

ENTERPRISE BANCORP INC /MA/
Form 10-K
March 14, 2008

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 0-21021

Enterprise Bancorp, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Massachusetts
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

04-3308902
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

222 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Massachusetts

01852

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(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

(978) 459-9000

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

Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share

NASDAQ Global Market

(Title of each class)

(Name of exchange on which registered)

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

NONE

(Title of Class)

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "accelerated filer" and "large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

Large accelerated
filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐
(Do not check if a smaller
reporting company)

Smaller reporting
company ☐

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

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State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid price and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. **\$89,906,497** as of June 30, 2007

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: March 10, 2008, Common Stock - Par Value \$0.01: 7,955,011 shares outstanding

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the issuer's proxy statement for its annual meeting of stockholders to be held on May 6, 2008 are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K. Such information incorporated by reference shall not be deemed to specifically incorporate by reference the information referred to in Item 402(a) (8) of Regulation S-K.

ENTERPRISE BANCORP, INC.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

General

Enterprise Bancorp, Inc. (the company) is a Massachusetts corporation, which operates as the parent holding company of Enterprise Bank and Trust Company (the bank). The company's headquarters are located at 222 Merrimack Street in Lowell, Massachusetts.

Substantially all of the company's operations are conducted through the bank. The bank, a Massachusetts trust company, has five wholly owned subsidiaries which were included in the company's consolidated financial statements:

- Enterprise Insurance Services, LLC, organized for the purposes of engaging in insurance sales activities;
- Enterprise Investment Services, LLC, organized for the purpose of offering non-deposit investment products and services, and;
- Three Massachusetts security corporations, Enterprise Security Corporation, Enterprise Security Corporation II and Enterprise Security Corporation III, which hold various types of qualifying securities. The security corporations are limited to conducting securities investment activities that the bank itself would be allowed to conduct under applicable laws.

Through the bank and its subsidiaries, the company offers a range of commercial and consumer loan products, deposit and cash management products, investment advisory services, trust and insurance services. The services offered through the bank and subsidiaries are managed as one strategic unit and represent the company's only reportable operating segment. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Market Area and Competition

The company's primary market area is the Merrimack Valley and North Central regions of Massachusetts and South Central New Hampshire. The company has fourteen full service branch banking offices located in the Massachusetts cities and towns of Andover, Billerica, Chelmsford, Dracut, Fitchburg, Leominster, Lowell, Tewksbury, and Westford; and in Salem, New Hampshire which serve those cities and towns as well as the surrounding communities. The company expects to open an additional branch facility, in the city of Methuen, Massachusetts, in spring 2008.

In addition, the company is in the process of obtaining regulatory approvals to establish a new branch in the town of Derry, New Hampshire, and expects to open the facility for business in early 2009.

The company faces strong competition to attract deposits and investment advisory assets and to generate loans. National and larger regional banks have a local presence in the company's market area. Numerous local savings banks, commercial banks, cooperative banks and credit unions have one or more offices in the company's market area. Larger banks have certain competitive advantages over the company, including the ability to make larger loans to a single borrower than is possible for the company. The greater financial resources of larger banks also allow them to offer a broad range of automated banking services, to maintain numerous branch offices and to mount extensive advertising and promotional campaigns. Competition for loans, investment advisory assets and deposits also comes from other businesses that provide financial services, including consumer finance companies, mortgage brokers, private lenders, insurance companies, securities brokerage firms, institutional mutual funds, registered investment advisors and internet based banks. Advances in, and the increased use of, technology, such as internet banking and electronic transaction processing, are expected to have a significant impact on the future competitive landscape confronting financial institutions.

Notwithstanding the substantial competition with which the company is faced, management believes that the company has established a solid reputation within its market area. Management also believes that the company has differentiated itself from competitors by providing a broad range of commercial banking, investment and insurance products through highly personal and responsive service, based on management's familiarity and understanding of the banking and other financial service needs of its customers. The company's directors and officers have substantial business and personal ties in the cities and towns in which the company operates. Management seeks to hire, develop and retain highly motivated top professionals who understand the communities in which the bank operates as well as the local banking environment. In addition, the company continually examines new products and technologies in order to maintain a highly competitive mix of offerings and to target product lines to customer needs.

Management actively seeks to strengthen its position, by capitalizing on the market opportunities, and the continued pursuit of strategic growth within existing and into neighboring markets.

See also *Supervision and Regulation* below, and *Risk Factors* contained in Item 1A, for further discussion on how new laws and regulations and other factors may effect the company's competitive position, growth and/or profitability.

Lending

General

The company specializes in lending to business entities, non-profit organizations, professionals and individuals. The company's primary lending focus is on the development of high quality commercial relationships achieved through active business development efforts, strong community involvement and focused marketing strategies. Loans made by the company to businesses include commercial mortgage loans, construction and land development loans, secured and unsecured commercial loans and lines of credit, and standby letters of credit. The company also originates equipment lease financing for businesses. Loans made to individuals include conventional residential mortgage loans, home equity loans, residential construction loans on primary residences, secured and unsecured personal loans and lines of credit. The company has not and does not intend to originate mortgage loans that are considered sub-prime.

The company employs a seasoned commercial lending staff, with commercial lenders supporting each branch location. The company has an internal loan review function that assesses the compliance of loan originations with the company's internal policies and underwriting guidelines and monitors the ongoing quality of the loan portfolio. The company also contracts with an external loan review company to review loans in the loan portfolio on a pre-determined schedule, based on the type, size, rating, and overall risk of the loan.

A management loan review committee, consisting of senior lending officers and loan review personnel, is responsible for setting loan policy and procedures, as well as reviewing loans on the company's internal watched asset list and classified loan report. The company has an internal credit review committee, consisting of senior lending officers and loan review personnel. The committee generally meets three times per month, or on an as needed basis, to review loan requests related to borrowing relationships of certain levels, as well as other borrower relationships recommended for discussion by committee members.

The company's executive committee of the board of directors also approves loan relationships exceeding certain prescribed limits. A loan committee, consisting of five outside members of the board of directors, and two executive officers who are also members of the board of directors, reviews current portfolio statistics, new credits, construction loan reviews, watched assets, loan delinquencies, and allowance for loan losses, as well as current market conditions and issues relating to the construction and real estate development industry. The board's loan committee is also responsible for approval of charge-offs recommended by management. Approved charge-offs are forwarded to the full board for ratification.

At December 31, 2007, the bank's statutory lending limit, based on 20% of capital, to any individual borrower was approximately \$19.4 million, subject to certain exceptions provided under applicable law.

Commercial Real Estate, Commercial and Construction Loans

Commercial real estate loans include loans secured by commercial and industrial properties, apartment buildings, office or mixed-use facilities, strip shopping malls, or other commercial property and are generally guaranteed by the principals of the borrower. Commercial real estate loans generally have repayment periods of approximately fifteen to twenty years. Variable interest rate loans have a variety of adjustment terms and indices, and are generally fixed for the first one to five years before periodic rate adjustment begins.

Commercial and industrial loans include seasonal revolving lines of credit, working capital loans, equipment financing (including equipment leases), loans partially guaranteed by the Small Business Administration (SBA), loans under various programs issued in conjunction with the Massachusetts Development and Finance Agency and other agencies. These commercial and industrial credits may be unsecured loans and lines to financially strong borrowers, secured in whole or in part by real estate unrelated to the principal purpose of the loan or secured by inventories, equipment, or receivables, and are generally guaranteed by the principals of the borrower. Variable rate loans in this portfolio have interest rates that are periodically adjusted, generally with fixed initial periods of one to three years. Commercial and industrial loans have average repayment periods of one to seven years.

Commercial construction loans include the development of residential housing and condominium projects, the development of commercial and industrial use property and loans for the purchase and improvement of raw land and are secured in whole or in part by the underlying real estate collateral and are generally guaranteed by the principals of the borrower. The company's construction lenders work to cultivate long-term relationships with established developers. The company limits the amount of financing provided to any single developer for the construction of properties built on a speculative basis. Funds for construction projects are disbursed as pre-specified stages of construction are completed. Regular site inspections are performed, either by experienced construction lenders on staff or by independent outside inspection companies, at each construction phase, prior to advancing additional funds. Commercial construction loans generally have terms of one to three years.

From time to time the company participates in the financing of certain large commercial projects with other banks. In some cases the company may act as the lead lender, originating and servicing the loans, but participating out a portion of the funding to other banks. In other cases the company may participate in loans originated by other institutions. In each case the participating bank funds a percentage of the loan commitment and takes on the related risk. The balances participated out to other institutions are not carried as assets on the company's financial statements. Loans originated by other banks in which the company is the participating institution are carried in the loan portfolio at the company's pro rata share of ownership. The company performs an independent credit analysis of each commitment prior to participation in the loan.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the company to guarantee the performance by a customer to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. If the letter of credit is drawn upon the company creates a loan for the customer, generally a commercial loan, with the same criteria associated with similar commercial loans.

Residential Loans

The company originates conventional mortgage loans on one-to-four family residential properties. These properties may serve as the borrower's primary residence, vacation homes or investment properties. Loan to value limits vary from 80% for adjustable rate and multi-family owner occupied properties, up to 100% for fixed rate loans on single family owner occupied properties, with mortgage insurance coverage required for loan-to-value ratios greater than 80% based on program parameters. In addition the company provides financing for the construction of owner occupied primary residences. Residential mortgage loans made by the company have terms of up to 30 years at either fixed or adjustable rates of interest. Fixed and adjustable rate residential mortgage loans are generally originated using secondary market underwriting and documentation standards.

Depending on the current interest rate environment, management projections of future interest rates and the overall asset-liability management program of the company, management may elect to sell those fixed and adjustable rate residential mortgage loans which are eligible for sale in the secondary market, or hold this residential loan production for the company's portfolio. The company generally does not pool mortgage loans for sale, but instead sells the loans on an individual basis. The company may retain or sell the servicing when selling the loans. All loans sold are currently sold without recourse.

Home Equity Loans and Lines of Credit

Home equity loans are originated for the company's portfolio for one-to-four family residential properties with maximum original loan to value ratios generally up to 80% of the assessed or appraised value of the property securing the loan. Home equity loan payments consist of monthly principal and interest based on amortization ranging from three to fifteen years. The rates may initially be fixed for a one year period and reviewed annually thereafter, or fixed for a three year period and reviewed every three years thereafter, or the rate may be fixed for three to fifteen years.

Home equity lines are originated for the company's portfolio for one-to-four family residential properties with maximum original loan to value ratios generally up to 80% of the assessed or appraised value of the property securing the loan. Home equity lines generally have interest rates that adjust monthly based on changes in the Prime rate as published in the Wall Street Journal. Some home equity lines may be fixed for a period of time and then adjusted monthly thereafter. The payment schedule for home equity lines for the first ten years of the loans are interest only payments. Generally at the end of ten years the line is frozen to future advances and principal plus interest payments are collected over a fifteen-year amortization schedule.

Consumer Loans

Consumer loans primarily consist of secured or unsecured personal loans and overdraft protection lines on checking accounts extended to individual customers.

The company's residential, home equity and consumer lending activities are supported by the branch relationship managers, a centralized walk-in mortgage center, and an internet based eMortgage center.

Credit Risk and Allowance for Loan Losses

Information regarding the company's credit risk and allowance for loan losses is contained in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, under the headings Credit Risk/Asset Quality and Allowance for Loan Losses, contained in the section Financial Condition, and under the heading Allowance for Loan Losses, which is contained in the Critical Accounting Estimates section of Item 7.

Investment Activities

The company's investment activity is an integral part of the overall asset-liability management program of the company. The investment function provides readily available funds to support loan growth as well as to meet withdrawals and maturities of deposits and attempts to provide maximum return consistent with liquidity constraints and general prudence, including diversification and safety of investments.

The securities in which the company may invest are limited by regulation. In addition, the company has an internal investment policy which restricts fixed income investments to the following categories: U.S. treasury securities, federal agency obligations (obligations issued by government sponsored enterprises that are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government), mortgage-backed securities (MBS's), including collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO's), and state, county and municipal securities (Municipals), all of which must be considered investment grade by a recognized rating service. The company is also required to purchase Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (FHLB) stock in association with the bank's outstanding advances from the FHLB; this stock is classified as a restricted investment and carried at cost. The company may also invest in certificates of deposit and, within prescribed regulatory limits, in publicly traded equity securities and registered mutual funds. The investment policy also limits the categories within the investment portfolio to particular percentages of the total portfolio and to certain percentages of total assets and/or capital. The effect of changes in interest rates, principal payments and market values are considered when purchasing securities. The company has not purchased sub-prime mortgage-backed securities.

