

CHRISTMAN DALE E
Form 4
March 10, 2009

FORM 4

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

OMB APPROVAL

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Check this box if no longer subject to Section 16. Form 4 or Form 5 obligations may continue. See Instruction 1(b).

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
CHRISTMAN DALE E

(Last) (First) (Middle)
C/O INTEST CORP, 7
ESTERBROOK LANE
(Street)

CHERRY HILL, NJ 08003

(City) (State) (Zip)

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol
INTEST CORP [INTT]

3. Date of Earliest Transaction (Month/Day/Year)
03/06/2009

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer

(Check all applicable)

____ Director _____ 10% Owner
 Officer (give title below) _____ Other (specify below)
VP&GM-Tester Interface Segment

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)
 Form filed by One Reporting Person
____ Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Ownership (Instr. 4)
				(A) or (D)	Price		
Common Stock	03/06/2009		S	550 ⁽¹⁾ D	\$ 0.14	22,700	D
Common Stock	03/06/2009		S	200 ⁽¹⁾ D	\$ 0.17	22,500	D

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

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SEC 1474 (9-02)

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Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned
(e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)

1. Title of Derivative Security (Instr. 3)	2. Conversion or Exercise Price of Derivative Security	3. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	3A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	4. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	5. Number of Derivative Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4, and 5)	6. Date Exercisable and Expiration Date (Month/Day/Year)	7. Title and Amount of Underlying Securities (Instr. 3 and 4)	8. Price of Derivative Security (Instr. 5)	9. Number of Derivative Securities Owned Beneficially (Instr. 5)
				Code	V (A) (D)	Date Exercisable	Expiration Date	Title	Amount or Number of Shares

Reporting Owners

Reporting Owner Name / Address	Relationships			
	Director	10% Owner	Officer	Other
CHRISTMAN DALE E C/O INTEST CORP 7 ESTERBROOK LANE CHERRY HILL, NJ 08003			VP&GM-Tester Interface Segment	

Signatures

/s/ Hugh T. Regan, Jr., Attorney-in-Fact for Dale E. Christman 03/10/2009

**Signature of Reporting Person Date

Explanation of Responses:

- * If the form is filed by more than one reporting person, see Instruction 4(b)(v).
- ** Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute Federal Criminal Violations. See 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 15 U.S.C. 78ff(a).
- (1) The sales reported in this Form 4 were effected pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan adopted by the reporting person on August 15, 2005, and amended and restated on May 31, 2007.

Note: File three copies of this Form, one of which must be manually signed. If space is insufficient, see Instruction 6 for procedure. Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB number. PLAY: inline; FONT-SIZE: 10pt; FONT-FAMILY: times new roman"> - - - (9,195)
Total comprehensive loss

Cumulative effect adjustment:								
Reclassify non-credit component of previously recognized OTTI	-	-	537	-	-	(537)	-	-
	-	137	-	-	-	-	-	137

Share based compensation								
Options exercised (34,287 shares)	1	165	-	-	-	-	-	166
Deferred compensation plan distribution	-	-	-	-	839	-	-	839
Balance June 30, 2009	\$ 111	\$ 76,931	\$ (203)	\$ (3,099)	\$ (538)	\$ (1,895)	\$ (1,895)	\$ 71,307

	Comprehensive Loss	Common Stock	Additional Paid in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Stock Held by Deferred Compensation Plan	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance January 1, 2008		\$ 107	\$ 75,321	\$ 8,927	\$ (2,993)	\$ (1,165)	\$ 270	\$ 80,467
Total other comprehensive loss, net of tax benefit of \$(606)	(1,177)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,177)	(1,177)
Net loss	(1,589)	-	-	(1,589)	-	-	-	(1,589)
Total comprehensive loss	\$ (2,766)							
Stock based compensation		-	75	-	-	-	-	75
Options exercised (236,423 shares)		3	620	-	-	-	-	623
Balance June 30, 2008		\$ 110	\$ 76,016	\$ 7,338	\$ (2,993)	\$ (1,165)	\$ (907)	\$ 78,399

(See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements)

Republic First Bancorp, Inc. and Subsidiary
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008
(dollars in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$(9,195)	\$(1,589)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	13,050	5,855
Write down or loss on sale of other real estate owned	1,319	1,056
Depreciation and amortization	708	665
Deferred compensation plan distribution	839	-
Share based compensation	137	75
Gain on sale of investment security	-	(5)
Impairment charges on investment securities	199	-
Amortization of discounts on investment securities	(108)	(108)
Increase in value of bank owned life insurance	(132)	(213)
Increase in accrued interest receivable and other assets	(4,184)	(459)
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable and other liabilities	996	(3,126)
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,629	2,151
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of securities:		
Available for sale	-	(6,363)
Proceeds from maturities and calls of securities:		
Held to maturity	39	25
Available for sale	9,060	8,652
Proceeds from sale of FHLB stock	-	1,743
Net decrease in loans	26,887	1,687
Net proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	-	7,491
Premises and equipment expenditures	(9,093)	(1,736)
Net cash provided by investing activities	26,893	11,499
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net proceeds from exercise of stock options	166	623
Net increase (decrease) in demand, money market and savings deposits	93,695	(11,035)
Net decrease in short term borrowings	(77,309)	(47,364)
Increase in other borrowings	-	25,000
Issuance of subordinated debt	-	11,135
Net decrease in time deposits	(24,226)	(41,261)
Net cash used in financing activities	(7,674)	(62,902)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	22,848	(49,252)

Explanation of Responses:

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Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	34,418	73,225
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$57,266	\$23,973
Supplemental disclosure:		
Interest paid	\$7,247	\$14,214
Taxes paid	\$-	\$400
Non-monetary transfers from loans to other real estate owned	\$2,755	\$21,384
Non-monetary transfers from other real estate owned to other assets	\$-	\$2,273

(See notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements)

REPUBLIC FIRST BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

Note 1: Definitive Agreement of Merger:

On November 7, 2008, the board of directors of Republic First Bancorp, Inc. (“the Company”) approved an agreement and plan of merger, pursuant to which the Company will be merged with and into Pennsylvania Commerce Bancorp, Inc. (“Pennsylvania Commerce”), subject to the receipt of shareholder and regulatory approvals and the satisfaction of other customary closing conditions. Approvals were obtained from the Company’s shareholders on March 18, 2009 and Pennsylvania Commerce’s shareholders on March 19, 2009. On April 29, 2009, Pennsylvania Commerce notified the Company of its extension, in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement, of a contractual deadline for the completion of the merger until July 31, 2009, in order to allow the parties additional time to obtain required regulatory approvals for the merger. On July 31, 2009, Republic First Bancorp, Inc. and Metro Bancorp Inc. (“Metro”), formerly known as Pennsylvania Commerce Bancorp, Inc. entered into a First Amendment to Agreement and Plan of Merger, amending the November 7, 2008 Agreement and Plan of Merger between the parties. The First Amendment extends a contractual deadline for the completion of the merger of Republic First into Metro until October 31, 2009, and provides each party with a right to further extend the contractual deadline in the event that all required regulatory approvals for the merger have not been obtained by September 30, 2009.

Note 2: Nature of Operations:

The Company is a one-bank holding company organized and incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It is comprised of one wholly owned subsidiary, Republic First Bank (“Republic”), a Pennsylvania state chartered bank, and Republic’s subsidiaries. Republic offers a variety of banking services to individuals and businesses throughout the Greater Philadelphia and South Jersey area through its offices and branches in Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware and Camden Counties. The Company also has three unconsolidated subsidiaries, which are statutory trusts established by the Company in connection with its sponsorship of three separate issuances of trust preferred securities.

Between January 2005 and August 2008, Republic engaged BSC Services Corporation (“BSC”), a former affiliate, to provide data processing, accounting, employee leasing, human resources, credit and compliance services. In August 2008, BSC discontinued its operations and many of its employees were transferred to the direct employ of Republic. BSC allocated costs of services to Republic on the basis of Republic’s usage, and Republic classified such costs to the appropriate non-interest expense categories.

The Company and Republic encounter vigorous competition for market share in the geographic areas they serve from bank holding companies, national, regional and other community banks, thrift institutions, credit unions and other non-bank financial organizations, such as mutual fund companies, insurance companies and brokerage companies.

The Company and Republic are subject to federal and state regulations governing virtually all aspects of their activities, including but not limited to, lines of business, liquidity, investments, the payment of dividends, and others. Such regulations and the cost of adherence to such regulations can have a significant impact on earnings and financial condition.

Note 3: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Basis of Presentation:

Explanation of Responses:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Republic. The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with the instructions to United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Form 10-Q and Article 10 of SEC Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for financial statements for a complete fiscal year. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been

included. Operating results for the three month and six month periods ended June 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2009. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the date of issuance of the financial data included herein, August 7, 2009.

Risks and Uncertainties and Certain Significant Estimates:

The earnings of the Company depend primarily on the earnings of Republic. The earnings of Republic are dependent primarily upon the level of net interest income, which is the difference between interest earned on its interest-earning assets, such as loans and investments, and the interest paid on its interest-bearing liabilities, such as deposits and borrowings. Accordingly, our results of operations are subject to risks and uncertainties surrounding our exposure to changes in the interest rate environment.

Prepayments on residential real estate mortgage and other fixed rate loans and mortgage-backed securities vary significantly, and may cause significant fluctuations in interest margins.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Significant estimates are made by management in determining the allowance for loan losses, carrying values of other real estate owned, assessment of other than temporary impairment (OTTI) of investment securities, impairment of restricted stock and the realization of deferred income tax assets. Consideration is given to a variety of factors in establishing these estimates.

In estimating the allowance for loan losses, management considers current economic conditions, diversification of the loan portfolio, delinquency statistics, results of internal loan reviews, borrowers' perceived financial and managerial strengths, the adequacy of underlying collateral, if collateral dependent, or present value of future cash flows, and other relevant factors. Because the allowance for loan losses and carrying value of other real estate owned are dependent, to a great extent, on the general economy and other conditions that may be beyond Republic's control, the estimates of the allowance for loan losses and the carrying values of other real estate owned could differ materially in the near term.

In estimating other than temporary impairment of investment securities, securities are evaluated on at least a quarterly basis, and more frequently when market conditions warrant such an evaluation, to determine whether a decline in their value is other than temporary. To determine whether a loss in value is other than temporary, management utilizes criteria such as the reasons underlying the decline, the magnitude and duration of the decline and the intent and ability of the Company to retain its investment in the security for a period of time sufficient to allow for an anticipated recovery in the fair value. The term "other than temporary" is not intended to indicate that the decline is permanent, but indicates that the prospect for a near-term recovery of value is not necessarily favorable, or that there is a lack of evidence to support a realizable value equal to or greater than the carrying value of investment. Once a decline in value is determined to be other than temporary, the value of the security is reduced and a corresponding charge to earnings is recognized.

In estimating impairment of restricted stock, management's determination of whether these investments are impaired is based on the assessment of the ultimate recoverability of the cost rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value. The determination of whether a decline affects the ultimate recoverability of the cost is influenced by criteria such as (1) the significance of the decline in net assets of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh ("FHLB") and the length of time this situation has persisted, (2) commitments by the FHLB to make payments required by law or regulation and the level of such payments in relation to the operating performance of the FHLB, and (3) the impact of legislative and regulatory changes on institutions and accordingly, on the customer base of the FHLB.

In evaluating our ability to recover deferred tax assets, management considers all available positive and negative evidence, including our past operating results and our forecast of future taxable income. In determining future taxable income, management makes assumptions for the amount of taxable income, the reversal of temporary differences and the implementation of feasible and prudent tax planning strategies. These assumptions require us to make judgments about our future taxable income and are consistent with the plans and estimates we

use to manage our business. Any reduction in estimated future taxable income may require us to record a valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. An increase in the valuation allowance would result in additional income tax expense in the period and could have a significant impact on our future earnings.

The Company and Republic are subject to federal and state regulations governing virtually all aspects of their activities, including but not limited to, lines of business, liquidity, investments, the payment of dividends, and others. Such regulations and the cost of adherence to such regulations can have a significant impact on earnings and financial condition.

