2,765	4.09	7,243	4.84	27,346	5.07	45,481	4.84
Corporate debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,917	6.18	3,917	6.18
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	-	-	1,000	6.79	-	-	1,000	4.97	2,000	5.88
Tax-exempt securities	70	3.87	280	3.87	70	3.88	-	-	420	3.87
Other debt securities	-	-	100	5.29	-	-	-	-	100	5.29
Total debt securities	25,972	4.39	52,204	4.08	8,137	5.10	33,391	5.26	119,704	4.55
Marketable equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,336	6.43	1,336	6.43
Total available for sale securities	\$ 25,972	4.39	\$ 52,204	4.08	\$ 8,137	5.10	\$ 34,727	5.31	\$ 121,040	4.57

Deposit Activities and Other Sources of Funds

General. Deposits and loan repayments are the major sources of the Company's funds for lending and other investment purposes. Loan repayments are a relatively stable source of funds, while deposit inflows and outflows and loan prepayments are significantly influenced by general interest rates and money market conditions.

Deposit Accounts. Substantially all of the Bank's depositors are residents of the State of Connecticut. Deposits are attracted from within the Bank's market area through the offering of a broad selection of deposit instruments, including NOW, money market accounts, regular savings accounts and certificates of deposit. The Bank also utilizes brokered certificates of deposits, which at December 31, 2006 amounted to \$7.1 million, as an alternate source of funds. Deposit account terms vary according to the minimum balance required, the time periods the funds must remain on deposit and the interest rates offered, among other factors. In determining the terms of the Bank's deposit accounts, the Bank considers the rates offered by its competition, liquidity needs, profitability, matching deposit and loan products and customer preferences and concerns. The Bank generally reviews its deposit mix and pricing weekly. The Bank's current strategy is to offer competitive rates, and even higher rates on long-term deposits, but not be the market leader

in every account type and maturity.

The Bank also offers a variety of deposit accounts designed for the businesses operating in its market area. Business banking deposit products include a commercial checking account that provides an earnings credit to offset monthly service charges and a checking account specifically designed for small

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business and nonprofit organizations. Additionally, sweep accounts and money market accounts are available for businesses. The Bank has sought to increase its commercial deposits through the offering of these products, particularly to its commercial borrowers and to local municipalities.

The following table sets forth the deposit activity for the years indicated, including mortgagors' and investors' escrow accounts and brokered deposits.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Beginning balance	\$ 512,282	\$ 460,480	\$ 417,311
Increase before interest credited	16,483	43,265	36,833
Interest credited	13,157	8,537	6,336
Net increase in deposits	29,640	51,802	43,169
Ending balance ⁽¹⁾	\$ 541,922	\$ 512,282	\$ 460,480

⁽¹⁾Includes mortgagors' and investors' escrow accounts in the amount of \$3.2 million, \$3.0 million and \$2.7 million at December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Includes brokered deposits of \$7.1 million at December 31, 2006 and \$5.0 million at December 31, 2005 and 2004.

The following table sets forth the distribution of the Bank's deposit accounts for the dates indicated.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	2006		December 31, 2005		2004	
	Balance	% of Total	Balance	% of Total	Balance	% of Total
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 55,703	10.28%	\$ 51,996	10.15%	\$ 46,049	10.00%
NOW and money market accounts	126,567	23.36	125,156	24.43	110,564	24.01
Savings accounts ⁽¹⁾	81,020	14.94	90,879	17.74	95,310	20.70
Certificates of deposit ⁽²⁾	278,632	51.42	244,251	47.68	208,557	45.29
Total deposits	\$ 541,922	100.00%	\$ 512,282	100.00%	\$ 460,480	100.00%

⁽¹⁾Includes mortgagors' and investors' escrow accounts in the amount of \$3.2 million, \$3.0 million and \$2.7 million at December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

⁽²⁾Includes brokered deposits of \$7.1 million at December 31, 2006 and \$5.0 million at December 31, 2005 and 2004.

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The Bank had \$74.3 million of certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more outstanding as of December 31, 2006, maturing as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Amount	Weighted Average Rate
Maturity Period:		
Three months or less	\$ 12,895	4.41%
Over three through six months	14,011	4.48
Over six through twelve months	30,165	4.94
Over twelve months	17,245	4.80
Total	\$ 74,316	4.73%

The following table presents the amount of certificates of deposit accounts outstanding by the various rate categories, years to maturity and percent of total certificate accounts at December 31, 2006.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Amount Due					Total	Percent of Total Certificate Accounts
	Less Than One Year	One to Two Years	Two to Three Years	Three to Four Years	More Than Four Years		
0.51 - 2.00%	\$ 13,513	\$ 18	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,531	4.86%
2.01 - 3.00%	21,830	1,680	277	-	-	23,787	8.54
3.01 - 4.00%	15,456	10,240	5,767	1,343	56	32,862	11.79
4.01 - 5.00%	92,282	283	3,510	7,728	1,337	105,140	37.73
5.01 - 6.00%	72,638	20,305	9,464	-	706	103,113	37.01
6.01 - 6.78%	83	116	-	-	-	199	0.07
Total	\$ 215,802	\$ 32,642	\$ 19,018	\$ 9,071	\$ 2,099	\$ 278,632	100.00%

Borrowings. The Bank utilizes advances from the FHLB to supplement its supply of lendable funds and to meet deposit withdrawal requirements. The FHLB functions as a central reserve bank providing credit for member financial institutions. As a member, the Bank is required to own capital stock in the FHLB and is authorized to apply for advances on the security of such stock and certain mortgage loans and other assets (principally securities which are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the United States), provided certain standards related to creditworthiness have been met. Advances are made under several different programs, each having its own interest rate and range of maturities. Depending on the program, limitations on the amount of advances are based either on a fixed percentage of an institution's net worth or on the FHLB's assessment of the institution's creditworthiness. Under its current credit policies, the FHLB generally limits advances to 25% of a member's assets, and short-term borrowings of less than one year may not exceed 10% of the institution's assets. The FHLB determines specific lines of credit for each member institution.

Advances from the FHLB increased \$24.0 million, or 27.3%, for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$112.0 million. For 2006, new advances tended to be shorter in duration to provide the Company flexibility to repay the advances in the future because of their higher interest rates. The increased borrowings were used as a supplement to deposits to fund asset growth.

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Junior Subordinated Debt Owed to Unconsolidated Trusts. To a lesser extent, the Company has utilized the proceeds raised from the issuance of trust preferred securities. In 2002, SI Capital Trust I (the "Trust"), a business trust, issued \$7.0 million of preferred securities in a private placement and issued approximately 217 shares of common stock at \$1,000 par value to the Company. The Trust used the proceeds of these issuances to purchase \$7.2 million of the Company's floating rate junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures. The interest rate on the debentures and the trust preferred securities is variable and adjustable quarterly at 3.70% over the six-month LIBOR. The interest rate on these securities at December 31, 2006 was 9.09%. A rate cap of 11.00% is effective through April 22, 2007. The duration of the trust is 30 years; however, the Company intends to redeem the trust securities at par on or after April 22, 2007.

In 2006, the Company formed a new subsidiary, SI Capital Trust II ("Trust II"), which issued \$8.0 million of trust preferred securities through a pooled trust preferred securities offering. The Company owns all of the common securities of Trust II, which has no independent assets or operations. SI Capital Trust II was formed to issue trust preferred securities and invest the proceeds in an equivalent amount of junior subordinated debentures issued by the Company. The trust preferred securities mature in 30 years and bear interest at three-month LIBOR plus 1.70%. The interest rate on these securities at December 31, 2006 was 7.06%. The Company may redeem the trust preferred securities, in whole or in part, on or after September 15, 2011, or earlier under certain conditions.

The debentures are the sole assets of SI Capital Trust I and SI Capital Trust II and are subordinate to all of the Company's existing and future obligations for borrowed money, its obligations under letters of credit and certain derivative contracts and any guarantees by the Company of any such obligations. The trust preferred securities generally rank equal to the trust common securities in priority of payment, but rank before the trust common securities if and so long as the Company fails to make principal or interest payments on the debentures. Concurrently with the issuance of the debentures and the trust preferred and common securities, the Company issued a guarantee related to the trust securities for the benefit of the holders. The Company's obligations under the guarantee and the Company's obligations under the debentures, the related indentures and the trust agreements relating to the trust securities, constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by the Company of the obligations of SI Capital Trust I and SI Capital Trust II under the trust preferred securities. If the Company defers interest payments on the junior subordinated debt securities, or otherwise is in default of the obligations, the Company would be prohibited from making dividend payments to its shareholders.

The debentures are also subject to redemption before April 22, 2007 and September 15, 2011 for SI Capital Trust I and SI Capital Trust II, respectively, at a specified price after the occurrence of certain events that would either have a negative tax effect on SI Capital Trust I, SI Capital Trust II or the Company or would result in SI Capital Trust I or SI Capital Trust II being treated as investment companies that are required to be registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Upon repayment of the debentures at their stated maturity or following their redemption, the Trust and Trust II will use the proceeds of such repayment to redeem an equivalent amount of outstanding trust preferred securities and trust common securities.

Additionally, the Company occasionally utilizes collateralized borrowings, which represent loans sold that do not meet the criteria for derecognition, due primarily to recourse and other provisions that could not be measured at the date of transfer. Such borrowings are derecognized when all recourse and other provisions that could not be measured at the time of transfer either expire or become measurable. The Company had no collateralized borrowings at December 31, 2006.

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The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's borrowings at the dates or for the years indicated.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	At or For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Maximum amount of advances outstanding at any month-end during the year:			
FHLB advances	\$ 117,982	\$ 93,190	\$ 72,674
Subordinated debt	15,465	7,217	7,217
Average balance outstanding during the year:			
FHLB advances	\$ 101,902	\$ 79,596	\$ 65,154
Subordinated debt	9,522	7,217	7,217
Weighted average interest rate during the year:			
FHLB advances	4.27%	3.90%	4.12%
Subordinated debt	8.21	6.86	5.14
Balance outstanding at end of year:			
FHLB advances	\$ 111,956	\$ 87,929	\$ 72,674
Subordinated debt	15,465	7,217	7,217
Weighted average interest rate at end of year:			
FHLB advances	4.44%	3.97%	3.80%
Subordinated debt	8.01	8.15	5.92

Trust Services

The Bank's trust department provides fiduciary services, investment management and retirement services, to individuals, partnerships, corporations and institutions. Additionally, the Bank acts as guardian, conservator, executor or trustee under various trusts, wills and other agreements. The Bank has implemented comprehensive policies governing the practices and procedures of the trust department, including policies relating to investment of trust property, maintaining confidentiality of trust records, avoiding conflicts of interest and maintaining impartiality. Consistent with its operating strategy, the Bank will continue to emphasize the growth of its trust business in order to accumulate assets and increase fee-based income. At December 31, 2006, trust assets under administration were \$149.3 million, consisting of 317 accounts, the largest of which totaled \$10.6 million, or 7.1%, of the trust department's total assets. The acquisition of SI Trust Servicing, in Rutland, Vermont, in November 2005 represented an opportunity for significant growth of the Bank's wealth management business. SI Trust Servicing offers third-party trust outsourcing services to other community banks located throughout the country. As of December 31, 2006, SI Trust Servicing provided trust outsourcing services to 13 clients, consisting of 5,083 accounts totaling \$5.40 billion in assets. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, total trust services revenue was \$3.2 million, \$1.0 million and \$631,000, respectively.

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Subsidiary Activities

The Company has two subsidiaries other than Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company, SI Capital Trust I and SI Capital Trust II. SI Capital Trust I and SI Capital Trust II were established in 2002 and 2006, respectively, as statutory trusts under Delaware law to issue trust preferred securities. The trusts have no independent assets or operations. SI Capital Trust I issued trust preferred securities of \$7.0 million in April 2002. SI Capital Trust II issued \$8.0 million of trust preferred securities in September 2006. All of the common securities of SI Capital Trust I and SI Capital Trust II are owned by the Company.

The following are descriptions of the Bank's wholly-owned subsidiaries.

803 Financial Corp. 803 Financial Corp. was established in 1995 as a Connecticut corporation to maintain an ownership interest in a third-party registered broker-dealer, Infinex Investments, Inc. Infinex operates offices at the Bank and offers customers a complete range of nondeposit investment products, including mutual funds, debt, equity and government securities, retirement accounts, insurance products and fixed and variable annuities. The Bank receives a portion of the commissions generated by Infinex from sales to customers. For the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Bank received fees of \$184,000 and \$121,000, respectively, through its relationship with Infinex. Due to a regulatory restriction on federally-chartered thrifts, on December 31, 2004, 803 Financial Corp. sold its interest in Infinex which was subsequently purchased by the Company. As a result, 803 Financial Corp. had no other holdings or business activities.

SI Realty Company, Inc. SI Realty Company, Inc., established in 1999 as a Connecticut corporation, holds real estate owned by the Bank, including foreclosure properties. At December 31, 2006, SI Realty Company, Inc. had \$204,000 in assets.

SI Mortgage Company. In January 1999, the Bank formed SI Mortgage Company to manage and hold loans secured by real property. SI Mortgage Company qualifies as a "passive investment company," which exempts it from Connecticut income tax under current law. Income tax savings to the Bank from the use of a passive investment company was approximately \$188,000 and \$245,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Personnel

At December 31, 2006, the Company had 225 full-time employees and 33 part-time employees. None of the Company's employees are represented by a collective bargaining unit. The Company believes its relationship with its employees is good.

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

General

The Bank is subject to extensive regulation, examination and supervision by the Office of Thrift Supervision ("OTS"), as its primary federal regulator, and the FDIC, as its deposits insurer. The Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and its deposit accounts are insured up to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund managed by the FDIC. The Bank must file reports with the OTS and the FDIC concerning its activities and financial condition in addition to obtaining regulatory approvals before entering into certain transactions such as mergers with, or acquisitions of, other financial institutions. There are periodic examinations by the OTS and, under certain circumstances, the FDIC, to evaluate the Bank's safety and soundness and compliance with various regulatory requirements.

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This regulatory structure is intended primarily for the protection of the insurance fund and depositors. The 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 the classification of assets and the establishment of adequate loan loss reserves for regulatory purposes. Any change in such policies, whether by the OTS, the FDIC or Congress, could have a material adverse impact on the Company, SI Bancorp, MHC and the Bank and their operations. The Company and SI Bancorp, MHC, as savings and loan holding companies, are required to file certain reports with, are subject to examination by, and otherwise must comply with the rules and regulations of the OTS. The Company is also subject to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission under the federal securities laws.

Certain of the regulatory requirements that are applicable to the Bank, the Company and SI Bancorp, MHC are described below. This description of statutes and regulations is not intended to be a complete explanation of such statutes and regulations and their effects on the Bank, the Company and SI Bancorp, MHC are qualified in their entirety by reference to the actual statutes and regulations.

Regulation of Federal Savings Associations

Business Activities. Federal law and regulations, primarily the Home Owners' Loan Act and the regulations of the OTS, govern the activities of federal savings banks, such as the Bank. These laws and regulations delineate the nature and extent of the activities in which federal savings banks may engage. In particular, certain lending authority for federal savings banks, *e.g.*, commercial, non-residential real property loans and consumer loans, is limited to a specified percentage of the institution's capital or assets.

Capital Requirements. The OTS's capital regulations require federal savings institutions to meet three minimum capital standards:

- a tangible capital ratio requirement of 1.5% of adjusted total assets;
- ~~a~~ leverage ratio of 4% of Tier 1 (core) capital to adjusted total assets (3% for institutions receiving the highest rating on the CAMELS examination rating system); and
- ~~a~~ risk-based capital ratio requirement of 8% of total capital (core and supplementary capital) to total risk-weighted assets of which at least half must be core capital

In addition, the prompt corrective action standards discussed below also established, in effect, a minimum 2% tangible capital standard, a 4% leverage ratio standard (3% for institutions receiving the highest rating on the CAMELS examination rating system) and, together with the risk-based capital standard itself, a 4% Tier 1 risk-based capital standard. The OTS regulations also require that, in meeting the tangible, leverage and risk-based capital standards, institutions must generally deduct investments in and loans to subsidiaries engaged in activities as principal that are not permissible for a national bank.

In determining compliance with the risk-based capital requirement, savings institutions must compute its risk-weighted assets by multiplying its assets, including certain off-balance sheet assets, recourse obligations, residual interests and direct credit substitutes, by risk-weight factors ranging from 0% for cash and obligations of the United States Government or its agencies to 100% for consumer and commercial loans, as assigned by the OTS capital regulation based on the risks believed inherent in the type of asset.

Core (Tier 1) capital is defined as common stockholders' equity (including retained earnings), certain noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and related surplus and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, less intangibles (other than certain mortgage servicing rights) and credit card

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relationships. The components of supplementary capital currently include cumulative preferred stock, long-term perpetual preferred stock, mandatory convertible securities, subordinated debt and intermediate preferred stock, the allowance for loan and lease losses limited to a maximum of 1.25% of risk-weighted assets and up to 45% of unrealized gains on available for sale equity securities with readily determinable fair market values. Overall, the amount of supplementary capital included as part of total capital cannot exceed 100% of core capital.

The OTS also has authority to establish individual minimum capital requirements in appropriate cases upon a determination that an institution's capital level is or may become inadequate in light of the particular circumstances. At December 31, 2006, the Bank exceeded each of these capital requirements.

Prompt Corrective Regulatory Action. The OTS is required to take certain supervisory actions against undercapitalized institutions, the severity of which depends upon the institution's degree of undercapitalization. Generally, a savings institution that has a ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets of less than 8%, a ratio of Tier 1 (core) capital to risk-weighted assets of less than 4% or a ratio of core capital to total assets of less than 4% (3% or less for institutions with the highest examination rating) is considered to be "undercapitalized." A savings institution that has a total risk-based capital ratio less than 6%, a Tier 1 capital ratio of less than 3% or a leverage ratio that is less than 3% is considered to be "significantly undercapitalized" and a savings institution that has a tangible capital to assets ratio equal to or less than 2% is deemed to be "critically undercapitalized." Subject to a narrow exception, the OTS is required to appoint a receiver or conservator within specified time frames for an institution that is "critically undercapitalized." An institution must file a capital restoration plan with the OTS within 45 days of the date it receives notice that it is "undercapitalized," "significantly undercapitalized" or "critically undercapitalized." Compliance with the plan must be guaranteed by any parent holding company. In addition, numerous mandatory supervisory actions become immediately applicable to an undercapitalized institution, including, but not limited to, increased monitoring by regulators and restrictions on growth, capital distributions and expansion. "Significantly undercapitalized" and "critically undercapitalized" institutions are subject to more extensive mandatory regulatory actions. The OTS could also take any one of a number of discretionary supervisory actions, including the issuance of a capital directive and the replacement of senior executive officers and directors.

Loans to One Borrower. Federal law provides that savings institutions are generally subject to the limits on loans to one borrower applicable to national banks. Generally, a savings institution may not make a loan or extend credit to a single or related group of borrowers in excess of 15% of its unimpaired capital and surplus. An additional amount may be lent, equal to 10% of unimpaired capital and surplus, if secured by specified readily-marketable collateral. *See Item 1. Business. "Lending Activities - Loans to One Borrower."*

Standards for Safety and Soundness. The federal banking agencies have adopted Interagency Guidelines, which set forth the safety and soundness standards that the federal banking agencies use to identify and address problems at insured depository institutions before capital becomes impaired. If the OTS determines that a savings institution fails to meet any standard prescribed by the guidelines, the OTS may require the institution to submit an acceptable plan to achieve compliance with the standard. The Bank has not received any notice from the OTS that it has failed to meet any standard prescribed by the guidelines.

Limitation on Capital Distributions. OTS regulations impose limitations upon all capital distributions by a savings institution, including cash dividends, payments to repurchase its shares and payments to shareholders of another institution in a cash-out merger. Under the regulations, an application to and the prior approval of the OTS is required before any capital distribution if the institution does not meet the criteria for "expedited treatment" of applications under OTS regulations (*i.e.*, generally, examination and

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Community Reinvestment Act ratings in the two top categories), the total capital distributions for the calendar year exceed net income for that year plus the amount of retained net income for the preceding two years, the institution would be undercapitalized following the distribution or the distribution would otherwise be contrary to a statute, regulation or agreement with the OTS. If an application is not required, the institution must still provide prior notice to the OTS of the capital distribution if, like the Bank, it is a subsidiary of a holding company. If the Bank's capital were ever to fall below its regulatory requirements or the OTS notified it that it was in need of increased supervision, its ability to make capital distributions could be restricted. In addition, the OTS could prohibit a proposed capital distribution that would otherwise be permitted by the regulation, if the agency determines that such distribution would constitute an unsafe or unsound practice.

Qualified Thrift Lender Test. Federal law requires savings institutions to meet a qualified thrift lender test. Under the test, a savings association is required to either qualify as a "domestic building and loan association" under the Internal Revenue Code or maintain at least 65% of its "portfolio assets" in certain "qualified thrift investments" (primarily residential mortgages and related investments, including certain mortgage-backed securities) in at least nine months out of each twelve-month period. "Portfolio assets" represent, in general, total assets less the sum of:

- specified liquid assets up to 20% of total assets;
- goodwill and other intangible assets; and
- the value of property used to conduct business

A savings institution that fails the qualified thrift lender test is subject to certain operating restrictions and may be required to convert to a bank charter. Recent legislation has expanded the extent to which education loans, credit card loans and small business loans may be considered "qualified thrift investments." As of December 31, 2006, the Bank maintained 76.85% of its portfolio assets in qualified thrift investments and, therefore, met the qualified thrift lender test.

Transactions with Related Parties. Federal law limits the Bank's authority to lend to, and engage in certain other transactions with (collectively, "covered transactions"), "affiliates" (e.g., any company that controls or is under common control with an institution, including the Company, SI Bancorp, MHC and their non-savings institution subsidiaries). The aggregate amount of covered transactions with any individual affiliate is limited to 10% of the capital and surplus of the savings institution. The aggregate amount of covered transactions with all affiliates is limited to 20% of the savings institution's capital and surplus. Loans and other specified transactions with affiliates are required to be secured by collateral in an amount and of a type described in federal law. The purchase of low quality assets from affiliates is generally prohibited. Transactions with affiliates must be on terms and under circumstances that are at least as favorable to the institution as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-affiliated companies. In addition, savings institutions are prohibited from lending to any affiliate that is engaged in activities that are not permissible for bank holding companies and no savings institution may purchase the securities of any affiliate other than a subsidiary.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 generally prohibits a company from making loans to its executive officers and directors. However, that act contains a specific exception for loans by a depository institution to its executive officers and directors in compliance with federal banking laws. Under such laws, the Bank's authority to extend credit to executive officers, directors and 10% shareholders ("insiders"), as well as entities in which such persons control, is limited. The law restricts both the individual and aggregate amount of loans the Bank may make to insiders based, in part, on the Bank's capital position and requires certain board approval procedures to be followed. Such loans must be made on terms substantially the same as those offered to unaffiliated individuals and not involve more than the normal risk of repayment. There is an exception for loans made pursuant to a benefit or compensation program that is widely

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available to all employees of the institution and does not give preference to insiders over other employees. In addition, loans made to a director or executive officer in an amount that, when aggregated with the amount of all other loans to the person and his or her related interest, are in excess of the greater of \$25,000, or 5% of the Bank's capital and surplus, and in any event any loans totaling \$500,000 or more, must be approved in advance by a majority of the disinterested members of the Board of Directors.