The short-term investments classified as cash equivalents may be comprised of short-term U.S. Agency Discount Notes, money market mutual funds and overnight or short-term federal funds sold. Short-term investments not carried as cash equivalents would be classified as other short-term investments.

Investment transaction summaries, portfolio allocations and projected cash flows are prepared monthly and presented to the company's Asset-Liability Committee of the board of directors (ALCO) on a periodic basis. ALCO is comprised of five outside directors and three executive officers of the company who are also directors, with various management liaisons. In addition, several directors who are not on the committee rotate in on a regular basis. ALCO regularly reviews the composition and key risk characteristics of the company's investment portfolio, including effective duration, cash flow, market value at risk and asset class concentration. Credit risk inherent in the portfolio is closely monitored by management and presented at least annually to ALCO. ALCO also approves the company's ongoing investment strategy and management updates the committee at each meeting.

Source of Funds

Deposits

Deposits have traditionally been the principal source of the company's funds. The company offers commercial checking, business and municipal savings accounts, money market and business sweep accounts, and escrow management accounts, as well as checking and Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) accounts to employees of our business customers. The company also offers a broad selection of deposit products to the general public, including personal interest checking accounts (PIC), savings accounts, money market accounts, individual retirement accounts (IRA) and certificates of deposit (CDs).

The company utilizes third party money market mutual funds for sweep accounts. Management believes that commercial customers benefit from enhanced interest rate options on sweep accounts, while retaining a conservative investment option of the highest quality and safety. The balances transferred into mutual funds do not represent obligations of the company.

Terms on certificates of deposit range from one week to thirty months. In addition, the company may use brokered certificates of deposit (brokered CD s) as an alternative to borrowing funds to support asset growth in excess of internally generated deposits. Brokered CD terms generally range from three to twelve months.

Management determines the interest rates offered on deposit accounts based on current and expected economic conditions, competition, liquidity needs, the volatility of existing deposits, the asset-liability position of the company and the overall objectives of the company regarding the growth and retention of relationships.

Borrowed Funds

The bank s membership in the FHLB enables the bank to borrow funds based on the pledge of qualifying collateral balances to the FHLB, including certain residential loans, commercial loans and U.S. Government and Agency securities. The company utilizes borrowings from the FHLB to fund short-term liquidity needs. This facility is an integral component of the company s asset-liability management program.

The company also borrows funds from customers (generally commercial and municipal customers) by entering into agreements to sell and repurchase investment securities from the company s portfolio, with terms that may range from one week to six months. These repurchase agreements represent a cost competitive funding source for the company. Interest rates paid by the company on these repurchase agreements are based on market conditions and the company s need for additional funds at the time of the transaction.

Junior Subordinated Debentures

In March 2000 the company organized Enterprise (MA) Capital Trust I (the Trust), a statutory business trust created under the laws of Delaware, in order to issue \$10.5 million of 10.875% trust preferred securities that mature in 2030 and are callable beginning in 2010. The proceeds from the sale of the trust preferred securities were used by the Trust, along with the company s \$325 thousand capital contribution, to acquire \$10.8 million in aggregate principal amount of the company s 10.875% Junior Subordinated Debentures that mature in 2030 and are callable beginning in 2010.

Pursuant to Financial Interpretation No. 46R, issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board in December 2003, the company carries the \$10.8 million of Junior Subordinated Debentures on the company s financial statements as a liability, with related interest expense, and the \$10.5 million of trust preferred securities issued by the Trust, and the related non-interest expense, are excluded from the company s financial statements.

Investment Advisory Group

The company provides a range of investment advisory and management services to individuals, family groups, businesses, trusts, foundations, non-profit organizations, endowments and retirement plans. These services include a combination of securities brokerage services through a third party service arrangement with Commonwealth Financial Network, a licensed securities brokerage firm, and fee only investment advisory and trust services for management of equity and fixed income portfolios. Portfolios are managed based on the individual investment objectives of each client.

The company's Investment Advisory Group utilizes an open-architecture, manager of managers approach to client investment management. The philosophy is to identify and hire highly competitive outside mutual fund companies and investment management firms on behalf of our clients. The company performs a detailed search and due diligence review based on an objective analysis of each fund's historic returns, management, longevity, investment style, risk profile, and other criteria. The company identifies and hires the best service providers and maintains ongoing oversight and monitoring of their performance. This rigorous due diligence is intended to enable the company to customize sound investment portfolios that meet each customer's financial objectives and deliver superior long-term performance.

Enterprise Insurance Services

Enterprise Insurance Services LLC engages in insurance sales activities through a third party arrangement with HUB International New England, LLC ("HUB"), which is a full service insurance agency, with offices in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and is part of HUB International Limited, which operates throughout the United States and Canada. Enterprise Insurance Services provides, through HUB, a full array of insurance products including property and casualty, employee benefits and risk-management solutions tailored to serve the specific insurance needs of businesses in a range of industries operating in the company's market area.

On-line Banking

The company uses an in-house turn-key solution from its core banking system vendor for internet banking services for retail and commercial customers. Major on-line banking capabilities include the following: balance inquiry; internal transfers; loan payments; bill payments; federal tax payments; placement of stop payments; access to images of checks paid; and access to prior period account statements. In addition, commercial customers may take advantage of remote deposit capture service and have the ability to initiate on-line electronic funds transfers, including ACH originations and wire transfers.

Company Website

The company currently uses an outside vendor to design, support and host its internet website. The underlying structure of the site provides for dynamic maintenance of the information by company personnel. The site provides information on the company and its services, the ability to submit mortgage loan applications online, as well as providing the access point to various specified banking services and to various financial management tools. In addition, the site includes the following major capabilities: career opportunities; calculators; an ATM/Branch Locator/Map; and investor and corporate information, which includes a corporate governance page. The corporate governance page includes the company's corporate governance guidelines, code of business conduct and ethics, and whistleblower protection policy, as well as the charters of the board of Directors' audit, compensation and personnel, and corporate governance/nominating committees.

The company makes available free of charge, through a link on its web site to its SEC filings, copies of the company's annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, as well as all registration statements that the company has been required to file in connection with the issuance of its shares. The company similarly makes available all insider stock ownership and transaction reports filed with the SEC by the company's executive officers, directors and any 10% stockholders under Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Forms 3, 4 and 5). Access to all of these reports is essentially simultaneous with the SEC's posting of these reports on its EDGAR system through the SEC website (www.SEC.gov). The company's internet web address is: EnterpriseBanking.com.

Supervision and Regulation

General

Bank holding companies and banks are subject to extensive government regulation through federal and state statutes and related regulations, which are subject to changes that can significantly affect the way in which financial service organizations conduct business.

As a general matter, regulation of the banking and financial services industries has undergone significant changes, some of which have been intended to ease legal and regulatory restrictions while others have increased regulatory requirements. For example, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (the GLB Act) eased regulatory restrictions on consolidated companies offering diversified financial services by removing the legal barriers that formerly served to separate the banking, insurance and securities industries. The Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994, which reduced geographic restrictions on banking organizations by enhancing their ability to operate on a nationwide basis, is another example of federal legislation that has reduced the legal and regulatory burdens on the business activity of banks and their holding companies.

Many of the more recent changes in law and regulation that have increased banks' and financial organizations' regulatory requirements have applied to operations relevant to the war on terrorism or areas affecting the interests of investors and consumers. For example the United and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (a/k/a the Patriot Act) added new provisions to the Bank Secrecy Act that increased anti-money laundering and customer identification requirements, which are intended to facilitate the prevention, detection and prosecution of international money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

The passage of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 added additional financial reporting and certification, accounting, corporate governance and internal controls requirements to the company's ongoing federal securities law compliance obligations, which are intended to enhance corporate accountability and improve the quality of investor information.

The Fair and Accurate Credit Transaction Act (FACT Act), which amended the Fair Credit Reporting Act in 2003, requires banks and other financial firms to take measures intended to help deter identity theft by developing appropriate fraud response programs and giving consumers greater control over their credit data.

The Check Clearing for the 21st Century Act (Check 21), which became effective in 2004, is designed to facilitate the automation of the nation's check-processing system away from physical transportation of paper checks. The law allows banks to process check information electronically, and to deliver digital images of the check to banks that choose to continue to receive paper checks. Check 21 requires all banks to accept legally equivalent substitute checks in place of originals and comply with federal regulations governing the treatment of remotely created checks and electronic check conversion transactions.

Recently enacted legislative initiatives at the state level in Massachusetts have also further addressed data breaches affecting consumer financial information and residential mortgage lending and foreclosure matters.

Any future increase in the extent of regulation imposed upon the banking or financial services industries generally could result in the company incurring additional operating and compliance costs, which in turn could impede profitability.

To the extent that the information in this report under the heading "Supervision and Regulation" describes statutory or regulatory provisions, it is qualified in its entirety by reference to the particular statutory or regulatory provision so described. Any changes in applicable laws or regulations may have a material effect on the business and prospects of the company.

Regulation of the Holding Company

The company is a registered bank holding company under the federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "Bank Holding Company Act"). The business and operations of the company are subject to the supervision and examination of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve Board"). Under applicable state laws, the company is also subject to the supervisory jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks (the "Commissioner") and, with respect to its New Hampshire branch operations, the New Hampshire Banking Department.

The Bank Holding Company Act requires prior approval by the Federal Reserve Board of the acquisition by the company of substantially all the assets or more than five percent of the voting stock of any bank. The Bank Holding Company Act also authorizes the Federal Reserve Board to determine (by order or by regulation) what activities are so closely related to banking as to be a proper incident of banking, and thus, whether the company, either directly or indirectly through non-bank subsidiaries, can engage in such activities. The Bank Holding Company Act prohibits the company and the bank from engaging in certain tie-in arrangements in connection with any extension of credit, sale of property or furnishing of services. There are also restrictions on extensions of credit and other transactions between the bank, on the one hand, and the company, or other affiliates of the bank, on the other hand.

The GLB Act enhanced the authority of banks and their holding companies to engage in non-banking activities. By electing to become a financial holding company, a qualified parent company of a banking institution may engage, directly or through its non-bank subsidiaries, in any activity that is financial in nature or incidental to such financial activity or in any other activity that is complimentary to a financial activity and does not pose a substantial risk to the safety and soundness of depository institutions or the financial system generally.

A bank holding company will be able to successfully elect to be regulated as a financial holding company if all of its depository institution subsidiaries meet certain prescribed standards pertaining to management, capital adequacy and compliance with the federal Community Reinvestment Act. Financial holding companies remain subject to regulation and oversight by the Federal Reserve Board. The company believes that the bank, which is the company's sole depository institution subsidiary, presently satisfies all of the requirements that must be met to enable the company to successfully elect to become a financial holding company. However, the company has no current intention of seeking to become a financial holding company. Such a course of action may become necessary or appropriate at some time in the future depending upon the company's strategic plan.

Regulation of the Bank

As a trust company organized under Chapter 172 of the Massachusetts General Laws, the deposits of the bank are insured by the Deposit Insurance Fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC"), up to the maximum amount provided by law. The bank is subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the Commissioner and the FDIC. The bank is also subject to certain regulatory requirements of the Federal Reserve Board and, with respect to its New Hampshire branch operations, the New Hampshire Banking Department.

The regulations of these agencies govern many aspects of the bank's business, including permitted investments, the opening and closing of branches, the amount of loans which can be made to a single borrower, mergers, appointment and conduct of officers and directors, capital levels and terms of deposits. The Federal Reserve Board also requires the bank to maintain minimum reserves on its deposits. Federal and state

regulators can impose sanctions on the bank and its management if the bank engages in unsafe or unsound practices or otherwise fails to comply with regulatory standards. Various other federal and state laws and regulations, such as truth-in-lending and truth-in-savings statutes, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Bank Secrecy Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, the Community Reinvestment Act, Check 21 and the FACT Act, also govern the bank's activities and operations.

Pursuant to the GLB Act, the bank may also form, subject to the approvals of the Commissioner and the FDIC, financial subsidiaries to engage in any activity that is financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity. In order to qualify for the authority to form a financial subsidiary, the bank would be required to satisfy certain conditions, some of which are substantially similar to those that the company would be required to satisfy in order to elect to become a financial holding company. The company believes that the bank would be able to satisfy all of the conditions that would be required to form a financial subsidiary, although the company has no current intention of doing so. Such a course of action may become necessary or appropriate at some time in the future depending upon the company's strategic plan.