Share-Based Compensation:

The Company maintains a Stock Option Plan and Restricted Stock Plan (the “Stock Option Plan”), under which the Company grants options to its employees, directors and independent contractors and consultants who perform services for the Company. Under terms of the Stock Option Plan, 1.5 million shares of common stock, plus an annual increase equal to the number of shares needed to restore the maximum number of shares that may be available for grant under the Stock Option Plan to 1.5 million shares, are reserved for such options. The Stock Option Plan provides that the exercise price of each option granted equals the market price of the Company’s stock on the date of grant. Any options granted vest within one to five years and has a maximum term of 10 years. Unless otherwise provided in a grant letter, upon a change in control such as the completion of the proposed merger with Pennsylvania Commerce, all unvested options would immediately vest. Based on terms provided in various grant letters, 207,700 unvested options granted in 2008 and 2009 will not vest upon the completion proposed merger with Pennsylvania Commerce. Expense is estimated at \$201,000.

The Black-Sholes option pricing model is utilized to determine the fair market value of stock options. In 2009, the following assumptions were utilized: a dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 26.45% to 27.61%; a risk-free interest rate of 1.99% to 2.72%; and an expected life of 7.0 years. In 2008 the following assumptions were utilized: a dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 24.98%; a risk-free interest rate of 3.08%; and an expected life of 7.0 years. A dividend yield of 0% is utilized, because cash dividends have never been paid. The expected life reflects a 3 to 4 year “all or nothing” vesting period, the maximum ten year term and review of historical behavior. The volatility was based on Bloomberg’s seven year volatility calculation for “FRBK” stock. The risk-free interest rate is based on the seven year Treasury bond. 6,050 shares vested in the first quarter of 2009. Expense is recognized ratably over the period required to vest. There were 236,350 unvested options at January 1, 2009 with a fair value of \$827,755 with \$599,551 of that amount remaining to be recognized as expense. At June 30, 2009, there were 339,000 unvested options with a fair value of \$1,014,130 with \$681,101 of that amount remaining to be recognized as expense. At that date, the intrinsic value of the 542,258 options outstanding was \$399,310, while the intrinsic value of the 203,258 exercisable (vested) was \$184,708.

A summary of the status of the Company’s stock options under the Stock Option Plan as of June 30, 2009 and 2008 and changes during the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 are presented below:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2009		2008	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	467,988	\$8.33	737,841	\$6.39
Granted	108,700	6.35	52,000	6.18

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Exercised	(34,287)	4.84	(236,423)	2.63
Forfeited	(143)	3.88	(104,846)	8.72
Outstanding, end of period	542,258	8.16	448,572	7.80
Options exercisable at period-end	203,258	8.21	313,522	7.01
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the period		\$2.17		\$2.11

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Number of options exercised	34,287	236,423
Cash received	\$ 165,950	\$ 622,559
Intrinsic value	101,011	621,816
Tax benefit	35,354	217,636

The following table summarizes information about options outstanding under the Plan as of June 30, 2009.

Range of Exercise Prices	Shares	Options outstanding		Options exercisable	
		Weighted Average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted Average exercise price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$1.81	7,453	1.5	\$1.81	7,453	\$1.81
\$2.77	743	2.4	2.77	743	2.77
5.70 to \$8.72	368,653	6.2	7.10	87,953	6.25
9.93 to \$12.13	165,409	6.5	10.82	107,109	10.31
	542,258		\$8.16	203,258	\$8.21

	For the Six Months Ended, June 30, 2009	
	Number of shares	Weighted average grant date fair value
Nonvested at beginning of year	236,350	\$ 3.50
Granted	108,700	2.17
Vested	(6,050)	5.10
Nonvested at end of period	339,000	\$ 2.99

During the three months ended June 30, 2009, \$68,000 was recognized in compensation expense, with a 35% assumed tax benefit, for the Stock Option Plan. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, \$137,000 was recognized in compensation expense, with a 35% assumed tax benefit, for the Stock Option Plan. During the three months ended June 30, 2008, \$40,000 was recognized in compensation expense, with a 35% assumed tax benefit, for the Stock Option Plan. During the six months ended June 30, 2008, \$75,000 was recognized in compensation expense, with a 35% assumed tax benefit for the Stock Option Plan.

Note 4: Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 166, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140. This statement prescribes the information that a reporting entity must provide in its financial reports about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows; and a transferor's continuing involvement in transferred financial assets. Specifically, among other aspects, SFAS 166 amends Statement of Financial Standard No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities, or SFAS 140, by removing the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity from SFAS 140 and removes the exception from applying FIN 46(R) to variable interest entities that are qualifying special-purpose entities. It also modifies the financial-components approach used in SFAS 140. SFAS 166 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009. We have not determined the effect that the adoption of SFAS 166 will have on our financial position or results of operations.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R). This statement amends FASB Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (revised December 2003) — an interpretation of ARB No. 51, or FIN 46(R), to require an enterprise to determine whether its variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity. The primary

beneficiary of a variable interest entity is the enterprise that has both (1) the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and (2) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity. SFAS 167 also amends FIN 46(R) to require ongoing reassessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. SFAS 167 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009. We have not determined the effect that the adoption of SFAS 167 will have on our financial position or results of operations.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168, The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162. SFAS 168 replaces SFAS No. 162, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, to establish the FASB Accounting Standards Codification as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. SFAS 168 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. We do not expect the adoption of this standard to have an impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In April 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. FAS 157-4, Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly (FSP FAS 157-4). FASB Statement 157, Fair Value Measurements, defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell the asset or transfer the liability in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. FSP FAS 157-4 provides additional guidance on determining when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability has significantly decreased. The FSP also includes guidance on identifying circumstances when a transaction may not be considered orderly.

FSP FAS 157-4 provides a list of factors that a reporting entity should evaluate to determine whether there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability in relation to normal market activity for the asset or liability. When the reporting entity concludes there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, further analysis of the information from that market is needed and significant adjustments to the related prices may be necessary to estimate fair value in accordance with Statement 157.

This FSP clarifies that when there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability, some transactions may not be orderly. In those situations, the entity must evaluate the weight of the evidence to determine whether the transaction is orderly. The FSP provides a list of circumstances that may indicate that a transaction is not orderly. A transaction price that is not associated with an orderly transaction is given little, if any, weight when estimating fair value.

This FSP is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. An entity early adopting FSP FAS 157-4 must also early adopt FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments. The implementation of this standard did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements or results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments (FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2). FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 clarifies the interaction of the factors that should be considered when determining whether a debt security is other-than-temporarily impaired. For debt securities, management must assess whether (a) it has the intent to sell the security and (b) it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security prior to its anticipated recovery.

These steps are done before assessing whether the entity will recover the cost basis of the investment. Previously, this assessment required management to assert it has both the intent and the ability to hold a security for a period of time sufficient to allow for an anticipated recovery in fair value to avoid recognizing an other-than-temporary impairment. This change does not affect the need to forecast recovery of the value of the security through either cash flows or market price.

In instances when a determination is made that an other-than-temporary impairment exists but the investor does not intend to sell the debt security and it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell the debt security prior to its anticipated recovery, FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 changes the presentation and amount

of the other-than-temporary impairment recognized in the income statement. The other-than-temporary impairment is separated into (a) the amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to a decrease in cash flows expected to be collected from the debt security (the credit loss) and (b) the amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to all other factors. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to the credit loss is recognized in earnings. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to all other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income.

This FSP is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. An entity early adopting FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 must also early adopt FSP FAS 157-4, Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly. The implementation of this standard did impact our consolidated financial statements and results of operations.

Note 5: Legal Proceedings

The Company and Republic are from time to time parties (plaintiff or defendant) to lawsuits in the normal course of business. While any litigation involves an element of uncertainty, management, after reviewing pending actions with its legal counsel, is of the opinion that the liability of the Company and Republic, if any, resulting from such actions will not have a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company and Republic.

On or about June 19, 2009, Members 1st Federal Credit Union (“Members 1st”) filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania against the Company, Republic, Metro Bancorp, Inc. and Metro Bank (collectively referred to as “Metro”). Members 1st’s claims are for federal trademark infringement, federal unfair competition, and common law trademark infringement and unfair competition. It is Members 1st’s assertion that Metro’s use of a red letter “M” alone, or in conjunction with its trade name METRO, purportedly infringes Members 1st’s federally registered and common law trademark for the mark M1ST (stylized). The complaint seeks damages in an unspecified amount and injunctive relief. The Company and Republic are named in the complaint in connection with the pending merger with Metro. We understand that Metro intends to defend the case vigorously and has strong defenses to the claims.

Note 6: Segment Reporting

The Company has one reportable segment: community banking. The community bank segment primarily encompasses the commercial loan and deposit activities of Republic, as well as consumer loan products in the area surrounding its branches.

Note 7: Earnings Per Share:

Earnings per share (“EPS”) consists of two separate components: Basic EPS and Diluted EPS. Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for each period presented. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding plus dilutive common stock equivalents (“CSEs”). CSEs consist of dilutive stock options granted through the Stock Option Plan and convertible securities related to an issuance of trust preferred securities sponsored by the Company in June 2008. In the diluted EPS computation, the after tax interest expense on that trust preferred securities issuance is added back to the net loss. For the three months ended June 30, 2009, six months ended June 30, 2009 and six months ended June 30, 2008, the effect of CSEs and the related add back of after tax interest expense was anti-dilutive. The following table is a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator used in calculating basic and diluted EPS. CSEs which are anti-dilutive are not included in the following calculation. For the three months ended June 30, 2008, there were 384,178 stock options to purchase common stock, which were excluded from the computation of earnings per share because the option price was greater than the average market price. For the three

months ended June 30, 2009, six months ended June 30, 2009 and six months ended June 30, 2008, the Company included no stock options in calculating diluted EPS due to a net loss from operations.

The following tables are a comparison of EPS for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

Three months ended June 30,	2009		2008	
Net Income (Loss) (numerator for basic and diluted earnings per share)				
	\$ (5,435,000)		\$ 1,189,000	
	Shares	Per Share	Shares	Per Share
Weighted average shares for period (denominator for basic earnings per share)	10,655,871		10,445,181	
Earnings (loss) per share - basic		\$ (0.51)		\$ 0.11
Add common stock equivalents representing dilutive stock options and convertible debt	-		416,948	
Effect on basic EPS of dilutive CSE		\$-		\$-
Weighted average shares outstanding	10,655,871		10,862,129	
Income (Loss) per share - diluted		\$ (0.51)		\$ 0.11

The following tables are a comparison of EPS for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008

Six months ended June 30,	2009		2008	
Net Loss (numerator for basic and diluted earnings per share)				
	\$ (9,195,000)		\$ (1,589,000)	
	Shares	Per Share	Shares	Per Share
Weighted average shares for period (denominator for basic earnings per share)	10,643,676		10,404,279	
Earnings (loss) per share - basic		\$ (0.86)		\$ (0.16)
Add common stock equivalents representing dilutive stock options	-		-	
Effect on basic EPS of dilutive CSE		\$-		\$-
Weighted average shares outstanding	10,643,676		10,404,279	
Loss per share - diluted		\$ (0.86)		\$ (0.16)

Note 8: Comprehensive Income:

The Company presents as a component of comprehensive income (loss) the amounts from transactions and other events which currently are excluded from the consolidated statements of operation and are recorded directly to shareholders' equity. These amounts consist of unrealized holding gains (losses) on available for sale securities.