Enforcement. The OTS has primary enforcement responsibility over federal savings institutions and has the authority to bring actions against the institution and all institution-affiliated parties, including stockholders, and any attorneys, appraisers and accountants who knowingly or recklessly participate in wrongful action likely to have an adverse effect on an insured institution. Formal enforcement action may range from the issuance of a capital directive or cease and desist order for removal of officers and/or directors to institution of receivership, conservatorship or termination of deposit insurance. Civil penalties cover a wide range of violations and can amount to \$25,000 per day, or even \$1.0 million per day in especially egregious cases. The FDIC has authority to recommend to the Director of the OTS that enforcement action be taken with respect to a particular savings institution. If action is not taken by the Director, the FDIC has authority to take such action under certain circumstances. Federal law also establishes criminal penalties for certain violations.

Assessments. Federal savings banks are required to pay assessments to the OTS to fund its operations. The general assessments, paid on a semi-annual basis, are based upon the savings institution's total assets, including consolidated subsidiaries, as reported in the institution's latest quarterly thrift financial report, financial condition and complexity of portfolio. The OTS assessments paid by the Bank for 2006 were \$158,000.

Insurance of Deposit Accounts. The Bank's deposits are insured up to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Deposit Insurance Fund is the successor to the Bank Insurance Fund and the Savings Association Insurance Fund, which were merged in 2006. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation recently amended its risk-based assessment system for 2007 to implement authority granted by the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005 ("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 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's analysis of financial ratios, examination component ratings and other information. Assessment rates are determined by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation 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 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation may adjust rates uniformly from one quarter to the next, except that no single adjustment can exceed three basis points. No institution may pay a dividend if in default of the FDIC assessment.

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 Bank's one-time credit is expected to approximate \$345,000. The Reform Act also provided for the possibility that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation may pay dividends to insured institutions once the Deposit Insurance fund 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

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fund. This payment is established quarterly and during the calendar year ending December 31, 2006 averaged 1.28 basis points of assessable deposits.

The Reform Act provided the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation with authority to adjust the Deposit Insurance Fund ratio to insured deposits within a range of 1.15% and 1.50%, in contrast to the prior statutorily fixed ratio of 1.25%. The ratio, which is viewed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as the level that the fund should achieve, was established by the agency at 1.25% for 2007.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation 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 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation 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 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Office of Thrift Supervision. The management of the Bank does not know of any practice, condition or violation that might lead to termination of deposit insurance.

Federal Home Loan Bank System. The Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, which consists of twelve regional Federal Home Loan Banks. The FHLB provides a central credit facility primarily for member institutions. The Bank, as a member of the FHLB, is required to acquire and hold shares of capital stock in FHLB. The Bank was in compliance with this requirement with an investment in FHLB at December 31, 2006 of \$6.7 million.

The Federal Home Loan Banks are required to provide funds for the resolution of insolvent thrifts in the late 1980s and to contribute funds for affordable housing programs. These requirements could reduce the amount of dividends that the Federal Home Loan Banks pay to their members and could also result in the Federal Home Loan Banks imposing a higher rate of interest on advances to their members. If dividends were reduced, or interest on future FHLB advances increased, the Company's net interest income would be negatively impacted.

Community Reinvestment Act. Under the Community Reinvestment Act, as implemented by OTS regulations, a savings association has a continuing and affirmative obligation consistent with its safe and sound operation to help meet the credit needs of its entire community, including low and moderate income neighborhoods. The Community Reinvestment Act does not establish specific lending requirements or programs for financial institutions nor does it limit an institution's discretion to develop the types of products and services that it believes are best suited to its particular community, consistent with the Community Reinvestment Act. The Community Reinvestment Act requires the OTS, in connection with its examination of a savings association, to assess the institution's record of meeting the credit needs of its community and to take such record into account in its evaluation of certain applications by such institution.

The Community Reinvestment Act requires public disclosure of an institution's rating and requires the OTS to provide a written evaluation of an association's Community Reinvestment Act performance utilizing a four-tiered descriptive rating system.

The Bank received an "outstanding" rating, which is the highest possible rating, as a result of its most recent Community Reinvestment Act assessment.

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Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve Board regulations require savings institutions to maintain noninterest earning reserves against their transaction accounts (primarily Negotiable Order of Withdrawal (NOW) and regular checking accounts). The regulations generally provide that reserves be maintained against aggregate transaction accounts as follows: a 3% reserve ratio is assessed on net transaction accounts up to and including \$45.8 million; a 10% reserve ratio is applied above \$45.8 million. The first \$8.5 million of otherwise reservable balances (subject to adjustments by the Federal Reserve Board) are exempted from the reserve requirements. The amounts are adjusted annually. The Bank complies with the foregoing requirements.

Holding Company Regulation

General. The Company and SI Bancorp, MHC are savings and loan holding companies within the meaning of federal law. As such, they are registered with the OTS and are subject to OTS regulations, examinations, supervision, reporting requirements and regulations concerning corporate governance and activities. In addition, the OTS has enforcement authority over the Company, SI Bancorp, MHC and their non-savings institution subsidiaries. Among other things, this authority permits the OTS to restrict or prohibit activities that are determined to be a serious risk to the Bank.

Restrictions Applicable to Mutual Holding Companies. According to federal law and OTS regulations, a mutual holding company, such as SI Bancorp, MHC, may generally engage in the following activities: (1) investing in the stock of a bank; (2) acquiring a mutual association through the merger of such association into a bank subsidiary of such holding company or an interim bank subsidiary of such holding company; (3) merging with or acquiring another holding company, one of whose subsidiaries is a bank; (4) investing in a corporation, the capital stock of which is available for purchase by a savings association under federal law or under the law of any state where the subsidiary savings association or associations share their home offices; (5) furnishing or performing management services for a savings association subsidiary of such company; (6) holding, managing or liquidating assets owned or acquired from a savings subsidiary of such company; (7) holding or managing properties used or occupied by a savings association subsidiary of such company; (8) acting as trustee under deeds of trust; (9) any other activity (A) that the Federal Reserve Board, by regulation, has determined to be permissible for bank holding companies under Section 4(c) of the Bank Holding Company Act, unless the OTS, by regulation, prohibits or limits any such activity for savings and loan holding companies; or (B) in which multiple savings and loan holding companies were authorized (by regulation) to directly engage on March 5, 1987; and (10) purchasing, holding or disposing of stock acquired in connection with a qualified stock issuance if the purchase of such stock by such savings and loan holding company is approved by the OTS.

The Gramm-Leach Bliley Act of 1999 was designed to modernize the regulation of the financial services industry by expanding the ability of bank holding companies to affiliate with other types of financial services companies such as insurance companies and investment banking companies. The legislation also expanded the activities permitted for mutual savings and loan holding companies to also include any activity permitted a “financial holding company” under the legislation, including a broad array of insurance and securities activities.

Federal law prohibits a savings and loan holding company, including a federal mutual holding company, from directly or indirectly, or through one or more subsidiaries, acquiring more than 5% of the voting stock of another savings institution, or its holding company, without prior written approval of the OTS. Federal law also prohibits a savings and loan holding company from acquiring more than 5% of a company engaged in activities other than those authorized for savings and loan holding companies by federal law; or acquiring or retaining control of a depository institution that is not insured by the FDIC. In evaluating applications by holding companies to acquire savings institutions, the OTS must consider the

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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.

The OTS is prohibited from approving any acquisition that would result in a multiple savings and loan holding company controlling savings institutions in more than one state, except: (1) the approval of interstate supervisory acquisitions by savings and loan holding companies, and (2) the acquisition of a savings institution in another state if the laws of the state of the target savings institution specifically permit such acquisitions. The states vary in the extent to which they permit interstate savings and loan holding company acquisitions.

If the savings institution subsidiary of a savings and loan holding company fails to meet the qualified thrift lender test, the holding company must register with the Federal Reserve Board as a bank holding company within one year of the savings institution's failure to so qualify.

Although savings and loan holding companies are not currently subject to regulatory capital requirements or specific restrictions on the payment of dividends or other capital distributions, federal regulations do prescribe such restrictions on subsidiary savings institutions as described below. The Bank must notify the OTS 30 days before declaring any dividend. In addition, the financial impact of a holding company on its subsidiary institution is a matter that is evaluated by the OTS and the agency has authority to order cessation of activities or divestiture of subsidiaries deemed to pose a threat to the safety and soundness of the institution.

Stock Holding Company Subsidiary Regulation. The OTS has adopted regulations governing the two-tier mutual holding company form of organization and subsidiary stock holding companies that are controlled by mutual holding companies. The Company has adopted this form of organization. The Company is the stock holding company subsidiary of SI Bancorp, MHC. The Company is permitted to engage in activities that are permitted for SI Bancorp, MHC subject to the same restrictions and conditions.

Waivers of Dividends by SI Bancorp, MHC. OTS regulations require SI Bancorp, MHC to notify the OTS if it proposes to waive receipt of dividends from the Company. The OTS reviews dividend waiver notices on a case-by-case basis, and, in general, does not object to any such waiver if: (i) the waiver would not be detrimental to the safe and sound operating of the savings association subsidiary; and (ii) the mutual holding company's Board of Directors determines that such waiver is consistent with such directors' fiduciary duties to the mutual holding company's members.

Acquisition of Control. Under the federal Change in Bank Control Act, a notice must be submitted to the OTS if any person (including a company), or group acting in concert, seeks to acquire "control" of a savings and loan holding company or savings association. An acquisition of "control" can occur upon the acquisition of 10% or more of the voting stock of a savings and loan holding company or savings institution or as otherwise defined by the OTS. Under the Change in Bank Control Act, the OTS has 60 days from the filing of a complete notice to act, taking into consideration certain factors, including the financial and managerial resources of the acquirer and the anti-trust effects of the acquisition. Any company that so acquires control would then be subject to regulation as a savings and loan holding company.

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Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 implemented legislative reforms intended to address corporate and accounting fraud. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act restricts the scope of services that may be provided by accounting firms to their public company audit clients and any non-audit services being provided to a public company audit client will require pre-approval by the company's audit committee. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires chief executive officers and chief financial officers, or their equivalents, to certify to the accuracy of periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, subject to civil and criminal penalties if they knowingly or willingly violate this certification requirement.

Under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, bonuses issued to top executives before restatement of a company's financial statements are now subject to disgorgement if such restatement was due to corporate misconduct. Executives are also prohibited from insider trading during retirement plan "blackout" periods and loans to company executives (other than loans by financial institutions permitted by federal rules and regulations) are restricted. The legislation accelerates the time frame for disclosures by public companies of changes in ownership in a company's securities by directors and executive officers.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act also increases the oversight of, and codifies certain requirements relating to audit committees of public companies and how they interact with the company's "registered public accounting firm." Among other requirements, companies must disclose whether at least one member of the audit committee is a "financial expert" (as such term is defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission) and if not, why not. Although the Company anticipates that it will incur additional expense in complying with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the resulting regulations, management does not expect that such compliance will have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

Privacy Requirements of the Gramm-Leach Bliley Act of 1999

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (the "GLBA") provided for sweeping financial modernization for commercial banks, savings banks, securities firms, insurance companies and other financial institutions operating in the United States. Among other provisions, the GLBA places limitations on the sharing of consumer financial information with unaffiliated third parties. Specifically, the GLBA requires all financial institutions offering financial products or services to retail customers to provide such customers with the financial institution's privacy policy and provide such customers the opportunity to "opt out" of the sharing of personal financial information with unaffiliated third parties.

Anti-Money Laundering and the USA Patriot Act

The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (referred to as the "USA PATRIOT Act") significantly expands the responsibilities of financial institutions, including savings and loan associations, in preventing the use of the U.S. financial system to fund terrorist activities. Title III of the USA PATRIOT Act provides for a significant overhaul of the U.S. anti-money laundering regime. Among other provisions, it requires financial institutions operating in the United States to develop new anti-money laundering compliance programs, due diligence policies and controls to ensure the detection and reporting of money laundering. Such required compliance programs are intended to supplement existing compliance requirements, also applicable to financial institutions, under the Bank Secrecy Act and the Office of Foreign Assets Control Regulations.

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Other Regulations

Interest and other charges collected or contracted for by the Bank are subject to state usury laws and federal laws concerning interest rates. The Bank's loan operations are also subject to federal laws applicable to credit transactions, such as the:

- Truth-In-Lending Act, governing disclosures of credit terms to consumer borrowers;
- Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975, requiring financial institutions to provide information to enable the public and public officials to determine whether a financial institution is fulfilling its obligation to help meet the housing needs of the community it serves;
- Equal Credit Opportunity Act, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, creed or other prohibited factors in extending credit;
- Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1978, governing the use and provision of information to credit reporting agencies;
- Fair Debt Collection Act, governing the manner in which consumer debts may be collected by collection agencies; and
- Rules and regulations of the various federal agencies charged with the responsibility of implementing such federal laws.

The deposit operations of the Bank also are subject to the:

- Right to Financial Privacy Act, which imposes a duty to maintain confidentiality of consumers' financial records and prescribes procedures for complying with administrative subpoenas of financial records;
- Electronic Funds Transfer Act and Regulation E promulgated thereunder, which governs automatic deposits to and withdrawals from deposit accounts and customers' rights and liabilities arising from the use of automated teller machines and other electronic banking services; and
- Check Clearing for the 21st Century Act (also known as "Check 21"), which gives "substitute checks," such as digital check images and copies made from that image, the same legal standing as the original paper check.

Federal Income Taxation

General. The Company reports its income on a calendar year basis using the accrual method of accounting. The federal income tax laws apply to the Company in the same manner as to other corporations with some exceptions, including particularly the Bank's 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 Company and its subsidiaries. The Company's federal income tax returns have been either audited or closed under the statute of limitations through tax year 2002. The Company's maximum federal income tax rate was 34% for 2006.

Bad Debt Reserves. For fiscal years beginning before June 30, 1996, thrift institutions that qualified under certain definitional tests and other conditions of the Internal Revenue Code were permitted to use certain favorable provisions to calculate their deductions from taxable income for annual additions to their bad debt reserve. A reserve could be established for bad debts on qualifying real property loans, generally secured by interests in real property improved or to be improved, under the percentage of taxable income method or the experience method. The reserve for nonqualifying loans was computed using the experience method. Federal legislation enacted in 1996 repealed the reserve method of accounting for bad debts for institutions with assets in excess of \$500.0 million and the percentage of taxable income method for all institutions for tax years beginning after 1995 and required savings institutions to recapture or take

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into income certain portions of their accumulated bad debt reserves. However, those tax bad debt reserves accumulated prior to 1988 (“Base Year Reserves”) were not required to be recaptured unless the institution failed certain tests. Approximately \$3.7 million of the Bank’s accumulated tax-based bad debt reserves would not be recaptured into taxable income unless it makes a “non-dividend distribution” to the Company as described below.

Distributions. If the Bank makes “non-dividend distributions” to the Company, the distributions will be considered to have been made from the Bank’s unrecaptured tax bad debt reserves, including the balance of its Base Year Reserves as of December 31, 1987, to the extent of the “non-dividend distributions,” and then from the Bank’s supplemental reserve for losses on loans, to the extent of those reserves, and an amount based on the amount distributed, but not more than the amount of those reserves, 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 as calculated for federal income tax purposes, distributions in redemption of stock and distributions in partial or complete liquidation. Dividends paid out of the Bank’s current or accumulated earnings and profits will not be so included in the Bank’s taxable income.

The amount of additional taxable income triggered by a non-dividend is an amount that, when reduced by the tax attributable to the income, is equal to the amount of the distribution. Therefore, if the Bank makes a non-dividend distribution to the Company, approximately one and one-half times the amount of the distribution not in excess of the amount of the reserves would be includable in income for federal income tax purposes, assuming a 34% federal corporate income tax rate. The Bank does not intend to pay non-dividend distributions that would result in a recapture of any portion of its bad debt reserves.

State Income Taxation

The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to the Connecticut corporation business tax. The Company and its subsidiaries are eligible to file a combined Connecticut income tax return and pay the regular corporation business tax. The Connecticut corporation business tax is based on the federal taxable income before net operating loss and special deductions of the Company and its subsidiaries and makes certain modifications to federal taxable income to arrive at Connecticut taxable income. Connecticut taxable income is multiplied by the state tax rate (7.5% for fiscal year 2006) to arrive at Connecticut income tax.

In May 1998, the State of Connecticut enacted legislation permitting the formation of passive investment company subsidiaries by financial institutions. This legislation exempts qualifying passive investment companies from the Connecticut corporation business tax and excludes dividends paid from a passive investment company from the taxable income of the parent financial institution. The Bank’s formation of a passive investment company in January 1999 substantially eliminates the state income tax expense of the Company and its subsidiaries under current law. See *Item 1. Business. “Subsidiary Activities - SI Mortgage Company”* for a discussion of the Bank’s passive investment company.

Table of Contents**Executive Officers of the Registrant**

Certain executive officers of the Bank also serve as executive officers of the Company. The day-to-day management duties of the executive officers of the Company and the Bank relate primarily to their duties as to the Bank. The executive officers of the Company currently are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>⁽¹⁾	<u>Position</u>
Rheo A. Brouillard	52	President and Chief Executive Officer of SI Financial Group, SI Bancorp, MHC and Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company
Brian J. Hull	46	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of SI Financial Group, SI Bancorp, MHC and Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company
Sonia M. Dudas	56	Senior Vice President and Senior Trust Officer of Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company
Michael J. Moran	58	Senior Vice President and Senior Credit Officer of Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company
William E. Anderson, Jr.	37	Vice President and Retail Banking Officer of Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company
Laurie L. Gervais	42	Vice President and Director of Human Resources of Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company

(1) Ages presented are as of December 31, 2006.

Biographical Information:

Rheo A. Brouillard has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company, SI Bancorp, MHC and SI Financial Group since 1995, 2000 and 2004, respectively. Mr. Brouillard has been a director of the Company since 1995.

Brian J. Hull has been Executive Vice President since 2002 and Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since he joined Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company in 1997. Mr. Hull has served as Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of SI Bancorp, MHC and SI Financial Group since 2000 and 2004, respectively.

Sonia M. Dudas has been Senior Vice President and Senior Trust Officer since 1999. Ms. Dudas oversees wealth management services, which includes trust, investment and insurance operations since she joined Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company in 1992.

Michael J. Moran has been Senior Vice President and Senior Credit Officer since 2001. Mr. Moran joined Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company in 1995.

William E. Anderson, Jr. has been Vice President and Retail Banking Officer since 2002 and 2004, respectively. Mr. Anderson joined Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company in 1995.

Laurie L. Gervais has been Vice President and Director of Human Resources since 2003 and 2001, respectively. Ms. Gervais joined Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company in 1983.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Prospective investors in the Company's common stock should carefully consider the following factors.

The Company's increased emphasis on commercial lending may expose it to increased lending risks. At December 31, 2006, \$193.8 million, or 33.6%, of the Company's loan portfolio consisted

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of commercial real estate and commercial business loans. The Company intends to continue to emphasize these types of lending. These types of loans generally expose a lender to greater risk of non-payment and loss than one- to four-family residential mortgage loans because repayment of the loans often depends on the successful operation of the property and the income stream of the borrowers. Such loans typically involve larger loan balances to single borrowers or groups of related borrowers compared to one- to four-family residential mortgage loans. Also, many of the Company's commercial borrowers have more than one loan outstanding with the Company. Consequently, an adverse development with respect to one loan or one credit relationship can expose the Company to a significantly greater risk of loss compared to an adverse development with respect to a one- to four-family residential mortgage loan.

The Company's emphasis on automobile lending may expose it to increased lending risks. The Company purchases automobile loans and, to a much lesser extent, originates automobile loans directly. At December 31, 2006, automobile loans constituted 1.3% of our loan portfolio. Automobile loans are generally considered to be riskier than residential mortgage loans because the collateral securing these loans depreciates over time. In many cases, repossessed collateral for a defaulted automobile loan will not provide an adequate source of repayment of the outstanding loan balance because of depreciation or improper repair and maintenance of the underlying security. In addition, automobile loan collections depend on the borrowers continuing financial stability, and thus are adversely affected by job loss, divorce, illness or personal bankruptcy.

The Company's inability to achieve profitability on new branches may negatively impact its earnings. The Company considers its primary market area to consist of Hartford, New London, Tolland and Windham counties. However, the majority of the Company's facilities are located in and a substantial portion of the Company's business is derived from Windham county, which has a lower median household income and a higher unemployment rate than other counties in the Company's market area and the rest of Connecticut. To address this, in recent years, the Company has expanded its presence throughout its market area and intends to pursue further expansion through the establishment of additional branches in Hartford, New London, Tolland and Middlesex counties, each of which has more favorable economic conditions than Windham County. The profitability of the Company's expansion policy will depend on whether the income that it generates from the additional branches it establishes will offset the increased expenses resulting from operating new branches. The Company expects that it may take a period of time before new branches can become profitable, especially in areas in which it does not have an established presence. During this period, operating these new branches may negatively impact the Company's net income.

Rising interest rates may hurt the Company's profits. Interest rates were recently at historically low levels. However, since June 30, 2005, the U.S. Federal Reserve has increased its target for the federal funds rate nine times, from 3.00% to 5.25%. While those short-term market interest rates (which the Bank uses as a guide to price its deposits) have increased, longer-term market interest rates (which the Bank uses as a guide to price its longer-term loans) have not. This "flattening" of the market yield curve has had a negative impact on the Company's interest rate spread and net interest margin. If interest rates continue to rise, the Company's net interest income and the value of its assets likely would be reduced if interest paid on interest-bearing liabilities, such as deposits and borrowings, increased more quickly than interest received on interest-earning assets, such as loans and investments, which would have a negative effect on the Company's profitability.

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Strong competition within the Company's market area could hurt the Company's profits and slow growth. The Company faces intense competition both in making loans and attracting deposits. This competition has made it more difficult for the Company to make new loans and at times has forced the Company to offer higher deposit rates. Price competition for loans and deposits might result in the Company earning less on its loans and paying more on its deposits, which reduces net interest income. As of June 30, 2006, the Company held approximately 0.97% of the deposits in Hartford, New London, Tolland and Windham counties in Connecticut, which represented the 15th market share of deposits out of 36 financial institutions in these counties. Some of the institutions with which the Company competes have substantially greater resources and lending limits than the Company has and may offer services that the Company does not provide. The Company expects competition to increase in the future as a result of legislative, regulatory and technological changes and the continuing trend of consolidation in the financial services industry. The Company's profitability depends upon its continued ability to compete successfully in its market area.

The trading history of the Company's common stock is characterized by low trading volume. The Company's common stock may be subject to sudden decreases due to the volatility of the price of the Company's common stock. The Company's common stock trades on The Nasdaq Global Market. Over the past 50 days, the average daily trading volume of its common stock was approximately 5,500 shares. The Company cannot predict whether a more active trading market in its common stock will occur or how liquid that market might become. A public trading market having the desired characteristics of depth, liquidity and orderliness depends upon the presence in the marketplace of willing buyers and sellers of its common stock at any given time, which presence is dependent upon the individual decisions of investors, over which we have no control.

The market price of the Company's common stock may be highly volatile and subject to wide fluctuations in response to numerous factors, including, but not limited to, the factors discussed in other risk factors and the following:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in the Company's operating results;
- changes in interest rates;
- changes in the legal or regulatory environment in which the Company operates;
- press releases, announcements or publicity relating to the Company or the Company's competitors or relating to trends in the Company's industry;
- changes in expectations as to the Company's future financial performance, including financial estimates or recommendations by securities analysts and investors;
- future sales of the Company's common stock;
- changes in economic conditions in the Company's marketplace, general conditions in the U.S. economy, financial markets or the banking industry; and
- other developments affecting the Company's competitors or the Company.