Deposit Insurance Assessment

Effective January 1, 2007, the bank became subject to a revised deposit insurance assessment system as implemented by the FDIC in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005 (the Deposit Insurance Reform Act). Under the revised system, the deposit insurance assessment rates are determined based upon a combination of an institution's financial ratios and supervisory factors. There are four established risk categories under the assessment rules. Under this deposit insurance assessment system, even the highest risk-rated (i.e., least risk) banks and thrifts are subject to some level of assessment payable to the FDIC's Deposit Insurance Fund. In 2007, the bank qualified as a Risk Category I (least risk) and was assessed deposit insurance premiums, under the revised system, at an annualized rate of 5.2% of the bank's deposit assessment base, as defined by the FDIC. Prior to 2007, under the former FDIC system for assessing deposit insurance premiums, the bank was not assessed any deposit insurance premium based on its designation as well capitalized.

Under the Deposit Insurance Reform Act, eligible insured depository institutions, such as the bank, shared in a one-time assessment credit pool of approximately \$4.7 billion. This one-time credit was applied against the institutions' 2007 deposit insurance assessment, effectively reducing the amount these institutions were required to submit as an overall assessment in 2007. In the case of the company, the one-time credit of approximately \$333 thousand offset approximately 94% of the bank's deposit insurance assessment for 2007.

In 2008, the company will begin paying the full deposit insurance assessment and anticipates the bank will again qualify as Risk Category I.

Dividends

Under Massachusetts law, the company's board of directors is generally empowered to pay dividends on the company's capital stock out of its net profits to the extent that the board of directors considers such payment advisable. Massachusetts banking law also imposes substantially similar standards upon the payment of dividends by the bank to the company. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (FDICIA) also prohibits a bank from paying any dividends on its capital stock in the event that the bank is in default on the payment of any assessment to the FDIC or if the payment of any such dividend would otherwise cause the bank to become undercapitalized.

Capital Resources

Capital planning by the company and the bank considers current needs and anticipated future growth. The primary sources of capital have been the sale of common stock in 1988 and 1989, the issuance of \$10.5 million of trust preferred securities in 2000 by the Trust, retention of earnings

less dividends paid since the bank commenced operations, proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options and proceeds from purchases of share pursuant to the company's dividend reinvestment plan and employee stock purchase plan.

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The Company

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The Federal Reserve Board has adopted capital adequacy guidelines that generally require bank holding companies to maintain total capital equal to 8% of total risk-weighted assets, with at least one-half of that amount (or 4% of total risk-weighted assets) consisting of core or Tier 1 capital. Total capital for the company consists of Tier 1 capital and supplementary or Tier 2 capital. Tier 1 capital for the company begins with common stockholders' equity and is reduced by certain intangible assets. In addition, trust preferred securities may compose up to 25% of the company's Tier 1 capital (subject to certain limitations and with any excess allocable to Tier 2 capital). Supplementary capital for the company is comprised solely of a portion of the allowance for loan losses. Assets are adjusted under the risk-based capital guidelines to take into account different levels of credit risk, for example, cash and government securities are placed in a 0% risk category (requiring no additional capital), most home mortgage loans are placed in a 50% risk category, and the bulk of assets that, by their nature in the ordinary course of business, pose a direct credit risk to a bank holding company, including commercial real estate loans, commercial business loans and consumer loans, are placed in a 100% risk category.

In addition to the risk-based capital requirements, the Federal Reserve Board requires bank holding companies to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of Tier 1 capital to quarterly average total assets of 4% (3% percent if given the highest regulatory rating and not experiencing significant growth).

The Bank

The bank is subject to separate capital adequacy requirements of the FDIC, which are substantially similar to the requirements of the Federal Reserve Board applicable to the company. However, trust preferred proceeds contributed to the bank from the company are included in Tier 1 capital of the bank without limitation. The company contributed \$10.3 million of proceeds from the sale of these securities to the bank in 2000. Under the FDIC requirements, the minimum total capital requirement is 8% of total assets and certain off-balance sheet items, weighted by risk. At least 4% of the total 8% ratio must consist of Tier 1 capital (primarily common equity including retained earnings) and the remainder may consist of subordinated debt, cumulative preferred stock and a limited amount of loan loss reserves. At the bank level, as at the company level on a consolidated basis, certain intangible assets are deducted from Tier 1 capital in calculating regulatory capital ratios.

Under the applicable FDIC capital requirements, the bank is also required to maintain a minimum leverage ratio. The ratio is determined by dividing Tier 1 capital by quarterly average total assets, less intangible assets and other adjustments. FDIC rules require a minimum of 3% for the highest rated banks. Banks experiencing high growth rates are expected to maintain capital positions well above minimum levels.

Depository institutions, such as the bank, are also subject to the prompt corrective action framework for capital adequacy established by FDICIA. Under FDICIA, the federal banking regulators are required to take prompt supervisory and regulatory actions against undercapitalized depository institutions. FDICIA establishes five capital categories: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized. A well capitalized institution has a total capital to total risk-weighted assets ratio of at least 10%, a Tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets ratio of at least 6%, a leverage ratio of at least 5% and is not subject to any written order, agreement or directive; an adequately capitalized institution has a total capital to total risk-weighted assets ratio of at least 8%, a Tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets ratio of at least 4%, and a leverage ratio of at least 4% (3% percent if given the highest regulatory rating and not experiencing significant growth), but does not qualify as well capitalized. An undercapitalized institution fails to meet one of the three minimum capital requirements. A significantly undercapitalized institution has a total capital to total risk-weighted assets ratio of less than 6%, a Tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets ratio of less than 3%, and a leverage ratio of less than 3%. A critically undercapitalized institution has a ratio of tangible equity to assets of 2%, or less.

Under certain circumstances, a well capitalized , adequately capitalized or undercapitalized institution may be required to comply with supervisory actions as if the institution were in the next lowest category.

Failure to meet applicable minimum capital requirements, including a depository institution being classified as less than adequately capitalized within FDICIA's prompt corrective action framework, may subject a bank holding company or its subsidiary depository institution(s) to various enforcement actions, including substantial restrictions on operations and activities, dividend limitations, issuance of a directive to increase capital and, for a depository institution, termination of deposit insurance and the appointment of a conservator or receiver.

Patents, Trademarks, etc.

The company holds a number of registered service marks related to product names and corporate branding. The company holds no patents, registered trademarks, licenses (other than licenses required to be obtained from appropriate banking regulatory agencies), franchises or concessions which are material to its business.

Employees

At December 31, 2007, the company employed 286 full-time equivalent employees, including 104 officers. None of the company's employees are presently represented by a union or covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Management believes its employee relations to be excellent.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

An investment in the company's common stock is subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties. The material risks and uncertainties that management believes affect the company are described below. These risks and uncertainties are not listed in any particular order of priority and are not necessarily the only ones facing the company. Additional risks and uncertainties that management is not aware of or focused on or that management currently deems immaterial may also impair the company's business and results of operations.

This report is qualified in its entirety by these risk factors.

If any of the following risks actually occur, the company's financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. If this were to happen, the value of the company's common stock could decline significantly, and shareholders could lose some or all of their investment.

The Company Relies on Dividends From the Bank for Substantially All of its Revenue

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The company is a separate and distinct legal entity from the bank. It receives substantially all of its revenue from dividends paid by the bank. These dividends are the principal source of funds used to pay dividends on the company's common stock and interest and principal on the company's subordinated debt. Various federal and state laws and regulations limit the amount of dividends that the bank may pay to the company. If the bank is unable to pay dividends to the company, then the company will be unable to service debt, pay obligations or pay dividends on the company's common stock. The inability to receive dividends from the bank could have a material adverse effect on the company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company May Be Impacted By Issues Associated With Sub-prime Mortgages

As previously stated, the company has not and does not intend to originate mortgage loans that are considered sub-prime and the company has not purchased sub-prime mortgage-backed securities for the company's investment portfolio. However, what has been called the sub-prime mortgage crisis, referring to the recent dramatic increase in the level of foreclosures both locally and nationally and the failure of several large national mortgage brokers, may have far-reaching and as yet unknown long-term consequences in the financial services industry and the economy in general. The current crisis has been marked by the collapse of the market for sub-prime mortgage-backed securities, increased volatility in financial markets, the tightening of credit for both consumers and businesses, and further weakening of the real estate market. Any long-term continuation of these current trends or possible subsequent effects could weaken the local economy and negatively impact the company's financial condition and performance in a variety of ways even though the company itself has no direct exposure to sub-prime mortgages in either a lending or investment capacity. Among other potential adverse effects on the company that could result from the sub-prime mortgage crisis, the company could experience continued pressure on its net interest margin, deterioration in its asset quality and an increased level of delinquencies, an increase in the level of allowance for loan losses, decline in the value of the investment portfolio, and a decline in the market price of the company's common stock.

The Company is Subject to Extensive Government Regulation and Supervision

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The company is subject to extensive federal and state regulation and supervision. Banking regulations are primarily intended to protect depositors' funds, federal deposit insurance funds and the banking system as a whole, not the interests of shareholders. These regulations affect the company's lending practices, capital structure, investment practices, dividend policy and growth, among other things. Federal and state statutes and related regulations, including tax policy and corporate governance rules, can significantly affect the way in which bank holding companies, and public companies in general, conduct business. Changes to federal or state statutes, regulations or regulatory and tax policies, including changes in interpretation or implementation of existing statutes, regulations or policies, could affect the company in substantial and unpredictable ways, including subjecting the company to additional operating and compliance costs, limiting the types of financial services and products the company may offer and/or increasing competition from other non-bank providers of financial services.

See the section entitled "Supervision and Regulation" contained in Item 1, "Business", for additional information regarding the supervisory and regulatory issues facing the company.

The Company Operates in a Highly Competitive Industry and Market Area

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The company faces substantial competition in all areas of its operations from a variety of different competitors, many of which are larger and have more financial resources than the company. These competitors include not only national, regional, and other community banks, but also various types of other non-bank financial institutions, such as credit unions, mortgage brokers, finance companies, brokerage firms, mutual fund companies, insurance companies, factoring companies and other financial intermediaries.

See the section entitled "Competition" contained in Item 1, "Business", for additional information regarding the competitive issues facing the company.

The Company's Profitability Depends Significantly on Economic Conditions in the Company's Primary Market Areas

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The company's success depends principally on the general economic conditions of the primary market areas in which the company operates. The local economic conditions in these areas have a significant impact on the demand for the company's products and services as well as the ability of the company's customers to repay loans, the value of the collateral securing loans and the stability of the company's deposit funding sources. A significant decline in general economic conditions, caused by inflation, recession, acts of terrorism, outbreak of hostilities or other international or domestic occurrences, unemployment, changes in securities markets or other factors could impact these local economic conditions and, in turn, have a material adverse effect on the company's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company is Subject to Interest Rate Risk

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The company's earnings and cash flows are largely dependent upon its net interest income, meaning the difference between interest income earned on interest-earning assets and interest expense paid on interest-bearing liabilities. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors that are beyond the company's control. If the interest rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities increase at a faster rate than the interest rates received on loans and other investments, the company's net interest income, and therefore earnings, could be adversely affected. Earnings could also be adversely affected if the interest rates received on loans and other investments fall more quickly than the interest rates paid on interest-bearing liabilities.

See Item 7A, **Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**, for further discussions related to the company's management of interest rate risk.

The Company is Subject to Lending Risk

There are inherent risks associated with the company's lending activities. These risks include, among other things, the impact of changes in interest rates and changes in the economic conditions in the market areas in which the company operates. Increases in interest rates and/or weakening economic conditions could adversely impact the ability of borrowers to repay outstanding loans or the value of the collateral securing these loans.

The company's loan portfolio consists primarily of commercial real estate, commercial and industrial and construction loans. These types of loans are generally viewed as having more risk of default than owner occupied residential real estate loans or consumer loans. These types of loans are also typically larger than residential real estate loans and consumer loans. The underlying commercial real estate values, the actual costs necessary to complete a construction project, or customer cash flow and payment expectations on such loans can be more easily influenced by adverse conditions in the related industries, the real estate market or in the economy in general. Any significant deterioration in the company's commercial loan portfolio or underlying collateral values could have a material adverse effect on the company's financial condition and results of operations.