The components of comprehensive income (loss), net of related tax, are as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net income (loss)	\$(5,435)	\$1,189	\$(9,195)	\$(1,589)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities: arising during the period, net of tax expense (benefit) of \$(37), \$(498), \$(53), and \$(606)	(66)	(967)	(95)	(1,177)
Add: reclassification adjustment for impairment charge included in net income (loss), net of tax benefit of \$63, \$ -, \$71 and \$ -	113	-	128	-
Other comprehensive income (loss)	47	(967)	33	(1,177)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$(5,388)	\$222	\$(9,162)	\$(2,766)

Note 9: Investment Securities:

Investment securities available for sale as of June 30, 2009 are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
M o r t g a g e B a c k e d Securities	\$51,754	\$2,226	\$(1)	\$53,979
M u n i c i p a l Securities	10,198	-	(1,048)	9,150
Corporate Bonds	5,988	-	(243)	5,745
T r u s t P r e f e r r e d Securities	7,830	-	(3,025)	4,805
Other Securities	281	3	(31)	253
Total	\$76,051	\$2,229	\$(4,348)	\$73,932

Investment securities held to maturity as of June 30, 2009 are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Government Agencies	\$2	\$-	\$-	\$2
Municipal Securities	5	-	-	5
Other Securities	152	10	-	162
Total	\$159	\$10	\$-	\$169

Explanation of Responses:

Investment securities available for sale as of December 31, 2008 are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
M o r t g a g e B a c k e d Securities	\$60,859	\$1,821	\$(4)	\$62,676
M u n i c i p a l Securities	10,073	15	(963)	9,125
Corporate Bonds	5,988	59	(4)	6,043
T r u s t P r e f e r r e d Securities	8,003	-	(3,071)	4,932
Other Securities	279	7	(30)	256
Total	\$85,202	\$1,902	\$(4,072)	\$83,032

Investment securities held to maturity as of December 31, 2008 are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Government Agencies	\$3	\$-	\$-	\$3
Mortgage Backed Securities	15	1	-	16
Municipal Securities	30	-	-	30
Other Securities	150	15	-	165
Total	\$198	\$16	\$-	\$214

The maturity distribution of the amortized cost and estimated market value of investment securities by contractual maturity at June 30, 2009 is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Available for Sale		Held to Maturity	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in 1 year or less	\$150	\$153	\$-	\$-
A f t e r 1 y e a r t o 5 years	91	95	112	122
A f t e r 5 y e a r s t o 1 0 years	2,988	2,745	2	2
After 10 years	72,822	70,939	5	5
N o s t a t e d maturity	-	-	40	40
Total	\$76,051	\$73,932	\$159	\$169

Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties.

In instances when a determination is made that an other-than-temporary impairment exists but the investor does not intend to sell the debt security and it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the debt security prior to its anticipated recovery, FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 changes the presentation and amount of the other-than-temporary impairment recognized in the income statement. The other-than-temporary impairment is separated into (a) the amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to a decrease in cash flows expected to be collected from the debt security (the credit loss) and (b) the amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to all other factors. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to all other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income. The adoption of FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 had an impact on the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements as impairment charges (credit losses) on bank pooled trust preferred securities of \$176,000 were recognized during the quarter ended June 30, 2009. In addition, a cumulative effect adjustment to reclassify the non-credit component of previously recognized OTTI within shareholders' equity between retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$537,000 was recorded during the quarter ended June 30, 2009.

The Company realized gross losses due to impairment charges on securities of \$176,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and \$199,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The tax benefit applicable to the gross losses was \$63,000 for second quarter 2009 and \$71,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The Company realized gross gains on the sale of securities of \$5,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2008. The tax provision applicable to gross gains in 2008 amounted to approximately \$2,000.

Temporarily impaired securities as of June 30, 2009 are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Less than 12 months		12 Months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Description of Securities						
Mortgage Backed Securities	-	-	95	1	95	1
Municipal Securities	-	-	8,938	1,048	8,938	1,048
Corporate Bonds	-	-	2,745	243	2,745	243
Trust Preferred Securities	-	-	4,805	3,025	4,805	3,025
Other Securities	-	-	100	31	100	31
Total Temporarily Impaired Securities	\$-	\$-	\$16,683	\$4,348	\$16,683	\$4,348

The impairment of the investment portfolio at June 30, 2009 totaled \$4.3 million on 38 securities (3 mortgage backed securities, 23 municipal securities, 2 corporate bonds, 8 trust preferred securities and 2 other securities) with a total fair value of \$16.7 million at June 30, 2009. The unrealized loss for the trust preferred securities is due to the secondary market for such securities becoming inactive and is considered temporary. The unrealized loss on the remaining securities is due to changes in market value resulting from changes in market interest rates and is considered temporary.

Temporarily impaired securities as of December 31, 2008 are as follows:

Dollars in thousands)	Less than 12 months		12 Months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Description of Securities						
US Government Agencies	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Mortgage Backed Securities	-	-	114	4	114	4
Municipal Securities	-	-	6,908	963	6,908	963
Corporate Bonds	-	-	1,991	4	1,991	4
Trust Preferred Securities	-	-	3,371	3,071	3,371	3,071
Other Securities	-	-	60	30	60	30
Total Temporarily Impaired Securities	\$-	\$-	\$12,444	\$4,072	\$12,444	\$4,072

The impairment of the investment portfolio at December 31, 2008 totaled \$4.1 million on 36 securities (4 mortgage backed securities, 21 municipal securities, one corporate bond, 8 trust preferred securities and two other securities) with a total fair value of \$12.4 million at December 31, 2008. The unrealized loss for the trust preferred securities is due to the secondary market for such securities becoming inactive and is considered temporary. The unrealized loss on the remaining securities is due to changes in market value resulting from changes in market interest rates and is considered temporary.

Note 10: Loans Receivable:

The following table sets forth the Company's gross loans by major categories for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)	As of June 30, 2009		As of December 31, 2008		
	Balance	% of Total	Balance	% of Total	
Commercial:					
Real estate secured	\$439,007	58.7	% \$455,776	58.2	%
Construction and land development	206,109	27.6	% 216,060	27.6	%
Non real estate secured	60,335	8.1	% 60,203	7.7	%
Non real estate unsecured	18,750	2.5	% 21,531	2.7	%
	724,201	96.9	% 753,570	96.2	%
Residential real estate	4,304	0.5	% 5,347	0.7	%
Consumer & other	19,513	2.6	% 24,165	3.1	%
Total loans	748,018	100.0	% 783,082	100.0	%
Less: allowance for loan losses	(16,037)		(8,409)		
Net loans	\$731,981		\$774,673		

The recorded investment in loans which are impaired in accordance with SFAS No. 114, totaled \$57.4 million and \$18.3 million at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. The amounts of related valuation allowances were \$9.2 million and \$2.4 million respectively at those dates. There were no impaired loans at December 31, 2008, for which no specific reserve was recorded. There were no commitments to extend credit to any borrowers with impaired loans as of the end of the periods presented herein.

The significant increase in impaired loans and related valuation allowances at June 30, 2009 compared to December 31, 2008 was primarily due to a recently completed comprehensive internal, external, and regulatory review of the Company's loan portfolio and reflected the continued decline of collateral values within the Company's commercial real estate portfolio and a change in its methodology for calculating potential loan losses inherent in its loan portfolio coupled with a more conservative loan classification system.

As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, there were loans of approximately \$15.9 million and \$17.3 million respectively, which were classified as non-accrual. There were no loans past due 90 days and accruing at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

Note 11: Fair Value Measurements and Fair Value of Financial Instruments:

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 herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could have realized in a sales transaction on the dates indicated. The estimated fair value amounts have been measured as of their respective year-ends and have not been re-evaluated or updated for purposes of these 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.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (“SFAS 157”), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 applies to other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. The Company adopted SFAS 157 effective for its fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008.

In December 2007, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position 157-2, Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157 (“FSP 157-2”). FSP 157-2 delays the effective date of SFAS 157 for all non-financial assets and liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis (at least annually) to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 and interim periods within those fiscal years. As such, the Company only partially adopted the provisions of SFAS 157, and will begin to account and report for non-financial assets and liabilities in 2009. In October 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position 157-3, Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for that Asset is Not Active (“FSP 157-3”), to clarify the application of the provisions of SFAS 157 in an inactive market and how an entity would determine fair value in an inactive market. FSP 157-3 is effective immediately and applied to the Company’s December 31, 2008 consolidated financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments (FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2). FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 clarifies

the interaction of the factors that should be considered when determining whether a debt security is other-than-temporarily impaired. For debt securities, management must assess whether (a) it has the intent to sell the security and (b) it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security prior to its anticipated recovery. These steps are done before assessing whether the entity will recover the cost basis of the investment. Previously, this assessment required management to assert it has both the intent and the ability to hold a security for a period of time sufficient to allow for an anticipated recovery in fair value to avoid recognizing an other-than-temporary impairment. This change does not affect the need to forecast recovery of the value of the security through either cash flows or market price.

In instances when a determination is made that an other-than-temporary impairment exists but the investor does not intend to sell the debt security and it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the debt security prior to its anticipated recovery, FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 changes the presentation and amount of the other-than-temporary impairment recognized in the income statement. The other-than-temporary impairment is separated into (a) the amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to a decrease in cash flows expected to be collected from the debt security (the credit loss) and (b) the amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to all other factors. The amount of the total other-than-temporary impairment related to all other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income. The adoption of FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 had an impact on the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements as impairment charges (credit losses) on bank pooled trust preferred securities of \$176,000 were recognized during the quarter ended June 30, 2009. In addition, a cumulative effect adjustment to reclassify the non-credit component of previously recognized OTTI within shareholders' equity between retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$537,000 was recorded during the quarter ended June 30, 2009.

SFAS 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation methods used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under SFAS 157 are as follows:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (i.e., supported with little or no market activity).

An asset's or liability's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

For financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis, the fair value measurements by level within the fair value hierarchy used at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are as follows:

Description	June 30, 2009	(Level 1)	(Level 2) Significant	(Level 3) Significant
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Explanation of Responses:

		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	Other Observable Inputs	Unobservable Inputs
(In Thousands)				
Securities available for sale	\$73,932	\$-	\$69,127	\$ 4,805

		(Level 1) Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	(Level 2) Significant Other Observable Inputs	(Level 3) Significant Unobservable Inputs
Description (In Thousands)	December 31, 2008			
Securities available for sale	\$83,032	\$-	\$78,100	\$ 4,932

The following table presents a reconciliation of the securities available for sale measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the six months ended June 30:

	2009 (In Thousands)
Beginning Balance, January 1,	\$4,932
Unrealized gains arising during 2009	72
Impairment charges on Level 3 security	(199)
Ending balance, June 30,	\$4,805

For assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, the fair value measurements by level within the fair value hierarchy used at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are as follows:

Description (In thousands)	June 30, 2009	(Level 1) Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	(Level 2) Significant Other Observable Inputs	(Level 3) Significant Unobservable Inputs
Impaired loans	\$48,209	\$-	\$-	\$ 48,209
Other real estate owned	\$10,016	\$-	\$-	\$ 10,016

Description (In thousands)	December 31, 2008	(Level 1) Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets	(Level 2) Significant Other Observable Inputs	(Level 3) Significant Unobservable Inputs
Impaired loans	\$15,934	\$-	\$-	\$ 15,934
Other real estate owned	\$8,580	\$-	\$-	\$ 8,580

The recorded investment in impaired loans totaled \$57.4 million at June 30, 2009 and \$18.3 million at December 31, 2008. The amounts of related valuation allowances were \$9.2 million and \$2.4 million respectively at those dates.

The following information should not be interpreted as an estimate of the fair value of the entire Company since a fair value calculation is only provided for a limited portion of the Company's assets and liabilities. Due to a wide range of valuation techniques and the degree of subjectivity used in making the estimates, comparisons between the Company's disclosures and those of other companies may not be meaningful. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values of the Company's financial instruments at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008:

Cash and Cash Equivalents (Carried at Cost)

The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents approximate those assets' fair values.

Investment Securities

The fair value of securities available for sale (carried at fair value) and held to maturity (carried at amortized cost) are determined by obtaining matrix pricing (Level 2), which is a mathematical technique used widely in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted market prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted prices. For certain securities which are

not traded in active markets or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuations are adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, and such adjustments are generally based on available market evidence (Level 3). In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used. Management's best estimate consists of both internal and external support on certain Level 3 investments. Internal cash flow models using a present value formula that includes assumptions market participants would use along with indicative exit pricing obtained from broker/dealers (where available) were used to support fair values of certain Level 3 investments.

The types of instruments valued based on matrix pricing in active markets include all of the Company's U.S. government and agency securities, municipal obligations and corporate bonds. Such instruments are generally classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. As required by SFAS No. 157, the Company does not adjust the matrix pricing for such instruments.