These factors may adversely affect the trading price of the Company's common stock, regardless of its actual operating performance, and could prevent you from selling your common stock at or above the price you desire. In addition, the stock markets, from time to time, experience extreme price and volume fluctuations that may be unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies. These broad fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of the Company's common stock, regardless of its trading performance.

Office of Thrift Supervision policy on remutualization transactions could prohibit acquisition of the Company, which may adversely affect its stock price. Current Office of Thrift Supervision regulations permit a mutual holding company to be acquired by a mutual institution in a

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remutualization transaction. The possibility of a remutualization transaction has recently resulted in a degree of takeover speculation for mutual holding companies that is reflected in the per share price of mutual holding companies' common stock. However, the Office of Thrift Supervision has issued a policy statement indicating that it views remutualization transactions as raising significant issues concerning disparate treatment of minority stockholders and mutual members of the target entity and raising issues concerning the effect on the mutual members of the acquiring entity. Under certain circumstances, the Office of Thrift Supervision intends to give these issues special scrutiny and reject applications providing for the remutualization of a mutual holding company unless the applicant can clearly demonstrate that the Office of Thrift Supervision's concerns are not warranted in the particular case. Should the Office of Thrift Supervision prohibit or otherwise restrict these transactions in the future, the Company's per share stock price may be adversely affected.

SI Bancorp, MHC's majority control of the Company's common stock enables it to exercise voting control over most matters put to a vote of shareholders, including preventing a sale, a merger or a second-step conversion transaction. SI Bancorp, MHC owns a majority of the Company's common stock and, through its Board of Directors, is able to exercise voting control over most matters put to a vote of shareholders. The same directors and officers who manage the Company and the Bank also manage SI Bancorp, MHC. As a federally-chartered mutual holding company, the Board of Directors of SI Bancorp, MHC must ensure that the interests of depositors of the Bank are represented and considered in matters put to a vote of shareholders of the Company. Therefore, the votes cast by SI Bancorp, MHC may not be in your personal best interests as a shareholder. For example, SI Bancorp, MHC may exercise its voting control to prevent a sale or merger transaction in which shareholders could receive a premium for their shares or to defeat a shareholder nominee for election to the Board of Directors of the Company. In addition, SI Bancorp, MHC may exercise its voting control to prevent a second-step conversion transaction. Preventing a second-step conversion transaction may result in a lower value of the Company's stock price than otherwise could be achieved as, historically, fully-converted institutions trade at higher multiples than mutual holding companies. The matters as to which shareholders, other than SI Bancorp, MHC, will be able to exercise voting control are limited.

The Company operates in a highly regulated environment and it may be adversely affected by changes in laws and regulations. The Company is subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by the Office of Thrift Supervision, the Company's chartering authority and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as insurer of the Bank's deposits. SI Bancorp, MHC, the Company and the Bank are all subject to regulation and supervision by the Office of Thrift Supervision. Such regulation and supervision governs the activities in which an institution and its holding company may engage, and are intended primarily for the protection of the insurance fund and depositors. Regulatory authorities have extensive discretion in their supervisory and enforcement activities, including the imposition of restrictions on the Company's operations, the classification of its assets and determination of the level of the Bank's allowance for loan losses. Any change in such regulation and oversight, whether in the form of regulatory policy, regulations, legislation or supervisory action, may have a material impact on the Company's operations.

The Company is subject to security and operational risks relating to use of its technology that could damage its reputation and business. Security breaches in the Company's internet banking activities could expose it to possible liability and damage its reputation. Any compromise of the Company's security also could deter customers from using its internet banking services that involve the transmission of confidential information. The Company relies on standard internet security systems to provide the security and authentication necessary to effect secure

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transmission of data. These precautions may not protect its systems from compromises or breaches of its security measures that could result in damage to its reputation and business. Additionally, the Company outsources its data processing to a third party. If the Company's third party provider encounters difficulties or if the Company has difficulty in communicating with such third party, it will significantly affect the Company's ability to adequately process and account for customer transactions, which would significantly affect its business operations.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

The Bank conducts its business through its main office, branch offices and other properties. The following table sets forth certain information relating to these facilities as of December 31, 2006.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Year Opened</u>	<u>Square Footage</u>	<u>Own/ Lease</u>	<u>Date of Lease Expiration</u>	<u>Net Book Value as of December 31, 2006</u> <i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>
<u>Main Office:</u>					
803 Main Street Willimantic, Connecticut 06226	1870	26,210	Own	-	\$ 1,801
<u>Branch Offices:</u>					
115 Main Street Hebron, Connecticut 06248	1974	2,400	Own	-	521
554 Exeter Road, Route 207 Lebanon, Connecticut 06249	1978	2,128	Own	-	234
9 Proulx Street Brooklyn, Connecticut 06234	1990	1,538	Lease	2010	191
85 Freshwater Boulevard Enfield, Connecticut 06082	1992	4,365	Lease	2012	5
596 Hartford Pike Dayville, Connecticut 06241	1996	2,575	Lease	2006 ⁽¹⁾	629
971 Poquonnock Road Groton, Connecticut 06340	1997	3,373	Lease	2007 ⁽²⁾	3
Big Y, 224 Salem Turnpike Norwich, Connecticut 06360	1998	575	Lease	2008 ⁽²⁾	-

344 Prospect Street Moosup, Connecticut 06354	1998	2,160	Lease	2008 ⁽²⁾	240
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Shaw's, 60 Cantor Drive Willimantic, Connecticut 06226	1998	421	Lease	2010 ⁽³⁾	-
180 Westminster Road, Route 14 Canterbury, Connecticut 06331	1998	1,781	Lease	2008 ⁽²⁾	14
Walmart, 474 Boston Post Road North Windham, Connecticut 06256	2000	540	Lease	2010 ⁽³⁾	47
Walmart, Lisbon Landing, 180 River Road Lisbon, Connecticut 06351	2001	656	Lease	2011 ⁽³⁾	81
East Brook Mall, 95 Storrs Road Mansfield, Connecticut 06250	2002	2,325	Lease	2022 ⁽¹⁾	477
1000 Sullivan Avenue South Windsor, Connecticut 06074	2005	2,955	Lease	2025 ⁽²⁾	21
Mystic Plaza, 80 Stonington Road Stonington, Connecticut 06378	2005	3,436	Lease	2014 ⁽¹⁾	349
200 Merrow Road, Route 195 Tolland, Connecticut 06084	2005	2,870	Lease	2015 ⁽²⁾	253
303 Flanders Road, Unit 8 East Lyme, Connecticut 06333	2006	3,075	Lease	2015 ⁽¹⁾	320
2 Chapman Lane Gales Ferry, Connecticut 06335	2006	2,575	Lease	2015 ⁽⁴⁾	810
<u>Other Properties:</u>					
7 Ledgebrook Drive Mansfield, Connecticut 06250	1990	4,554	Lease ⁽⁵⁾	2007	1

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779 Main Street Willimantic, Connecticut 06226	1999	8,182	Own ⁽⁶⁾	-	203
579 North Windham Road North Windham, Connecticut 06256	2005	10,000	Lease ⁽⁷⁾	2010 ⁽⁴⁾	387
80 West Street Rutland, Vermont 05701	2005	7,496	Lease ⁽⁵⁾	2011 ⁽³⁾	-
Total:					\$ 6,587

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- (1) The Company has an option to renew this lease for four additional five-year periods.
(2) The Company has an option to renew this lease for two additional five-year periods.
(3) The Company has an option to renew this lease for one additional five-year period.
(4) The Company has an option to renew this lease for three additional five-year periods.

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(5) This facility houses trust operations.

(6) A portion of this property includes a parking lot for the main office. The remainder of this property has been leased to a subtenant under a lease that expires in December 2007. The subtenant has an option to renew this lease for three additional five-year periods.

(7) A portion of this facility is used for an employee training center.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

At December 31, 2006, neither the Company nor the Bank was involved in any pending legal proceedings believed by management to be material to the Company's financial condition or results of operations. Periodically, there have been various claims and lawsuits against us, such as claims to enforce liens, condemnation proceedings on properties in which we hold security interest, claims involving the making and servicing of real property loans and other issues incident to our business. However, neither the Company nor the Bank is a party to any pending legal proceedings that management believes would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

None.

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

The Company's common stock is listed on the Nasdaq Global Market ("NASDAQ") under the trading symbol "SIFI." The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices of the common stock and the dividends declared per share of common stock for the periods indicated, as reported by NASDAQ.

<u>Year Ended December 31, 2006:</u>	Price Range		Dividends Declared
	High	Low	
First Quarter	\$ 11.75	\$ 10.35	\$ 0.04
Second Quarter	11.16	10.72	0.04
Third Quarter	11.99	11.00	0.04
Fourth Quarter	12.75	11.31	0.04

<u>Year Ended December 31, 2005:</u>	Price Range		Dividends Declared
	High	Low	
First Quarter	\$ 12.27	\$ 10.75	\$ 0.03
Second Quarter	11.76	9.74	0.03
Third Quarter	12.49	11.22	0.03
Fourth Quarter	12.26	10.81	0.03

The continued payment of dividends is dependent upon the Company's debt and equity structure, earnings, financial condition, need for capital in connection with possible future acquisitions and other factors, including economic conditions, regulatory restrictions and tax considerations. The Company cannot guarantee that it will pay dividends or that, if paid, that it will not reduce or eliminate dividends in the future. *See Item 1. Business. "Regulation and Supervision - Limitation on Capital Distributions" and Note 17 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information relating to restrictions on dividends.*

As of March 13, 2007, there were 12,421,920 shares of common stock outstanding, which were held by approximately 950 holders of record, including SI Bancorp, MHC.

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The following table provides certain information with regard to shares repurchased by the Company in the fourth quarter of 2006.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1, 2006 through October 31, 2006	-	\$ -	-	486,170
November 1, 2006 through November 30, 2006	-	-	-	486,170
December 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006	-	-	-	486,170
Total	-	\$ -	-	-

⁽¹⁾On November 23, 2005, the Company announced that the Board of Directors had approved a stock repurchase program authorizing the Company to repurchase up to 628,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The repurchase program will continue until it is completed or terminated by the Board of Directors.

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on the Company's common stock with the cumulative total return on the Nasdaq Index (U.S. Companies) and with the SNL \$500M - \$1B Thrift Index. Total return assumes the reinvestment of all dividends. The graph assumes \$100 was invested at the close of business on October 1, 2004, the initial day of trading of the Company's common stock.

Index	Period Ending					
	10/01/04	12/31/04	06/30/05	12/31/05	06/30/06	12/31/06
SI Financial Group, Inc.	100.00	109.38	104.40	98.54	99.63	111.92
NASDAQ Composite	100.00	112.19	106.44	117.50	116.24	129.71
SNL \$500M-\$1B Thrift Index	100.00	107.90	100.14	102.54	112.89	125.64

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On September 22, 2006, the Company completed the sale of \$8.0 million of trust preferred capital securities. The new trust preferred capital securities were issued by a statutory business trust formed by the Company and were sold to a pooled investment vehicle sponsored by FTN Financial Capital Markets in a private placement offering pursuant to an applicable exemption from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The Company expects to utilize the net proceeds from the offering for general corporate purposes, including the expected redemption, in April 2007, of previously issued trust preferred securities, which carry significantly higher interest rates.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The Company has derived the following selected consolidated financial and other data in part from its Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Selected Financial Condition**Data:***(Dollars in Thousands)*

	At December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Total assets	\$ 757,037	\$ 691,868	\$ 624,649	\$ 518,141	\$ 484,944
Cash and cash equivalents	26,108	25,946	30,775	29,577	37,517
Securities held to maturity	-	-	-	1,728	9,463
Securities available for sale	119,508	120,019	120,557	77,693	87,914
Loans receivable, net	574,111	513,775	447,957	386,924	334,598
Deposits ⁽¹⁾	541,922	512,282	460,480	417,311	398,315
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	111,956	87,929	72,674	57,168	43,918
Junior subordinated debt owed to unconsolidated trusts	15,465	7,217	7,217	7,217	7,217
Other borrowings	-	-	-	-	1,951
Total stockholders' equity	82,386	80,043	80,809	34,099	31,408

Selected Operating Data:*(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Data)*

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Interest and dividend income	\$ 40,777	\$ 33,905	\$ 28,603	\$ 27,930	\$ 28,330
Interest expense	18,261	12,131	9,400	9,346	11,014
Net interest income	22,516	21,774	19,203	18,584	17,316
Provision for loan losses	881	410	550	1,602	537
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	21,635	21,364	18,653	16,982	16,779
Noninterest income	8,258	6,310	4,185	4,722	3,284
Noninterest expenses	25,959	22,588	21,031	16,606	15,394
Income before income tax provision	3,934	5,086	1,807	5,098	4,669
Income tax provision	1,156	1,689	519	1,713	1,587
Net income	\$ 2,778	\$ 3,397	\$ 1,288	\$ 3,385	\$ 3,082
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.28	N/A	N/A	N/A
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.28	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table of Contents**Selected Operating Ratios:****At or For the Years Ended December 31,**

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
<u>Performance Ratios:</u>					
Return on average assets	0.38%	0.52%	0.23%	0.67%	0.68%
Return on average equity	3.44	4.19	2.77	10.34	10.46
Interest rate spread ⁽²⁾	2.81	3.19	3.41	3.81	3.79
Net interest margin ⁽³⁾	3.26	3.56	3.64	3.98	4.04
Noninterest expense to average assets	3.56	3.47	3.71 ⁽⁴⁾	3.30	3.39
Dividend payout ratio ⁽⁵⁾	66.67	42.86	N/A	N/A	N/A
Efficiency ratio ⁽⁶⁾	83.58	80.60	89.29	71.62	73.80
Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities	117.07	118.38	112.93	108.70	110.03
Average equity to average assets	11.07	12.45	8.21	6.51	6.49
<u>Regulatory Capital Ratios:</u>					
Total risk-based capital ratio	15.84	16.79	18.03	12.45	12.12
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	14.86	15.87	17.12	11.50	11.00
Tier 1 capital ratio ⁽⁷⁾	8.97	9.31	9.99	6.81	6.46
Tangible equity ratio	8.97	9.31	9.99	N/A	N/A
<u>Asset Quality Ratios:</u>					
Allowance for loan losses as a percent of total loans	0.76	0.71	0.71	0.69	0.91
Allowance for loan losses as a percent of nonperforming loans	313.58	1529.58	338.98	207.57	166.50
Net (charge-offs) recoveries to average outstanding loans during the year	(0.03)	0.01	0.01	0.55	0.11

(1) Includes mortgagors' and investors' escrow accounts.

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

(3) Represents net interest income as a percent of average interest-earning assets.

(4) The noninterest expenses to average assets ratio, excluding the effect of the contribution expense to SI Financial Group Foundation, was 3.27% for the year ended December 31, 2004.

(5) Dividends declared per share divided by basic net income per common share. Dividends paid on shares held by SI Bancorp, MHC are waived and are excluded from this ratio. Comparable figures for 2004, 2003 and 2002 are not available since no dividends were paid during these periods.

(6) Represents noninterest expenses divided by the sum of net interest income and noninterest income, less any realized gains or losses on the sale of securities. The efficiency ratio, excluding the effect of the contribution to SI Financial Group Foundation, was 78.62% for the year ended December 31, 2004.

(7) Represents Tier 1 capital to total assets as required by OTS regulations at December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and Tier 1 capital to total average assets at December 31, 2003 and 2002 as required by FDIC regulations.

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

General

The Company’s results of operations are dependent primarily on net interest income, which is the difference between the interest income earned on the Company’s interest-earning assets, such as loans and investments, and the interest expense on its interest-bearing liabilities, such as deposits and borrowings. The Company also generates noninterest income such as gains on securities and loan sales, fees from deposit and trust and investment management services, insurance commissions and other fees. The Company’s noninterest expenses primarily consist of employee compensation and benefits, occupancy, computer services, furniture and equipment, outside professional services, electronic banking fees, marketing and other general and administrative expenses. The Company’s results of operations are also significantly affected by general economic and competitive conditions, particularly changes in market interest rates, governmental policies and actions of regulatory agencies.

The following analysis discusses changes in the financial condition as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and the results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and should be read in conjunction with the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes thereto, appearing in Part IV, Item 15 of this document.

Management Strategy

The Company’s mission is to operate and grow a profitable community-oriented financial institution. The Company plans to achieve this by continuing its strategy of:

- offering a full range of financial services;
- expanding the branch network into new market areas;
- pursuing opportunities to increase commercial lending in the Bank’s market area;
- applying conservative underwriting practices to maintain the high quality of the Bank’s loan portfolio;
- managing net interest margin and net interest spread by seeking to increase lending levels;
- managing investment and borrowing portfolios to provide liquidity, enhance income and manage interest rate risk;
- and
- increasing deposits by continuing to offer exceptional customer service and emphasizing the Bank’s commercial deposit offerings.

Offering a full range of financial services. The Bank has a long tradition of focusing on the needs of consumers and small and medium-sized businesses in the community and being an active corporate citizen. The Bank delivers personalized service and responds with flexibility to customers needs. The Bank believes its community orientation is attractive to its customers and distinguishes it from the large regional banks that operate in its market area and it intends to maintain this focus as it grows. In this context, the Bank is striving to become a true financial services company offering its customers one-stop shopping for all of their financial needs through banking, investments, insurance and trust products and services. The Bank hopes that its broad array of product offerings will deepen its relationships with its current customers and entice new customers to begin banking with them, ultimately increasing fee income and profitability.

The Company’s purchase of the net assets of SI Trust Servicing in November 2005, a third-party provider of trust outsourcing services for community banks, expands the products offered by the Bank, and offers a trust service to other community banks, while presenting significant growth opportunities for the Company’s wealth management business and earnings.

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Expand branch network into new market areas. Since 2000, the Bank has opened a new branch office in each of North Windham, Lisbon, Mansfield Center, Tolland and South Windsor, Connecticut. The Bank intends to continue to pursue expansion in Hartford, New London, Tolland and Windham Counties in future years, whether through de novo branching or acquisition. The Bank anticipates the opening of its 20th office in East Hampton, Connecticut during the third quarter of 2007 and the relocation of its Norwich and Brooklyn, Connecticut offices in the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008, respectively.

Pursue opportunities to increase commercial lending. Commercial real estate and commercial business loans increased \$15.3 million and \$37.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, and at December 31, 2006 comprised approximately 33.6% of total loans. There are many multi-family and commercial properties and businesses located in the Bank's market area and the larger lending relationships associated with these commercial opportunities may be pursued, while continuing to originate any such loans in accordance with what the Bank believes are conservative underwriting guidelines. Toward this end, the Bank has hired additional seasoned commercial lenders and offered new products to increase the Bank's ability to serve the market.

Apply conservative underwriting practices and maintain high quality loan portfolio. The Bank believes that high asset quality is a key to long-term financial success. The Bank has sought to maintain a high level of asset quality and moderate credit risk by using underwriting standards which it believes are conservative, and by diligent monitoring and collection efforts. Despite the Bank's conservative underwriting practices, nonperforming loans increased from \$240,000 at December 31, 2005 to \$1.4 million at December 31, 2006. At December 31, 2006, nonperforming loans were 0.24% of total loan portfolio and 0.18% of total assets. Although the Bank intends to increase its multi-family and commercial real estate and commercial business lending, it intends to continue its philosophy of managing large loan exposures through a conservative approach to lending.

Manage net interest margin and net interest spread. The Company intends to continue to manage its net interest margin and net interest spread by seeking to increase lending levels. Loans secured by multi-family and commercial real estate are generally larger and involve a greater degree of risk than one-to four-family residential mortgage loans. Consequently, multi-family and commercial real estate loans typically have higher yields, which increase the Company's net interest margin and net interest spread.

Manage investment and borrowing portfolios. The Company's liquidity, income and interest rate risk are affected by the management of its investment and borrowing portfolios. The Company has and may continue to leverage the additional capital from the offering by borrowing funds from the Federal Home Loan Bank and investing the funds in loans and investment securities in a manner consistent with its current portfolio. This leverage strategy, if implemented and assuming favorable market conditions, will provide additional liquidity, enhance earnings and help to manage interest rate risk.

Increase deposits. The Company's primary source of funds is retail deposit accounts. Annually, deposits have continued to increase primarily due to competitive interest rates and the movement of customer funds out of riskier investments, including the stock market. The Company intends to continue to increase its deposits by continuing to offer exceptional customer service and by focusing on increasing its commercial deposits from small and medium-sized businesses through additional business banking products.

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Critical Accounting Policies

The Company considers accounting policies involving significant judgments and assumptions by management that have, or could have, a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets or on income to be critical accounting policies. The Company considers the allowance for loan losses and the impairment of long-lived assets to be its critical accounting policies.

Allowance for Loan Losses. Determining the amount of allowance for loan losses necessarily involves a high degree of judgment. Management reviews the level of the allowance on a monthly basis and establishes the provision for loan losses based on the size and the composition of the loan portfolio, delinquency levels, loss experience, economic conditions, and other factors related to the collectibility of the loan portfolio. The level of the allowance for loan losses fluctuates primarily due to changes in the size and composition of the loan portfolio and in the level of nonperforming loans, classified assets and charge-offs. A portion of the allowance is established by segregating the loans by loan category and assigning allocation percentages based on our historical loss experience and delinquency trends. The applied loss factors are re-evaluated annually to ensure their relevance in the current real estate environment. Accordingly, increases in the size of the loan portfolio and the increased emphasis on commercial real estate and commercial business loans, which carry a higher degree of risk of default and, thus, a higher allocation percentage, increases the allowance. Additionally, a portion of the allowance is established based on the level of specific nonperforming loans, classified assets or charged-off loans.

Although the Bank believes that it uses the best information available to establish the allowance for loan losses, future additions to the allowance may be necessary based on estimates that are susceptible to change as a result of changes in economic conditions and other factors. In addition, the OTS, as an integral part of its examination process, periodically reviews the allowance for loan losses. Such agency may require the Bank to recognize adjustments to the allowance based on its judgments about information available to it at the time of its examination. *See Part I, Item 1, Business. "Lending Activities - Allowance for Loan Losses" and Notes 1 and 4 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.*

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. The Company is required to record certain assets it has acquired, including identifiable intangible assets such as core deposit intangibles, goodwill and certain liabilities that it assumed at fair value, which may involve making estimates based on third party valuations, such as appraisals, or internal valuations based on discounted cash flow analyses or other valuation techniques. Further, long-lived assets, including intangible assets and premises and equipment, that are held and used by us, are presumed to have a useful life. The determination of the useful lives of intangible assets is subjective, as is the appropriate amortization period for such intangible and long-lived assets. Additionally, long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment annually at a minimum or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. If impairment is indicated by that review, the asset is written down to its estimated fair value through a charge to noninterest expense. Testing for impairment is a subjective process, the application of which could result in different evaluations of impairment. *See Notes 1, 4, 6 and 7 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.*

Analysis of Net Interest Income

Average Balance Sheet. The following table presents information regarding average balances of assets and liabilities, the total dollar amounts of interest and dividend income from average interest-earning assets, the total dollar amounts of interest expense on average interest-bearing liabilities and the resulting average yields and costs. The yields and costs for the periods indicated are derived by dividing income or expense by the average balances of assets or liabilities, respectively, for the periods presented. For purposes of this table, average balances have been calculated using average daily balances.