See the discussions contained in Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations", under the headings "Loans" and "Credit Risk/Asset Quality" included in the section entitled "Financial Condition", for further information regarding the company's commercial loan portfolio and credit risk.

The Company's Allowance for Loan Losses May Be Insufficient

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The company maintains an allowance for loan losses, which is established through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings that represents management's estimate of probable losses that have been incurred within the existing portfolio of loans. The determination of the appropriate level of the allowance for loan losses inherently involves a high degree of subjectivity and requires the company to make significant estimates of current credit risks and future trends, all of which may undergo material changes. In addition, bank regulatory agencies periodically review the company's allowance for loan losses and may require an increase in the provision for loan losses or the recognition of further loan charge-offs, based on judgments different than those of the company's management. Any increases in the allowance for loan losses will result in a decrease in net income and, depending upon the magnitude of the changes, could have a material adverse effect on the company's financial condition and results of operations.

See the discussions contained in Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations", under the headings "Credit Risk/Asset Quality" and "Allowance for Loan Losses", included in the section entitled "Financial Condition", and under the heading "Allowance for Loan Losses", which is contained in the "Critical Accounting Estimates" section of Item 7, for further information regarding the process by which the company determines the appropriate level of its allowance for loan losses.

The Company's Investment Portfolio May Incur Losses

There are inherent risks associated with the company's investment activities. These risks include the impact of changes in interest rates, weakness in the real estate or other industries, adverse changes in regional or national economic conditions, and general turbulence in domestic and foreign financial markets, among other things. These conditions could adversely impact the fair market value and the ultimate collectability of the company's investments. Should an investment be deemed other than temporarily impaired, the company would be required to write-down the carrying value of the investment through earnings. Such write-down(s) may have a material adverse effect on the company's financial condition and results of operations.

Increased Reliance on Borrowings and Brokered CDs as Sources of Funds Could Adversely Affect the Company's Profitability

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The company has traditionally obtained funds principally through deposits and borrowings. As a general matter, deposits are a lower cost source of funds than external funding (brokered CD's or borrowings), because interest rates paid for deposits are typically less than interest rates charged for external funding. If, as result of competitive pressures, market interest rates, general economic conditions or other events, the balance of the company's deposits decreases relative to the company's overall banking operations, the company may have to rely more heavily on external funding in the future. Any such increased reliance on external funding could have a negative impact on the company's net interest income and, consequently, on its results of operations and financial condition.

The Company Continually Encounters Technological Change

The banking industry is continually undergoing rapid technological change with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. The effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to better serve customers and to reduce costs. Many of the company's competitors have substantially greater resources to invest in technological improvements. Failure to successfully keep pace with technological change affecting the banking industry could have a material adverse effect on the company's business and, in turn, the company's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's Information Systems May Experience an Interruption or Breach in Security

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The company relies heavily on communications and information systems to conduct its business. The occurrence of any failures, interruptions or security breaches of the company's information systems could interrupt the company's ability to conduct business, process transactions, damage the company's reputation, result in a loss of customer business, expose customer's personal information to unauthorized parties, subject the company to additional regulatory scrutiny, and expose the company to civil litigation and possible financial liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the company's financial condition and results of operations.

See the discussion under the heading "Opportunities and Risks" included in the section entitled "Overview", which is contained in Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations", for further information regarding the company's information security and technology practices.

The Company Relies on Independent Service Providers

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The company relies on independent firms to provide key services necessary to conducting its business. These services include, but are not limited to: electronic funds delivery networks; electronic banking services; investment advisory, management and custodial services; correspondent banking services; information security assessments; and loan underwriting and review services. The occurrence of any failures, interruptions or security breaches of the independent firms' systems or in their delivery of services, could result in a loss of customer business, expose customer's personal information to unauthorized parties, damage the company's reputation and expose the company to civil litigation and possible financial liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the company's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's Controls and Procedures May Fail or Be Circumvented

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Management regularly reviews and updates the company's internal controls over financial reporting, disclosure controls and procedures, and corporate governance policies and procedures. Any system of controls, however well designed and operated, is based in part on certain assumptions and can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurances that the objectives of the system are met. Any failure or circumvention of the company's controls and procedures or failure to comply with regulations related to controls and procedures could have a material adverse effect on the company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Slower than Expected Growth in New Branches and New Products and Services Could Adversely Affect the Company's Profitability

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The company has placed a strategic emphasis on expanding the bank's branch network and products and service offerings. Executing this strategy carries risks of slower than anticipated growth both in new branches and new products and services. New branches and new products and services require a significant investment of both financial and personnel resources. Lower than expected loan and deposit growth in new branches and/or lower than expected fee or other income from new products and services could decrease anticipated revenues and net income generated by such investments. Opening new branches and introducing new products and services could also divert resources from current core operations and thereby further adversely affect the company's growth and profitability.

Growth Strategies Involving Acquisitions Could Adversely Affect the Company's Profitability

The company may in the future explore growth opportunities through acquisition of other banks, financial services companies or lines of their business. Any future acquisition could adversely affect the company's profitability based on management's ability to successfully complete the acquisition and integrate the acquired business.

The Company May Not be Able to Attract and Retain Key Personnel

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The company's success depends, in large part, on its ability to attract and retain key personnel. Competition for the best people in most activities engaged in by the company can be intense and the company may not be able to hire or retain the key personnel that it depends upon for success. The unexpected loss of services of one or more of the company's key personnel could have a material adverse impact on the company's business because of their skills, knowledge of the company's market, years of industry experience and the difficulty of promptly finding qualified replacement personnel.

Directors and Executive Officers Own a Significant Portion of Common Stock

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The company's directors and executive officers as a group beneficially own approximately 28% of the company's outstanding common stock as of December 31, 2007. As a result of this combined ownership interest, the directors and executive officers have the ability, if they vote their shares in a like manner, to significantly influence the outcome of all matters submitted to shareholders for approval, including the election of directors.

Shareholder Dilution May Occur if Additional Stock is Issued in the Future

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If the company's board of directors should determine in the future that there is a need to obtain additional capital through the issuance of additional shares of the company's common stock or securities convertible into shares of common stock, such issuances could result in dilution to existing shareholders' ownership interest. Similarly, if the board of directors decides to grant additional restricted stock shares or options for the purchase of shares of common stock, the issuance of such additional restricted stock shares and/or the issuance of additional shares upon the exercise of such options may expose shareholders to dilution.

The Trading Volume in the Company's Common Stock is Less Than That of Larger Companies

Although the company's common stock is listed for trading on the NASDAQ Global Market, the trading volume in the company's common stock is substantially less than that of larger companies. Given the lower trading volume of the company's common stock, significant purchases or sales of the company's common stock, or the expectation of such purchases or sales, could cause significant swings up or down in the company's stock price.

The Market Price of the Company's Common Stock May be Affected by General Industry Issues

The banking industry may be more affected than other industries by certain economic, credit or information security issues. Although the company itself may or may not be directly impacted by such issues, the company's stock price may swing up or down due to the influence, both real and perceived, of these issues on the banking industry in general.

The Company's Articles Of Organization, By-Laws and Shareholders Rights Plan as Well as Certain Banking Laws May Have an Anti-Takeover Effect

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Provisions of the company's articles of organization and by-laws, its shareholders rights plan and certain federal and state banking laws, including regulatory approval requirements, could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire the company, even if doing so would be perceived to be beneficial to the company's shareholders. The combination of these provisions effectively inhibits a non-negotiated merger or other business combination, which, in turn, could adversely affect the market price of the company's common stock.

Additional Factors Described Elsewhere in This Report

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In addition to the factors listed above in this section, additional important factors that could adversely affect the results of the company's future operations are described below under the heading "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" contained in Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

The company conducts its business from its main office and operational support and lending offices in Lowell, Massachusetts. The company currently has fourteen full service branch banking offices serving the Merrimack Valley and North Central regions of Massachusetts and South Central New Hampshire, with two additional locations in the planning or construction phase. The company is obligated under various non-cancelable operating leases, most of which provide for periodic adjustments. The company believes that all its facilities are well maintained and suitable for the purpose for which they are used.

The following table sets forth general information related to facilities owned or used by the company as of December 31, 2007. All locations are in Massachusetts unless otherwise noted.

BRANCH LOCATION	OWNED OR LEASED
Andover	
6-8 High Street	Leased
Billerica	
674 Boston Road	Owned
Chelmsford	
20 Drum Hill Road	Owned
185 Littleton Road	Owned
Dracut	
1168 Lakeview Avenue	Leased
Fitchburg	
420 John Fitch Highway	Leased
Leominster	
4 Central Street(1)	Leased
Lowell	
430-434 Gorham Street	Leased
222 Merrimack Street (Main Office)	Leased
North Billerica	
223 Boston Road	Owned
Salem, NH	
130 Main Street	Leased
Tewksbury	
910 Andover Street	Leased
1120 Main Street	Leased
Westford	
237 Littleton Road	Owned
OPERATION/LENDING OFFICES	
Lowell	
170 Merrimack Street(2)	Owned
21-27 Palmer Street(2)	Owned

PLANNED BRANCH LOCATION

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Methuen	
255 Broadway Street	Owned
Derry, NH(3)	
47 Crystal Avenue	Leased

(1) The company has the option to purchase this facility on the last day of the basic term or at any time during any extended term at the price of \$550 thousand as adjusted for increases in the producer's price index.

(2) The company purchased these facilities, which had formerly been leased, in September 2007.

(3) The company entered into this lease on January 1, 2008.

Note: In addition to the above properties, through August 2007 the company leased a facility at 63 Park St in Andover. This temporary location housed the Andover branch prior to the opening of the permanent 6-8 High St. location in December, 2006. The lease expired in August 2007 and was not renewed.

See note 4, Premises and Equipment and note 12, Related Party Transactions to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8 below, for further information regarding the company's lease obligations and the 2007 purchase of the operation/lending offices listed above, respectively.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The company is involved in various legal proceedings incidental to its business. Management does not believe resolution of any present litigation will have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the company.

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

There were no matters submitted to a vote of security holders during the quarter ended December 31, 2007.

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

In February 2005, the company's shares began trading on the NASDAQ National Market (now the NASDAQ Global Market) under the trading symbol EBTC. Prior to that date, there was no active trading market for the company's common stock, although shares were traded periodically on a privately negotiated basis. The company cannot state with certainty the sales price at which such privately negotiated transactions occurred. The following table sets forth sales volume and price information, to the best of management's knowledge, for the common stock of the company for the periods indicated.

Fiscal Year	Trading Volume		Share Price High		Share Price Low
2007:					
4th Quarter	72,061	\$	14.89	\$	12.00
3rd Quarter	82,731		16.00		12.42
2nd Quarter	142,138		16.39		15.06
1st Quarter	115,074		16.84		15.17
2006:					
4th Quarter	114,460	\$	16.99	\$	15.25
3rd Quarter	68,485		21.00		15.10
2nd Quarter	97,886		17.82		15.10
1st Quarter	119,230		17.31		15.26

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As of March 10, 2008, there were 721 registered shareholders of the company's common stock and 7,955,011 shares of the company's common stock outstanding.

On June 30, 2006, the company issued 3,842,015 shares in a two-for-one stock split paid in the form of a stock dividend. All share and per share amounts have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the stock dividend for all periods presented.

Dividends

In 2007, quarterly dividends of \$0.08 per share were paid in March, June, September and December. Total 2007 dividends of \$0.32 per share represented an increase of 14% compared to total dividends of \$0.28 also paid on a quarterly basis in 2006.

The company maintains a dividend reinvestment plan (the "DRP"). The DRP enables stockholders, at their discretion, to elect to reinvest dividends paid on their shares of the company's common stock by purchasing additional shares of common stock from the company at a purchase price equal to fair market value. Shareholders utilized the DRP to reinvest \$1.1 million, of the \$2.5 million dividends paid by the company in 2007, into 70,675 shares of the company's common stock.

On January 15, 2008, the company announced a quarterly dividend of \$0.09, paid on March 3, 2008 to shareholders of record as of February 11, 2008. On an annualized basis, this quarterly dividend represents a 12.5% increase over the 2007 dividend rate.