Level 3 is for positions that are not traded in active markets or are subject to transfer restrictions, and may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, with such adjustment generally based on available market evidence. In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used. Subsequent to inception, management only changes level 3 inputs and assumptions when corroborated by evidence such as transactions in similar instruments, completed or pending third-party transactions in the underlying investment or comparable entities, subsequent rounds of financing, recapitalizations and other transactions across the capital structure, offerings in the equity or debt markets, and changes in financial ratios or cash flows.

The Level 3 investment securities classified as available for sale are comprised of various issues of bank pooled trust preferred securities. Bank pooled trust preferred consists of the debt instruments of various banks, diversified by the number of participants in the security as well as geographically. The securities are performing according to terms, however the secondary market for such securities has become inactive, and such securities are therefore classified as Level 3 securities. The fair value analysis does not reflect or represent the actual terms or prices at which any party could purchase the securities. There is currently no secondary market for the securities and there can be no assurance that any secondary market for the securities will develop.

A third party pricing service was used in the development of the fair market valuation. The calculations used to determine fair value are based on the attributes of the trust preferred securities, the financial condition of the issuers of the trust preferred securities, and market based assumptions. The INTEX CDO Deal Model Library was utilized to obtain information regarding the attributes of each security and its specific collateral as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008. Financial information on the issuers was also obtained from Bloomberg, the FDIC and the Office of Thrift Supervision. Both published and unpublished industry sources were utilized in estimating fair value. Such information includes loan prepayment speed assumptions, discount rates, default rates, and loss severity percentages. Due to the current state of the global capital and financial markets, the fair market valuation is subject to greater uncertainty that would otherwise exist.

Fair market valuation for each security was determined based on discounted cash flow analyses. The cash flows are primarily dependent on the estimated speeds at which the trust preferred securities are expected to prepay, the estimated rates at which the trust preferred securities are expected to defer payments, the estimated rates at which the trust preferred securities are expected to default, and the severity of the losses on securities which default.

Prepayment Assumptions. Due to the lack of new trust preferred issuances and the relatively poor conditions of the financial institution industry, the rate of voluntary prepayments are estimated at 0%.

Prepayments affect the securities in three ways. First, prepayments lower the absolute amount of excess spread, an important credit enhancement. Second, the prepayments are directed to the senior tranches, the effect of which is to increase the overcollateralization of the mezzanine layer, the layer at which the Company is located in each of the securities. However, the prepayments can lead to adverse selection in which the strongest institutions have prepaid, leaving the weaker institutions in the pool, thus mitigating the effect of the increased overcollateralization. Third, prepayments can limit the numeric and geographic diversity of the pool, leading to concentration risks.

Deferral and Default Rates. Trust preferred securities include a provision that allows the issuing bank to defer interest payments for up to five years. The estimates for the rates of deferral are based on the financial condition of the trust preferred issuers in the pool. Estimates for the conditional default rates are based on the trust preferred securities themselves as well as the financial condition of the trust preferred issuers in the pool.

Estimates for the near-term rates of deferral and conditional default are based on key financial ratios relating to the financial institutions' capitalization, asset quality, profitability and liquidity. Each bank in each security is evaluated based on ratings from outside services including Standard & Poors, Moodys, Fitch, Bankrate.com and The Street.com. Recent stock price information is also considered, as well as the 52 week high and low, for each bank in each security. Finally, the receipt of TARP funding is considered, and if so, the amount.

Estimates for longer term rates of deferral and defaults are based on historical averages based on a research report issued by Salomon Smith Barney in 2002. Default is defined as any instance when a regulator takes an active role in a bank's operations under a supervisory action. This definition of default is distinct from failure. A bank is considered to have defaulted if it falls below minimum capital requirements or becomes subject to regulatory actions including a written agreement, or a cease and desist order.

The rates of deferral and conditional default are estimated at 0.36%.

Loss Severity. The fact that an issuer defaults on a loan, does not necessarily mean that the investor will lose all of their investment. Thus, it is important to understand not only the default assumption, but also the expected loss given a default, or the loss severity assumption.

Both Standard & Poors and Moody's Analytics have performed and published research that indicate that recoveries on trust preferred securities are low (less than 20%). The loss severity estimates are estimated at a range of 80% to 100%.

Ratings Agencies. The major ratings agencies have recently been cutting the ratings on various trust preferred securities

Bond Waterfall. The trust preferred securities have several tranches: Senior tranches, Mezzanine tranches and the Residual or income tranches. The Company invested in the mezzanine tranches for all of its trust preferred securities. The Senior and Mezzanine tranches were over collateralized at issuance, meaning that the par value of the underlying collateral was more than the balance issued on the tranches. The terms generally provide that if the performing collateral balances fall below certain triggers, then income is diverted from the residual tranches to pay the Senior and Mezzanine tranches. However, if significant deferrals occur, income could also be diverted from the Mezzanine tranches to pay the Senior tranches.

Internal Rate of Return. Internal rates of return are the pre-tax yield rates used to discount the future cash flow stream expected from the collateral cash flow. The marketplace for the trust preferred securities at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 was not active. This is evidenced by a significant widening of the bid/ask spreads the markets in which the trust preferred securities trade and then by a significant decrease in the volume of trades relative to historical levels. The new issue market is also inactive.

SFAS No. 157-3 provides guidance on the discount rates to be used when a market is not active. The discount rate should take into account the time value of money, price for bearing the uncertainty in the cash flows and other case specific factors that would be considered by market participants, including a liquidity adjustment. The discount rate used is a LIBOR 3-month forward looking curve plus 700 basis points.

Loans Receivable (Carried at Cost)

The fair values of loans are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using market rates at the balance sheet date that reflect the credit and interest rate-risk inherent in the loans. Projected future cash flows are calculated based upon contractual maturity or call dates, projected repayments and prepayments of principal. Generally, for variable rate

loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values.

Other Real Estate Owned (Generally Carried at Cost)

These assets are carried at the lower cost or market. At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 these assets are carried at cost.

Restricted Stock (Carried at Cost)

The carrying amount of restricted stock approximates fair value, and considers the limited marketability of such securities.

Accrued Interest Receivable and Payable (Carried at Cost)

The carrying amount of accrued interest receivable and accrued interest payable approximates its fair value.

Deposit Liabilities (Carried at Cost)

The fair values disclosed for demand deposits (e.g., interest and noninterest checking, passbook savings and money market accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (i.e., their carrying amounts). Fair values for fixed-rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered in the market on certificates to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities on time deposits.

Short-Term Borrowings (Carried at Cost)

The carrying amounts of short-term borrowings approximate their fair values.

FHLB Advances (Carried at Cost)

Fair values of FHLB advances are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on quoted prices for new FHLB advances with similar credit risk characteristics, terms and remaining maturity. These prices obtained from this active market represent a market value that is deemed to represent the transfer price if the liability were assumed by a third party.

Subordinated Debt (Carried at Cost)

Fair values of subordinated debt are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on market rates currently offered on such debt with similar credit risk characteristics, terms and remaining maturity.

Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments (Disclosed at Cost)

Fair values for the Company's off-balance sheet financial instruments (lending commitments and letters of credit) are based on fees currently charged in the market to enter into similar agreements, taking into account, the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing.

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments were as follows at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

(Dollars in Thousands)	June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Balance Sheet Data:				
Financial Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$57,266	\$57,266	\$34,418	\$34,418
Investment securities available for sale	73,932	73,932	83,032	83,032
Investment securities held to maturity	159	169	198	214
Restricted stock	6,836	6,836	6,836	6,836
Loans receivable, net	731,981	726,188	774,673	774,477
Bank owned life insurance	12,250	12,250	12,118	12,118
Accrued interest receivable	3,474	3,474	3,939	3,939
Financial Liabilities:				
Deposits:				
Demand, savings and money market	\$439,196	\$439,196	\$345,501	\$345,501
Time	369,440	367,817	393,666	395,570
Subordinated debt	22,476	22,476	22,476	22,476
Short-term borrowings	-	-	77,309	77,309
FHLB advances	25,000	25,612	25,000	26,031
Accrued interest payable	3,706	3,706	2,540	2,540
Off Balance Sheet financial instruments:				
Commitments to extend credit	-	-	-	-
Standby letters-of-credit	-	-	-	-

Note 12: Convertible Trust Preferred Securities

The Company caused the issuance of \$10.8 million of convertible trust preferred securities in June 2008 as part of the Company's strategic capital plan. The securities were purchased by various investors, including Vernon W. Hill, II (\$7.8 million) and Harry D. Madonna (\$3.0 million), Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

The trust preferred securities and related subordinated debentures pay interest at an annual rate of 8.0%, have a conversion price of \$6.50, and are convertible into 1.7 million shares of common stock. The trust preferred securities

have a term of 30 years and will be callable after the fifth year. The securities will be convertible into common shares anytime after June 30, 2009 at the option of the purchaser and under certain conditions prior to June 30, 2009. The issuer will also retain certain option conversion triggers after the fifth year.

Republic First Capital Trust IV (“RFCT”), which issued the securities, holds, as its sole asset, the subordinated debentures issued by the Company in June 2008. The common securities of RFCT are held by the Company. The Company does not consolidate the RFCTs. The non-consolidation results in the investment in the common securities of the RFCT to be included in other assets with a corresponding increase in outstanding debt of \$335,000 at June 30, 2009, which represents the subordinated debentures supporting the common securities.

ITEM 2: MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following is management's discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition, changes in financial condition, and results of operations in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Certain statements in this report may be considered to be "forward-looking statements" as that term is defined in the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, such as statements that include the words "may," "believes," "expect," "estimate," "project," "anticipate," "should," "intend," "probability," "risk," "target," "objective" and similar variations on such expressions. The forward-looking statements contained herein are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. For example, risks and uncertainties can arise with changes in: general economic conditions, including their impact on capital expenditures; new service and product offerings by competitors and price pressures; and similar items. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect management's analysis only as of the date hereof. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly revise or update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date hereof, except as may be required by applicable laws or regulations. Readers should carefully review the risk factors described in other documents the Company files from time to time with the SEC, including the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and any Current Reports on Form 8-K, as well as other filings.

Financial Condition:

June 30, 2009 Compared to December 31, 2008

Assets decreased \$14.9 million to \$937.1 million at June 30, 2009, compared to \$952.0 million at December 31, 2008. This decrease reflected a \$42.7 million decrease in loans receivable partially offset by a \$22.8 million increase in cash and cash equivalents.

Loans:

The loan portfolio represents the Company's largest asset category and is its most significant source of interest income. The Company's lending strategy is focused on small and medium size businesses and professionals that seek highly personalized banking services. Gross loans decreased \$35.1 million, to \$748.0 million at June 30, 2009, compared to \$783.1 million at December 31, 2008. Substantially all of the decrease resulted from decreases in commercial and construction loans. The loan portfolio consists of secured and unsecured commercial loans including commercial real estate, construction loans, residential mortgages, automobile loans, home improvement loans, home equity loans and lines of credit, overdraft lines of credit and others. Commercial loans typically range between \$250,000 and \$5,000,000 but customers may borrow significantly larger amounts up to our legal lending limit, which was approximately \$15.0 million at June 30, 2009. Individual customers may have several loans that are secured by different collateral, which were in total subject to that lending limit.

Investment Securities:

Investment securities available-for-sale are investments which may be sold in response to changing market and interest rate conditions, and for liquidity and other purposes. The Company's investment securities available-for-sale consist primarily of U.S. Government Agency issued mortgage-backed securities, municipal securities, corporate bonds, and trust preferred securities. Available-for-sale securities totaled \$73.9 million at June 30, 2009, compared to

Explanation of Responses:

\$83.0 million at year-end 2008. At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the portfolio had net unrealized losses of \$2.1 million and \$2.2 million, respectively.

Investment securities held-to-maturity are investments for which there is no intent to sell in the near future. These investments are carried at amortized cost. The held-to-maturity portfolio consists primarily of debt securities. At June 30, 2009 and year-end 2008, securities held to maturity totaled \$159,000 and \$198,000 respectively.