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(Dollars in Thousands)	For the Years Ended December 31,								
	2006			2005			2004		
	Average Balance	Interest & Dividends	Average Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest & Dividends	Average Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Interest & Dividends	Average Yield/ Rate
ASSETS:									
Interest-earning assets:									
Loans ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 553,631	\$ 34,857	6.30%	\$ 472,010	\$ 28,586	6.06%	\$ 412,415	\$ 24,545	5.95%
Investment securities ⁽³⁾	130,121	5,702	4.38	127,736	5,018	3.93	97,021	3,826	3.94
Other interest-earning assets	7,966	226	2.84	12,020	308	2.56	18,309	240	1.31
Total interest-earning assets	691,718	40,785	5.90	611,766	33,912	5.54	527,745	28,611	5.42
Noninterest-earning assets	37,741			39,242			38,478		
Total assets	\$ 729,459			\$ 651,008			\$ 566,223		
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY:									
Interest-bearing liabilities:									
Deposits:									
NOW and money market	\$ 124,136	1,001	0.81	\$ 118,858	653	0.55	\$ 108,678	384	0.35
Savings ⁽⁴⁾	83,963	961	1.14	92,999	854	0.92	91,721	625	0.68
Certificates of deposit	271,352	11,165	4.11	218,102	7,021	3.22	194,569	5,337	2.74
Total interest-bearing deposits	479,451	13,127	2.74	429,959	8,528	1.98	394,968	6,346	1.61
FHLB advances	101,902	4,352	4.27	79,596	3,108	3.90	65,154	2,683	4.12
Subordinated debt	9,522	782	8.21	7,217	495	6.86	7,217	371	5.14
Other borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total interest-bearing liabilities	590,875	18,261	3.09	516,772	12,131	2.35	467,339	9,400	2.01
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	57,808			53,192			52,392		
Total liabilities	648,683			569,964			519,731		
	80,776			81,044			46,492		

Total stockholders' equity				
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 729,459		\$ 651,008	\$ 566,223
Net interest-earning assets	\$ 100,843		\$ 94,994	\$ 60,406
Tax equivalent net interest income ⁽³⁾		22,524	21,781	19,211
Tax equivalent interest rate spread ⁽⁵⁾		2.81%	3.19%	3.41%
Tax equivalent net interest margin as a percentage of interest-earning assets ⁽⁶⁾		3.26%	3.56%	3.64%
Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities		117.07%	118.38%	112.93%
Less: Tax equivalent adjustment ⁽³⁾		(8)	(7)	(8)
Net interest income	\$ 22,516		\$ 21,774	\$ 19,203

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- (1) Amount is net of deferred loan origination fees and costs. Average balances include nonaccrual loans and loans held for sale.
- (2) Loan fees are included in interest income and are immaterial.
- (3) Municipal securities income and net interest income are presented on a tax equivalent basis using a tax rate of 34%. The tax equivalent adjustment is deducted from tax equivalent net interest income to agree to the amounts reported in the statements of income.
- (4) Includes mortgagors' and investors' escrow accounts.
- (5) Tax equivalent net interest rate spread represents the difference between the weighted-average yield on interest-earning assets and the weighted average cost of interest-bearing liabilities.
- (6) Tax equivalent net interest margin represents tax equivalent net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets.

Rate/Volume Analysis. The following table sets forth the extent to which changes in interest rates and changes in volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities have on the Company's interest income and interest expense for the periods presented. The rate column shows the effects attributable to changes in rate (changes in rate multiplied by prior volume). The volume column shows the effects attributable to changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior rate). The net column represents the sum of the rate and volume columns. For purposes of this table, changes attributable to both changes in rate and volume that cannot be segregated have been allocated proportionately based on the changes due to rate and the changes due to volume.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	2006 Compared to 2005			2005 Compared to 2004		
	Increase (Decrease)			Increase (Decrease)		
	Due To			Due To		
	Rate	Volume	Net	Rate	Volume	Net
Interest-earning assets:						
<i>Interest and Dividend</i>						
<i>Income:</i>						
Loans ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 1,487	\$ 4,784	\$ 6,271	\$ 549	\$ 3,492	\$ 4,041
Investment securities ⁽³⁾	592	92	684	(15)	1,207	1,192
Other interest-earning assets	14	(96)	(82)	129	(61)	68
Total interest-earning assets	2,093	4,780	6,873	663	4,638	5,301
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
<i>Interest Expense:</i>						
Deposits ⁽⁴⁾	3,157	1,442	4,599	1,540	642	2,182
FHLB advances	434	810	1,244	(145)	570	425
Subordinated debt	148	139	287	124	-	124
Total interest-bearing liabilities	3,739	2,391	6,130	1,519	1,212	2,731
Change in net interest income ⁽⁵⁾	\$ (1,646)	\$ 2,389	\$ 743	\$ (856)	\$ 3,426	\$ 2,570

(1) Amount is net of deferred loan origination fees and costs. Average balances include nonaccrual loans and loans held for sale.

(2) Loans fees are included in interest income and are immaterial.

(3) Municipal securities income and net interest income are presented on a tax equivalent basis using a tax rate of 34%. The tax equivalent adjustment is deducted from tax equivalent net interest income to agree to the amounts reported in the statements of income.

- (4) Includes mortgagors' and investors' escrow accounts.
- (5) Presented on a tax equivalent basis.

Table of Contents**Comparison of Financial Condition at December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005**

Assets. Total assets increased \$65.2 million, or 9.4%, to \$757.0 million at December 31, 2006, as compared to \$691.9 million at December 31, 2005, primarily due to increases in net loans receivable, and to a lesser extent, premises and equipment and FHLB stock. Net loans receivable increased \$60.3 million, or 11.7%, to \$574.1 million at December 31, 2006. Residential and commercial mortgage loans contributed \$43.0 million and \$17.7 million, respectively. In 2006, loan originations for residential mortgage loans increased \$3.8 million over 2005. Consumer and commercial mortgage and business loan originations decreased \$3.9 million and \$15.0 million, respectively, for 2006 as compared to 2005. Contributing to the increase in net loans receivable was the purchase of \$10.3 million of indirect automobile loans during the first quarter of 2006. The increase in net loans receivable was offset by loan sales of \$11.0 million of fixed-rate residential mortgage loans in an effort to manage interest rate risk. Premises and equipment, net, increased \$1.7 million, or 18.9%, to \$10.5 million as a result of branch expansion. FHLB stock increased \$1.0 million to \$6.7 million at December 31, 2006 to support a higher level of FHLB borrowings. Securities decreased \$511,000, or 0.4%, from \$120.0 million at December 31, 2005 to \$119.5 million at December 31, 2005 as the proceeds from the sale of securities during the second and third quarters of 2006 were reinvested into higher-yielding government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities.

Liabilities. Total liabilities increased \$62.8 million, or 10.3%, from December 31, 2005 to December 31, 2006 primarily as a result of increases in deposits and FHLB advances. Deposits, including mortgagors' and investors' escrow accounts, increased \$29.6 million, or 5.8%, to \$541.9 million at December 31, 2006. The Company experienced increases in interest-bearing accounts, such as certificates of deposit and, to a lesser extent, NOW and money market accounts. The increase of \$34.4 million in certificates of deposit was predominately related to the increase in short-term certificates of deposit associated with new branch offices and attractive promotional rates offered to customers. In addition, noninterest-bearing deposits increased \$3.7 million primarily as a result of business checking deposit volume. The increase in deposits was offset by a decrease of \$9.1 million in passbook savings accounts during 2006. FHLB advances increased \$24.0 million, or 27.3%, to \$112.0 million at December 31, 2006. The increase in FHLB advances were primarily fixed-rate advances with terms of six months to seven years used to fund loan growth and to manage interest rate risk. Subordinated debt borrowings increased as a result of an \$8.0 million trust preferred securities offering by a newly-formed subsidiary of the Company during the third quarter of 2006.

Equity. Total stockholders' equity increased \$2.3 million from \$80.0 million at December 31, 2005 to \$82.4 million at December 31, 2006. The increase in equity was primarily attributable to earnings of \$2.8 million, amortization of equity awards of \$765,000 and a decrease in net unrealized holding losses on available for sale securities aggregating \$598,000 (net of taxes), offset by stock repurchases of 129,266 shares at a cost of \$1.4 million and dividends declared of \$740,000.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005

General. The Company recorded net income of \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, a decrease of \$619,000, compared to net income of \$3.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. The decrease was primarily attributable to a \$3.4 million increase in noninterest expenses and a \$471,000 increase in the provision for loan losses, offset by increases of \$1.9 million in noninterest income and \$742,000 in net interest income and a decrease of \$533,000 in the provision for income taxes.

Interest and Dividend Income. Total interest and dividend income increased \$6.9 million, or 20.3%, for 2006. Average interest-earning assets increased \$80.0 million, or 13.1%, to \$691.7 million in 2006, mainly due to higher loan volume. Average loans increased \$81.6 million and the rate earned on loans increased 24 basis points to 6.30% for 2006 from 6.06% for 2005. Increased volume on higher-yielding commercial

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loans and rising interest rates contributed to the increase in interest earned on loans for 2006. Average securities rose \$2.4 million, while the yield increased to 4.38% in 2006 from 3.93% in 2005.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased \$6.1 million, or 50.5%, to \$18.3 million for 2006 compared to \$12.1 million in 2005, primarily attributable to the rates paid and the average balance maintained for deposit accounts. The yield on deposit accounts increased 76 basis points due to rising market interest rates and average deposits rose \$49.5 million in 2006. Certificates of deposit contributed the largest increase to interest expense, as customers shifted from savings accounts to certificates of deposit, with increases in the average balance of \$53.3 million and the average yield of 89 basis points. Average FHLB advances increased \$22.3 million, while the yield on FHLB borrowings rose 37 basis points to 4.27% for 2006. Rates on subordinated borrowings increased 135 basis points with an increase of \$2.3 million in average borrowings.

Provision for Loan Losses. The Company's provision for loan losses increased \$471,000 to \$881,000 in 2006 from \$410,000 in 2005. The higher provision reflects an increase in the Bank's classified and nonperforming loans, charge-offs and loan growth from the prior year-end. At December 31, 2006, nonperforming loans totaled \$1.4 million, compared to \$240,000 at December 31, 2005. Additionally, the purchase of \$10.3 million of indirect automobile loans during the first quarter of 2006 contributed to the increase in the provision for loan losses due to the increased risk of loss associated with this type of consumer lending. For the year ended December 31, 2006, net loan charge-offs totaled \$187,000, compared to net loan recoveries of \$61,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Noninterest Income. Total noninterest income increased \$1.9 million, or 30.9%, to \$8.3 million in 2006. The following table shows the components of noninterest income and the dollar and percentage changes from 2005 to 2006.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2006	2005	Dollars	Percent
Service fees	\$ 4,637	\$ 4,262	\$ 375	8.8%
Wealth management fees	3,420	1,301	2,119	162.9
Increase in cash surrender value of BOLI	279	276	3	1.1
Net (loss) gain on sale of securities	(284)	59	(343)	(581.4)
Net gain on sale of loans	104	190	(86)	(45.3)
Other	102	222	(120)	(54.1)
Total noninterest income	\$ 8,258	\$ 6,310	\$ 1,948	30.9%

Wealth management fees increased due primarily to the acquisition of SI Trust Servicing in November 2005 and an increase in the balance of assets under administration. The increase in noninterest income was offset by a decrease in the gain on the sale of loans. The net gain on the sale of loans reflects the sale of \$11.0 million of predominately fixed-rate residential mortgage loans in 2006 compared to \$35.5 million in 2005. The increase in noninterest income for 2006 was also offset by the net loss on the sale of securities of \$284,000, which primarily reflects the sale of government-sponsored enterprise securities in the second and third quarters of 2006, compared to a net gain on the sale of securities of \$59,000 in 2005. The proceeds from the sale of securities during the second and third quarters of 2006 were reinvested into higher-yielding government-sponsored mortgage-backed securities.

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Noninterest Expenses. Noninterest expenses increased by \$3.4 million, or 14.9%, for 2006 as compared to 2005. The following table shows the components of noninterest expenses and the dollar and percentage changes from 2005 to 2006.

(Dollars in Thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2006	2005	Dollar	Percent
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 14,277	\$ 12,102	\$ 2,175	18.0%
Occupancy and equipment	4,825	3,830	995	26.0
Computer and electronic banking services	2,458	1,823	635	34.8
Outside professional services	967	1,087	(120)	(11.0)
Marketing and advertising	783	794	(11)	(1.4)
Supplies	527	449	78	17.4
Other	2,122	2,503	(381)	(15.2)
Total noninterest expenses	\$ 25,959	\$ 22,588	\$ 3,371	14.9%

The increase in noninterest expenses reflected an increase in operating costs associated with the opening of branch offices and the November 2005 acquisition of SI Trust Servicing. Compensation costs were higher in 2006 due to increased staffing levels and the amortization of share-based compensation arrangements, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123R"). Share-based compensation expense totaled \$765,000 and \$476,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Occupancy and equipment expense increased primarily due to additional operating lease payments, depreciation expense and other occupancy-related expenses. Computer and electronic banking services were higher predominately as a result of costs associated with the SI Trust Servicing operation. Other noninterest expenses were lower in 2006 compared to the prior year mainly due to the implementation of the Bank's remote branch capture system and the greater than anticipated losses on uncollectible items in 2005. Outside professional services expense was lower in 2006 versus 2005 as a result of reduced legal and auditing expenditures, offset by consulting costs associated with Sarbanes Oxley compliance.

Income Tax Provision. The Company's income tax provision decreased \$533,000 to \$1.2 million for 2006 compared to \$1.7 million for 2005 primarily resulting from a decrease in taxable income. The effective tax rate was 29.4% and 33.2% for 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

General. The Company recorded net income of \$3.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of \$2.1 million, compared to \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase was primarily attributable to a \$2.6 million increase in net interest and dividend income, a \$2.1 million increase in noninterest income and a \$140,000 decrease in the provision for loan losses, offset by increases of \$1.6 million in noninterest expenses and \$1.2 million in the provision for income taxes. The increase in net interest and dividend income in 2005 resulted primarily from an increase in average earning assets, offset by increases in the rate paid on deposit accounts and the average balance of FHLB advances. For the year ended December 31, 2004, noninterest expenses included a \$2.5 million contribution of common stock to SI Financial Group Foundation, resulting in a charge to earnings of approximately \$1.7 million after taxes.

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Interest and Dividend Income. Total interest and dividend income increased \$5.3 million, or 18.5%, for 2005. Average interest-earning assets increased \$84.0 million, or 15.9%, to \$611.8 million in 2005, mainly due to higher loan volume. Average loans increased \$59.6 million and the rate earned on loans increased 11 basis points to 6.06% for 2005 from 5.95% for 2004. Increased volume on higher yielding commercial loans contributed to the rise in interest earned on loans for 2005. Average securities rose \$30.7 million, while the yield nominally declined to 3.93% in 2005 from 3.94% in 2004.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased \$2.7 million, or 29.1%, to \$12.1 million for 2005 compared to \$9.4 million in 2004, primarily as a result of the rate paid on deposits. The yield on deposit accounts increased 37 basis points due to rising market interest rates and average deposits rose \$35.0 million in 2005. Although the average balance remained constant, the rate paid on subordinated debt borrowings increased 172 basis points from 5.14% to 6.86%. Average FHLB advances increased \$14.4 million, while the yield on FHLB borrowings declined 22 basis points to 3.90% for 2005.

Provision for Loan Losses. The Company's provision for loan losses decreased \$140,000 to \$410,000 in 2005 from \$550,000 in 2004. The Company's conservative underwriting standards as well as a favorable real estate market have contributed to the quality of the loan portfolio. The quality of the loan portfolio is evidenced by a reduction in nonperforming loans to \$240,000 from \$944,000, respectively, and net recoveries from loan losses of \$61,000 compared to net charge-offs of \$38,000 for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Despite improved asset quality, the Company continues to monitor the impact that the rise in short-term interest rates will have on variable-rate borrowers and their ability to repay higher monthly interest payments.

Noninterest Income. Total noninterest income increased \$2.1 million, or 50.8%, to \$6.3 million in 2005. The following table shows the components of noninterest income and the dollar and percentage changes from 2004 to 2005.

(Dollars in Thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2005	2004	Dollars	Percent
Service fees	\$ 4,262	\$ 2,941	\$ 1,321	44.9%
Wealth management fees	1,301	942	359	38.1
Increase in cash surrender value of BOLI	276	303	(27)	(8.9)
Net gain (loss) on sale of securities	59	(166)	225	135.5
Net gain on sale of loans	190	55	135	245.5
Other	222	110	112	101.8
Total noninterest income	\$ 6,310	\$ 4,185	\$ 2,125	50.8%

Service fees increased primarily as a result of the Bank's courtesy overdraft protection program offered to its deposit customers, which commenced in the first quarter of 2005 and as a result of customers' escalating usage of the Bank's electronic banking products. Wealth management fees, which include trust and investment services fees, rose in part due to the acquisition of SI Trust Servicing in November 2005 and a larger balance of assets under management. The Company realized net gains on the sale of securities sold in 2005 compared to realized net losses in 2004. The volume of securities sold was greater in 2005 versus 2004. Net gains on the sale of loans reflect the sale of \$35.5 million of loans in 2005 compared to \$15.5 million in 2004. Increases in other noninterest income include a net gain of \$40,000 on the sale of former branch locations and training center and a distribution of \$107,000 in a small business investment corporation carried at cost.

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Noninterest Expenses. Noninterest expenses increased by \$1.6 million, or 7.4%, for 2005 as compared to 2004. The following table shows the components of noninterest expenses and the dollar and percentage changes from 2004 to 2005.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		Change	
	2005	2004	Dollar	Percent
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 12,102	\$ 9,835	\$ 2,267	23.1%
Occupancy and equipment	3,830	3,465	365	10.5
Computer and electronic banking services	1,823	1,678	145	8.6
Outside professional services	1,087	815	272	33.4
Marketing and advertising	794	513	281	54.8
Supplies	449	293	156	53.2
Contribution to SI Financial Group Foundation	-	2,513	(2,513)	(100.0)
Other	2,503	1,919	584	30.4
Total noninterest expenses	\$ 22,588	\$ 21,031	\$ 1,557	7.4%

Increases in salaries, benefits and taxes reflects higher staffing levels related to branch expansion as well as the amortization of share-based compensation awards granted in 2005. The adoption of SFAS 123R during the second quarter of 2005 resulted in share-based compensation expense of \$476,000, which represents the amortization of stock option and restricted stock awards over their requisite service period. In addition, the Company recorded compensation expense in connection with the employee stock ownership plan of \$366,000 in 2005 compared to \$93,000 in 2004. Additional facility leases, depreciation expense and other occupancy-related expenses associated with branch expansion resulted in the increase in occupancy and equipment expenses. In 2004, occupancy expense included a \$337,000 impairment charge to reduce the carrying value of a former branch facility to its estimated net market value, which was ultimately sold in 2005. Electronic banking fees continue to rise as a result of greater electronic banking transactions. Increases in outside professional services, which primarily include legal and auditing services, were attributable to higher costs associated with the Company's public reporting requirements and consulting costs for assistance with Sarbanes Oxley compliance. Marketing and advertising expenses increased as a result of aggressive marketing campaigns for the Bank's products and services and promotions related to new branch openings. Other expenses were higher in 2005 mainly due to the implementation of the Bank's remote branch capture system and the greater than anticipated losses on uncollectible items. In 2004, noninterest expenses included a \$2.5 million contribution of the Company's common stock to SI Financial Group Foundation in connection with the Company's initial public offering during the third quarter of 2004 and a \$51,000 impairment charge which was recorded to reduce the carrying value of the Company's investment in a Small Business Investment Company ("SBIC") limited partnership.

Income Tax Provision. The Company's income tax provision increased \$1.2 million to \$1.7 million for 2005 compared to \$519,000 in 2004 resulting from an increase in taxable income. The effective tax rate was 33.2% and 28.7% for 2005 and 2004, respectively. The lower 2004 effective tax rate reflects the Company's contribution of stock to SI Financial Group Foundation.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is the ability to meet current and future financial obligations of a short-term nature. The Company's primary sources of funds consist of deposit inflows, loan repayments and sales, maturities and sales of investment securities and borrowings from the FHLB. While maturities and scheduled amortization of loans and securities are predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and mortgage prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition.

The Company regularly adjusts its investment in liquid assets based upon its assessment of (1) expected loan demand, (2) expected deposit flows, (3) yields available on interest-earning deposits and securities and (4) the objectives of the Company's asset/liability management, funds management and liquidity policies. The Company's policy is to maintain liquid assets less short-term liabilities within a range of 12.5% to 20.0% of total assets. Excess liquid assets are generally invested in interest-earning deposits and short- and intermediate-term government-sponsored enterprises and mortgage-backed securities.

The Company's most liquid assets are cash and cash equivalents. The levels of these assets depend on the Company's operating, financing, lending and investing activities during any given period. At December 31, 2006, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$26.1 million, including interest-bearing deposits and federal funds sold of \$11.1 million. Securities classified as available for sale, which provide additional sources of liquidity, totaled \$119.5 million at December 31, 2006. In addition, at December 31, 2006, the Company had the ability to borrow a total of approximately \$230.9 million from the FHLB, which includes overnight lines of credit of \$6.2 million. On that date, the Company had FHLB advances outstanding of \$112.0 million and no overnight advances outstanding. The Company believes that its most liquid assets combined with the available line from the FHLB provides adequate liquidity to meet its current financial obligations.

At December 31, 2006, the Bank had \$70.9 million in loan commitments outstanding, which included \$7.7 million in commitments to grant loans, \$27.0 million in undisbursed construction loans, \$21.6 million in unused home equity lines of credit, \$12.1 million in commercial lines of credit, \$1.4 million in overdraft protection lines and \$1.2 million in standby letters of credit. Certificates of deposit due within one year of December 31, 2006 totaled \$215.8 million, or 39.8%, of total deposits (including mortgagors' and investors' escrow accounts). Management believes that the amount of deposits in shorter-term certificates of deposit reflects customers' hesitancy to invest their funds in longer-term certificates of deposit in a rising interest rate environment. To compensate, the Bank has increased the duration of its borrowings with the FHLB. The Bank will be required to seek other sources of funds, including other certificates of deposit and lines of credit, if maturing certificates of deposit are not retained. Depending on market conditions, the Bank may be required to pay higher rates on such deposits or other borrowings than are currently paid on certificates of deposit. Additionally, a shorter duration in the securities portfolio may be necessary to provide liquidity to compensate for any deposit outflows. The Bank believes, however, based on past experience, a significant portion of its certificates of deposit will be retained. The Bank has the ability, if necessary, to adjust the interest rates offered to its customers in an effort to attract and retain deposits.

The Company's primary investing activities are the origination of loans and the purchase of securities and loans. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the Bank originated \$168.7 million of loans and purchased \$31.7 million of securities. In fiscal 2005, the Bank originated \$183.8 million of loans and purchased \$27.0 million of securities.

Financing activities consist primarily of activity in deposit accounts and in FHLB advances. Asset growth has outpaced deposit growth during the last three years. The increased liquidity needed to fund asset growth has been provided through increased FHLB borrowings, raising capital through the issuance of

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trust preferred securities and proceeds from the initial public offering. The net increase in total deposits, including mortgagors' and investors' escrow accounts was \$29.6 million, \$51.8 million and \$43.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Deposit flows are affected by the overall level of interest rates, the interest rates and products offered by us and our local competitors and other factors. The Bank generally manages the pricing of its deposits to be competitive and to increase core deposit and commercial banking relationships. Occasionally, the Bank offers promotional rates on certain deposit products to attract deposits. The Bank experienced increases in FHLB advances of \$24.0 million, \$15.3 million and \$15.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

During 2005, the Company's shareholders approved an equity compensation plan (the "Equity Plan"). The Company utilized \$2.9 million for the purchase of 246,249 common shares to fund all restricted stock award grants during the year ended December 31, 2005. In November 2005, the Company's Board of Directors approved a plan to repurchase approximately 628,000 shares of the Company's common stock. In 2006, the Company repurchased 129,266 shares, at a cost of \$1.4 million, under this plan.