As the principal asset of the company, the bank currently provides the only source of cash for the payment of dividends by the company. Under Massachusetts law, trust companies such as the bank may pay dividends only out of net profits and only to the extent that such payments will not impair the bank's capital stock. Any dividend payment that would exceed the total of the bank's net profits for the current year plus its retained net profits of the preceding two years would require the Commissioner's approval. FDICIA also prohibits a bank from paying any dividends on its capital stock if the bank is in default on the payment of any assessment to the FDIC or if the payment of dividends would otherwise cause the bank to become undercapitalized. These restrictions on the ability of the bank to pay dividends to the company may restrict the ability of the company to pay dividends to the holders of its common stock.

The statutory term net profits essentially equates with the accounting term net income and is defined under the Massachusetts banking statutes to mean the remainder of all earnings from current operations plus actual recoveries on loans and investments and other assets after deducting from such total all current operating expenses, actual losses, accrued dividends on any preferred stock and all federal and state taxes.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

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The following table provides information as of December 31, 2007 with respect to the company's Amended and Restated 1998 Stock Incentive Plan and 2003 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended, which together constitute all of the company's existing equity compensation plans that have been previously approved by the company's stockholders. The company does not have any existing equity compensation plans, including any existing individual equity compensation arrangements, which have not been previously approved by the company's stockholders.

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of Securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in second column from left)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	671,418 \$	13.89	329,168
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	0	0	0
TOTAL	671,418 \$	13.89	329,168

Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total return (which assumes the reinvestment of all dividends) on the company's common stock with the cumulative total return reflected by a broad based equity market index and an appropriate published industry index. This graph shows the changes over the five-year period ended on December 31, 2007 in the value of \$100 invested in (i) the company's common stock, (ii) the Standard & Poors 500 Index and (iii) the NASDAQ Bank Index. As of February 14, 2005, the company's shares began trading on the NASDAQ National Market (now the NASDAQ Global Market) under the trading symbol EBTC. Prior to February 14, 2005, there was no active trading market for the company's common stock, although shares were traded periodically on a privately negotiated basis. For each year prior to 2005 shown on the graph, the increase in the value of the company's common stock is based on the actual prices known to the company at which shares of the common stock were traded as of the most recent date prior to December 31 of each of these earlier periods. For purposes of the graph, the reinvestment of dividends paid prior to 2005 is based upon the annual valuation analysis of the company's common stock that was formerly undertaken in the years prior to the company's listing on the NASDAQ National Market pursuant to the company's administration of its dividend reinvestment plan.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Enterprise Bancorp	\$ 100.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 147.38	\$ 147.91	\$ 155.80	\$ 125.01
S&P 500	\$ 100.00	\$ 128.68	\$ 142.68	\$ 149.69	\$ 173.33	\$ 182.85
NASDAQ Bank	\$ 100.00	\$ 133.04	\$ 151.23	\$ 148.30	\$ 168.80	\$ 135.19

Sales of Unregistered Securities and Repurchases of Shares

The company has not sold any equity securities that were not registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the year ended December 31, 2007. Neither the company nor any affiliated purchaser (as defined in the SEC's Rule 10b-18(a)(3)) has repurchased any of the company's outstanding shares, nor caused any such shares to be repurchased on its behalf, during the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2007.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Year Ended December 31,					
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	
EARNINGS DATA						
Net interest income	\$ 40,679	\$ 41,560	\$ 38,102	\$ 32,120	\$ 28,352	
Provision for loan losses	1,000	1,259	1,135	1,650	1,075	
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	39,679	40,301	36,967	30,470	27,277	
Non-interest income	8,453	7,020	6,244	6,071	6,580	
Net gains (losses) on sales of investment securities	1,655	(204)	191	906	2,150	
Non-interest expense	34,844	32,540	30,235	25,687	23,342	
Income before income taxes	14,943	14,577	13,167	11,760	12,665	
Income tax expense	5,045	5,343	4,753	4,253	5,720	
Net income	\$ 9,898	\$ 9,234	\$ 8,414	\$ 7,507	\$ 6,945	

COMMON SHARE DATA

Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.97	
Diluted earnings per share	1.25	1.18	1.09	0.99	0.94	
Book value per share at year end	11.00	9.98	8.93	8.36	7.60	
Dividends paid per share	\$ 0.320	\$ 0.280	\$ 0.240	\$ 0.215	\$ 0.190	
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	7,819,160	7,661,178	7,468,498	7,294,760	7,131,504	
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	7,913,006	7,821,297	7,690,526	7,613,196	7,424,770	

YEAR END BALANCE SHEET AND OTHER DATA

Total assets	\$ 1,057,666	\$ 979,259	\$ 918,477	\$ 848,171	\$ 751,545	
Loans serviced for others	20,826	21,659	22,938	35,067	27,474	
Investment assets under management	573,608	502,059	424,953	363,250	375,297	
Total assets under management	\$ 1,652,100	\$ 1,502,977	\$ 1,366,368	\$ 1,246,488	\$ 1,154,316	
Total loans	\$ 833,819	\$ 761,113	\$ 699,726	\$ 570,459	\$ 488,839	
Allowance for loan losses	13,545	12,940	12,050	10,923	9,986	
Investment securities at fair value	145,517	131,540	156,521	187,601	196,308	
Total short-term investments	7,788	15,304	5,431	40,290	14,000	
Deposits	868,786	867,522	775,387	768,644	660,824	
Borrowed funds	81,429	15,105	58,639	3,651	21,424	
Junior subordinated debentures	10,825	10,825	10,825	10,825	10,825	
Total stockholders' equity	87,012	77,043	67,830	61,684	54,750	

RATIOS

Return on average total assets	0.99%	0.98%	0.97%	0.95%	0.96%	
Return on average stockholders' equity	12.11%	12.89%	13.10%	12.99%	13.52%	
Allowance for loan losses to total loans	1.62%	1.70%	1.72%	1.91%	2.04%	
Stockholders' equity to total assets	8.23%	7.87%	7.39%	7.27%	7.28%	
Dividend payout ratio	25.20%	23.14%	21.24%	20.87%	19.59%	

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

Management's discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the company's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, contained in Item 8, the information contained in the description of the company's business in Item 1 and other financial and statistical information contained in this annual report.

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including statements concerning plans, objectives, future events or performance and assumptions and other statements that are other than statements of historical fact. Forward-looking statements may be identified by reference to a future period or periods or by use of forward-looking terminology such as anticipates, believes, expects, intends, may, plans, pursue, views and similar terms or expressions. Various statements contained in Item 1 Business, Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Item 7A

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, including, but not limited to, statements related to management's views on the banking environment and the economy, competition and market expansion opportunities, the interest rate environment, credit risk and the level of future non-performing assets and charge-offs, potential asset and deposit growth, future non-interest expenditures and non-interest income growth, and borrowing capacity are forward-looking statements. The company wishes to caution readers that such forward-looking statements reflect numerous assumptions and involve a number of risks and uncertainties that may adversely affect the company's future results. The following important factors, among others, could cause the company's results for subsequent periods to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statement made herein: (i) changes in interest rates could negatively impact net interest income; (ii) changes in the business cycle and downturns in the local, regional or national economies, including deterioration in the local real estate market, could negatively impact credit and/or asset quality and result in credit losses and increases in the company's reserve for loan losses; (iii) changes in consumer spending could negatively impact the company's credit quality and financial results; (iv) increasing competition from larger regional and out-of-state banking organizations as well as non-bank providers of various financial services could adversely affect the company's competitive position within its market area and reduce demand for the company's products and services; (v) deterioration of securities markets could adversely affect the value or credit quality of the company's assets and the availability of funding sources necessary to meet the company's liquidity needs; (vi) changes in technology could adversely impact the company's operations and increase technology-related expenditures; (vii) increases in employee compensation and benefit expenses could adversely affect the company's financial results; (viii) changes in laws and regulations that apply to the company's business and operations could increase the company's regulatory compliance costs and adversely affect the company's business environment, operations and financial results; (ix) changes in accounting standards, policies and practices, as may be adopted or established by the regulatory agencies, the Financial Accounting Standards Board or the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board could negatively impact the company's financial results; and (x) some or all of the risks and uncertainties described above in Item 1A could be realized, which could have a material adverse effect on the company's business, financial condition and results of operation. Therefore, the company cautions readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking information and statements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The company's significant accounting policies are described in note 1, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, to the consolidated financial statements contained in Item 8. In applying these accounting policies, management is required to exercise judgment in determining many of the methodologies, assumptions and estimates to be utilized. Certain of the critical accounting estimates are more dependent on such judgment and in some cases may contribute to volatility in the company's reported financial performance should the assumptions and estimates used change over time due to changes in circumstances. The two most significant areas in which management applies critical assumptions and estimates include the areas described further below.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is an estimate of credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The company's allowance is accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 114, as amended by SFAS No. 118, *Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan-Income Recognition and Disclosures*, and SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*. The allowance for loan losses is established through a provision for loan losses, a direct charge to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes that the collectability of the loan principal is unlikely. Recoveries on loans previously charged off are credited to the allowance. The company maintains the allowance at a level that it deems adequate to absorb all reasonably anticipated losses from specifically known and other credit risks associated with the portfolio.

The company uses a systematic process to measure the amount of estimated loan loss exposure inherent in the portfolio for purposes of establishing a sufficient allowance for loan losses. The methodology makes use of specific reserves for loans individually evaluated and deemed impaired and general reserves for larger groups of homogeneous loans which rely on a combination of qualitative and quantitative factors that could have an impact on the credit quality of the portfolio.

Arriving at an appropriate level of allowance for loan losses involves a high degree of management judgment. The adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is reviewed and evaluated on a regular basis by an internal management committee, a sub-committee of the board of directors and the full board itself.

Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is adequate to absorb reasonably anticipated losses from specifically known and other credit risks associated with the loan portfolio as of the balance sheet dates. While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, future additions to the allowance may be necessary. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the company's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the company to recognize additions to the allowance based on judgments different from those of management.

Management's assessment of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is contained under the headings *Credit Risk/Asset Quality* and *Allowance for Loan Losses*, which are contained in the *Financial Condition* section of this Item 7.

Impairment Review of Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the company does not amortize goodwill and instead, at least annually, evaluates whether the carrying value of goodwill has become impaired. Impairment of the goodwill occurs when the estimated fair value of the company is less than its recorded value. A determination that goodwill has become impaired results in immediate write-down of goodwill to its determined value with a resulting charge to operations.

The annual impairment test is a two-step process used to identify potential goodwill impairment and measure the amount of goodwill impairment loss to be recognized, if any. The first step of the goodwill impairment test, used to identify potential impairment, compares the fair value of the reporting unit (in this case, the company) with its carrying amount, or the book value of the reporting unit, including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit equals or exceeds its book value, goodwill is considered not impaired, and the second step of the impairment test is unnecessary. The second step, if necessary, measures the amount of goodwill impairment loss to be recognized. The reporting unit must determine fair values for all assets and liabilities, excluding goodwill. The net of the assigned fair value of assets and liabilities is then compared to the book value of the reporting unit, and any excess book value becomes the implied fair value of goodwill. If the carrying amount of the goodwill exceeds the newly calculated implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in the amount required to write down the goodwill to the implied fair value.

The company's consolidated financial statements also include intangible assets (core deposit intangibles), which are amortized to expense over their estimated useful life of ten years and reviewed for impairment on an ongoing basis or whenever events or changes in business circumstances warrant a review of the carrying value. If impairment is determined to exist, the related write-down of the intangible asset's carrying value is charged to operations.

Based on these impairment reviews the company determined that goodwill and core deposit intangible assets were not impaired at December 31, 2007.

Overview

Summary

Over the past two years, the flat interest rate environment and the competitive marketplace has negatively impacted margins and challenged growth and earnings throughout the banking industry. At Enterprise Bancorp, Inc., this environment has contributed to a slight decline in low cost deposit balances and continued pressure on the company's net interest margin from rising funding costs. Despite these economic and industry issues, the company reported net income growth through December 31, 2007, of 7% for both the year-to-date and quarter-to-date results.

Composition of Earnings

The company had net income of \$9.898 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$9.234 million during the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of 7%. Diluted earnings per share were \$1.25 for the year compared to \$1.18 for 2006, an increase of 6%.

Net income for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2007 amounted to \$2.735 million compared to \$2.545 million for the same period in 2006, an increase of 7%. Diluted earnings per share were \$0.34 for the quarter ended December 31, 2007 compared to \$0.32 for the same period in 2006, an increase of 6%.