Restricted Stock:

Republic is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (“FHLB”) and, as such, had been required to maintain stock in FHLB in proportion to its outstanding FHLB advances, prior to the FHLB suspension of dividend payments in 2008. Since that suspension of dividend payments, the restricted stock has been frozen, therefore, at both June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, FHLB stock totaled \$6.7 million.

Management evaluates the restricted stock for impairment in accordance with Statement of Positions (SOP) 01-6, Accounting by Certain Entities (Including Entities With Trade Receivables) That Lend to or Finance the Activities of Others. Management’s determination of whether these investments are impaired is based on their assessment of the ultimate recoverability of their cost rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value. The determination of whether a decline affects the ultimate recoverability of their cost is influenced by criteria such as (1) the significance of the decline in net assets of the FHLB as compared to the capital stock amount for the FHLB and the length of time this situation has persisted, (2) commitments by the FHLB to make payments required by law or regulation and the level of such payments in relation to the operating performance of the FHLB, and (3) the impact of legislative and regulatory changes on institutions and, accordingly, on the customer base of the FHLB.

Management believes no impairment charge is necessary related to the restricted stock as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

Republic is also required to maintain stock in Atlantic Central Bankers Bank (“ACBB”) as a condition of a rarely used contingency line of credit. At both June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, ACBB stock totaled \$143,000.

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and due from banks, interest bearing deposits and federal funds sold comprise this category which consists of the Company’s most liquid assets. The aggregate amount in these three categories increased by \$22.8 million, to \$57.3 million at June 30, 2009, from \$34.4 million at December 31, 2008, primarily reflecting a \$23.2 million increase in cash and due from banks.

Fixed Assets:

The balance in premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, was \$22.6 million at June 30, 2009, compared to \$14.2 million at December 31, 2008, reflecting primarily branch expansion.

Other Real Estate Owned:

Other real estate owned amounted to \$10.0 million at June 30, 2009 compared to \$8.6 million at December 31, 2008, primarily reflecting a transfer from loans of \$2.8 million, partially offset by two writedowns totaling \$1.3 million.

Bank Owned Life Insurance:

The balance of bank owned life insurance amounted to \$12.3 million at June 30, 2009 and \$12.1 million at December 31, 2008. The income earned on these policies is reflected in non-interest income.

Other Assets:

Other assets increased by \$4.6 million to \$18.6 million at June 30, 2009, from \$14.0 million at December 31, 2008, reflecting a \$4.8 million increase in current and deferred income tax assets.

Explanation of Responses:

Deposits:

Deposits, which include non-interest and interest-bearing demand deposits, money market, savings and time deposits including some brokered deposits, are Republic's major source of funding. Deposits are generally solicited from the Company's market area through the offering of a variety of products to attract and retain customers, with a primary focus on multi-product relationships.

Total deposits increased by \$69.5 million to \$808.6 million at June 30, 2009 from \$739.2 million at December 31, 2008. Average transaction account balances increased 8.0% or \$30.1 million more than the prior year period to \$406.9 million in the second quarter of 2009. Period end time deposits decreased \$24.2 million, or

6.2% to \$369.4 million at June 30, 2009, compared to \$393.7 million at the prior year-end.

Short-Term Borrowings and FHLB Advances:

Short-term borrowings and FHLB advances are used to supplement deposits as a source of funds. Republic had \$25.0 million FHLB advances at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008. These FHLB advances mature June 2010. Republic had no short-term borrowings (overnight) at June 30, 2009 compared to \$77.3 million at the prior year-end.

Subordinated Debt:

Subordinated debt, which is comprised of the subordinated debentures supporting the common and capital, or trust preferred, securities of the Company's unconsolidated capital trusts, amounted to \$22.5 million at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

Shareholders' Equity:

Total shareholders' equity decreased \$8.0 million to \$71.3 million at June 30, 2009, compared to \$79.3 million at December 31, 2008, primarily due to the \$9.2 million net loss recorded in the first six months of 2009.

Three Months Ended June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2008

Results of Operations:

Overview

The Company reported a net loss of \$5.4 million, or \$(0.51) per diluted share, for the three months ended June 30, 2009, compared to a \$1.2 million net income, or \$0.11 per diluted share, for the comparable prior year period. There was a \$2.4 million, or 18.0%, decrease in total interest income, reflecting an 84 basis point decrease in the yield on average loans outstanding while interest expense decreased \$2.2 million, reflecting a 125 basis point decrease in the rate on average interest-bearing deposits outstanding. Net interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2009 decreased \$212,000 compared to the comparable period of 2008. The provision for loan losses in the second quarter of 2009 increased to \$8.3 million, compared to \$43,000 in the second quarter of 2008, primarily reflecting an increase from a recently completed comprehensive internal, external, and regulatory review of the Company's loan portfolio. Non-interest income decreased \$454,000 to \$382,000 in second quarter 2009 compared to \$836,000 in second quarter 2008. Non-interest expenses increased \$1.2 million to \$7.2 million compared to \$6.1 million in the second quarter of 2008, primarily due to a \$425,000 charge for an FDIC special assessment and increases in salaries and employee benefits expense of \$372,000 and \$351,000 in professional fees. Return on average assets and average equity from continuing operations of (2.36)% and (28.88)% respectively, in the second quarter of 2009 compared to 0.51% and 6.12% respectively for the same period in 2008.

Analysis of Net Interest Income

Historically, the Company's earnings have depended primarily upon Republic's net interest income, which is the difference between interest earned on interest-earning assets and interest paid on interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest income is affected by changes in the mix of the volume and rates of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. The following table provides an analysis of net interest income, setting forth for the periods (i) average assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity, (ii) interest income earned on interest-earning assets and interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities, (iii) annualized average yields earned on interest-earning assets and average rates on interest-bearing liabilities, and (iv) Republic's annualized net interest margin (net interest income as a

Explanation of Responses:

percentage of average total interest-earning assets). Averages are computed based on daily balances. Non-accrual loans are included in average loans receivable. Yields are adjusted for tax equivalency in second quarter 2009 and 2008.

(Dollars in thousands)	For the three months ended June 30, 2009			For the three months ended June 30, 2008			
	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate (1)	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate (1)	
Interest-earning assets:							
Federal funds sold and other interest- earning assets	\$9,955	\$19	0.77	% \$10,618	\$58	2.20	%
Investment securities and restricted stock	86,230	1,109	5.14	% 82,392	1,167	5.67	%
Loans receivable	747,725	9,863	5.29	% 797,233	12,160	6.13	%
Total interest-earning assets	843,910	10,991	5.22	% 890,243	13,385	6.05	%
Other assets	79,454			55,336			
Total assets	\$923,364			\$945,579			
Interest-bearing liabilities:							
Demand - non-interest bearing	\$81,046			\$74,126			
Demand - interest-bearing	44,487	\$75	0.68	% 31,236	\$69	0.89	%
Money market & savings	281,368	1,374	1.96	% 211,281	1,371	2.61	%
Time deposits	383,161	2,180	2.28	% 441,069	4,169	3.80	%
Total deposits	790,062	3,629	1.84	% 757,712	5,609	2.98	%
Total interest-bearing deposits	709,016	3,629	2.05	% 683,586	5,609	3.30	%
Other borrowings	47,690	514	4.32	% 101,186	715	2.84	%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	\$756,706	\$4,143	2.20	% \$784,772	\$6,324	3.24	%
Total deposits and other borrowings	837,752	4,143	1.98	% 858,898	6,324	2.96	%
Non interest-bearing other liabilities	10,127			8,532			
Shareholders' equity	75,485			78,149			
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$923,364			\$945,579			
Net interest income (2)		\$6,848			\$7,061		
Net interest spread			3.02	%		2.81	%
Net interest margin (2)			3.25	%		3.19	%

(1) Yields on investments are calculated based on amortized cost.

(2) Net interest income and net interest margin are presented on a tax equivalent basis. Net interest income has been increased over the financial statement amount by \$56 and \$57 in second quarter 2009 and 2008, respectively, to adjust for tax equivalency. The tax equivalent net interest margin is calculated by dividing tax equivalent net interest income by average total interest earning assets.

Rate/Volume Analysis of Changes in Net Interest Income

Net interest income may also be analyzed by segregating the volume and rate components of interest income and interest expense. The following table sets forth an analysis of volume and rate changes in net interest income for the periods indicated. For purposes of this table, changes in interest income and expense are allocated to volume and rate categories based upon the respective changes in average balances and average rates.

(Dollars in thousands)	Three months ended June 30, 2009 versus June 30, 2008		
	Due to change in:		
	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest earned on:			
Federal funds sold and other interest-earning assets	\$(1)	\$(38)	\$(39)
Securities	49	(107)	(58)
Loans	(653)	(1,644)	(2,297)
Total interest-earning assets	(605)	(1,789)	(2,394)
Interest expense of			
Deposits			
Interest-bearing demand deposits	(22)	16	(6)
Money market and savings	(342)	339	(3)
Time deposits	329	1,660	1,989
Total deposit interest expense	(35)	2,015	1,980
Other borrowings	577	(376)	201
Total interest expense	542	1,639	2,181
Net interest income	\$(63)	\$(150)	\$(213)

The Company's tax equivalent net interest margin increased 6 basis points to 3.25% for the three months ended June 30, 2009, compared to 3.19% for the prior year comparable period.

While yields on interest-earning assets decreased 83 basis points to 5.22% in second quarter 2009 from 6.05% in second quarter 2008, the rate on total deposits and other borrowings decreased 98 basis points to 1.98% from 2.96% between those respective periods. The decrease in yields on assets and rates on deposits and borrowings was primarily due to repricing assets and liabilities as a result of actions taken by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Open Market Committee (the "Federal Reserve") since September 2007.

The Company's tax equivalent net interest income decreased \$213,000, or 3.0%, to \$6.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, from \$7.1 million for the prior year comparable period. The decrease in net interest income was due primarily to a decrease in average interest earning assets. Average interest-earning assets amounted to \$843.9 million for second quarter 2009 and \$890.2 million for second quarter 2008. The \$46.3 million decrease resulted primarily from a reduction in loans of \$49.5 million.

The Company's total tax equivalent interest income decreased \$2.4 million, or 17.9%, to \$11.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, from \$13.4 million for the prior year comparable period. Interest and fees on loans decreased \$2.3 million, or 18.9%, to \$9.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, from \$12.2 million for the prior year comparable period. The decrease was due primarily to the 84 basis point decline in the yield on loans, as

variable rate loans in our portfolio repriced to lower interest rates, as a result of actions taken by the Federal Reserve. Tax equivalent interest and dividends on investment securities decreased \$58,000 to \$1.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, from \$1.2 million for the prior year comparable period. This decrease reflected a 53 basis point decline in the yield of investment securities primarily resulting from the discontinuation of dividends on FHLB stock. Interest on federal funds sold and other interest-earning assets decreased \$39,000, or 67.2%, reflecting decreases in short-term market interest rates.

The Company's total interest expense decreased \$2.2 million, or 34.5%, to \$4.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, from \$6.3 million for the prior year comparable period. Interest-bearing liabilities averaged \$756.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, compared to \$784.8 million for the prior year

comparable period, or a decrease of \$28.1 million. The decrease primarily reflected reduced funding requirements due to a decrease in loans. Average deposit balances increased \$32.4 million while there was a \$53.5 million decrease in average other borrowings. The average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities decreased 104 basis points to 2.20% for the three months ended June 30, 2009. Interest expense on time deposit balances decreased \$2.0 million to \$2.2 million in second quarter 2009, from \$4.2 million in the comparable prior year period, primarily reflecting lower rates. Money market and savings interest expense increased \$3,000 to \$1.4 million in second quarter 2009. An increase in average balances for money market and savings deposits of \$70.1 million, or 33.2%, was offset by a decrease of 65 basis points to 1.96% for the three months ended June 30, 2009. Accordingly, rates on total interest-bearing deposits decreased 125 basis points in second quarter 2009 compared to second quarter 2008.