The Bank is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the OTS, including a risk-based capital measure. The risk-based capital guidelines include both a definition of capital and a framework for calculating risk-weighted assets by assigning balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items to broad risk categories. At December 31, 2006, the Bank exceeded all of its regulatory capital requirements and is considered "well capitalized" under regulatory guidelines. As a savings and loan holding company regulated by the OTS, the Company is not subject to any separate regulatory capital requirements. *See Item 1. Business. "Regulation and Supervision - Regulation of Federal Savings Associations - Capital Requirements" and Note 14 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information relating to the Bank's regulatory capital requirements.*

Payments Due Under Contractual Obligations

The following table presents information relating to the Company's payments due under contractual obligations as of December 31, 2006.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Payments Due by Period				Total
	Less Than One Year	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	More Than Five Years	
Long-term debt obligations ⁽¹⁾	\$ 26,329	\$ 40,627	\$ 31,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 111,956
Operating lease obligations	1,200	2,526	2,142	10,446	16,314
Other long-term liabilities reflected on the balance sheet ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	15,465	15,465
Total contractual obligations	\$ 27,529	\$ 43,153	\$ 33,142	\$ 39,911	\$ 143,735

(1) Represents Federal Home Loan Bank advances.

(2) Represents junior subordinated debt owed to unconsolidated trusts.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of operations, the Company engages in a variety of financial transactions that, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, are not recorded in its financial statements. These transactions involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit,

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interest rate, and liquidity risk. Such transactions are used primarily to manage customers' requests for funding and take the form of loan commitments, lines of credit and letters of credit.

The contractual amounts of commitments to extend credit represent the amounts of potential accounting loss should the contract be fully drawn upon, the customer defaults and the value of any existing collateral becomes worthless. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments. Financial instruments whose contract amounts represent credit risk at December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31,	
	2006	2005
<i>Commitments to extend credit: ⁽¹⁾</i>		
Future loan commitments ⁽²⁾	\$ 7,658	\$ 31,192
Undisbursed construction loans	27,010	25,572
Undisbursed home equity lines of credit	21,554	21,481
Undisbursed commercial lines of credit	12,070	10,796
Overdraft protection lines	1,424	1,277
Standby letters of credit ⁽³⁾	1,178	812
Total commitments	\$ 70,894	\$ 91,130

⁽¹⁾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 may require payment of a fee and generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses.

⁽²⁾Includes fixed-rate loan commitments of \$2.6 million at interest rates ranging from 5.125% to 8.000% and \$5.5 million at interest rates ranging from 4.875% to 8.000% at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

⁽³⁾Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party.

In 1998, the Bank became a limited partner in a Small Business Investment Corporation ("SBIC") and committed to a capital investment of \$1.0 million in the limited partnership. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Bank's remaining off-balance sheet commitment for capital investment was approximately \$194,000. *See Note 12 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.*

In 2004, the Bank established an Employee Stock Ownership Plan for the benefit of its eligible employees. At December 31, 2006, the Bank had repaid principal payments on the loan to the ESOP of \$527,000, allocated 38,963 shares and committed to release 32,295 shares held in suspense for allocation to participants in 2007. As of December 31, 2006, the amount of unallocated common shares held in suspense totaled 419,840, with a fair value of \$5.2 million, which represents a potential commitment of the Bank to the ESOP. *See Note 11 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.*

As of December 31, 2006, the Company did not engage in any off-balance sheet transactions reasonably likely to have a material effect on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. *See Note 12 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.*

Impact of Inflation and Changes in Prices

The financial statements and financial data presented within this document have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars without

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considering the change in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation. The primary impact of inflation on our operations is reflected in increased operating costs. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all the assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates generally have a more significant impact on a financial institution's performance than do the effects of general levels of inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or to the same extent as the prices of goods and services.

Impact of Recent Accounting Standards

Please refer to *Note 1 - Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Recent Accounting Pronouncements* in the notes to the Company's consolidated financial statements for a detailed discussion of new accounting pronouncements and the impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Qualitative Aspects of Market Risk

The primary market risk factor affecting the financial condition and operating results of the Company is interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the exposure of current and future earnings and capital arising from movements in interest rates. This risk is managed by periodic evaluation of the interest rate risk inherent in interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities in an effort to minimize the adverse effects of changes in the interest rate environment. Deposit accounts typically react more quickly to changes in market interest rates than mortgage loans because of the shorter maturities of deposits. As a result, sharp increases in interest rates may adversely affect earnings while decreases in interest rates may beneficially affect earnings. To reduce the potential volatility of earnings, the Company has sought to improve the match between asset and liability maturities and rates, while maintaining an acceptable interest rate spread. Pursuant to this strategy, the Company originates adjustable-rate mortgage loans for retention in its loan portfolio. However, the ability to originate adjustable-rate loans depends, to a great extent, on market interest rates and borrowers' preferences. As an alternative to adjustable-rate mortgage loans, the Company offers fixed-rate mortgage loans with maturities of ten and fifteen years. These products enable the Company to compete in the fixed-rate mortgage market while maintaining a shorter maturity. Fixed-rate mortgage loans typically have an adverse effect on interest rate sensitivity compared to adjustable-rate loans. Accordingly, the Company continues to sell longer-term fixed-rate mortgage loans in the secondary market to manage interest rate risk. Recently, the Company has also used investment securities with terms of three years or less, shorter-term borrowings from the FHLB and brokered deposits to help manage interest rate risk. The Company currently does not participate in hedging programs, interest rate swaps or other activities involving the use of derivative financial instruments.

The Company has an Asset/Liability Committee to communicate, coordinate and control all aspects involving asset/liability management. The committee establishes and monitors the volume, maturities, pricing and mix of assets and funding sources with the objective of managing assets and funding sources to provide results that are consistent with liquidity, growth, risk limits and profitability goals.

Quantitative Aspects of Market Risk

The Company analyzes its interest rate sensitivity position to manage the risk associated with interest rate movements through the use of interest income simulation. The matching of assets and liabilities may be analyzed by examining the extent to which such assets and liabilities are "interest rate sensitive." An asset or liability is said to be interest rate sensitive within a specific time period if it will mature or reprice within that time period. The Company's goal is to manage asset and liability positions to moderate the effect of interest rate fluctuations on net interest income.

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Income Simulation Analysis. Interest income simulations are completed quarterly and presented to the Company's Asset/Liability Committee. The simulations provide an estimate of the impact of changes in interest rates on net interest and dividend income under a range of assumptions. The numerous assumptions used in the simulation process are reviewed by the Asset/Liability Committee on a quarterly basis. Changes to these assumptions can significantly affect the results of the simulation. The simulation incorporates assumptions regarding the potential timing in the repricing of certain assets and liabilities when market rates change and the changes in spreads between different market rates. The simulation analysis incorporates management's current assessment of the risk that pricing margins will change adversely over time due to competition or other factors.

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

The tables below set forth an approximation of the Company's exposure as a percentage of estimated net interest income for the next twelve and twenty-four-month periods using interest income simulation. The simulation uses projected repricing of assets and liabilities at December 31, 2006 and at December 31, 2005 on the basis of contractual maturities, anticipated repayments and scheduled rate adjustments. Prepayment rates can have a significant impact on interest income simulation. Because of the Company's large percentage of loans and mortgage-backed securities, rising or falling interest rates have a significant impact on the prepayment speeds of its earning assets that in turn affect the rate sensitivity position. The prepayment rates on investment securities are assumed to fluctuate between 8% and 15% in a flat interest rate environment, between 7% and 12% in an increasing interest rate environment and between 18% and 24% in a decreasing interest rate environment, depending on the type of security. Loan prepayment rates are assumed to fluctuate between 6% and 18% in a flat interest rate environment, between 6% and 15% in a rising rate environment and between 6% and 36% in a falling rate environment, depending on the type of loan. As evidenced by these assumptions, when interest rates rise, prepayments tend to slow and when interest rates fall, prepayments tend to increase. The Company's asset sensitivity would be reduced if prepayments slow and vice versa. Because prospective effects of hypothetical interest rate changes are based on a number of assumptions, these computations should not be relied upon as indicative of actual results. While the Company believes such assumptions to be reasonable, there can be no assurance that assumed prepayment rates will approximate actual future mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and loan repayment activity. Further, the computations do not reflect any actions that management may undertake in response to changes in interest rates. Management periodically reviews its rate assumptions based on existing and projected economic conditions.

The Company's management generally simulates changes to net interest income using three different interest rate scenarios. The first scenario anticipates the maximum foreseeable increase in rates over the next twelve months; management currently assumes this to be 200 and 300 basis points at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The second scenario anticipates management's view of the most likely change in interest rates over the next twelve months; management's current assumption is a 100 basis point increase in rates. The third scenario anticipates the maximum foreseeable decrease in rates over the next twelve months; management's assumption was 200 basis points. The basis point change in each of the three scenarios is assumed to occur evenly over both the twelve and twenty-four months presented. As of December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, the Company's estimated exposure as a percentage of estimated net interest income for the twelve-month and twenty-four-month periods is as follows:

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As of December 31, 2006:	Percent Change in Estimated Net Interest Income Over	
	12 Months	24 Months
200 basis point increase in rates	(4.88)%	(9.69)%
100 basis point increase in rates	(1.98)	(3.67)
200 basis point decrease in rates	0.50	(0.87)
As of December 31, 2005:	Percent Change in Estimated Net Interest Income Over	
	12 Months	24 Months
300 basis point increase in rates	(3.36)%	(5.56)%
100 basis point increase in rates	0.44	1.54
200 basis point decrease in rates	(4.28)	(7.55)

As of December 31, 2006, based on the scenarios above, net interest income would be adversely affected in both the twelve and twenty-four-month periods if interest rates rose by 100 and 200 basis points or if interest rates decreased 200 basis points over the twenty-four-month period and favorably impacted by a 200 basis point decrease in rates over the twelve-month period. Using net interest income for the quarter ended December 31, 2006, for each percentage point change in net interest income, the effect on the Company's annual net income would be \$141,000, assuming a 34% income tax rate.

As of December 31, 2005, based on the scenarios above, net interest income would be adversely affected in both the twelve and twenty-four-month periods if interest rates rose by 300 basis points or if interest rates decreased 200 basis points and favorably impacted by a 100 basis point increase in rates. Using net interest income for the quarter ended December 31, 2005, for each percentage point change in net interest income, the effect on the Company's annual net income would be \$148,000 assuming a 34% income tax rate.

For both the twelve and twenty-four-month periods, the effect on net interest income has improved, in the event of a sudden and sustained decrease in prevailing market interest rates of 200 basis points at December 31, 2006 compared to December 31, 2005, as a result of the Company's strategy to better position the balance sheet for an anticipated decline in market interest rates, which included shortening the duration of FHLB advances and slightly increasing the duration of earning assets. Net interest income declined in the event of a sudden and sustained increase in rates of 100 and 200 basis points at December 31, 2006 compared to December 31, 2005.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

For the Company's consolidated financial statements, see index on page 63.

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

None.

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Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

The Company's management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures," as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Exchange Act"). Based upon their evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective for the purpose of ensuring that the information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act with the Securities and Exchange Commission (1) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (2) is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III.

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Directors

For information relating to the directors of the Company, the section captioned "*Proposal 1 - Election of Directors*" in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders is incorporated by reference.

Executive Officers

For information relating to officers of the Company, see Part I, Item 1, "*Business — Executive Officers of the Registrant*" to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

For information regarding compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act, the cover page to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the section captioned "*Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Compliance*" in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference.

Disclosure of Code of Ethics

For information concerning the Company's code of ethics, the information contained under the section captioned "*Corporate Governance - Code of Ethics and Business Conduct*" in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders is incorporated by reference. A copy of the code of ethics and business conduct is available to stockholders on the Governance Documents portion of the Investors Relations section on the Company's website at www.mysifi.com.

Corporate Governance

For information regarding the audit committee and its composition and the audit committee financial expert, the section captioned "*Corporate Governance - Committees of the Board of Directors - Audit Committee*" in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders is incorporated by reference.

Table of Contents**Item 11. Executive Compensation.****Executive Compensation**

For information regarding executive compensation, the sections captioned “*Compensation Disclosure and Analysis*,” “*Executive Compensation*” and “*Director Compensation*” in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders is incorporated by reference.

Corporate Governance

For information regarding the compensation committee report, the section captioned “*Compensation Committee Report*” in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders is incorporated by reference.

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

The information relating to the security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is incorporated herein by reference to the Company’s Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The following table sets forth information about the Company common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of stock options, warrants and rights under all of the Company’s equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2006.

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	467,500	\$ 10.13	148,123
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-	-	-
Total	467,500	\$ 10.13	148,123

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

For information regarding certain relationships and related transactions, the section captioned “*Transactions with Management*” in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders is incorporated by reference.

Corporate Governance

For information regarding director independence, the section captioned “*Proposal 1 - Election of Directors*” in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders is incorporated by reference.

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Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The information relating to the principal accountant fees and expenses, the section captioned “*Proposal 2 - Ratification of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm - Audit and Non-Audit Fees*” in the Company’s Proxy Statement for the 2007 Annual Meeting of Stockholders is incorporated by reference.

PART IV.

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

(1) Financial Statements

The following consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries are filed as part of this report:

™	Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (Wolf & Company, P.C.)
™	Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (McGladrey & Pullen, LLP)
™	Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005
™	Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004
™	Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders’ Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004
™	Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004
™	Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All financial statement schedules have been omitted because they are either not applicable or the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes hereto.

(3) Exhibits

- 3.1 Charter of SI Financial Group, Inc. ⁽¹⁾
- 3.2 Bylaws of SI Financial Group, Inc.
- 4.0 Specimen Stock Certificate of SI Financial Group, Inc. ⁽¹⁾
- 10.1 Employment Agreement by and among SI Financial Group, Inc. and Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company and Rheo A. Brouillard ⁽²⁾
- 10.2 Employment Agreement by and among SI Financial Group, Inc. and Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company and Brian J. Hull ⁽²⁾
- 10.3 Change in Control Agreement by and among SI Financial Group, Inc. and Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company and Michael J. Moran ⁽²⁾
- 10.4 Form of Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company Employee Severance Compensation Plan ⁽¹⁾
- 10.5 Savings Institute Directors Retirement Plan ⁽¹⁾
- 10.6 Form of Amended and Restated Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan
- 10.7 Savings Institute Group Term Replacement Plan ⁽¹⁾

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- 10.8 Form of Savings Institute Executive Supplemental Retirement Plan - Defined Benefit ⁽¹⁾
- 10.9 Form of Savings Institute Director Deferred Fee Agreement ⁽¹⁾
- 10.10 Form of Savings Institute Director Consultation Plan ⁽¹⁾
- 10.11 Change in Control Agreement by and among SI Financial Group, Inc., Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company and Sonia M. Dudas ⁽²⁾
- 10.12 SI Financial Group, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan ⁽³⁾
- 10.13 Change in Control Agreement by and among SI Financial Group, Inc., Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company and Laurie L. Gervais
- 21.0 List of Subsidiaries
- 23.0 Consent of McGladrey & Pullen, LLP
- 23.1 Consent of Wolf & Company, P.C.
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
- 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
- 32.0 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

⁽¹⁾Incorporated by reference into this document from the Exhibits filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the Registration Statement on Form S-1, and any amendments thereto, Registration No. 333-116381.

⁽²⁾Incorporated by reference into this document from the Exhibits filed with the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 15, 2004.

⁽³⁾Incorporated by reference into this document from the Appendix to the Proxy Statement for the 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 6, 2005.

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SIGNATURES

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

SI Financial Group, Inc.

By: /s/ Rheo A. Brouillard
 Rheo A. Brouillard
 President and Chief Executive Officer
 March 28, 2007

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

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
/s/ Rheo A. Brouillard Rheo A. Brouillard	President and Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer)	March 28, 2007
/s/ Brian J. Hull Brian J. Hull	Executive Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer (principal accounting and financial officer)	March 28, 2007
/s/ Henry P. Hinckley Henry P. Hinckley	Chairman of the Board	March 28, 2007
/s/ Robert C. Cushman, Sr. Robert C. Cushman, Sr.	Director	March 28, 2007
/s/ Donna M. Evan Donna M. Evan	Director	March 28, 2007
/s/ Roger Engle Roger Engle	Director	March 28, 2007
/s/ Robert O. Gillard Robert O. Gillard	Director	March 28, 2007
/s/ Steven H. Townsend Steven H. Townsend	Director	March 28, 2007
/s/ Mark D. Alliod Mark D. Alliod	Director	March 28, 2007
/s/ Michael R. Garvey Michael R. Garvey	Director	March 28, 2007

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Certified Public Accountants
and Business Consultants

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
SI Financial Group, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of SI Financial Group, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended. 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 SI Financial Group, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Boston, Massachusetts
March 26, 2007

99 High Street Boston, Massachusetts 02110-2320 Phone 617-439-9700 Fax 617-542-0400
1500 Main Street Suite 1908 Springfield, Massachusetts 01115 Phone 413-747-9042 Fax 413-739-5149
www.wolfandco.com

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**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

To the Board of Directors
SI Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiary
Willimantic, Connecticut

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows of SI Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiary (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2004. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether 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 audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the results of operations and cash flows of SI Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiary for the year ended December 31, 2004, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/ s/ McGladrey & Pullen, LLP

New Haven, Connecticut
February 18, 2005

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SI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Share Amounts)

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
ASSETS:		
Cash and due from banks:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 14,984	\$ 16,317
Interest-bearing	3,824	6,829
Federal funds sold	7,300	2,800
Total cash and cash equivalents	26,108	25,946
Available for sale securities, at fair value	119,508	120,019
Loans held for sale	135	107
Loans receivable (net of allowance for loan losses of \$4,365 at December 31, 2006 and \$3,671 at December 31, 2005)	574,111	513,775
Accrued interest receivable	3,824	3,299
Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost	6,660	5,638
Cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	8,116	7,837
Other real estate owned	-	325
Premises and equipment, net	10,512	8,838
Goodwill and other intangibles	741	817
Deferred tax asset, net	3,361	2,804
Other assets	3,961	2,463
Total assets	\$ 757,037	\$ 691,868
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Liabilities:		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 55,703	\$ 51,996
Interest-bearing	482,973	457,301
Total deposits	538,676	509,297
Mortgagors' and investors' escrow accounts	3,246	2,985
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	111,956	87,929
Junior subordinated debt owed to unconsolidated trusts	15,465	7,217
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	5,308	4,397
Total liabilities	674,651	611,825
Commitments and contingencies (notes 6, 11 and 12)		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock (\$.01 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; none issued)	-	-
Common stock (\$.01 par value; 75,000,000 shares authorized; 12,563,750 shares issued; 12,421,920 shares outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 12,551,186 shares outstanding at December 31, 2005)	126	126
Additional paid-in capital	51,481	51,155
Unallocated common shares held by ESOP	(4,199)	(4,521)

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Unearned restricted shares	(1,679)	(2,176)
Retained earnings	39,254	37,216
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,011)	(1,609)
Treasury stock, at cost (141,830 shares at December 31, 2006 and 12,564 shares at December 31, 2005)	(1,586)	(148)
Total stockholders' equity	82,386	80,043
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 757,037	\$ 691,868

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Share Amounts)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Interest and dividend income:			
Loans, including fees	\$ 34,857	\$ 28,586	\$ 24,545
Securities:			
Taxable interest	5,260	4,744	3,658
Tax-exempt interest	24	21	24
Dividends	410	246	136
Other	226	308	240
Total interest and dividend income	40,777	33,905	28,603
Interest expense:			
Deposits	13,127	8,528	6,346
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	4,352	3,108	2,683
Subordinated debt	782	495	371
Total interest expense	18,261	12,131	9,400
Net interest income	22,516	21,774	19,203
Provision for loan losses	881	410	550
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	21,635	21,364	18,653
Noninterest income:			
Service fees	4,637	4,262	2,941
Wealth management fees	3,420	1,301	942
Increase in cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	279	276	303
Net (loss) gain on sale of securities	(284)	59	(166)
Net gain on sale of loans	104	190	55
Other	102	222	110
Total noninterest income	8,258	6,310	4,185
Noninterest expenses:			
Salaries and employee benefits	14,277	12,102	9,835
Occupancy and equipment	4,825	3,830	3,465
Computer and electronic banking services	2,458	1,823	1,678
Outside professional services	967	1,087	815
Marketing and advertising	783	794	513
Supplies	527	449	293
Contribution to SI Financial Group Foundation	-	-	2,513
Other	2,122	2,503	1,919
Total noninterest expenses	25,959	22,588	21,031
Income before income taxes	3,934	5,086	1,807

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Income tax provision		1,156		1,689		519
Net income	\$	2,778	\$	3,397	\$	1,288
Net income per common share:						
Basic	\$	0.24	\$	0.28		N/A
Diluted	\$	0.23	\$	0.28		N/A

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Share Amounts)

	Common Stock		Unallocated Common Shares Held by Restricted Retirees		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		Treasuries	Total Stockholders' Equity	
	Shares	Dollars	Capital	ESOP	Shares	Earnings	(Loss)	Stock	Equity
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2003	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,582	\$ 517	\$ -	\$ 34,099
Issuance of common stock for initial public offering, net of expenses of \$1.8 million	5,025,500	50	48,430	-	-	-	-	-	48,480
Issuance of common stock to SI Bancorp, MHC	7,286,975	73	(73)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of common stock to SI Financial Group Foundation including additional tax benefit of \$68 due to higher basis for tax purposes	251,275	3	2,578	-	-	-	-	-	2,581
Shares purchased for ESOP	-	-	-	(4,925)	-	-	-	-	(4,925)
Allocation of ESOP shares	-	-	12	81	-	-	-	-	93
Comprehensive income:									
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	1,288	-	-	1,288
Net unrealized loss on available for sale securities, net of reclassification adjustment and tax effects	-	-	-	-	-	-	(807)	-	(807)
Total comprehensive income									481

BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2004	12,563,750	126	50,947	(4,844)	-	34,870	(290)	-	80,809
Cash dividends declared (\$0.12 per share)	-	-	-	-	-	(590)	-	-	(590)
Restricted share grants and purchases	-	-	-	-	(2,487)	(461)	-	-	(2,948)
Equity incentive plan shares earned	-	-	165	-	311	-	-	-	476
Allocation of ESOP shares	-	-	43	323	-	-	-	-	366
Treasury stock purchased (12,564 shares)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(148)	(148)
Comprehensive income:									
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	3,397	-	-	3,397
Net unrealized loss on available for sale securities, net of reclassification adjustment and tax effects	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,319)	-	(1,319)
Total comprehensive income									2,078
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2005	12,563,750	126	51,155	(4,521)	(2,176)	37,216	(1,609)	(148)	80,043
Cash dividends declared (\$0.16 per share)	-	-	-	-	-	(740)	-	-	(740)
Equity incentive plan shares earned	-	-	268	-	497	-	-	-	765
Allocation of ESOP shares	-	-	45	322	-	-	-	-	367
Excess tax benefit from share-based stock compensation	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
Treasury stock purchased (129,266 shares)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,438)	(1,438)
Comprehensive income:									
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	2,778	-	-	2,778
Net unrealized gain on available for sale securities, net of	-	-	-	-	-	-	598	-	598

reclassification adjustment and tax effects	
Total comprehensive income	3,376

BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2006	12,563,750	\$	126	\$	51,481	\$	(4,199)	\$	(1,679)	\$	39,254	\$	(1,011)	\$	(1,586)	\$	82,386
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 2,778	\$ 3,397	\$ 1,288
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Provision for loan losses	881	410	550
Contribution of common stock to SI Financial Group Foundation	-	-	2,513
Employee stock ownership plan expense	367	366	93
Equity incentive plan expense	765	476	-
Excess tax benefit from share-based payment arrangements	(13)	-	-
Amortization (accretion) of investment premiums and discounts, net	(126)	53	111
Amortization of loan premiums and discounts, net	972	246	285
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	1,795	1,359	1,074
Amortization of core deposit intangible	97	97	97
Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs	79	35	35
Amortization of mortgage servicing rights	78	64	24
Net loss (gain) on sales of securities	284	(59)	166
Deferred income tax benefit	(865)	(80)	(959)
Loans originated for sale	(10,963)	(7,760)	(15,694)
Proceeds from sale of loans held for sale	11,039	7,874	15,549
Net gain on sale of loans	(104)	(190)	(55)
Net loss (gain) on the sale of premises and equipment	20	(40)	-
Net loss on sale of other real estate owned	11	-	-
Write-down of other real estate owned	-	25	60
Increase in cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	(279)	(276)	(303)
Impairment charge - long-lived assets	-	-	337
Impairment charge - other assets	-	-	51
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accrued interest receivable	(525)	(661)	(400)
Other assets	(1,571)	(820)	36
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	877	723	1,123
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,597	5,239	5,981
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of available for sale securities	(31,713)	(26,964)	(90,693)
Proceeds from sale of available for sale securities	12,284	159	22,845
Proceeds from maturities of and principal repayments on available for sale securities	20,688	25,350	23,836
Proceeds from sale of held to maturity securities	-	-	1,253

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Proceeds from maturities of and principal repayments on held to maturity securities	-	-	123
Net increase in loans	(62,189)	(94,315)	(61,868)
Purchases of Federal Home Loan Bank stock	(1,022)	(1,325)	(1,455)
Purchase of trust subsidiary	(21)	(680)	-
Proceeds from sale of portfolio loans	-	27,660	-
Proceeds from sale of premises and equipment	244	571	-
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	314	-	268
Purchases of premises and equipment	(3,733)	(4,053)	(1,322)
Net cash used in investing activities	(65,148)	(73,597)	(107,013)

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SI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - Concluded
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net increase in deposits	29,379	51,539	42,668
Net increase in mortgagors' and investors' escrow accounts	261	263	501
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances	195,513	42,827	36,370
Repayments of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(171,486)	(27,572)	(20,864)
Proceeds from subordinated debt borrowings	8,248	-	-
Net proceeds from common stock offering	-	-	48,480
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(777)	(432)	-
Purchase of common stock for equity incentive plan	-	(2,948)	-
Excess tax benefit from share-based payment arrangements	13	-	-
Treasury stock purchased	(1,438)	(148)	-
Acquisition of common stock by ESOP	-	-	(4,925)
Net cash provided by financing activities	59,713	63,529	102,230
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	162	(4,829)	1,198
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	25,946	30,775	29,577
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 26,108	\$ 25,946	\$ 30,775

SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Interest and Income Taxes Paid:

Interest paid on deposits and borrowed funds	\$ 17,998	\$ 12,016	\$ 9,367
Income taxes paid, net	1,727	1,752	1,296

Noncash Activities:

Unrealized gains (losses) on securities arising during the year	906	(1,999)	(1,224)
Transfer of loans to other real estate owned	-	350	-
Declared dividends	740	590	-

Asset Purchase:

In conjunction with the asset purchase of SI Trust Servicing in November 2005, the following net assets were acquired for a purchase price of \$701,000:

Assets:

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Fixed assets	\$	-	\$	89	\$	-
Goodwill		21		622		-
Other assets		-		16		-
Total assets acquired		21		727		-
<i>Liabilities:</i>						
Accrued expenses		-		2		-
Transaction costs		-		45		-
Total liabilities assumed		-		47		-
Net assets acquired	\$	21	\$	680	\$	-

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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**SI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004**

NOTE 1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business

SI Financial Group, Inc. (the “Company”) is the holding company for Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company (the “Bank”). Established in 1842, the Bank is a community-oriented financial institution headquartered in Willimantic, Connecticut. The Bank provides a variety of financial services to individuals, businesses and municipalities through its nineteen offices in eastern Connecticut. The primary products include savings, checking and certificate of deposit accounts, residential and commercial mortgage loans, commercial business loans and consumer loans. In addition, wealth management services, which include trust, financial planning, life insurance and investment services, are offered to individuals and businesses through the Bank’s Connecticut offices. The Company does not conduct any business other than owning all of the stock of the Bank and managing the proceeds it received from the stock offering in 2004.

On November 15, 2005, the Company acquired certain assets of two trust service businesses, Private Trust Services and Bank Trust Services (“SI Trust Servicing”), from the former Circle Trust Company headquartered in Darien, Connecticut. SI Trust Servicing, located in Rutland, Vermont, is a third-party provider of trust outsourcing services for other financial institutions. The acquisition was accounted for as an asset purchase transaction with total cash consideration funded through internal sources. The purchase price was allocated to the net assets acquired with the excess purchase price resulting in goodwill.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Bank, and the Bank’s wholly-owned subsidiaries, 803 Financial Corp., SI Mortgage Company and SI Realty Company, Inc. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Basis of Financial Statement Presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and general practices within the banking industry. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities, as of the date of the balance sheet and reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, impairment of long-lived assets and the valuation of deferred tax assets.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the Company’s 2005 and 2004 consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2006 presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on net income.

Significant Group Concentrations of Credit Risk

Most of the Company’s activities are with customers located within eastern Connecticut. The Company does not have any significant concentrations in any one industry or customer. Refer to Notes 3 and 4, respectively, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for details of the Company’s securities and types of lending activities.

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SI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Statements of Cash Flows

Cash and due from banks, Federal funds sold and short-term investments with original maturities of less than 90 days are recognized as cash equivalents in the statements of cash flows. Federal funds sold generally mature in one day. For purposes of reporting cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash flows from loans and deposits are reported net. The Company maintains amounts due from banks and Federal funds sold that, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses from such concentrations.

Investment in Debt and Marketable Equity Securities

Management determines the appropriate classification of securities at the date individual securities are acquired, and the appropriateness of such classification is reassessed at each balance sheet date.

Debt securities that management has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as “held to maturity” and recorded at amortized cost. Securities purchased and held principally for the purpose of trading in the near term are classified as “trading securities.” These securities are carried at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recognized in earnings. Securities not classified as held to maturity or trading, including equity securities with readily determinable fair values, are classified as “available for sale” and recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes.

Purchase premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income using the interest method over the terms of the securities. Declines in the fair value of held to maturity and available for sale securities below their cost that are deemed to be other-than-temporary are reported in earnings as realized losses. In estimating other-than-temporary impairment losses, management considers (1) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (2) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer and (3) the intent and ability of the Company to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. Gains and losses on the sale of securities are recorded on the trade date and are determined using the specific identification method.

The sale of a held to maturity security within three months of its maturity date or after collection of at least 85% of the principal outstanding at the time the security was acquired is considered a maturity for purposes of classification and disclosure.

Transfers of debt securities into the held to maturity classification from the available for sale classification are made at fair value on the date of transfer. The unrealized holding gain or loss on the date of transfer is retained in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and in the carrying value of the held to maturity securities. Such amounts are amortized over the remaining contractual lives of the securities by the interest method.

Federal Home Loan Bank (“FHLB”) stock is recorded at cost.

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Loans Held for Sale

Loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value, as determined by aggregate outstanding commitments from investors or current investor yield requirements. Net unrealized losses, if any, are recognized through a valuation allowance by charges to noninterest income.

Mortgage loans held for sale are generally sold with the mortgage servicing rights retained by the Company. The carrying value of mortgage loans sold is reduced by the value allocated to the associated mortgage servicing rights. Gains or losses on sales of mortgage loans are recognized based on the difference between the selling price and the carrying value of the related mortgage loans sold on the trade date.

Transfers of Financial Assets

Transfers of financial assets are accounted for as sales, when control over the assets has been surrendered. Control over transferred assets is deemed to be surrendered when (1) the assets have been isolated from the Company, (2) the transferee obtains the right to pledge or exchange the transferred assets and no condition both constrains the transferee from taking advantage of that right and provides more than a trivial benefit for the transferor and (3) the transferor does not maintain effective control over the transferred assets through either (a) an agreement that both entitles and obligates the transferor to repurchase or redeem the assets before maturity or (b) the ability to unilaterally cause the holder to return specific assets, other than through a cleanup call.

Servicing

Servicing assets are recognized as separate assets when rights are acquired through purchase or retained through sale of financial assets. Generally, purchased servicing rights are capitalized at the cost to acquire the rights. For sales of mortgage loans, a portion of the cost of originating the loan is allocated to the servicing right based on relative fair value. Fair value is based on market prices for comparable mortgage servicing contracts, when available, or alternatively, is based on a valuation model that calculates the present value of estimated future net servicing income. The valuation model incorporates assumptions that market participants would use in estimating future net servicing income, such as the cost to service, the discount rate, the custodial earnings rate, an inflation rate, ancillary income, prepayment speeds and default rates and losses. Capitalized servicing rights are reported in other assets and are amortized into noninterest income in proportion to, and over the period of, the estimated future net servicing income of the underlying financial assets.

Servicing assets are evaluated for impairment based upon the fair value of the rights as compared to amortized cost. Impairment is determined by stratifying rights by predominant risk characteristics, such as interest rate, loan type and investor type. Impairment is recognized through a valuation allowance for an individual stratum, to the extent that fair value is less than the capitalized amount for the stratum. If the Company later determines that all or a portion of the impairment no longer exists for a particular stratum, a reduction of the allowance may be recorded as an increase to income.

Servicing fee income is recorded for fees earned for servicing loans. The fees are based on a contractual percentage of the outstanding principal; or a fixed amount per loan and are recorded as income when earned. The amortization of mortgage servicing rights is netted against loan servicing fee income.

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Loans Receivable

Loans receivable are stated at current unpaid principal balances, net of the allowance for loan losses and deferred loan origination fees and costs. Management has the ability and intent to hold its loans receivable for the foreseeable future or until maturity or pay-off.

A loan is impaired when it is probable the Company will be unable to collect all contractual principal and interest payments due in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis for residential and commercial mortgage loans and commercial business loans by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or, as a practical expedient, at the loan's observable market price or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment. Accordingly, the Company does not separately identify individual consumer loans for impairment disclosures.

A loan is classified as a restructured loan when certain concessions have been made to the original contractual terms, such as reductions of interest rates or deferral of interest or principal payments, due to the borrowers' financial condition.

Management considers all nonaccrual loans and restructured loans to be impaired. In most cases, loan payments less than 90 days past due, are considered minor collection delays, and the related loans are generally not considered impaired.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses, a material estimate which could change significantly in the near-term, is established through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings to account for losses that are inherent in the loan portfolio and estimated to occur, and is maintained at a level that management considers adequate to absorb losses in the loan portfolio. Loans are charged against the allowance for loan losses when management believes that the uncollectibility of principal is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance for loan losses when received. In the determination of the allowance for loan losses, management may obtain independent appraisals for significant properties, if necessary.

Management's judgment in determining the adequacy of the allowance is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available. The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a monthly basis by management and is based on the evaluation of the known and inherent risk characteristics and size and composition of the loan portfolio, the assessment of current economic and real estate market conditions, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, historical loan loss experience and evaluations of loans and other relevant factors.

The allowance for loan losses consists of the following key elements:

Specific allowance for identified impaired loans. For such loans that are classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan.

General valuation allowance on certain identified problem loans which include loans on the Managed Asset Report that do not have an individual allowance. The Bank segregates these loans by loan category and assigns allowance percentages to each category based on inherent losses associated with each type of lending and consideration that

these loans, in the aggregate, represent an above-average credit risk and that more of these loans will prove to be uncollectible compared to loans in the general portfolio.

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General valuation allowance on the remainder of the loan portfolio covers non-classified loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors.

Unallocated component is maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating specific and general losses in the portfolio.

The majority of the Company's loans are collateralized by real estate located in eastern Connecticut. Accordingly, the collateral value of a substantial portion of the Company's loan portfolio and real estate acquired through foreclosure is susceptible to changes in market conditions.

Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is adequate. While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, future additions to the allowance or write-downs may be necessary based on changes in economic conditions, particularly in eastern Connecticut. In addition, the Office of Thrift Supervision, as an integral part of its examination process, periodically reviews the Company's allowance for loan losses. Such agency has the authority to require the Company to recognize additions to the allowance or write-downs based on the agency's judgments about information available to it at the time of its examination.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative Loan Commitments. Mortgage loan commitments are referred to as derivative loan commitments if the loan that will result from exercise of the commitment will be held for sale upon funding. Loan commitments that are derivatives are recognized at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet in other assets and other liabilities with changes in their fair values recorded in other noninterest income, if material.

The Company records a zero value for the loan commitment at inception (at the time the commitment is issued to a borrower ("the time of rate lock")) and does not recognize the value of the expected normal servicing rights until the underlying loan is sold. Subsequent to inception, changes in the fair value of the loan commitment are recognized based on changes in the fair value of the underlying mortgage loan due to interest rate changes, changes in the probability the derivative loan commitment will be exercised and the passage of time. In estimating fair value, the Company assigns a probability to a loan commitment based on an expectation that it will be exercised and the loan will be funded.

Forward Loan Sale Commitments. To protect against the price risk inherent in derivative loan commitments, the Company utilizes both "mandatory delivery" and "best efforts" forward loan sale commitments to mitigate the risk of potential decreases in the values of loans that would result from the exercise of the derivative loan commitments. Mandatory delivery contracts are accounted for as derivative instruments. Generally, the Company's best efforts contracts meet the definition of derivative instruments when the loans to the underlying borrowers close, and are accounted for as derivative instruments at that time. Accordingly, forward loan sale commitments are recognized at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet in other assets and other liabilities with changes in their fair value recorded in other noninterest income, if material.

The Company estimates the fair value of its forward loan sales commitments using methodology similar to that used for derivative loan commitments.

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Interest and Fees on Loans

Interest on loans is accrued and included in operating income based on contractual rates applied to principal amounts outstanding. Accrual of interest is discontinued when loan payments are 90 days or more past due, based on contractual terms, or when, in the judgment of management, collectibility of the loan or loan interest becomes uncertain. Subsequent recognition of income occurs only to the extent payment is received subject to management's assessment of the collectibility of the remaining interest and principal. A nonaccrual loan is restored to accrual status when it is no longer delinquent and collectibility of interest and principal is no longer in doubt. Interest collected on nonaccrual loans and impaired loans is recognized only to the extent cash payments are received, and may be recorded as a reduction to principal if the collectibility of the principal balance of the loan is unlikely.

Loan origination fees and direct loan origination costs are deferred, and the net amount is recognized as an adjustment of the related loan's yield utilizing the interest method over the contractual life of the loan.

Other Real Estate Owned

Other real estate owned consists of properties acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure or other proceedings and is initially recorded at the lower of the related loan balances less any specific allowance for loss or fair value at the date of foreclosure, which establishes a new cost basis. Subsequent to foreclosure, the properties are held for sale and are carried at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs of disposal. Any write-down to fair value at the time of acquisition is charged to the allowance for loan losses. Properties are evaluated regularly to ensure the recorded amounts are supported by current fair values, and a charge to operations is recorded as necessary to reduce the carrying amount to fair value less estimated costs to dispose. Revenue and expense from the operation of other real estate owned and the provision to establish and adjust valuation allowances are included in operations. Costs relating to the development and improvement of the property are capitalized, subject to the limit of fair value of the collateral. Gains or losses are included in operations upon disposal.

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes income taxes under the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be realized or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Company had transactions in which the related tax effect was recorded directly to stockholders' equity instead of operations. Transactions in which the tax effect was recorded directly to stockholders' equity included the tax effects of unrealized gains and losses on available for sale securities, the tax benefit for the difference between the book and tax basis of the contribution to SI Financial Group Foundation and the excess tax benefit from share-based payment arrangements. At December 31, 2006, the Company had a net deferred tax asset of \$521,000 for unrealized losses on available for sale securities and a deferred tax asset of \$68,000 related to the difference between the book and tax basis of the SI Financial Group Foundation contribution.

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Premises and Equipment

Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is charged to operations using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the estimated economic lives of the improvements or the expected lease terms. Expected terms include lease option periods to the extent that the exercise of such options is reasonably assured. The estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Classification	Estimated Useful Lives
Buildings	5 to 40 years
Furniture and equipment	3 to 10 years
Leasehold improvements	3 to 20 years

Gains and losses on dispositions are recognized upon realization. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred and improvements are capitalized.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

Long-lived assets, including premises and equipment and certain identifiable intangible assets that are held and used by the Company, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If impairment is indicated by that review, the asset is written down to its estimated fair value through a charge to noninterest expense.

Goodwill and Other Intangibles

Goodwill and other intangibles are evaluated for impairment on an annual basis. The Company records goodwill as the excess purchase price over the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired. The Company follows the guidance provided in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS 142"), which prescribes a two-step process to test and measure the impairment of goodwill.

In connection with branch acquisitions that do not represent business combinations, the excess of deposit liabilities assumed from other banks over assets acquired is recorded as a core deposit intangible and amortized over the expected life of the asset.

Other Investment

The Company's investment in a Small Business Investment Company ("SBIC") is recorded at cost and is evaluated annually for impairment. Impairment that is considered by management to be other-than-temporary, results in a write-down of the investment which is recognized as a realized loss in earnings. The Company recognized write-downs on this investment of \$51,000 during the year ended December 31, 2004. The Company did not recognize write-downs on this investment during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. This investment, with a net book value of \$585,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005 is included in other assets. The SBIC is licensed by the

Small Business Administration. It provides mezzanine financing and private equity investments to small companies which may not otherwise qualify for standard bank financing.

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Trust Assets

Trust assets held in a fiduciary or agency capacity, other than trust cash on deposit at the Bank, are not included in these consolidated financial statements because they are not assets of the Company. Trust fees are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting.

Related Party Transactions

Directors, officers and affiliates of the Company and the Bank have been customers of and have had transactions with the Bank, and it is expected that such persons will continue to have such transactions in the future. Management believes that all deposit accounts, loans, services and commitments comprising such transactions were made in the ordinary course of business, on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other customers who were not directors, officers or affiliates. In the opinion of management, the transactions with related parties did not involve more than normal risk of collectibility, favored treatment or terms or present other unfavorable features. *See Note 13 for details regarding related party transactions.*

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Accounting principles generally require that recognized revenue, expenses, gains and losses be included in net income. Although certain changes in assets and liabilities, such as unrealized gains and losses on available for sale securities, are reported as a separate component of the capital section on the balance sheet, such items, along with net income, are components of comprehensive income (loss). *See Note 15 for components of other comprehensive income (loss) and related tax effects.*

Earnings Per Share

Basic net income per common share is calculated by dividing the net income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per common share is computed in a manner similar to basic net income per common share except that the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding is increased to include the incremental common shares (as computed using the treasury stock method) that would have been outstanding if all potentially dilutive common stock equivalents were issued during the period. The Company's common stock equivalents relate solely to stock option and restricted stock awards. Anti-dilutive shares are common stock equivalents with weighted-average exercise prices in excess of the weighted-average market value for the periods presented. The Company had anti-dilutive common shares outstanding of approximately 468,000 and 292,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Treasury shares and unallocated common shares held by the ESOP are not included in the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for purposes of calculating both basic and diluted net income per common share. Unvested restricted shares are only included in dilutive net income per common share computations.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands, Except Share Amounts)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Net income	\$ 2,778	\$ 3,397	\$ 1,288
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	11,798,711	12,016,800	N/A
	44,570	24,516	N/A

Effect of dilutive stock option and restricted stock awards					
Diluted		11,843,281	12,041,316	N/A	
Net income per common share:					
Basic	\$	0.24	\$	0.28	N/A
Diluted	\$	0.23	\$	0.28	N/A

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Per common share data is not considered meaningful and, is therefore, not presented for the year ended December 31, 2004, as the Company had no shares outstanding prior to the Company's initial public offering on September 30, 2004.

Bank-owned Life Insurance

Bank-owned life insurance policies are presented on the consolidated balance sheet at cash surrender value. Changes in cash surrender value are reflected in noninterest income on the consolidated statement of income. *See Note 11 for additional discussion.*

Employee Stock Ownership Plan

The Company accounts for its Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOP") in accordance with Statement of Position 93-6, "Employers' Accounting for Employee Stock Ownership Plans" ("SOP 93-6"). The value of unearned shares to be allocated to ESOP participants for future services not yet performed is recognized as a reduction to stockholders' equity in the Company's balance sheet. Unallocated ESOP shares are not considered outstanding for the purpose of calculating net income per common share. Dividends paid on allocated ESOP shares are charged to retained earnings and dividends paid on unallocated ESOP shares are used to satisfy debt service. The loan to the ESOP is repaid principally from the Bank's contributions to the ESOP and dividends payable on common stock held by the ESOP over a period of 15 years. Compensation expense is recognized as ESOP shares are committed to be released.