The company's year-to-date net income growth resulted primarily from increases in non-interest income and a decrease in the provision for loan losses, partially offset by increases in non-interest expense and a decrease in net interest income. The company's earnings are largely dependent on its net interest income, which is the difference between interest earned on loans and investments and the cost of funding (primarily deposits and borrowings). Tax equivalent net interest income expressed as a percentage of average interest earning assets is referred to as net interest margin (margin).

Net interest income for the year ended December 31, 2007 amounted to \$40.7 million compared to \$41.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, a decrease of 2%. The decrease was primarily due to a decline in net interest margin as discussed below, partially offset by an increase in interest income, due to an increase in average loan balances.

Net interest margin was 4.45% for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to 4.78% for 2006. From a quarterly trend perspective, net interest margin was 4.33% for the three months ended December 31, 2007 compared to 4.40% and 4.74% for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006. The overall decrease in margin through 2007 resulted primarily from both the flat yield curve environment and rising funding costs, caused by the shift in funding from low-cost deposits to higher cost deposits, and the continued loan growth funded by higher cost brokered CD's and borrowings. In late 2007 and early 2008 the interest rate environment has shifted and the company has begun to experience aspects of a declining yield curve environment. Rates on earning assets have repriced downward, while rates on borrowing and deposits have declined at a slower pace due to market conditions. As such, net interest margin compression may continue into 2008.

Non-interest income for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$10.1 million, an increase of \$3.3 million, or 48%, over the prior year. Included in non-interest income were net gains on sales of investment securities of \$1.7 million in the current year, compared to net losses of \$204 thousand in 2006. In the fourth quarter of 2007, the company realized net gains on sales of investment securities of \$786 thousand. Non-interest income, excluding net gains/losses on investment securities increased \$1.4 million, or 20%, over the prior year. This growth resulted primarily from increases in deposit-service fees and investment-advisory fees compared to the prior year.

Non-interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2007 amounted to \$34.8 million, an increase of 7%, compared to \$32.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The increases over the prior year were predominantly in salaries and employee benefits and occupancy expenses which reflected the strategic and operational costs necessary to support the company's continued growth.

The provision for loan losses, which is impacted by asset quality and loan growth, amounted to \$1.0 million for the year compared to \$1.3 million in 2006. The provision for loan losses increased to \$650 thousand in the fourth quarter of 2007 as compared to \$367 thousand in the fourth quarter of 2006 due to loan growth. Asset quality remained favorable during the year with net charge-offs of only 0.05% of average total loans, or \$395 thousand compared to \$369 thousand in the prior year. The allowance for loan losses to total loans ratio was 1.62% at December 31, 2007 compared to 1.70% at December 31, 2006.

Sources and Uses of Funds

The company's primary sources of funds are deposits, brokered CD's, FHLB borrowings, repurchase agreements, current earnings and proceeds from the sales, maturities and paydowns on loans and investment securities. The company uses funds to originate loans, purchase investment securities, conduct operations, expand the branch network, and pay dividends to shareholders.

Total assets amounted to \$1.058 billion at December 31, 2007, an increase of 8% since December 31, 2006. The company's core asset strategy is to grow loans, primarily commercial loans. Total loans increased 10% since December 31, 2006 and amounted to \$833.8 million, or 79% of

total assets. Commercial loans increased 9% over the prior year and amounted to \$707.9 million, or 85% of the total loan portfolio at December 31, 2007.

The investment portfolio is the other key component of the company's earning assets and is primarily used to invest excess funds, provide liquidity and to manage the company's asset-liability position. The fair value of total investments amounted to \$145.5 million at December 31, 2007, or 14% of total assets. The carrying value of the portfolio has increased 11% since December 31, 2006 due primarily to purchases of municipal and agency CMO/MBS securities, offset by sales, principal paydowns and maturities during the period.

Management's preferred strategy for funding asset growth is to grow low cost deposits (comprised of demand deposit accounts, interest and business checking accounts and traditional savings accounts). Asset growth in excess of low cost deposits is typically funded through higher cost deposits (certificates of deposit, money market accounts and investment savings products), brokered CD's, repurchase agreements, FHLB borrowings, and investment portfolio cash flow.

The current environment has continued to impact the company's ability to generate growth in lower costing deposits and therefore the company has continued to utilize brokered CD's and FHLB borrowings as alternative funding sources to support asset growth.

At December 31, 2007, total deposits, which included brokered CDs, amounted to \$868.8 million, representing \$1.3 million, or 0.1%, growth over December 31, 2006 balances. Total deposits, excluding brokered CDs, amounted to \$798.1 million at December 31, 2007, representing a decline of \$4.5 million, or 0.6% since December 31, 2006, compared to an increase of \$37.2 million, or 5%, for 2006 over 2005.

At December 31, 2007, the company had \$70.7 million in brokered CDs and \$73.2 million in FHLB borrowings outstanding compared to \$64.9 million and \$10.3 million, respectively, at December 31, 2006.

Opportunities and Risks

Management remains committed to a long-term strategy of geographic market expansion and commercial banking growth. The company's primary market is the Merrimack Valley and North Central regions of Massachusetts and the South Central region of New Hampshire. Management recognizes that substantial competition exists in the marketplace and views this as a key business risk. Market competition includes the expanded commercial lending capabilities of credit unions, the shift to commercial lending by traditional savings banks, the presence of large regional and national commercial banks, and the products offered by non-bank financial services competitors.

Management continually strives to differentiate the company and provide a unique customer experience through highly competitive commercial banking, investment, and insurance products delivered through consistent, responsive and personal service based on an understanding of the financial service needs of its customers. Management believes the company's business model, strong service culture, skilled management team and brand name create opportunities for the company to be the leading provider of banking and investment management services in its growing market area.

Despite these competitive challenges, the company has been successful in growing its commercial banking base and its investment advisory and management services. Management believes this growth is the result of ongoing business development efforts and continued market expansion within existing and into new markets. The company has fourteen branch locations; its fifteenth branch facility is currently under construction in

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the city of Methuen, Massachusetts and is expected to open in the spring of 2008. The company is also currently in the process of obtaining regulatory approvals to establish a branch to be located in the southern New Hampshire town of Derry, which will be the company's second New Hampshire branch office and is anticipated to open in early 2009. The company continues to look for market and branch opportunities that will increase long-term franchise value and shareholder returns. Such expansion typically increases the company's operating expenses, primarily in salary and benefits, marketing, and occupancy, before the growth benefits are fully realized in those markets.

In addition to competition and growth, the company's significant challenges continue to be the effective management of *interest rate*, *credit* and *operational risk*.

The re-pricing frequency of interest earning assets and liabilities are not identical, and therefore subject the company to the risk of adverse changes in interest rates. This is often referred to as *interest rate risk* and is reviewed in more detail under Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

The risk of loss due to customers' non-payment of loans or lines of credit is called *credit risk*. Credit risk management is reviewed below in this Item 7 under the headings Credit Risk/Asset Quality and Allowance for Loan Losses.

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events. Operational risk management is also a key component of the company's risk management process, particularly as it relates to technology administration, information security, and business continuity.

Management utilizes a combination of third party security assessments, key technologies and ongoing internal evaluations in order to protect non-public customer information and continually monitor and safeguard information on its operating systems and those of third party service providers. The company contracts with outside parties to perform a broad scope of both internal and external security assessments on the company's systems on a regular basis. These third parties test the company's network configuration and security controls, and assess internal practices aimed at protecting the company's operating systems. In addition, the company contracts with an outside service provider to monitor usage patterns and identify unusual activity on bank issued debit/ATM cards. The company also utilizes firewall technology and an intrusion detection system to protect against unauthorized access and commercial software that continuously scans for computer viruses on the company's information systems.

The company has a Business Continuity Plan that consists of the information and procedures required to enable rapid recovery from an occurrence that would disable the company for an extended period. The plan establishes responsibility for assessing a disruption of business, contains alternative strategies for the continuance of critical business functions, assigns responsibility for restoring services, and sets priorities by which critical services will be restored.

See Item 1A. Risk Factors for additional factors that could adversely affect the company's future results of operations and financial condition.

Financial Condition

Total assets increased \$78.4 million, or 8%, over the prior year, amounting to \$1.058 billion at December 31, 2007. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in total loans.

Loans

Total loans increased \$72.7 million, or 10%, and amounted to 79% of total assets at December 31, 2007, compared with 78% of total assets, at December 31, 2006. The company attributes the increase to its seasoned lending team, the company's sales and service culture and geographic expansion. The mix of loans within the company's portfolio remained relatively unchanged with commercial loans amounting to approximately 85% of total loans, reflecting the company's continued focus on commercial loan development.

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The following table sets forth the loan balances by certain loan categories at the dates indicated and the percentage of each category to gross loans.

(Dollars in thousands)	2007		2006		December 31, 2005		2004		2003	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Comm l real estate	\$ 406,410	48.7%	\$ 368,621	48.3%	\$ 326,963	46.6%	\$ 257,657	45.1%	\$ 224,450	45.8%
Comm l & industrial	188,866	22.6%	164,865	21.6%	165,982	23.7%	142,909	25.0%	132,313	27.0%
Comm l construction	112,671	13.5%	114,078	15.0%	108,048	15.4%	80,597	14.1%	50,699	10.3%
Total Commercial	707,947	84.8%	647,564	84.9%	600,993	85.7%	481,163	84.2%	407,462	83.1%
Residential mortgages	73,933	8.9%	61,854	8.1%	47,207	6.7%	40,654	7.1%	39,465	8.0%
Resid construction	4,120	0.5%	3,981	0.5%	4,154	0.6%	2,848	0.5%	3,488	0.8%
Home equity	44,292	5.3%	44,038	5.8%	44,444	6.4%	42,823	7.5%	35,139	7.2%
Consumer	4,493	0.5%	4,307	0.6%	3,986	0.6%	4,139	0.7%	4,558	0.9%
Loans held for sale	268	0.0%	549	0.1%	267	0.0%	101	0.0%	262	0.0%
Gross loans	835,053	100.0%	762,293	100.0%	701,051	100.0%	571,728	100.0%	490,374	100.0%
Deferred fees, net	(1,234)		(1,180)		(1,325)		(1,269)		(1,535)	
Total loans	833,819		761,113		699,726		570,459		488,839	
Allowance for loan losses	(13,545)		(12,940)		(12,050)		(10,923)		(9,986)	
Net loans	\$ 820,274		\$ 748,173		\$ 687,676		\$ 559,536		\$ 478,853	

The following table sets forth the scheduled maturities of commercial real estate, commercial & industrial and commercial construction loans in the company's portfolio at December 31, 2007. The table also sets forth the dollar amount of loans which are scheduled to mature after one year which have fixed or adjustable rates.

(Dollars in thousands)	Commercial real estate	Commercial & industrial	Commercial construction
Amounts due:			
One year or less	\$ 25,165	\$ 86,508	\$ 70,041
After one year through five years	14,515	51,664	27,199
Beyond five years	366,730	50,694	15,431
	\$ 406,410	\$ 188,866	\$ 112,671
Interest rate terms on amounts due after one year:			
Fixed	\$ 24,307	\$ 43,292	\$ 5,955
Adjustable	356,938	59,066	36,675

Scheduled contractual maturities may not reflect the actual maturities of loans. The average maturity of loans may be shorter than their contractual terms principally due to prepayments.

During 2007, commercial real estate loans increased \$37.8 million, or 10%. Commercial real estate loans are typically secured by apartment buildings, office or mixed-use facilities, strip shopping malls or other commercial property.

Commercial and industrial loans increased by \$24.0 million, or 15%, since December 31, 2006. These loans include seasonal revolving lines of credit, working capital loans, equipment financing (including equipment leases), term loans, and revolving lines of credit. Also included in commercial and industrial loans are loans under various U.S. Small Business Administration programs.

Commercial construction loans decreased slightly year over year, by \$1.4 million, or 1%. Commercial construction loans include the development of residential housing and condominium projects, the development of commercial and industrial use property and loans for the purchase and improvement of raw land.

Residential real estate loans, residential construction and home equity mortgages combined, increased by \$12.5 million, or 11%, and consumer loans increased \$186 thousand or 4% since December 31, 2006.