Interest expense on other borrowings decreased \$201,000 to \$514,000 in second quarter 2009, primarily as a result of the lower average balances. Average other borrowings, primarily overnight FHLB borrowings, decreased \$53.5 million, or 52.9%, between those respective periods. With the increase in money market and savings deposits in second quarter 2009, other borrowings included primarily term borrowings and subordinated debt. With the decrease in lower cost overnight borrowings in the second quarter 2009, the rate on other borrowings increased 148 basis points to 4.32%, from 2.84% in the comparable prior year period.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses is charged to operations in an amount necessary to bring the total allowance for loan losses to a level that reflects the known and estimated inherent losses in the portfolio. The provision for loan losses amounted to \$8.3 million in second quarter 2009 compared to \$43,000 in second quarter 2008.

The \$8.3 million provision for loan losses in second quarter 2009 was primarily due to a recently completed comprehensive internal, external and regulatory review of the Company's loan portfolio. As a result of these reviews, management determined that the provision for loan losses should be increased to \$8.3 million for the second quarter 2009. The significant increase from the comparable prior year period was due to the continued decline of collateral values within the Company's commercial real estate portfolio and a change in its methodology for calculating potential loan losses inherent in its loan portfolio coupled with a more conservative loan classification system. At June 30, 2009, as a result of the above items loan specific reserves were increased to \$9.2 million representing 57% of the allowance for loan losses and the allowance for loan losses was 101% of non-performing loans.

The second quarter 2008 provision reflected an amount required to increase the allowance for loan growth in accordance with the Company's methodology.

Non-Interest Income

Total non-interest income decreased \$454,000 to \$382,000 for second quarter 2009 compared to \$836,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2008, primarily due to a onetime MasterCard transaction of \$309,000 recorded in second quarter 2008 and \$176,000 in impairment charges on bank pooled trust preferred securities recorded in second quarter 2009.

Non-Interest Expenses

Total non-interest expenses increased \$1.2 million or 19.1% to \$7.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, from \$6.1 million for the prior year comparable period. Salaries and employee benefits increased \$372,000 or 13.8%, to \$3.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, from \$2.7 million for the prior year comparable period. That increase reflected additional staffing in second quarter 2009, as well as annual merit increases for certain individuals of up to three percent of their base salary.

Explanation of Responses:

Occupancy expense increased \$157,000, or 26.4%, to \$752,000 in second quarter 2009, compared to \$595,000 in second quarter 2008. The increase reflected maintenance expense and incremental rent increases at several store locations as well as the corporate headquarters.

Depreciation expense increased \$34,000 or 10.0% to \$373,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2009, compared to \$339,000 for the prior year comparable period, primarily due to leasehold improvements at several store locations.

Legal fees increased \$47,000, or 17.2%, to \$321,000 in second quarter 2009, compared to \$274,000 in second quarter 2008, resulting from increased fees on a number of different matters, primarily relating to loan workouts.

Other real estate expenses decreased \$333,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2009 to \$49,000 compared to \$382,000 for the second quarter 2008 due to a decrease of \$293,000 in maintenance expenses on properties

owned and \$40,000 in writedowns on properties owned.

Advertising expense decreased \$115,000, or 77.2%, to \$34,000 in second quarter 2009, compared to \$149,000 in second quarter 2008. The decrease was primarily due to lower levels of print advertising.

Data processing expense increased \$20,000, or 9.9%, to \$223,000 in second quarter 2009, compared to \$203,000 in second quarter 2008, primarily due to system enhancements.

Insurance expense increased \$6,000, or 4.1%, to \$154,000 in second quarter 2009, compared to \$148,000 in second quarter 2008.

Professional fees increased \$351,000, or 243.8%, to \$495,000 in second quarter 2009, compared to \$144,000 in second quarter 2008, resulting from increased consulting fees related to the pending merger.

Regulatory assessments and costs expenses increased \$418,000, or 234.8%, to \$596,000 in second quarter 2009, compared to \$178,000 in second quarter 2008, resulting from an FDIC special assessment of \$425,000 recorded in second quarter 2009.

Taxes, other decreased \$5,000, or 2.0%, to \$246,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2009, compared to \$251,000 for the comparable prior year period.

Other expenses increased \$206,000, or 29.6% to \$901,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2009, from \$695,000 for the prior year comparable period, reflecting increases in travel and parking expenses related to the pending merger of \$116,000 and legal settlement expense of \$63,000.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes decreased \$3.4 million, to a \$2.9 million benefit for the three months ended June 30, 2009, from a \$547,000 for the prior year comparable period, primarily as a result of the decrease in pre-tax income. The effective tax rates for those periods were 34% and 32% respectively.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 compared to June 30, 2008

Results of Operations:

Overview

The Company's net income decreased to a \$9.2 million loss or \$(0.86) per diluted share for the six months ended June 30, 2009, compared to \$1.6 million, or \$(0.16) per diluted share for the comparable prior year period. There was a \$6.1 million, or 21.6%, decrease in total interest income, reflecting a 111 basis point decrease in the yield on average loans outstanding while interest expense decreased \$5.5 million, reflecting a 148 basis point decrease in the rate on average interest-bearing deposits outstanding. Accordingly, net interest income decreased \$576,000 between the periods. The provision for loan losses in the first six months of 2009 increased to \$13.1 million, compared to \$5.9 million provision expense in the first six months of 2008, primarily reflecting an increase from a recently completed comprehensive internal, external, and regulatory review of the Company's loan portfolio. Non-interest income decreased \$467,000 to \$1.0 million in the first six months of 2009 compared to \$1.5 million in the first six months of 2008. Non-interest expenses increased \$3.2 million to \$15.7 million compared to \$12.5 million in the first six months of 2008, primarily due to increases of \$1.2 million in salaries and employee benefits expense, \$713,000 in professional fees and \$537,000 in regulatory assessments and costs. Return on average assets and average equity of (2.02)% and (24.05)% respectively, in the first six months of 2009 compared to (0.33)% and (4.02)% respectively for

Explanation of Responses:

the same period in 2008.

Analysis of Net Interest Income

Historically, the Company's earnings have depended primarily upon Republic's net interest income, which is the difference between interest earned on interest-earning assets and interest paid on interest-bearing liabilities. Net interest income is affected by changes in the mix of the volume and rates of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. The following table provides an analysis of net interest income, setting forth for the periods (i) average assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity, (ii) interest income earned on interest-earning assets and interest expense on interest-bearing liabilities, (iii) annualized average yields earned on interest-earning assets and average rates on interest-bearing liabilities, and (iv) Republic's annualized net interest margin (net interest income as a percentage of average total interest-earning assets). Averages are computed based on daily

balances. Non-accrual loans are included in average loans receivable. Yields are adjusted for tax equivalency in second quarter 2009 and 2008.

(Dollars in thousands)	For the six months ended June 30, 2009			For the six months ended June 30, 2008			
	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate (1)	Average Balance	Interest Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate (1)	
Interest-earning assets:							
Federal funds sold and other interest- earning assets	\$ 6,858	\$ 22	0.65 %	\$ 11,444	\$ 154	2.71 %	
Investment securities and restricted stock	88,585	2,299	5.19 %	84,969	2,480	5.84 %	
Loans receivable	759,080	19,853	5.27 %	807,468	25,613	6.38 %	
Total interest-earning assets	854,523	22,174	5.23 %	903,881	28,247	6.28 %	
Other assets	65,419			49,157			
Total assets	\$ 919,942			\$ 953,038			
Interest-bearing liabilities:							
Demand - non-interest bearing	\$ 79,296			\$ 78,760			
Demand - interest-bearing	43,294	\$ 140	0.65 %	36,615	\$ 215	1.18 %	
Money market & savings	254,167	2,475	1.96 %	209,426	3,038	2.92 %	
Time deposits	388,919	4,681	2.43 %	412,554	8,609	4.20 %	
Total deposits	765,676	7,296	1.92 %	737,355	11,862	3.24 %	
Total interest-bearing deposits	686,380	7,296	2.14 %	658,595	11,862	3.62 %	
Other borrowings	67,597	1,117	3.33 %	126,369	2,041	3.25 %	
Total interest-bearing liabilities	\$ 753,977	\$ 8,413	2.25 %	\$ 784,964	\$ 13,903	3.56 %	
Total deposits and other borrowings	833,273	8,413	2.04 %	863,724	13,903	3.24 %	
Non interest-bearing other liabilities	9,573			9,818			
Shareholders' equity	77,096			79,496			
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 919,942			\$ 953,038			
Net interest income (2)		\$ 13,761			\$ 14,344		
Net interest spread			2.98 %			2.72 %	
Net interest margin (2)			3.25 %			3.19 %	

(1) Yields on investments are calculated based on amortized cost.

(2) Net interest income and net interest margin are presented on a tax equivalent basis. Net interest income has been increased over

the financial statement amount by \$111 and \$118 for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, to adjust for tax equivalency. The tax equivalent net interest margin is calculated by dividing tax equivalent net interest income by average total interest earning assets.

Rate/Volume Analysis of Changes in Net Interest Income

Net interest income may also be analyzed by segregating the volume and rate components of interest income and interest expense. The following table sets forth an analysis of volume and rate changes in net interest income for the periods indicated. For purposes of this table, changes in interest income and expense are allocated to volume and rate categories based upon the respective changes in average balances and average rates.

(Dollars in thousands)	Six months ended June 30, 2009 versus June 30, 2008		
	Due to change in:		
	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest earned on:			
Federal funds sold and other interest-earning assets	\$(15)	\$(117)	\$(132)
Securities	93	(274)	(181)
Loans	(1,265)	(4,495)	(5,760)
Total interest-earning assets	(1,187)	(4,886)	(6,073)
Interest expense of			
Deposits			
Interest-bearing demand deposits	(22)	97	75
Money market and savings	(436)	999	563
Time deposits	284	3,644	3,928
Total deposit interest expense	(174)	4,740	4,566
Other borrowings	971	(47)	924
Total interest expense	797	4,693	5,490
Net interest income	\$(390)	\$(193)	\$(583)

The Company's tax equivalent net interest margin increased 6 basis points to 3.25% for the six months ended June 30, 2009, versus 3.19% in the prior year comparable period.

While yields on interest-bearing assets decreased 105 basis points to 5.23% in the first six months of 2009 from 6.28% in the prior year comparable period, the rate on total deposits and other borrowings decreased 120 basis points to 2.04% from 3.24% between those respective periods. The decrease in yields on assets and rates on deposits and borrowings was due to repricing assets and liabilities as a result of actions taken by the Federal Reserve since September 2007.

The Company's tax equivalent net interest income decreased \$583,000, or 4.1%, to \$13.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, from \$14.3 million for the prior year comparable period. As shown in the Rate Volume table above, the decrease in net interest income was due primarily to a decrease in average interest earning assets. Average interest earning assets amounted to \$854.5 million for the first six months of 2009 and \$903.9 million for the comparable prior year period. The \$49.4 million decrease resulted primarily from a reduction in loans of \$48.4 million.

The Company's total tax equivalent interest income decreased \$6.0 million, or 21.5%, to \$22.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, from \$28.2 million for the prior year comparable period. Interest and fees on loans decreased \$5.8 million, or 22.5%, to \$19.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, from \$25.6 million for the

prior year comparable period. The decrease was due primarily to the 111 basis point decline in the yield on loans resulting from the repricing of the variable rate loan portfolio as a result of actions taken by the Federal Reserve. Tax equivalent interest and dividends on investment securities decreased \$181,000 to \$2.3 million for the first six months ended June 30, 2009, from \$2.5 million for the prior year comparable period. This decrease reflected a 65 basis point decline in the yield of investment securities primarily resulting from the discontinuation of dividends on FHLB stock. Interest on federal funds sold and other interest-earning assets decreased \$132,000, or 85.7%, reflecting decreases in short- term market interest rates.

The Company's total interest expense decreased \$5.5 million, or 39.5%, to \$8.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, from \$13.9 million for the prior year comparable period. Interest- bearing liabilities averaged \$754.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, versus \$785.0 million for the prior year

comparable period, or a decrease of \$31.0 million. The decrease primarily reflected reduced funding requirements due to a decrease in loans. Average deposit balances increased \$28.3 million while there was a \$58.8 million decrease in average other borrowings. The average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities decreased 131 basis points to 2.25% for the six months ended June 30, 2009. Interest expense on time deposit balances decreased \$3.9 million to \$4.7 million in the first six months of 2009 from \$8.6 million in the comparable prior year period, primarily reflecting lower rates. Money market and savings interest expense decreased \$563,000 to \$2.5 million in the first six months of 2009, from \$3.0 million in the comparable prior year period. The decrease in interest expense on deposits reflected the impact of the lower short-term interest rate environment. Accordingly, rates on total interest-bearing deposits decreased 148 basis points in the first six months of 2009 compared to the comparable prior year period.