Equity Incentive Plan

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123R") requires all entities to follow the same accounting standard and recognize the cost of share-based payment transactions in their financial statements. In accordance with SFAS 123R, the Company has recorded share-based compensation expense related to outstanding stock option and restricted stock awards based upon the fair value at the date of grant over the vesting period of such awards on a straight-line basis. The fair value of each restricted stock allocation, equal to the market price at the date of grant, was recorded to unearned restricted shares. Unearned restricted shares are amortized to salaries and employee benefits expense over the vesting period of the restricted stock awards. The fair value of each stock option award was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which includes several assumptions such as expected volatility, dividends, term and risk-free rate for each stock option award. *See Note 11 for additional discussion.*

Business Segment Reporting

In June 1997, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information." This Statement requires public companies to report (i) certain financial and descriptive information about "reportable operating segments," as defined, and (ii) certain enterprise-wide financial information about products and services, geographic areas and major customers. An operating segment is a component of a business for which separate financial information is available and evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision-maker in deciding how to allocate resources and evaluate performance. The Company's operations are limited to financial services provided within the framework of a community bank, and decisions are generally based on specific market areas and or product offerings. Accordingly, based on the financial information presently evaluated by the Company's chief operating decision-maker, the Company's operations are aggregated in one reportable operating segment.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Financial Accounting Standards No. 156, “*Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets*,” which amends Financial Accounting Standards No. 140, “*Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*,” with respect to the accounting for the servicing of financial assets. This Statement requires that all separately recognized servicing rights be initially measured at fair value, if practicable. For each class of separately recognized servicing assets and liabilities, this Statement permits an entity to choose either of the following subsequent measurement methods: (1) amortize servicing assets or liabilities in proportion to and over the period of estimated net servicing income or net servicing loss; or (2) report servicing assets or liabilities at fair value at each reporting date and report changes in fair value in earnings in the period in which the changes occur. This Statement also requires additional disclosures for all separately recognized servicing rights and is effective for new transactions occurring and for subsequent measurement at the beginning of an entity’s first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. This Statement is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, “*Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*,” which is an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, “*Accounting for Income Taxes*.” This Interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a Company’s financial statements, prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position in the tax return and provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosures and transition. The effective date of this Interpretation is for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. This Interpretation is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, “*Fair Value Measurement*” (“SFAS 157”) which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands the disclosures about fair value measurement. This Statement was developed to provide guidance for consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and disclosures and applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. This Statement is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, “*Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)*.” This Statement improves financial reporting by requiring employers to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income for a business entity or changes in unrestricted net assets of a not-for-profit organization. An employer with publicly traded equity securities is required to initially recognize the funded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan and to provide the required disclosures as of the end of the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006. This Statement does not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB ratified the Emerging Task Force (“EITF”) consensus on Issue No. 06-4, “*Accounting for Deferred Compensation and Postretirement Benefit Aspects of Endorsement Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements*” (“EITF 06-4”). This issue addresses accounting for split-dollar life insurance arrangements whereby the

employer purchases a policy to insure the life of an employee, and separately enters into an agreement to split the policy benefits between the employer and the employee. This EITF states that an obligation arises as a result of a substantive agreement with an employee to provide future

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postretirement benefits. Under EITF 06-4, the obligation is not settled upon entering into an insurance arrangement. Since the obligation is not settled, a liability should be recognized in accordance with applicable authoritative guidance. EITF 06-4 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company is in the process of evaluating the potential impacts of adopting EITF 06-4 on its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, "*Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*" ("SAB 108"). This Bulletin provides interpretive guidance on how the effects of the carry-over or reversal of prior year misstatements should be considered in a quantifying a current year misstatement. The SEC staff believes that registrants should quantify errors using both a balance sheet and an income statement approach and evaluate whether either approach results in a quantifying misstatement that, when all relevant quantitative and qualitative factors are considered, is material. SAB 108 is effective for years ending on or after November 15, 2006. SAB 108 does not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, "*The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*" ("SFAS 159"). This Statement provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The Standard's objective is to reduce both the complexity in accounting for financial instruments and the volatility in earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently. SFAS 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. This Statement is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted if the Company makes the choice in the first 120 days of that fiscal year and also elects to apply the provisions of SFAS 157. The Company does not expect SFAS 159 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 2. RESTRICTIONS ON CASH AND AMOUNTS DUE FROM BANKS

The Bank is required to maintain cash reserve balances against its respective transaction accounts and non-personal time deposits. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Bank maintained cash and liquid asset reserves of approximately \$753,000, and maintained \$3.0 million in the Federal Reserve Bank for clearing purposes to satisfy such reserve requirements.

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NOTE 3. SECURITIES

The amortized cost and approximate fair values of securities at December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31, 2006			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
<i>Debt securities:</i>				
U.S. Government and agency obligations	\$ 1,596	\$ 21	\$ (15)	\$ 1,602
Government-sponsored enterprises	66,190	64	(991)	65,263
Mortgage-backed securities	45,481	109	(775)	44,815
Corporate debt securities	3,917	5	(19)	3,903
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	2,000	24	-	2,024
Tax-exempt securities	420	-	-	420
Foreign government securities	100	-	(1)	99
Total debt securities	119,704	223	(1,801)	118,126
<i>Equity securities:</i>				
Marketable equity securities	1,336	46	-	1,382
Total available for sale securities	\$ 121,040	\$ 269	\$ (1,801)	\$ 119,508

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31, 2005			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
<i>Debt securities:</i>				
U.S. Government and agency obligations	\$ 4,820	\$ 58	\$ (65)	\$ 4,813
Government-sponsored enterprises	73,135	-	(1,645)	71,490
Mortgage-backed securities	37,346	28	(836)	36,538
Corporate debt securities	4,537	3	(12)	4,528
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	1,499	47	-	1,546
Tax-exempt securities	490	-	-	490
Foreign government securities	75	-	(1)	74
Total debt securities	121,902	136	(2,559)	119,479

Equity securities:

Marketable equity securities	555	-	(15)	540
Total available for sale securities	\$ 122,457	\$ 136	\$ (2,574)	\$ 120,019

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The following tables present information pertaining to securities with gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2006 and 2005, aggregated by investment category and length of time the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position.

December 31, 2006:	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months Or More		Total	
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
U.S. Government and agency obligations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 981	\$ 15	\$ 981	\$ 15
Government-sponsored enterprises	-	-	53,063	991	53,063	991
Mortgage-backed securities	5,770	26	23,255	749	29,025	775
Corporate debt securities	1,408	2	990	17	2,398	19
Foreign government securities	-	-	24	1	24	1
Total	\$ 7,178	\$ 29	\$ 78,313	\$ 1,772	\$ 85,491	\$ 1,801

December 31, 2005:	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months Or More		Total	
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
U.S. Government and agency obligations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,270	\$ 65	\$ 3,270	\$ 65
Government-sponsored enterprises	23,998	314	47,492	1,331	71,490	1,645
Mortgage-backed securities	6,163	152	22,787	684	28,950	836
Corporate debt securities	1,003	12	-	-	1,003	12
Foreign government securities	-	-	24	1	24	1
Marketable equity securities	85	15	-	-	85	15
Total	\$ 31,249	\$ 493	\$ 73,573	\$ 2,081	\$ 104,822	\$ 2,574

Management evaluates securities for other-than-temporary impairment at least on a quarterly basis and more frequently when economic or market conditions warrant such evaluation.

At December 31, 2006, 76 debt securities with gross unrealized losses have aggregate depreciation of approximately 2% of the Company's amortized cost basis. Management believes that none of the unrealized losses on these securities are other-than-temporary because primarily all of the unrealized losses relate to debt and mortgage-backed securities issued by government agencies or government-sponsored enterprises and private issuers that maintain investment grade ratings, which the Company has both the intent and the ability to hold until maturity or until the fair value fully recovers. In addition, management considers the issuers of the securities to be financially sound and believes the Company will receive all contractual principal and interest related to these investments.

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The amortized cost and fair value of debt securities at December 31, 2006 by contractual maturities are presented below. Actual maturities of mortgage-backed securities may differ from contractual maturities because the mortgages underlying the securities may be called or repaid without any penalties. Because mortgage-backed securities are not due at a single maturity date, they are not included in the maturity categories in the following maturity summary.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
<i>Maturity:</i>		
Within 1 year	\$ 17,845	\$ 17,789
After 1 but within 5 years	49,439	48,567
After 5 but within 10 years	894	926
After 10 years	6,045	6,029
	74,223	73,311
Mortgage-backed securities	45,481	44,815
Total debt securities	\$ 119,704	\$ 118,126

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, government-sponsored enterprise securities with an amortized cost of \$4.0 million and a fair value of \$3.9 million were pledged to secure U.S. Treasury tax and loan payments and public deposits.

Proceeds from the sales of available for sale securities during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 amounted to \$12.3 million, \$159,000 and \$22.8 million, respectively.

The following is a summary of realized gains and losses on the sale of securities for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Gross gains on sales	\$ 98	\$ 59	\$ 689
Gross losses on sales	(382)	-	(855)
Net (loss) gain on sale of securities	\$ (284)	\$ 59	\$ (166)

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NOTE 4. LOANS RECEIVABLE AND ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSESLoan Portfolio

The composition of the Company's loan portfolio at December 31, 2006 and 2005 is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Real estate loans:		
Residential - 1 to 4 family	\$ 309,695	\$ 266,739
Multi-family and commercial	118,600	100,926
Construction	44,647	47,325
Total real estate loans	472,942	414,990
Commercial business loans	75,171	77,552
Consumer loans	29,105	23,856
Total loans	577,218	516,398
Deferred loan origination costs, net of deferred fees	1,258	1,048
Allowance for loan losses	(4,365)	(3,671)
Loans, net	\$ 574,111	\$ 513,775

Impaired and Nonaccrual Loans

The following is a summary of information pertaining to impaired loans, which include all nonaccrual and restructured loans.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Impaired loans without valuation allowance	\$ 6,078	\$ 298
Impaired loans with valuation allowance	64	16
Total impaired loans	\$ 6,142	\$ 314
Valuation allowance related to impaired loans	\$ 14	\$ 9
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 1,392	\$ 240
Total loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing	\$ -	\$ -

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Additional information related to impaired loans is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Average recorded investment in impaired loans	\$ 3,189	\$ 663	\$ 1,487
Interest income recognized on impaired loans	\$ 6	\$ 5	\$ 9
Cash interest received on impaired loans	\$ 18	\$ 9	\$ 12

No additional funds are committed to be advanced to those borrowers whose loans are impaired.

Interest income that would have been recorded had nonaccrual loans been performing in accordance with their original terms totaled approximately \$110,000, \$15,000 and \$56,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Allowance for Loan Losses

Changes in the allowance for loan losses for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 3,671	\$ 3,200	\$ 2,688
Provision for loan losses	881	410	550
Loans charged-off	(199)	(29)	(75)
Recoveries of loans previously charged-off	12	90	37
Balance at end of year	\$ 4,365	\$ 3,671	\$ 3,200

Related Party Loans

Reference Note 13 for a discussion of related party transactions, including loans with related parties.

Loans Held for Sale

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, total loans held for sale were \$135,000 and \$107,000, respectively, consisting of fixed-rate residential mortgage loans.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

The Company services certain loans that it has sold with and without recourse to third parties and other loans for which the Company acquired the servicing rights. Loans serviced for others are not included in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The aggregate of loans serviced for others approximated \$72.5 million and \$71.7 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company was liable under

recourse provisions for loans sold by the Company of approximately \$59,000 and \$66,000, respectively.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the balance of capitalized servicing rights included in other assets was \$392,000 and \$373,000, respectively. The fair value of the capitalized mortgage servicing rights approximated its carrying value for the periods presented. No impairment charges related to servicing rights were recognized during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004.

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A summary of the activity in the balances of capitalized mortgage servicing rights is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 373	\$ 165	\$ 124
Additions	97	272	65
Amortization	(78)	(64)	(24)
Balance at end of year	\$ 392	\$ 373	\$ 165

NOTE 5. OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED

Other real estate owned is presented at net realizable value. A summary of expenses applicable to other real estate operations for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Net loss from sales or write-downs of other real estate owned, net	\$ 11	\$ 25	\$ 60
Rental expense (income) of holding other real estate, net	12	55	(49)
Expense from other real estate operations, net	\$ 23	\$ 80	\$ 11

NOTE 6. PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment at December 31, 2006 and 2005 are summarized as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Land	\$ 145	\$ 198
Buildings	5,455	5,785
Leasehold improvements	5,225	3,666
Furniture and equipment	9,166	7,674
Construction in process	418	546
	20,409	17,869
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(9,897)	(9,031)
Premises and equipment, net	\$ 10,512	\$ 8,838

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At December 31, 2006, construction in process primarily relates to design and site costs associated with new branch locations and other incidental branch improvements. At December 31, 2005, construction in process related to construction costs associated with two new branch locations that opened during 2006. Outstanding commitments relative to the construction of new branches in the aggregate totaled approximately \$0 and \$870,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 was \$1.8 million, \$1.4 million and \$1.1 million, respectively.

Reference Note 12 for a schedule of future minimum rental commitments pursuant to the terms of noncancelable lease agreements in effect at December 31, 2006 relating to premises and equipment.

NOTE 7. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLES**Goodwill**

In November 2005, the Bank acquired net assets of SI Trust Servicing, with a fair value of \$58,000, for a purchase price of \$701,000, resulting in goodwill of \$643,000. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "*Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*," goodwill is not amortized for financial reporting purposes but rather evaluated for impairment. No impairment charges relating to goodwill were recognized during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005.

Core Deposit Intangible

In 1998, the Bank acquired certain assets and assumed certain deposit liabilities of the Canterbury, Connecticut branch of Chelsea Groton Savings Bank. In consideration of the assumption of approximately \$8.1 million of deposit liabilities, the Bank received approximately \$7.1 million in cash and other assets. The resulting core deposit premium intangible is being amortized over 10 years using the straight-line method. The net book value of this asset at December 31, 2006 and 2005 is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Core deposit intangible	\$ 973	\$ 973
Accumulated amortization	(875)	(778)
Core deposit intangible, net	\$ 98	\$ 195

Amortization expense, relating solely to the core deposit intangible, was \$97,000 for each of the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004. The balance of \$98,000 at December 31, 2006 will be amortized during the year ending December 31, 2007.

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NOTE 8. DEPOSITS

A summary of deposit balances, by type, at December 31, 2006 and 2005 is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 55,703	\$ 51,996
<i>Interest-bearing accounts:</i>		
NOW and money market accounts	126,567	125,156
Savings accounts	77,774	87,894
Certificates of deposit ⁽¹⁾	278,632	244,251
Total interest-bearing accounts	482,973	457,301
Total deposits	\$ 538,676	\$ 509,297

⁽¹⁾ Includes brokered deposits of \$7.1 million and \$5.0 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Certificates of deposit in denominations of \$100,000 or more were approximately \$74.3 million and \$65.0 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. With the exception of self-directed retirement accounts which are insured up to \$250,000, deposits in excess of \$100,000 are not federally insured.

Contractual maturities of certificates of deposit as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 are summarized below.

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Within one year	\$ 215,802	\$ 129,869
After one year to two years	32,642	70,342
After two years to three years	19,018	27,295
After three years to four years	9,071	8,003
Over four years	2,099	8,742
Total certificates of deposit	\$ 278,632	\$ 244,251

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A summary of interest expense by account type for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
NOW and money market accounts	\$ 1,001	\$ 653	\$ 384
Savings accounts ⁽¹⁾	961	854	625
Certificates of deposit ⁽²⁾	11,165	7,021	5,337
Total	\$ 13,127	\$ 8,528	\$ 6,346

(1) Includes interest expense on mortgagors' and investors' escrow accounts.

(2) Includes interest expense on brokered deposits.

Related Party Deposits

Reference Note 13 for a discussion of related party transactions, including deposits from related parties.

NOTE 9. BORROWINGSFederal Home Loan Bank Advances

The Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Bank had access to a pre-approved secured line of credit with the FHLB of \$6.2 million and the capacity to obtain additional advances up to a certain percentage of the value of its qualified collateral, as defined in the FHLB Statement of Credit Policy. In accordance with an agreement with the FHLB, the qualified collateral must be free and clear of liens, pledges and encumbrances. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, there were no advances outstanding under the line of credit. Other outstanding advances from the FHLB aggregated \$112.0 million and \$87.9 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, at interest rates ranging from 2.34% to 5.85% and 1.87% to 5.84%, respectively.

FHLB advances are secured by the Company's investment in FHLB stock, which is based on a percentage of its outstanding residential first mortgage loans. The carrying value of Federal Home Loan Bank stock approximates fair value based on the redemption provisions of the FHLB.

Junior Subordinated Debt Owed to Unconsolidated Trusts

SI Capital Trust I (the "Trust"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, was formed on March 25, 2002. The Trust has no independent assets or operations, and was formed to issue \$7.0 million of trust securities and invest the proceeds thereof in an equivalent amount of junior subordinated debentures issued by the Company. The junior subordinated debentures bear interest at six-month LIBOR plus 3.70%. The duration of the trust is 30 years; however, the trust securities are redeemable at par on or after April 22, 2007 and semi-annually thereafter.

On August 31, 2006, the Company formed a new subsidiary, SI Capital Trust II ("Trust II"), and issued \$8.0 million of trust preferred securities through a pooled trust preferred securities offering. The Company owns all of the common securities of Trust II, which has no independent assets or operations. SI Capital Trust II was formed to issue trust preferred securities and invest the proceeds in an equivalent amount of junior subordinated debentures issued by the Company. The trust preferred securities mature in 30 years and bear interest at three-month LIBOR plus 1.70%. The

Company may redeem the trust-preferred securities, in whole or in part, on or after September 15, 2011, or earlier under certain conditions.

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The subordinated debt securities are unsecured obligations of the Company and are subordinate and junior in right of payment to all present and future senior indebtedness of the Company. The Company has entered into a guarantee, which together with its obligations under the subordinated debt securities and the declaration of trust governing Trust and Trust II, including its obligations to pay costs, expenses, debts and liabilities, other than trust securities, provides a full and unconditional guarantee of amounts on the capital securities. If the Company defers interest payments on the junior subordinated debt securities, or otherwise is in default of the obligations, the Company would be prohibited from making dividend payments to its shareholders.

The contractual maturities of borrowings, by year, at December 31, 2006 are as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	FHLB Advances⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Subordinated Debt	Total
2007 ⁽³⁾	\$ 26,329	\$ -	\$ 26,329
2008 ⁽²⁾	24,127	-	24,127
2009	16,500	-	16,500
2010 ⁽²⁾	19,000	-	19,000
2011 ⁽²⁾	12,000	-	12,000
Thereafter	14,000	15,465	29,465
Total long-term debt	\$ 111,956	\$ 15,465	\$ 127,421
Weighted-average rate	4.44%	8.01%	4.87%

⁽¹⁾Interest rates on the FHLB advances are primarily fixed. A variable rate advance of \$2.0 million matures in 2008.

⁽²⁾Includes FHLB advances that are callable in the aggregate of \$5.0 million during 2007. These advances are reported based on their scheduled maturity in the summary table presented above.

⁽³⁾ Includes amortizing advances requiring monthly principal and interest payments.

NOTE 10. INCOME TAXES

The components of the income tax provision for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
<i>Current tax provision:</i>			
Federal	\$ 2,020	\$ 1,767	\$ 1,477
State	1	2	1
Total current tax provision	2,021	1,769	1,478
<i>Deferred tax benefit:</i>			
Federal	(865)	(80)	(959)
Total deferred tax benefit	(865)	(80)	(959)

Total provision for income taxes	\$	1,156	\$	1,689	\$	519
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A reconciliation of the anticipated income tax provision, based on the statutory tax rate of 34.0%, to the provision for income taxes as reported in the statements of income is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Provision for income tax at statutory rate	\$ 1,338	\$ 1,729	\$ 614
Increase (decrease) resulting from:			
Dividends received deduction	(13)	(6)	(7)
Bank-owned life insurance	(95)	(94)	(103)
Tax-exempt income	(12)	(10)	(6)
Employee benefit plans	70	58	-
Nondeductible expenses	6	6	6
Other	(138)	6	15
Total provision for income taxes	\$ 1,156	\$ 1,689	\$ 519
Effective tax rate	29.4%	33.2%	28.7%

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant components of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2006 and 2005 are presented below:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31,	
	2006	2005
<i>Deferred tax assets:</i>		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 1,517	\$ 1,259
Goodwill and other intangibles	104	112
Unrealized losses on available for sale securities	612	875
Depreciation of premises and equipment	434	47
Investment write-downs	67	67
Charitable contribution carry-forward	408	569
Deferred compensation	646	388
Employee benefit plans	227	162
Capital loss carry-forward	160	160
Other	255	1
Total deferred assets	4,430	3,640
<i>Deferred tax liabilities:</i>		
Unrealized gains on available for sale securities	91	46
Deferred loan costs	845	786
Mortgage servicing asset	133	-
Other	-	4
Total deferred liabilities	1,069	836

Deferred tax asset, net	\$	3,361	\$	2,804
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At December 31, 2006, the charitable contribution carry-forward, primarily related to the contribution of the Company's common stock to SI Financial Group Foundation, Inc. in 2004, was approximately \$1.7 million. The utilization of charitable contributions for any tax year is limited to 10% of taxable income

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without regard to charitable contributions, net operating losses and dividend received deductions. An organization is permitted to carry over contributions that exceed the annual 10% limitation as a deduction to the five succeeding tax years provided the organization has sufficient earnings. The Company estimates that the deferred tax asset related to this contribution carry-forward will be realized prior to its expiration in 2009 and therefore, no valuation allowance has been established.

Retained earnings at December 31, 2006 and 2005 includes a contingency reserve for loan losses of approximately \$3.7 million, which represents the tax reserve balance existing at December 31, 1987, and is maintained in accordance with provisions of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to mutual savings banks. Amounts transferred to the reserve have been claimed as deductions from taxable income, and, if the reserve is used for purposes other than to absorb losses on loans, a federal income tax liability could be incurred. It is not anticipated that the Company will incur a federal income tax liability relating to this reserve balance, and accordingly, deferred income taxes of approximately \$1.3 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005 have not been recognized.

Effective for taxable years commencing after December 31, 1998, financial services companies doing business in Connecticut are permitted to establish a "passive investment company" ("PIC") to hold and manage loans secured by real property. PICs are exempt from Connecticut corporation business tax, and dividends received by the financial services companies from PICs are not taxable. In January 1999, the Bank established a PIC, as a wholly-owned subsidiary, and in June 2000, began to transfer a portion of its residential and commercial mortgage loan portfolios from the Bank to the PIC. A substantial portion of the Company's interest income is now derived from the PIC, an entity whose net income is exempt from State of Connecticut taxes, and accordingly, state income taxes represent minimum state tax amounts.

The Bank's ability to continue to realize the tax benefits of the PIC is subject to the PIC continuing to comply with all statutory requirements related to the operations of the PIC.

NOTE 11. BENEFIT PLANS

Profit Sharing and 401(k) Savings Plan

The Bank's Profit Sharing and 401(k) Savings Plan (the "Plan") is a tax-qualified defined contribution plan for the benefit of its eligible employees. The Bank's profit sharing contribution to the Plan is a discretionary amount authorized by the Board of Directors, based on the financial results of the Bank. An employee's share of the profit sharing contribution represents the ratio of the employee's salary to the total salary expense of the Bank. Contributions to the profit sharing plan were approximately \$227,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004. There were no profit sharing contributions for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005.

The Bank's Plan also includes a 401(k) feature. Eligible participants may make salary deferral contributions of up to 100% of earnings subject to Internal Revenue Services limitations. The Bank makes matching contributions equal to 50% of the first 6% of the participant's contributions to the Plan. Participants are immediately vested in the Bank's matching contributions. Bank contributions were approximately \$222,000, \$200,000 and \$169,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Group Term Replacement Plan

The Bank maintains the Group Term Replacement Plan to provide a death benefit to executives designated by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. The death benefits are funded

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through certain insurance policies that are owned by the Bank on the lives of the participating executives. The Bank pays the life insurance premiums, which fund the death benefits from its general assets and is the beneficiary of any death benefits exceeding any executive's maximum dollar amount specified in his or her split dollar endorsement policy. The maximum dollar amount of each executive's split dollar death benefit equals three times the executive's annual compensation less \$50,000 pre-retirement and three times final annual compensation post-retirement not to exceed a specified dollar amount. For purposes of the plan, annual compensation includes an executive's base compensation, plus commissions and cash bonuses earned under the Bank's bonus plan. Participation in the plan ceases if an executive is terminated for cause or the executive terminates employment for reasons other than death, disability or retirement. If the Bank wishes to maintain the insurance after a participant's termination in the plan, the Bank will be the direct beneficiary of the entire death proceeds of the insurance policies.

No liability has been recognized on the consolidated balance sheet for such death benefits. In September 2006, the EITF reached a consensus on EITF 06-4, "*Accounting for Deferred Compensation and Postretirement Benefit Aspects of Endorsement Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements.*" As a result, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007, the Company will be required to recognize a liability for future death benefits, and may choose to retroactively apply the accounting change to all periods presented, or to cumulatively adjust the financial statements as of the beginning of the year of adoption. Management is in the process of evaluating the impact of EITF 06-4 on the Company's consolidated financial statements. *See Note 1 - Recent Accounting Pronouncements.*

Executive Supplemental Retirement Agreements - Defined Benefit

The Bank maintains unfunded supplemental defined-benefit retirement agreements with its directors and members of senior management. These agreements provide for supplemental retirement benefits to certain executives based upon average annual compensation and years of service. Entitlement of benefits commence upon the earlier of executive's termination of employment (other than for cause), at or after attaining age 65 or, depending on the executive, on the date when the executive's years of service and age total 80 or 78. Total expenses incurred under these agreements for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were \$740,000, \$541,000 and \$282,000, respectively.