At December 31, 2007 the company had commercial loan balances participated out to various banks amounting to \$6.8 million, compared to \$8.2 million at December 31, 2006. These balances participated out to other institutions are not carried as assets on the company's financial statements. Loans originated by other banks in which the company is the participating institution are carried at the company's prorata share of ownership and amounted to \$13.9 million and \$18.3 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Credit Risk/Asset Quality

Inherent in the lending process is the risk of loss. The company's primary lending focus is on the development of high quality commercial real estate, commercial construction and commercial and industrial lending relationships with business entities, non-profit organizations, professionals and individuals. However, commercial lending may entail significant additional risks compared to long term financing on existing owner occupied residential real estate. Commercial loan size is typically larger and the underlying collateral values, the actual cost necessary to complete a project or customer cash flow and payment expectations on such loans can be more easily influenced by adverse conditions in the related industries, the real estate market or in the economy in general. While the company endeavors to minimize this risk through the risk management function, management recognizes that loan losses will occur and that the amount of these losses will fluctuate depending on the risk characteristics of the loan portfolio.

The company's credit risk management function focuses on a wide variety of factors, including, among others, current and expected economic conditions, the real estate market, the financial condition of borrowers, the ability of borrowers to adapt to changing conditions or circumstances affecting their business and the continuity of borrowers' management teams. Early detection of credit issues is critical to minimize credit losses. Accordingly, management regularly monitors these factors, among others, through ongoing credit reviews by the credit department, an external loan review service, reviews by members of senior management and the Loan Committee of the board of directors.

On a quarterly basis, the company prepares an estimate of the necessary reserves. Except for loans specifically identified as impaired, the estimate is a two-tiered approach that allocates loan loss reserves to adversely classified loans by credit rating and to non-classified loans by credit type. The general loss allocations take into account the quantitative and qualitative factors identified above.

The loan risk rating system, classifies loans depending on risk of loss characteristics. The classifications range from substantially risk free for the highest quality loans and loans that are secured by cash collateral, to the most severe classifications of substandard, doubtful and loss based on criteria established under banking regulations. Loans classified as substandard include those characterized by the distinct possibility that the bank will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Loans classified as doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in a substandard rated loan with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions, and values, highly questionable and improbable. Loans classified as loss are generally considered uncollectible at present, although long term recovery of part or all of loan proceeds may be possible. These loss loans would require a specific loss reserve or charge-off. Adversely classified loans may be accruing or in non-accrual status and may be additionally designated as impaired or restructured, or some combination thereof.

Loans on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued are designated as non-accrual loans. Accrual of interest on loans is generally discontinued when a loan becomes contractually past due, with respect to interest or principal, by ninety days for real estate loans and generally sixty days for all other loans, or when reasonable doubt exists as to the full and timely collection of interest or principal. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, all interest previously accrued but not collected is reversed against current period interest income. Interest accruals are resumed on such loans only when payments are brought current and when, in the judgment of management, the collectability of both principal and interest is reasonably assured. Interest payments received on loans in a non-accrual status are generally applied to principal.

Impaired loans are individually significant loans for which management considers it probable that not all amounts due in accordance with original contractual terms will be collected. The majority of impaired loans are included within the non-accrual balances; however, not every loan in non-accrual status has been designated as impaired. Management does not set any minimum delay of payments as a factor in reviewing for impaired classification. Management considers the payment status, net worth and earnings potential of the borrower, and the value and cash flow of the collateral as factors to determine if a loan will be paid in accordance with its contractual terms. When a loan is deemed to be impaired, management estimates the credit loss by comparing the loan's carrying value against either 1) the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate; 2) the loan's observable market price; or 3) the expected realizable fair value of the collateral, in the case of collateral dependent loans. A specific allowance is assigned to the impaired loan for the amount of estimated credit loss. Impaired loans are charged off, in whole or in part, when management believes that the recorded investment in the loan is uncollectible.

Impaired loans exclude large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans, such groups may include residential mortgage loans and consumer loans, that are collectively evaluated for impairment, loans that are measured at fair value and leases as defined in SFAS No. 114.

Loans are designated as "restructured" when a concession is made on a credit as a result of financial difficulties of the borrower. Typically, such concessions consist of a reduction in interest rate to a below market rate, taking into account the credit quality of the note, or a deferment of payments, principal or interest, which materially alters the bank's position or significantly extends the note's maturity date, such that the present value of cash flows to be received is materially less than those contractually established at the loan's origination. Restructured loans are generally included in the impaired loan category.

Real estate acquired by the company through foreclosure proceedings or the acceptance of a deed in lieu of foreclosure is classified as Other Real Estate Owned (OREO). When property is acquired, it is recorded at the lesser of the loan's remaining principal balance or the estimated fair value of the property acquired, less estimated costs to sell. Any loan balance in excess of the estimated realizable fair value on the date of transfer is charged to the allowance for loan losses on that date. All costs incurred thereafter in maintaining the property, as well as subsequent declines in fair value are charged to non-interest expense.

Non-performing assets are comprised of non-accrual loans, accruing loans that are more than 90 days past due but still accruing interest and OREO. The designation of a loan or other asset as non-performing does not necessarily indicate that loan principal and interest will ultimately be uncollectible. However, management recognizes the greater risk characteristics of these assets and therefore considers the potential risk of loss on assets included in this category in evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. Despite prudent loan underwriting, adverse changes within the bank's market area, or deterioration in local, regional or national economic conditions, could negatively impact the company's level of non-performing assets in the future.

The following table sets forth information regarding non-performing assets, restructured loans and delinquent loans 60-89 days past due as to interest or principal, held by the company at the dates indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2006	December 31, 2005	2004	2003
Non-accrual loans	\$ 3,956	\$ 1,785	\$ 1,475	\$ 2,140	\$ 2,983
Accruing loans > 90 days past due		7	1		
Total non-performing loans	3,956	1,792	1,476	2,140	2,983
Other real estate owned	200				
Total non-performing assets	\$ 4,156	\$ 1,792	\$ 1,476	\$ 2,140	\$ 2,983
Total Loans	\$ 833,819	\$ 761,113	\$ 699,726	\$ 570,459	\$ 488,839
Accruing restructured loans not included above	76	128	82	26	2,370
Delinquent loans 60-89 days past due	275	964	59	404	83
Non-performing loans to total loans	0.47%	0.24%	0.21%	0.38%	0.61%
Non-performing assets to total assets	0.39%	0.18%	0.16%	0.25%	0.40%
Loans 60-89 days past due to total loans	0.03%	0.13%	0.01%	0.07%	0.02%
Adversely Classified loans to total loans	0.76%	0.88%	0.77%	1.55%	1.25%

At December 31, 2007, the company had adversely classified loans (loans carrying substandard or doubtful classifications) amounting to \$6.3 million, compared to \$6.7 million at December 31, 2006. Included in these classified balances were \$3.6 million and \$1.4 million of non-performing loans at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The remaining balances of adversely classified loans were performing but possessed potential weaknesses and, as a result, could ultimately become non-performing loans.

The \$2.2 million net increase in total non-performing loans, and the resulting increase in the ratio of non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans outstanding, was due primarily to loans added to non-accrual status within the commercial real estate portfolio. The majority of this increase was due to four commercial relationships amounting to approximately \$1.9 million as of December 31, 2007. These non-accrual relationships were adequately supported by the value of the underlying property and management expects that all principal advanced will ultimately be collected. One of these relationships, with a carrying amount of approximately \$475 thousand, was subsequently fully paid in February 2008.

Impaired loans included in non-accrual balances were \$3.9 million and \$1.7 million as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The increase since December 2006 was mainly due to the addition of the four relationships referred to above. Accruing impaired loans amounted to \$75 thousand and \$80 thousand at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. In the opinion of management, impaired loans totaling \$195 thousand required specific reserve allocations of \$195 thousand and impaired loans totaling \$3.8 million required no specific reserves at December 31, 2007. In the opinion of management, there were no impaired loans requiring specific reserve allocations at December 31, 2006.

Total restructured loans outstanding as of December 31, 2007 and 2006 were \$1.3 million and \$653 thousand, respectively. The increase was primarily due to one of the commercial relationships referred to above being restructured in 2007. Restructured loans included in non-performing assets amounted to \$1.2 million and \$525 thousand at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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One loan was transferred into OREO in 2007 as the result of foreclosure proceedings. The OREO property was subsequently sold in February 2008 and the company recovered the December 31st carrying value. There was no OREO during the year ended December 31, 2006.

As noted above, general non-performing statistics have trended slightly upward recently; however non-performing assets in 2006 and 2005 represented historically low levels. As such, management does not consider the increase since 2006 to be indicative of deterioration in the credit quality of the general loan portfolio. Overall asset quality remained favorable during the year and non-performing assets at December 31, 2007 are considered to be at low levels by historical standards.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is an estimate of credit risk inherent in the loan portfolio as of the balance sheet dates. In making its assessment on the adequacy of the allowance, management considers several quantitative and qualitative factors that could have an effect on the credit quality of the portfolio including individual assessment of larger and high risk credits, delinquency trends and the level of non-performing loans, net charge-offs, the growth and composition of the loan portfolio, expansion in geographic market area, the strength of the local and national economy, and comparison to industry peers, among other factors. There were no significant changes to the allowance assessment methodology, the company's underwriting, or in credit quality during the current period.

The allowance for loan loss to total loans ratio was 1.62% at December 31, 2007 compared to 1.70% at December 31, 2006. The reduced allowance reflects the continued favorable asset quality, level of loan growth and the low level of charge-offs during the 2007 period. The allowance for loan loss to total loans ratio was 2.04% at December 31, 2003 and reflected increased provisions for loan losses made after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, which brought the ratio from 1.99% at December 31, 2000, to a high of 2.27% at December 31, 2001. The increased provisions in that period resulted from expected economic weakness and anticipated credit quality deterioration. However, in the ensuing periods credit quality remained stable, and in 2003 it began to improve measurably. Consequently, the loan loss reserve ratio began declining in 2003.

Based on the foregoing, as well as management's judgment as to the existing credit risks inherent in the loan portfolio, the company's allowance for loan losses is deemed adequate to absorb reasonably anticipated losses from specifically known and other credit risks associated with the portfolio as of December 31, 2007.

The following table summarizes the activity in the allowance for loan losses for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 12,940	\$ 12,050	\$ 10,923	\$ 9,986	\$ 9,371
Charged-off loans:					
Commercial real estate	27	200			
Commercial and industrial	422	241	70	901	628
Construction	100				
Residential mortgage					
Home equity	77	68			
Consumer	25	70	57	84	55
Total charged-off	651	579	127	985	683
Recoveries on charged-off loans:					
Commercial real estate	82				2
Commercial and industrial	152	182	102	259	193
Construction					
Residential mortgage					
Home equity					
Consumer	22	28	17	13	28
Total recoveries	256	210	119	272	223

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Net loans charged-off	395	369	8	713	460
Provision charged to operations	1,000	1,259	1,135	1,650	1,075
Balance at December 31	\$ 13,545	\$ 12,940	\$ 12,050	\$ 10,923	\$ 9,986
Allowance to non-performing loans	342.39%	722.10%	816.40%	510.42%	334.76%
Recoveries to charge-offs	39.32%	36.27%	93.70%	27.61%	32.65%
Net loans charged-off to allowance	2.92%	2.85%	0.07%	6.53%	4.61%
Average loans outstanding	\$ 793,395	\$ 732,813	\$ 625,403	\$ 527,903	\$ 448,178
Increase in avg loans over prior year	8%	17%	18%	17%	13%
Net loans charged-off to avg total loans	0.05%	0.05%	0.00%	0.14%	0.10%
Allowance to total loans outstanding	1.62%	1.70%	1.72%	1.91%	2.04%

The following table sets forth the allocation of the company's allowance for loan losses amongst the categories of loans and the percentage of loans in each category to gross loans for the periods ending on the respective dates indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)	2007		2006		December 31, 2005		2004		2003	
	Allowance allocation	Loan category as % of gross loans	Allowance allocation	Loan category as % of gross loans	Allowance allocation	Loan category as % of gross loans	Allowance allocation	Loan category as % of gross loans	Allowance allocation	Loan category as % of gross loans
Comm l real estate	\$6,908	48.7%	\$6,551	48.3%	\$5,753	46.6%	\$5,617	45.1%	\$4,855	45.8%
Comm l industrial	3,196	22.6%	2,929	21.6%	2,979	23.7%	2,925	25.0%	3,409	27.0%
Comm l constr.	2,341	13.5%	2,423	15.0%	2,373	15.4%	1,613	14.1%	1,141	10.3%
Resid: mortg.cnstr and HELOC s	988	14.7%	925	14.5%	840	13.7%	699	15.1%	529	16.0%
Consumer	112	0.5%	112	0.6%	105	0.6%	69	0.7%	52	0.9%
Total	\$13,545	100.0%	\$12,940	100.0%	\$12,050	100.0%	\$10,923	100.0%	\$9,986	100.0%

The allocation of the allowance for loan losses above reflects management's judgment of the relative risks of the various categories of the company's loan portfolio. This allocation should not be considered an indication of the future amounts or types of possible loan charge-offs.