Interest expense on other borrowings decreased \$924,000 to \$1.1 million in the first six months of 2009, as a result of lower average balances due to reduced funding requirements. Average other borrowings, primarily overnight FHLB borrowings, decreased \$58.8 million, or 46.5%, between the respective periods. Interest expense on other borrowings includes the impact of \$22.5 million of average trust preferred securities and \$25.0 million of FHLB term borrowings.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses is charged to operations in an amount necessary to bring the total allowance for loan losses to a level that reflects the known and estimated inherent losses in the portfolio. The provision for loan losses amounted to \$13.1 million in the first six months of 2009 compared to \$5.9 million for the comparable prior year period.

The \$13.1 million provision for loan losses in the first six months of 2009 was primarily due to a recently completed comprehensive internal, external and regulatory review of the Company's loan portfolio. As a result of these reviews, management determined that the provision for loan losses should be increased to \$13.1 million for the first six months of 2009. The significant increase from the comparable prior year period was due to the continued decline of collateral values within the Company's commercial real estate portfolio and a change in its methodology for calculating potential loan losses inherent in its loan portfolio coupled with a more conservative loan classification system. At June 30, 2009, as a result of the above items loan specific reserves were increased to \$9.2 million representing 57% of the allowance for loan losses and the allowance for loan losses was 101% of non-performing loans.

The first six months of 2008 provision reflected \$5.7 million of charges to increase reserves on specific loans primarily comprised of the following. A \$1.3 million charge was taken on a New Jersey residential development shore property, notwithstanding higher appraisals, and reflected the most up to date potential buyer indications. A \$600,000 charge was taken on a residential development property in New Jersey, also proximate to the shore, based upon the same factors. A \$1.7 million charge was taken for a borrower with loans secured by multiple commercial properties which, notwithstanding higher appraisals, was based on the most current efforts to market the properties. A \$1.3 million charge was taken on a suburban Philadelphia residential development property, notwithstanding higher appraisals, based on the most recent potential buyer indications. A \$450,000 charge was taken on a Philadelphia city residential development, based on the most recent realtor indications. In each case the charges were based on a more rapid disposition than initially planned. The residential property charges reflected the most up to date 2008 information, in which markets showed deterioration in what is typically the beginning of the peak buying season.

Non-Interest Income

Total non-interest income decreased \$467,000 to \$1.0 million for the first six months of 2009 compared to \$1.5 million for the comparable prior year period, primarily due to a one-time MasterCard transaction of \$309,000 recorded in 2008 and \$199,000 in impairment charges on bank pooled trust preferred securities recorded in 2009.

Non-Interest Expenses

Total non-interest expenses increased \$3.2 million or 25.5% to \$15.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, from \$12.5 million for the prior year comparable period. Salaries and employee benefits increased \$1.2 million or 22.1%, to \$6.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, from \$5.4 million for the prior year comparable period. That increase reflected additional staffing in 2009 as well as annual merit increases for certain individuals of up to three percent of their base salary.

Occupancy expense increased \$241,000, or 20.1%, to \$1.4 million in the first six months of 2009, compared to \$1.2 million for the comparable prior year period. The increase reflected maintenance expense and incremental rent increases at several store locations as well as the corporate headquarters.

Depreciation expense increased \$43,000 or 6.5% to \$708,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2009, versus \$665,000 for the prior year comparable period, primarily due to leasehold improvements at several store locations.

Legal fees increased \$209,000, or 44.4%, to \$680,000 in the first six months of 2009, compared to \$471,000 for the comparable prior year period, resulting from increased fees on a number of different matters, primarily relating to loan workouts.

Other real estate increased \$73,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2009 to \$1.5 million compared to \$1.4 million for the comparable prior year period as an increase of \$263,000 in property writedowns and losses was partially offset by a decrease of \$190,000 in property maintenance expenses.

Advertising expense decreased \$220,000, or 79.1%, to \$58,000 in the first six months of 2009, compared to \$278,000 for the comparable prior year period. The decrease was primarily due to lower levels of print advertising.

Data processing expense increased \$76,000, or 18.7%, to \$482,000 in the first six months of 2009, compared to \$406,000 for the comparable prior year period, primarily due to system enhancements.

Insurance expense increased \$76,000, or 30.2%, to \$328,000 in the first six months of 2009, compared to \$252,000 for the comparable prior year period, primarily resulting from additional levels of coverage and higher rates.

Professional fees increased \$713,000, or 293.4%, to \$956,000 in the first six months of 2009, compared to \$243,000 for the comparable prior year period, resulting from increased consulting fees related to the pending merger.

Regulatory assessments and costs increased \$537,000, or 233.5%, to \$767,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2009, from \$230,000 for the comparable prior year period, primarily resulting from an FDIC special assessment of \$425,000 and increases in statutory FDIC insurance rates.

Taxes, other decreased \$14,000, or 2.7%, to \$498,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2009, versus \$512,000 for the comparable prior year period.

Other expenses increased \$261,000, or 18.3% to \$1.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, from \$1.4 million for the prior year comparable period, reflecting increases in travel and parking expenses related to the pending merger of \$167,000 and legal settlement expense of \$62,000.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes decreased \$3.8 million, to a \$4.9 million benefit for the six months ended June 30, 2009, from a \$1.0 million benefit for the prior year comparable period. That decrease was primarily the result of the decrease in pre-tax income. The effective tax rates in those periods were 35% and 40% respectively.

Commitments, Contingencies and Concentrations

Financial instruments whose contract amounts represent potential credit risk are commitments to extend credit of approximately \$76.3 million and \$83.1 million and standby letters of credit of approximately \$4.8 million and \$5.3 million at June 30, 2009, and December 31, 2008, respectively. These financial instruments constitute off-balance sheet arrangements. Commitments often expire without being drawn upon. Substantially all of the \$76.3 million of commitments to extend credit at June 30, 2009 were committed as variable rate credit facilities.

Explanation of Responses:

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the commitment. Our commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and many require the payment of fees. Because many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. In issuing commitments, we evaluate each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral required in connection with any commitment is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer. The type of required collateral varies, but may include real estate, marketable securities, pledged deposits, equipment and accounts receivable.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments that guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. The credit risk and collateral policy involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in issuing loan commitments. The amount of collateral which may be pledged to secure a letter of credit is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer. The type of collateral which

may be held varies, but may include real estate, marketable securities, pledged deposits, equipment and accounts receivable.

Regulatory Matters

The following table presents the Company's and Republic's capital regulatory ratios at June 30, 2009, and December 31, 2008:

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy purposes		To be well capitalized under FDIC capital guidelines			
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio		
(Dollars in thousands)								
At June 30, 2009								
Total risk based capital								
Republic	\$88,063	10.68	% \$65,944	8.00	% \$82,430	10.00	%	
Company	99,889	12.09	% 66,082	8.00	% -	N/A		
Tier one risk based capital								
Republic	77,688	9.42	% 32,972	4.00	% 49,458	6.00	%	
Company	89,493	10.83	% 33,041	4.00	% -	N/A		
Tier one leveraged capital								
Republic	77,688	8.48	% 36,657	4.00	% 45,821	5.00	%	
Company	89,493	9.75	% 36,714	4.00	% -	N/A		

	Actual		For Capital Adequacy purposes		To be well capitalized under FDIC capital guidelines			
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio		
At December 31, 2008								
Total risk based capital								
Republic	\$99,329	11.90	% \$66,750	8.00	% \$83,437	10.00	%	
Company	110,927	13.26	% 66,915	8.00	% -	-		
Tier one risk based capital								
Republic	90,921	10.90	% 33,375	4.00	% 50,062	6.00	%	
Company	102,518	12.26	% 33,458	4.00	% -	-		
Tier one leveraged capital								
Republic	90,921	9.91	% 36,712	4.00	% 45,890	5.00	%	
Company	102,518	11.14	% 36,801	4.00	% -	-		

Dividend Policy

The Company has not paid any cash dividends on its common stock. The Company has no plans to pay cash dividends in 2009.

Liquidity

Explanation of Responses:

Financial institutions must maintain liquidity to meet day-to-day requirements of depositors and borrowers, time investment purchases to market conditions and provide a cushion against unforeseen needs. Liquidity needs can be met by either reducing assets or increasing liabilities. The most liquid assets consist of cash, amounts due from banks and federal funds sold.

Regulatory authorities require the Company to maintain certain liquidity ratios such that Republic maintains available funds, or can obtain available funds at reasonable rates, in order to satisfy commitments to borrowers and the demands of depositors. In response to these requirements, the Company has formed an Asset/Liability Committee ("ALCO"), comprised of certain members of Republic's board of directors and senior management, which monitors such ratios. The purpose of the Committee is in part, to monitor Republic's liquidity and adherence to the ratios in addition to managing relative interest rate risk. The ALCO meets at least quarterly.

Republic's most liquid assets, comprised of cash and cash equivalents, totaled \$57.3 million at June 30, 2009 compared to \$34.4 million at December 31, 2008, due primarily to increases in cash and due from banks and federal funds sold. Loan maturities and repayments are another source of asset liquidity. At June 30, 2009,

Republic estimated that in excess of \$50.0 million of loans would mature or be repaid in the six month period that will end December 31, 2009.

Funding requirements have historically been satisfied primarily by generating core deposits and certificates of deposit with competitive rates, buying federal funds or utilizing the facilities of the FHLB. At June 30, 2009 Republic had \$95.6 million in unused lines of credit readily available under arrangements with the FHLB and correspondent banks compared to \$67.4 million at December 31, 2008. These lines of credit enable Republic to purchase funds for short or long-term needs at rates often lower than other sources and require pledging of securities or loan collateral.

At June 30, 2009, Republic had aggregate outstanding commitments (including unused lines of credit and letters of credit) of \$81.1 million.

Certificates of deposit scheduled to mature in one year totaled \$353.1 million at June 30, 2009. The Company anticipates that it will have sufficient funds available to meet its current commitments. In addition, the Company can use term borrowings to replace these funds.

Republic's target and actual liquidity levels are determined by comparisons of the estimated repayment and marketability of interest-earning assets with projected future outflows of deposits and other liabilities. Republic has established a line of credit with a correspondent bank to assist in managing Republic's liquidity position. That line of credit totaled \$15.0 million at June 30, 2009. Republic had drawn down \$0 on this line at June 30, 2009. Republic has also established a line of credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh with a maximum borrowing capacity of approximately \$143.6 million. That \$143.6 million capacity is reduced by advances outstanding to arrive at the unused line of credit available. As of June 30, 2009, Republic had borrowed \$25.0 million from the FHLB. Investment securities also represent a primary source of liquidity for Republic. Accordingly, investment decisions may reflect liquidity over other considerations as needed.

The Company's primary short-term funding source is certificates of deposit. Republic has historically been able to generate certificates of deposit by matching Philadelphia market rates or paying a premium rate of 25 to 50 basis points over those market rates. It is anticipated that this source of liquidity will continue to be available; however, its incremental cost may vary depending on market conditions.

The ALCO committee is responsible for managing the liquidity position and interest sensitivity of Republic. That committee's primary objective is to maximize net interest income while configuring Republic's interest-sensitive assets and liabilities to manage interest rate risk and provide adequate liquidity for projected needs.

Investment Securities Portfolio

At June 30, 2009, the Company had identified certain investment securities that are being held for indefinite periods of time, including securities that will be used as part of the Company's asset/liability management strategy and that may be sold in response to changes in interest rates, prepayments and similar factors. These securities are classified as available for sale and are intended to increase the flexibility of the Company's asset/liability management. Available for sale securities consisted of U.S. Government Agency issued mortgage backed securities, municipal securities, corporate bonds and trust preferred securities. The amortized cost and fair values of investment securities available for sale were \$73.9 million and \$83.0 million as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the portfolio had net unrealized losses of \$2.1 million and \$2.2 million, respectively.