Performance-Based Incentive Plan

The Bank has an incentive plan whereby all management and staff members are eligible to receive a bonus tied to both Company and individual performance. Discretionary contributions to the plan require the approval of the Board of Directors' Compensation Committee. Total expense recognized was \$352,000, \$369,000 and \$400,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

The Bank maintains the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan to provide restorative payments to executives, designated by the Board of Directors, who are prevented from receiving the full benefits of the Bank's Profit Sharing and 401(k) Savings Plan and Employee Stock Ownership Plan. The supplemental executive retirement plan also provides supplemental benefits to participants upon a change in control prior to the complete scheduled repayment of the ESOP loan. For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the President and Chief Executive Officer was designated by the Board of Directors to participate in the plan. Total expense incurred under this plan was \$6,000, \$0 and \$3,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004.

Employee Stock Ownership Plan

In September 2004, the Bank established an Employee Stock Ownership Plan for the benefit of its eligible employees. The Company provided a loan to the Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company Employee

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Stock Ownership Plan of \$4.9 million which was used to purchase 492,499 shares of the Company's outstanding stock. The loan bears interest equal to 4.75% and provides for annual payments of interest and principal over the 15-year term of the loan.

At December 31, 2006, the remaining principal balance on the ESOP debt is payable as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31, 2006	
2007	\$	252
2008		264
2009		277
2010		290
2011		304
Thereafter		3,011
Total	\$	4,398

The Bank has committed to make contributions to the ESOP sufficient to support the debt service of the loan. The loan is secured by the shares purchased, which are held in a suspense account for allocation among participants as the loan is repaid. Cash dividends paid on allocated shares are distributed to participants and cash dividends paid on unallocated shares are used to repay the outstanding debt of the ESOP.

Shares held by the ESOP include the following at December 31, 2006 and 2005:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Allocated	38,963	7,675
Committed to be Allocated	32,295	32,295
Unallocated	419,840	452,135
Total shares	491,098	492,105
Fair value of unallocated shares	\$ 5,151	\$ 4,951

The Company accounts for these ESOP shares in accordance with Statement of Position 93-6, "Employers' Accounting for Employee Stock Ownership Plans" ("SOP 93-6"). Under SOP 93-6, unearned ESOP shares are not considered outstanding for calculating net income per common share and are presented as unallocated common shares held by ESOP, as a reduction in shareholders' equity, on the balance sheet. As ESOP shares are committed to be released to participants, the Company recognizes compensation expense equal to the fair value of the earned ESOP shares. Total compensation expense recognized in connection with the ESOP was approximately \$367,000, \$366,000 and \$93,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

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Equity Incentive Plan

The 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (the “Incentive Plan”) allows the Company to grant up to 615,623 stock options and 246,249 shares of restricted stock to its employees, officers, directors and directors emeritus. Both incentive stock options and non-statutory stock options may be granted under the plan. Stock option and restricted stock awards vest at 20% per year beginning on the first anniversary of the date of grant. All restricted stock awards under the Company’s Incentive Plan were granted in May 2005. At December 31, 2006, a total of 148,123 stock options were available for future grants.

In June 2005, the Board of Directors authorized an independent trustee to purchase up to 1.96%, or 246,249 shares, of the Company’s common stock in the open market to fund the 2005 Equity Incentive Plan. In fiscal 2005, the trustee purchased 246,249 shares at a cost of approximately \$2.9 million under this program.

In 2005, the Company adopted the provisions of FASB’s Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, “*Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*” for recognizing the cost of employee services received in share-based payment arrangements. In accordance with SFAS 123R, the Company records share-based compensation expense related to outstanding stock option and restricted stock awards based upon the fair value at the date of grant over the vesting period of such awards on a straight-line basis. The fair value of the restricted stock awards, which is equal to the market price at the date of grant, was recorded as unearned restricted shares.

The Company recorded share-based compensation expense of approximately \$765,000 and \$476,000 related to the stock option and restricted stock awards for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The fair value of each option is determined at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Expected term (years)	10.0	10.0
Expected dividend yield	1.50%	1.50%
Expected volatility	20.02	17.00
Risk-free interest rate	4.57	4.32
Fair value of options granted	\$ 3.64	\$ 2.89

The expected volatility is based on a combination of the Company’s historical volatility and the volatility of comparable peer institutions due to the limited trading history for the Company. The risk-free interest rates are based on the implied yields of U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues for periods within the contractual life of the awards in effect at the time of the stock option grants. The expected life is based on the estimated life of the stock options. The dividend yield assumption is based on the Company’s historical and expected dividend pay-outs.

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The following is a summary of activity for the Company's stock options for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	December 31, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding at beginning of year	463,500	\$ 10.10	-	\$ -
Options granted	10,000	11.39	467,000	10.10
Options forfeited/cancelled	(6,000)	10.10	(3,500)	10.10
Options outstanding at end of year	467,500	\$ 10.13	463,500	\$ 10.10
Options exercisable at end of year	91,500	\$ 10.10	-	\$ -

The following table summarizes information relating to stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2006:

Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Options Exercisable
\$ 10.10	457,500	8.38	\$ 10.10	91,500
11.39	10,000	9.15	11.39	-
	467,500	8.40	\$ 10.13	91,500

Bank-Owned Life Insurance

The Company has an investment in, and is the beneficiary of, life insurance policies on the lives of certain officers. The purpose of these life insurance investments is to provide income through the appreciation in cash surrender value of the policies, which is used to offset the costs of various benefit and retirement plans. These policies had aggregate cash surrender values of approximately \$8.1 million and \$7.8 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Income earned on these life insurance policies aggregated \$279,000, \$276,000 and \$303,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

NOTE 12. OTHER COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, there are outstanding commitments and contingencies that are not reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Company is a party to financial instruments with off-balance

sheet risk to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit and involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amounts recognized on the balance sheets. The contractual amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Company has in particular classes of financial instruments.

Loan Commitments and Letters of Credit

The contractual amounts of commitments to extend credit represent the amounts of potential loss should the contract be fully drawn upon, the customer defaults and the value of any existing collateral be

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determined as worthless. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance sheet instruments. Financial instruments whose contract amounts represent credit risk at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31,	
	2006	2005
<i>Commitments to extend credit:</i>		
Future loan commitments ⁽¹⁾	\$ 7,658	\$ 31,192
Undisbursed construction loans	27,010	25,572
Undisbursed home equity lines of credit	21,554	21,481
Undisbursed commercial lines of credit	12,070	10,796
Overdraft protection lines	1,424	1,277
Standby letters of credit	1,178	812
Total	\$ 70,894	\$ 91,130

⁽¹⁾Includes fixed rate loan commitments of \$2.6 million at interest rates ranging from 5.125% to 8.000% and \$5.5 million at interest rates ranging from 4.875% to 8.000% at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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. The Company evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation of the counterparty. Collateral held varies but may include residential and commercial property, accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, deposits and securities.

Undisbursed commitments under construction, home equity or commercial lines of credit are commitments for future extensions of credit to existing customers. Total undisbursed amounts on lines of credit may expire without being fully drawn upon and therefore, do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Letters of credit are primarily issued to support public or private borrowing arrangements. Essentially all letters of credit issued have expiration dates within one year.

The Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 149, "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," effective July 1, 2003, which includes the Company's commitments to fund loans held for sale. Newly issued or modified guarantees that are not derivative contracts, are required to be recorded on the Company's consolidated balance sheet at their fair value at the date of inception. There was no liability related to such guarantees at December 31, 2006 and 2005.

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Loans Sold with Recourse

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the outstanding balance of loans sold with recourse was approximately \$59,000 and \$66,000, respectively. Loan repurchase commitments are agreements to repurchase loans previously sold upon the occurrence of conditions established in the contract, including default by the underlying borrower. The Company determined that losses relating to loans sold with recourse were not probable and therefore, a liability was not recorded on the Company's balance sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005.

Operating Lease Commitments

The Company leases certain of its branch offices and equipment under operating lease agreements that expire at various dates through 2027. In addition to rental payments, the branch leases require payments for property taxes in excess of base year taxes.

Future minimum rental commitments pursuant to the terms of noncancelable lease agreements, by year and in the aggregate, at December 31, 2006, are as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31, 2006
2007	\$ 1,200
2008	1,280
2009	1,246
2010	1,151
2011	991
Thereafter	10,446
Total	\$ 16,314

Rental expense charged to operations for cancelable and noncancelable operating leases approximated \$1.1 million, \$842,000 and \$589,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Rental Income Under Subleases

The Company subleased excess office space to one tenant under a noncancelable operating lease with a remaining term of one year. Future minimum lease payments receivable for the noncancelable lease at December 31, 2006, is \$13,000.

Rental income under noncancelable leases approximated \$13,000, \$47,000 and \$51,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Legal Matters

The Company is involved in various legal proceedings that occur in the normal course of business. Management believes that resolution of these matters will not have a material effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Investment Commitments

In 1998, the Bank became a limited partner in a Small Business Investment Corporation and made a commitment to make a capital investment of \$1.0 million in the limited partnership. At December 31,

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2006 and 2005, the Bank's remaining off-balance sheet commitment for the capital investment was approximately \$194,000.

Other

Also, the Bank has entered into agreements with certain customers whereby the Bank, on a nightly basis, transfers to a third party a portion of the customers' demand deposit account balance above a certain level. The balance of the amounts so transferred of approximately \$14.1 million and \$17.0 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, has been derecognized and is not reflected on the accompanying balance sheets.

NOTE 13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONSLoans Receivable

In the normal course of business, the Bank grants loans to related parties. Related parties include directors and certain officers of the Company and its subsidiaries and their immediate family members and respective affiliates in which they have a controlling interest. These loans were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with customers, and did not involve more than the normal risk of collectibility. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, all related party loans were performing.

Changes in loans outstanding to such related parties during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 1,743	\$ 1,743
Additions	1,731	1,604
Repayments	(1,575)	(1,604)
Balance at end of year	\$ 1,899	\$ 1,743

Deposits

Deposit accounts of directors, certain officers and other related parties aggregated approximately \$1.7 million and \$621,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Operating Expenses

During the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, the Company paid approximately \$24,000, \$22,000 and \$27,000, respectively, for insurance, supplies and advertising, to companies related to directors of the Company.

Other Income

The Company entered into an agreement to sublease real property to a company affiliated with one of the Company's directors. The sublease agreement terminated in 2005 upon the sale of the property to an unrelated party. For the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company received rental income of approximately \$15,000 and \$6,000, respectively.

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SI Bancorp, MHC - Mutual Holding Company Parent

SI Bancorp, MHC owns a majority of the Company's common stock and, through its Board of Directors, exercise voting control over most matters put to a vote of shareholders. The same directors and officers who manage the Company and the Bank also manage SI Bancorp, MHC. As a federally-chartered mutual holding company, the Board of Directors of SI Bancorp, MHC must ensure that the interests of depositors of the Bank are represented and considered in matters put to a vote of shareholders of the Company. Therefore, the votes cast by SI Bancorp, MHC may not be in the best interest of all shareholders. For example, SI Bancorp, MHC may exercise its voting control to prevent a sale or merger transaction, a second-step conversion transaction or defeat a shareholder nominee for election to the Board of Directors of the Company. The matters as to which shareholders, other than SI Bancorp, MHC, will be able to exercise voting control are limited and include any proposal to implement a stock-based incentive plan.

NOTE 14. REGULATORY CAPITAL

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

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier I capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined) and of Tier I capital (as defined) to total assets (as defined). As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Bank met the conditions to be classified as "well capitalized" under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. As a savings and loan holding company regulated by the Office of Thrift Supervision, the Company is not subject to any separate regulatory capital requirements.

The Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were:

December 31, 2006: <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Total Risk-based Capital Ratio	\$ 70,127	15.84%	\$ 35,418	8.00%	\$ 44,272	10.00%
Tier I Risk-based Capital Ratio	65,776	14.86	17,706	4.00	26,558	6.00
Tier I Capital Ratio	65,776	8.97	29,332	4.00	36,664	5.00
	Actual		For Capital			

**December 31,
2005:**

**Adequacy
Purposes**

**To Be Well
Capitalized Under
Prompt Corrective
Action Provisions**

*(Dollars in
Thousands)*

	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Total Risk-based Capital Ratio	\$ 66,274	16.79%	\$ 31,578	8.00%	\$ 39,472	10.00%
Tier I Risk-based Capital Ratio	62,612	15.87	15,781	4.00	23,672	6.00
Tier I Capital Ratio	62,612	9.31	26,901	4.00	33,626	5.00

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A reconciliation of the Company's total capital to the Bank's regulatory capital is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Total capital per consolidated financial statements	\$ 82,386	\$ 80,043
Holding company equity not available for regulatory capital	(16,767)	(18,097)
Accumulated losses on available for sale securities	898	1,482
Intangible assets	(741)	(816)
Total tier 1 capital	65,776	62,612
<i>Adjustments for total capital:</i>		
Allowance for loan losses	4,351	3,662
Total capital per regulatory reporting	\$ 70,127	\$ 66,274

NOTE 15. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Other comprehensive income (loss), which is comprised solely of the change in unrealized gains and losses on available for sale securities, for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 is as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31, 2006		
	Before Tax Amount	Tax Effects	Net of Tax Amount
Unrealized holding gains on available for sale securities	\$ 622	\$ (211)	\$ 411
Reclassification adjustment for losses recognized in net income	284	(97)	187
Unrealized holding gains on available for sale securities, net of taxes	\$ 906	\$ (308)	\$ 598

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<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31, 2005		
	Before Tax Amount	Tax Effects	Net of Tax Amount
Unrealized holding losses on available for sale securities	\$ (1,940)	\$ 660	\$ (1,280)
Reclassification adjustment for gains recognized in net income	(59)	20	(39)
Unrealized holding losses on available for sale securities, net of taxes	\$ (1,999)	\$ 680	\$ (1,319)

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31, 2004		
	Before Tax Amount	Tax Effects	Net of Tax Amount
Unrealized holding losses on available for sale securities	\$ (1,390)	\$ 473	\$ (917)
Reclassification adjustment for losses recognized in net income	166	(56)	110
Unrealized holding losses on available for sale securities, net of taxes	\$ (1,224)	\$ 417	\$ (807)

NOTE 16. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND INTEREST RATE RISK

Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 107, "Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments" ("FAS 107"), requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized on the balance sheets, for which it is practicable to estimate that value. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rates and estimates of future cash flows. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparisons to independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realized in immediate settlement of the instrument. FAS 107 excludes certain financial instruments from its disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented do not represent the underlying value of the Company.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating fair value disclosures of its financial instruments:

- *Cash and cash equivalents.* The carrying amounts of these instruments approximate the fair values.

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Securities. Fair values, excluding restricted Federal Home Loan Bank stock, are based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes, if available. If a quoted market price is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities. The carrying value of FHLB stock approximates fair value based on the redemption provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank.

— *Loans held for sale.* The fair value of loans held for sale is estimated using quoted market prices.

Loans receivable. For variable rate loans which reprice frequently and have no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values. The fair value of fixed-rate loans are estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the year-end rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities.

— *Accrued interest receivable.* The carrying amount of accrued interest approximates fair value.

Deposits. The fair value of demand deposits, negotiable orders of withdrawal, regular savings, certain money market deposits and mortgagors' and investors' escrow accounts is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of certificates of deposit and other time deposits is estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered for deposits of similar remaining maturities to a schedule of aggregated expected maturities on such deposits.

Federal Home Loan Bank advances. The fair value of the advances is estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies current FHLB interest rates for advances of similar maturity to a schedule of maturities of such advances.

Junior subordinated debt owed to unconsolidated trust. Based on the floating rate characteristic of these instruments, the carrying value is considered to approximate fair value.

Off-balance sheet instruments. Fair values for off-balance sheet lending commitments are based on fees currently charged to enter into similar agreements, taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standings.

Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of the Company's financial instruments; however, there are inherent weaknesses in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could have realized in a sales transaction at December 31, 2006 or 2005. The estimated fair value amounts for 2006 and 2005 have been measured as of their respective year-ends, and have not been re-evaluated or updated for purposes of these consolidated financial statements subsequent to those respective dates. As such, the estimated fair values of these financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different than the amounts reported at each year-end.

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

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As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the recorded carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	2006		2005	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
<i>Financial Assets:</i>				
Noninterest-bearing deposits	\$ 14,984	\$ 14,984	\$ 16,317	\$ 16,317
Interest-bearing deposits	3,824	3,824	6,829	6,829
Federal funds sold	7,300	7,300	2,800	2,800
Available for sale securities	119,508	119,508	120,019	120,019
Loans held for sale	135	135	107	107
Loans receivable, net	574,111	566,421	513,775	508,820
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	6,660	6,660	5,638	5,638
Accrued interest receivable	3,824	3,824	3,299	3,299
<i>Financial Liabilities:</i>				
Savings deposits	77,774	77,774	87,894	87,894
Demand deposits, negotiable orders of withdrawal and money market accounts	182,270	182,270	177,152	177,152
Certificates of deposit	278,632	280,212	244,251	245,466
Mortgagors' and investors' escrow accounts	3,246	3,246	2,985	2,985
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	111,956	109,867	87,929	85,890
Junior subordinated debt owed to unconsolidated trust	15,465	15,465	7,217	7,217

Off-Balance Sheet Instruments

Loan commitments on which the committed interest rate is less than the current market rate are insignificant at December 31, 2006 and 2005.

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

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NOTE 17. RESTRICTIONS ON DIVIDENDS, LOANS AND ADVANCES

Federal regulations place certain restrictions on dividends paid and loans or advances made by the Bank to the Company. The total amount of dividends which may be declared in a given calendar year is generally limited to the net income of the Bank for that year plus retained net income for the preceding two years.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Bank's retained earnings available for payment of dividends was \$8.3 million and \$8.8 million, respectively. Accordingly, \$57.3 million and \$53.2 million of the Company's equity in the net assets of the Bank was restricted at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

In addition, the Company is further restricted, under its junior subordinated debt obligation, from paying dividends to its shareholders if the Company has deferred interest payments or has otherwise defaulted on its junior subordinated debt obligations.

Under federal regulation, the Bank is also limited to the amount it may loan to the Company, unless such loans are collateralized by specific obligations. Loans or advances to the Company by the Bank are limited to 10% of the Bank's capital stock and surplus on a secured basis. In addition, dividends paid by the Bank to the Company would be prohibited if the effect there of, would cause the Bank's capital to be reduced below applicable minimum capital requirements.

At December 31, 2006, SI Bancorp, MHC owned 7.3 million shares of the Company's common stock, representing 58% of the total number of the Company's outstanding shares. Upon regulatory approval, SI Bancorp, MHC may seek to waive receipt of future dividends declared by the Company. For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, SI Bancorp, MHC waived receipt of all dividends declared by the Company.

NOTE 18. COMMON STOCK REPURCHASE PROGRAM

In November 2005, the Board of Directors approved a plan to repurchase up to 5%, or approximately 628,000 shares, of the Company's common stock through open market purchases or privately negotiated transactions. Stock repurchases under the program are accounted for as treasury stock, carried at cost, and reflected as a reduction in stockholders' equity. As of December 31, 2006, the Company repurchased 141,830 shares at a cost of approximately \$1.6 million under this plan.

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NOTE 19. CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PARENT COMPANY

Condensed financial information pertaining only to the parent company, SI Financial Group, Inc., is as follows:

Condensed Balance Sheets <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	December 31,		
	2006		2005
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,973	\$	6,660
Available for sale securities	17,748		12,050
Investment in Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company	65,619		61,946
Other assets	8,404		6,743
Total assets	\$ 98,744	\$	87,399
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity:			
Liabilities	\$ 16,358	\$	7,356
Stockholders' equity	82,386		80,043
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 98,744	\$	87,399
Condensed Statements of Income <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>			
	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006		2005
			2004
Interest and dividends on investments	\$ 605	\$	462
Other income	387		139
Total income	992		280
Operating expenses ⁽¹⁾	1,188		2,957
Loss before income taxes and equity in undistributed income of subsidiary	(196)		(2,677)
Income tax benefit	166		909
	(30)		(1,768)
Equity in undistributed income of subsidiary	2,808		3,056
Net income	\$ 2,778	\$	3,397
		\$	1,288

⁽¹⁾ Operating expenses for 2004 include a \$2.5 million charitable contribution to SI Financial Group Foundation.

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Condensed Statements of Cash Flows <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 2,778	\$ 3,397	\$ 1,288
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:			
Equity in undistributed income of subsidiary	(2,808)	(3,417)	(3,056)
Excess tax benefit from share-based payment arrangements	(13)	-	-
Other, net	(60)	(14)	1,562
Cash used in operating activities	(103)	(34)	(206)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of available for sale securities	(5,763)	(4,847)	(9,503)
Proceeds from maturities of available for sale securities	131	3,000	1,000
Proceeds from sale of available for sale securities	-	111	-
Investment in subsidiary	2	1,080	(32,108)
Cash used in investing activities	(5,630)	(656)	(40,611)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Treasury stock purchased	(1,438)	(148)	-
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(777)	(432)	-
Excess tax benefit from share-based payment arrangements	13	-	-
Proceeds from subordinated debt borrowings	8,248	-	-
Purchase of common stock for equity incentive plan	-	(2,948)	-
Proceeds from common stock offering	-	-	48,480
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	6,046	(3,528)	48,480
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	313	(4,218)	7,663
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	6,660	10,878	3,215
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 6,973	\$ 6,660	\$ 10,878
<u>SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW</u>			
<u>INFORMATION:</u>			
Declared dividends	\$ 740	\$ 590	\$ -

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NOTE 20. QUARTERLY DATA (UNAUDITED)

Quarterly results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

<i>(Dollars in Thousands, Except Share Amounts)</i>	Year Ended December 31, 2006				Year Ended December 31, 2005			
	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
Interest and dividend income	\$ 10,550	\$ 10,308	\$ 10,389	\$ 9,530	\$ 9,110	\$ 8,711	\$ 8,192	\$ 7,892
Interest expense	5,196	4,796	4,373	3,896	3,509	3,206	2,824	2,592
Net interest and dividend income	5,354	5,512	6,016	5,634	5,601	5,505	5,368	5,300
Provision for loan losses	335	141	120	285	100	75	130	105
Net interest and dividend income after provision for loan losses	5,019	5,371	5,896	5,349	5,501	5,430	5,238	5,195
Noninterest income	2,157	1,972	2,005	2,124	1,929	1,425	1,629	1,327
Noninterest expenses	6,343	6,557	6,779	6,280	6,145	5,638	5,611	5,194
Income before income taxes	833	786	1,122	1,193	1,285	1,217	1,256	1,328
Provision for income taxes	164	229	365	398	447	405	411	426
Net income	\$ 669	\$ 557	\$ 757	\$ 795	\$ 838	\$ 812	\$ 845	\$ 902
Net income per common share:								
Basic	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07
Diluted	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07

Quarterly data may not add to annual data due to rounding.

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**SI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2005 AND 2004**

NOTE 21. DEFINITIVE AGREEMENT SIGNED TO BUY MORTGAGE COMPANY

On September 5, 2006, the Company announced that the Bank had signed a definitive agreement to purchase Fairfield Financial Mortgage Group, Inc. (“FFMG”). FFMG has branch offices in Texas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania and is also a licensed mortgage banker in South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Michigan, Rhode Island, Maryland, Delaware and California.