Loan Portfolio

The Company's loan portfolio consists of secured and unsecured commercial loans including commercial real estate loans, loans secured by one-to-four family residential property, commercial construction and residential construction loans as well as residential mortgages, home equity loans, and other consumer loans. Commercial loans are primarily secured term loans made to small to medium-sized businesses and professionals for working capital, asset acquisition and other purposes. Commercial loans are originated as either fixed or variable rate loans with typical terms of 1 to 5 years. Republic's commercial loans typically range between \$250,000 and \$5.0 million but customers may borrow significantly larger amounts up to Republic's combined legal lending limit, which was approximately \$15.0 million at June 30, 2009. Individual customers may have several loans often

secured by different collateral.

The Company's total loans decreased \$35.1 million to \$748.0 million at June 30, 2009, from \$783.1 million at December 31, 2008.

The following table sets forth the Company's gross loans by major categories for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)	As of June 30, 2009		As of December 31, 2008			
	Balance	% of Total	Balance	% of Total		
Commercial:						
Real estate secured	\$439,007	58.7	%	\$455,776	58.2	%
Construction and land development	206,109	27.6	%	216,060	27.6	%
Non real estate secured	60,335	8.1	%	60,203	7.7	%
Non real estate unsecured	18,750	2.5	%	21,531	2.7	%
	724,201	96.9	%	753,570	96.2	%
Residential real estate	4,304	0.5	%	5,347	0.7	%
Consumer & other	19,513	2.6	%	24,165	3.1	%
Total loans	748,018	100.0	%	783,082	100.0	%
Less: allowance for loan losses	(16,037)			(8,409)		
Net loans	\$731,981			\$774,673		

Credit Quality

Republic's written lending policies require specified underwriting, loan documentation and credit analysis standards to be met prior to funding, with independent credit department approval for the majority of new loan balances. A committee of Republic's board of directors oversees the loan approval process to ensure that proper standards are maintained, and approves the majority of commercial loans.

Loans, including impaired loans, are generally classified as non-accrual if they are past due as to maturity or payment of interest or principal for a period of more than 90 days, unless such loans are well-secured and in the process of collection. Loans that are on a current payment status or past due less than 90 days may also be classified as non-accrual if repayment in full of principal and/or interest is in doubt.

Loans may be returned to accrual status when all principal and interest amounts contractually due are reasonably assured of repayment within an acceptable period of time, and there is a sustained period of repayment performance by the borrower, in accordance with the contractual terms.

While a loan is classified as non-accrual or as an impaired loan and the future collectibility of the recorded loan balance is doubtful, collections of interest and principal are generally applied as a reduction to principal outstanding. When the future collectibility of the recorded loan balance is expected, interest income may be recognized on a cash basis. For non-accrual loans which have been partially charged off, recognition of interest on a cash basis is limited to that which would have been recognized on the recorded loan balance (after giving effect to the partial charge-off) at the contractual interest rate. Cash interest receipts in excess of that amount are recorded as recoveries to the allowance for loan losses until prior charge-offs have been fully recovered.

The following summary shows information concerning loan delinquency and other non-performing assets at the dates indicated.

	June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
(Dollars in thousands)				
Loans accruing, but past due 90 days or more	\$-		\$-	
Non-accrual loans	15,862		17,333	
Total non-performing loans (1)	15,862		17,333	
Other real estate owned	10,016		8,580	
Total non-performing assets (2)	\$25,878		\$25,913	
Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans net of unearned				
Income	2.12	%	2.21	%
Non-performing assets as a percentage of total assets	2.76	%	2.72	%

(1) Non-performing loans are comprised of (i) loans that are on a nonaccrual basis; (ii) accruing loans that are 90 days or more past due and (iii) restructured loans.

(2) Non-performing assets are composed of non-performing loans and other real estate owned (assets acquired in foreclosure).

Non-accrual loans decreased \$1.5 million, to \$15.9 million at June 30, 2009, from \$17.3 million at December 31, 2008, as a result of charge-offs and transfers to other real estate owned, offset by other loans entering non-accrual status. During the first quarter of 2009, \$2.8 million of non-accrual loans to a single customer was transferred to other real estate owned, following a charge-off of \$1.2 million, and an additional nineteen loans, totaling \$3.6 million, were charged off. Six loans, totaling \$5.8 million, entered non-accrual status during the quarter. During the second quarter of 2009, four loans, totaling \$857,000, entered non-accrual status, partially offset by charge-offs on five loans totaling \$345,000 and a paydown on one loan totaling \$155,000.

Non-accrual loans totaled \$15.9 million at June 30 2009 and \$17.3 million at December 31, 2008, and the amount of related valuation allowances were \$825,000 and \$2.3 million, respectively at those dates. The primary reason for the decrease in non-accrual loans was the aforementioned transfers of loans to other real estate owned and charge-offs. There were no commitments to extend credit to any borrowers with impaired loans as of the end of the periods presented herein.

Republic had delinquent loans as follows: (i) 30 to 59 days past due, in the aggregate principal amount of \$27,000 at June 30, 2009 and \$8.9 million at December 31, 2008; and (ii) 60 to 89 days past due, at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, in the aggregate principal amount of \$3.8 million and \$3.6 million, respectively.

Other Real Estate Owned:

The balance of other real estate owned increased to \$10.0 million at June 30, 2009 from \$8.6 million at December 31, 2008 due to additions from one customer totaling \$2.8 million and writedowns on properties of \$1.3 million.

At June 30, 2009, the Company had no credit exposure to “highly leveraged transactions” as defined by the FDIC.

Allowance for Loan Losses

An analysis of the allowance for loan losses for the six months ended June 30, 2009, and 2008, and the twelve months ended December 31, 2008 is as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	For the six months ended June 30, 2009	For the twelve months ended December 31, 2008	For the six months ended June 30, 2008
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 8,409	\$ 8,508	\$ 8,508
Charge-offs:			
Commercial and construction	5,417	7,778	7,778
Tax refund loans	-	-	-
Consumer	6	19	13
Total charge-offs	5,423	7,797	7,791
Recoveries:			
Commercial and construction	-	119	117
Tax refund loans	-	77	69
Consumer	1	3	2
Total recoveries	1	199	188
Net charge-offs	5,422	7,598	7,603
Provision for loan losses	13,050	7,499	5,855
Balance at end of period	\$ 16,037	\$ 8,409	\$ 6,760
Average loans outstanding (1)	\$ 759,080	\$ 789,446	\$ 807,468

As a percent of average loans (1):

Net charge-offs (annualized)	1.44	%	0.96	%	1.89	%
Provision for loan losses (annualized)	3.47	%	0.95	%	1.46	%
Allowance for loan losses	2.11	%	1.07	%	0.84	%
Allowance for loan losses to: Total loans, net of unearned income at period end	2.14	%	1.07	%	0.85	%
Total non-performing loans at period end	101.10	%	48.51	%	214.88	%

(1) Includes nonaccruing loans.

Management makes determinations, no less frequently than quarterly, as to appropriate provisions from earnings to maintain an allowance for loan losses that management determines is adequate to absorb inherent losses in the loan portfolio. The Company's board of directors periodically reviews the status of all non-accrual and impaired loans and loans classified by Republic's regulators or internal loan review officer, who reviews both the loan portfolio and overall adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. The board of directors also considers specific loans, pools of similar loans, historical charge off activity, economic conditions and other relevant factors in reviewing the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. Any additions deemed necessary to the allowance for loan losses are charged to operating expenses.

The Company has an existing loan review program, which monitors the loan portfolio on an ongoing basis. Loan review is conducted by a loan review officer who reports quarterly, directly to the board of directors.

Estimating the appropriate level of the allowance for loan losses at any given date is difficult, particularly in a continually changing economy. In management's opinion, the allowance for loan losses was appropriate at June 30, 2009. However, there can be no assurance that, if asset quality deteriorates in future periods, additions to the allowance for loan losses will not be required.

Republic's management is unable to determine in which loan category future charge-offs and recoveries may occur. The entire allowance for loan losses is available to absorb loan losses in any loan category. The majority of the Company's loan portfolio represents loans made for commercial purposes, while significant amounts of residential property may serve as collateral for such loans. The Company attempts to evaluate larger loans individually, on the basis of its loan review process, which scrutinizes loans on a selective basis and other available information. Even if all commercial purpose loans could be reviewed, there is no assurance that information on potential problems would be available or that potential problems would be identified. The Company's portfolios of loans made for purposes of financing residential mortgages and consumer loans are evaluated in groups. At June 30, 2009, loans made for commercial and construction, residential mortgage and

consumer purposes, respectively, amounted to \$724.2 million, \$4.3 million and \$19.5 million.

Effects of Inflation

The majority of assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature. Therefore, a financial institution differs greatly from most commercial and industrial companies that have significant investments in fixed assets or inventories. Management believes that the most significant impact of inflation on its financial results is through the Company's need and ability to react to changes in interest rates. Management attempts to maintain an essentially balanced position between rate sensitive assets and liabilities over a one year time horizon in order to protect net interest income from being affected by wide interest rate fluctuations.

ITEM 3: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE INFORMATION ABOUT MARKET RISK

There has been no material change in the Company's assessment of its sensitivity to market risk since its presentation in the 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC.

ITEM 4: CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. Our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, with the assistance of management, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") as of June 30, 2009. Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of June 30, 2009, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

(b) Changes in internal controls. As we reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, based on management's assessment as of December 31, 2008, we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting due to the existence of material weaknesses. Accordingly, management has taken remedial actions with respect to the identified material weakness, including:

- engaging an independent third party impairment specialist to evaluate securities for other than temporary impairment on a timely basis;

We believe the actions we have taken have corrected the referenced material weaknesses.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company and Republic are from time to time parties (plaintiff or defendant) to lawsuits in the normal course of business. While any litigation involves an element of uncertainty, management, after reviewing pending actions with its legal counsel, is of the opinion that the liability of the Company and Republic, if any, resulting from such actions will not have a material effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company and Republic.

On or about June 19, 2009, Members 1st Federal Credit Union (“Members 1st”) filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania against the Company, Republic, Metro Bancorp, Inc. and Metro Bank (collectively referred to as “Metro”). Members 1st’s claims are for federal trademark infringement, federal unfair competition, and common law trademark infringement and unfair competition. It is Members 1st’s assertion that Metro’s use of a red letter “M” alone, or in conjunction with its trade name METRO, purportedly infringes Members 1st’s federally registered and common law trademark for the mark M1ST (stylized). The complaint seeks damages in an unspecified amount and injunctive relief. The Company and Republic are named in the complaint in connection with the pending merger with Metro. We understand that Metro intends to defend the case vigorously and has strong defenses to the claims.

ITEM 1A: RISK FACTORS

Significant risk factors could adversely effect our business, financial condition and results of operation. The risk factors which management deems to be the most significant are discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2008, filed with the SEC on March 16, 2009. We do not believe there have been any material changes in these risk factors since that report.

ITEM 2: UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 3: DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

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

None.

ITEM 5: OTHER INFORMATION

In anticipation of the merger with Pennsylvania Commerce, the board of directors of the Company has not fixed a date for a 2009 annual meeting of shareholders and does not anticipate that such a meeting will be held. If, however, an annual meeting is to be held for any reason, the Company will inform shareholders, in a timely manner, of the date fixed for such annual meeting, and the deadline for submitting shareholder proposals for inclusion in the Company’s proxy statement and form of proxy for the annual meeting, and the date after which notice of a shareholder proposal submitted outside the processes of SEC Rule 14a-8 will be considered untimely.

ITEM 6: EXHIBITS

The following Exhibits are filed as part of this report. (Exhibit numbers correspond to the exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K for quarterly reports on Form 10-Q)

Exhibit No.

31.1 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer

31.2 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer

32.1 Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer

32.2 Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer

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SIGNATURES

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

Republic First Bancorp, Inc.

/s/Harry D. Madonna
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/Edward J. Ryan
Acting Chief Financial Officer

Dated: August 7, 2009