Short-Term Investments

As of December 31, 2007, short-term investments amounted 0.7% of total assets, compared to 2% of total assets, at December 31, 2006. Short-term investments carried as cash equivalents at December 31, 2007 and 2006 consisted of overnight and term federal funds sold and money market mutual funds. The company had no other short-term investments at December 31, 2007 or 2006.

Investment Securities

As of December 31, 2007, the carrying amount of the investment portfolio increased \$14.0 million, or 11%, compared to December 31, 2006. The increase was primarily due to purchases of municipal and agency CMO/MBS securities, offset by sales, principal paydowns and maturities during the period. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, all investment securities (other than FHLB stock) were classified as available for sale and were carried at fair market value. At December 31, 2007, the investment portfolio represented 14% of total assets compared to 13% at December 31, 2006. Fixed income securities comprised the majority of the carrying value of the portfolio and represented 93% and 92% of total investments at December 31, 2007 and 2006 respectively.

The following table summarizes the fair market value of investments at the dates indicated:

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	December 31, 2006	2005
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Federal agency obligations(1)	\$	12,543	\$	10,405	\$	15,202
Collateralized mortgage obligations and other Mortgage backed securities (CMO/MBS)		62,218		61,431		77,143
Municipal securities		60,049		48,762		54,915
Fixed income securities		134,810		120,598		147,260
Certificates of deposit				1,033		1,000
Federal Home Loan Bank stock(2)		3,895		1,428		3,205
Equity securities		6,812		8,481		5,056
Total investments	\$	145,517	\$	131,540	\$	156,521

(1) Federal agency obligations include securities issued by government-sponsored enterprises such as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the FHLB. These securities do not represent obligations of the U.S. government and are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Treasury.

(2) The bank is required to purchase FHLB stock in association with outstanding advances from the FHLB; this stock is classified as a restricted investment and carried at cost.

As of December 31, 2007, the net unrealized gains in the investment portfolio were \$382 thousand compared to the net unrealized losses of \$163 thousand at December 31, 2006. The unrealized gains at December 31, 2007 consisted of net unrealized gains on fixed income securities of \$522 thousand (comprised of \$1.2 million gains and \$637 thousand losses) and net unrealized losses on equity securities of \$140 thousand (comprised of \$248 thousand gains and \$388 thousand losses).

Unrealized gains or losses will only be recognized in the statements of income if the securities are sold. However, if an unrealized loss on a fixed income or equity security is deemed to be other-than-temporary, the company marks the investment down to its carrying value through a charge to earnings.

The net unrealized gain or loss in the company's fixed income portfolio fluctuates as market interest rates rise and fall. Due to the fixed rate nature of this portfolio, as market rates fall the value of the portfolio rises, and as market rates rise, the value of the portfolio declines. The unrealized gains or loss on fixed income investments will also decline as the securities approach maturity. The decline in market value on the fixed income portfolio at December 31, 2007 was due to interest rate volatility and not credit quality as all of these securities were AAA credit rated. Therefore, these unrealized losses were not considered other-than-temporary in nature at December 31, 2007.

The net unrealized gain or loss on equity securities will fluctuate based on changes in the market value of the individual securities and mutual funds in the portfolio. The unrealized losses on the equity portfolio at December 31, 2007, were due to normal market volatility. Management regularly reviews the portfolio for securities with unrealized losses that are other than temporarily impaired. Management's assessment includes evaluating if any equity securities/mutual funds exhibit fundamental deterioration and whether it is unlikely that the security/fund will completely recover its unrealized loss. Upon such review, there were no equity securities/funds that were considered other than temporarily impaired at December 31, 2007.

At December 31, 2007, management had the intent and ability to hold the fixed income securities in the portfolio with unrealized losses until the recovery of fair value, which may be maturity.

During 2007 the company recognized net gains on the sales of \$9.9 million of equity securities, amounting to \$1.6 million. Principal paydowns and maturities totaled \$15.9 million during the current period, and were primarily comprised of payments in the mortgage backed securities portfolio. These proceeds along with additional funds were utilized to purchase \$39.2 million of securities during 2007.

The contractual maturity distribution at amortized cost, as of December 31, 2007, of the fixed income securities above with the weighted average yield for each category is set forth below:

(Dollars in thousands)	Under 1 Year		>1-3 Years		>3-5 Years		>5-10 Years		Over 10 Years	
	Balance	Yield	Balance	Yield	Balance	Yield	Balance	Yield	Balance	Yield
Agency obligations	\$ 4,000	4.36%	\$ 6,519	4.75%	\$ 2,000	5.68%			\$	
CMO/MBS	78	6.50%					24,581	4.19%	37,738	4.78%
Municipals(1)	4,340	4.22%	12,497	4.60%	12,406	5.10%	13,896	7.02%	16,233	5.75%
	\$ 8,418	4.31%	\$ 19,016	4.65%	\$ 14,406	5.18%	\$ 38,477	5.21%	\$ 53,971	5.07%

(1) Municipal security yields and total yields are shown on a tax equivalent basis.

Scheduled contractual maturities may not reflect the actual maturities of the investments. CMO/MBS are shown at their final maturity. However, due to prepayments and amortization the actual CMO/MBS cash flows may be faster than presented above. Similarly, included in the agency and municipal categories were \$52.5 million in securities which can be called before maturity. Actual maturity of these callable securities could be shorter if market interest rates decline further. Management considers these factors when evaluating the net interest margin in the company's asset-liability management program.

Bank Owned Life Insurance (BOLI)

Beginning in 2005, the company purchased BOLI as an investment, utilizing the earnings on BOLI to offset the cost of the company's benefit plans. There were no BOLI purchases in 2007. During 2006, the company made net BOLI purchases of \$8.0 million. The cash surrender value of BOLI was \$12.7 million and \$12.2 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The company recorded income from the BOLI policies, net of related expenses, of \$548 thousand in 2007 and \$339 thousand for 2006.

Further information regarding the company's retirement benefit plans, is contained in note 10, Employee Benefit Plans, to the consolidated financial statements contained in Item 8 below, under the heading Supplemental Retirement Plan.

Deposits

Total deposits increased \$1.3 million, or 0.1%, as of December 31, 2007 compared to year end balances at December 31, 2006. Deposits, excluding brokered deposits, decreased \$4.5 million, or 0.6%, compared to the prior year-end balance. The current environment has continued to impact the company's ability to generate growth in lower costing deposits and therefore the company has continued to utilize brokered CD's and FHLB borrowings as alternative funding sources to support asset growth. Total deposits as a percentage of total assets were 82% at December 31, 2007 compared to 89% at December 31, 2006.

The following table sets forth deposit balances by certain categories at the dates indicated and the percentage of each deposit category to total deposits.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2007		December 31, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Non-interest demand deposits	\$ 167,039	19.2%	\$ 169,910	19.6%	\$ 173,804	22.4%
Interest bearing checking	160,668	18.5%	179,533	20.7%	171,611	22.1%
Total checking	327,707	37.7%	349,443	40.3%	345,415	44.5%
Retail savings/money markets	145,959	16.8%	141,202	16.3%	151,969	19.6%
Commercial savings/money markets	120,768	13.9%	125,584	14.5%	115,126	14.9%
Total savings/money markets	266,727	30.7%	266,786	30.8%	267,095	34.5%
Certificates of deposit	203,657	23.5%	186,349	21.4%	152,889	19.7%
Total non-brokered deposits	798,091	91.9%	802,578	92.5%	765,399	98.7%
Brokered certificates of deposit	70,695	8.1%	64,944	7.5%	9,988	1.3%
Total deposits	\$ 868,786	100.0%	\$ 867,522	100.0%	\$ 775,387	100.0%

Checking deposits decreased \$21.7 million, or 6%, at December 31, 2007 compared to December 31, 2006 and accounted for approximately 38% and 40% of total deposits at those respective dates. The decline in both balance and concentration reflects the shift in funds by rate sensitive depositors to higher yielding products as interest rates increased over the period.

Savings and money market accounts remained relatively flat at December 31, 2007 compared to December 31, 2006 with respect to both year-end balances and concentration, representing approximately 31% of total deposits at both those respective periods.

Year-end balances of higher costing certificates of deposit increased by \$17.3 million, or 9%. The increase reflects the trend of depositors shifting excess funds to higher yielding term products. In addition, brokered CD's increased \$5.8 million, or 9%, as of December 31, 2007 compared to December 31, 2006, which reflected the company's strategic utilization of alternative sources to fund the company's continued loan growth over the period. These combined CD balances represented 32% and 29% of total deposits at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The majority of the December 31, 2007 combined CD balances were scheduled to mature within one year, with approximately 44% due to mature within three months and 48% due in over three through twelve months.

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The table below sets forth a comparison of the company's average deposits and average rates paid for the periods indicated, as well as the percentage of each deposit category to total average deposits. The annualized average rate on total deposits reflects both interest bearing and non-interest bearing deposits.

(Dollars in thousands)	Year ended December 31,								
	Average Balance	2007 Average Rate	% of Total	Average Balance	2006 Average Rate	% of Total	Average Balance	2005 Average Rate	% of Total
Non-interest demand	\$ 165,653		18.9%	\$ 165,957		19.9%	\$ 163,429		21.4%
Interest checking	151,835	1.13%	17.3%	159,009	0.80%	19.0%	167,178	0.53%	21.9%
Savings	151,480	2.15%	17.2%	167,353	2.05%	20.0%	176,143	1.37%	23.1%
Money market	123,652	2.94%	14.1%	109,783	2.25%	13.1%	115,422	1.41%	15.2%
Total interest bearing non-term deposits	426,967	2.02%	48.6%	436,145	1.65%	52.1%	458,743	1.08%	60.2%
Certificates of Deposit	195,565	4.45%	22.3%	173,433	3.78%	20.7%	139,775	2.34%	18.4%
Total non-brokered deposits	788,185	2.20%	89.8%	775,535	1.77%	92.7%	761,947	1.08%	100.0%
Brokered CDs	89,506	5.34%	10.2%	61,082	5.12%	7.3%	82	5.90%	
Total	\$ 877,691	2.52%	100.0%	\$ 836,617	2.02%	100.0%	\$ 762,029	1.08%	100.0%

The increase in the average rate paid on total deposit accounts to 2.52% for 2007, from 2.02%, for 2006, is attributable to increases in market interest rates and the shift in funding mix from lower costing deposits to higher cost certificates and brokered CD's as discussed above.

Borrowed Funds

Total borrowed funds, consisting of securities sold to customers under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) and FHLB borrowings, increased \$66.3 million from December 31, 2006. The increase resulted from the increased use of FHLB borrowings to fund asset growth during the year.

The following table sets forth borrowed funds by categories at the dates indicated and the percentage of each category to total borrowed funds.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2007		December 31, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%

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Repurchase agreements	\$	8,267	10.2%	\$	4,835	32.0%	\$	706	1.2%
FHLB Borrowings		73,162	89.8%		10,270	68.0%		57,933	98.8%
Total borrowed funds	\$	81,429	100.0%	\$	15,105	100.0%	\$	58,639	100.0%

At December 31, 2007, the bank had the ability to borrow additional funds from the FHLB of up to \$97.7 million.

The contractual maturity distribution as of December 31, 2007, of borrowed funds with the weighted average cost for each category is set forth below:

(Dollars in thousands)	Overnight		Under 1 month		>1 3 months		>3 12 months		Over 12 months			
	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate		
Repurchase agreements	\$		\$	2,150	5.00%	\$	6,050	4.48%	\$	67	3.00%	
FHLB Borrowings	45,830	3.00%				362	5.36%	26,500	4.68%	470	5.94%	
Total borrowed funds	\$	45,830	3.00%	\$	2,150	5.00%	\$	6,412	4.53%	\$	26,567	4.68%

Maximum FHLB advances outstanding at any month end during 2007, 2006, and 2005 were \$73.2 million, \$31.9 million and \$59.0 million respectively. Maximum amounts outstanding under repurchase agreements at any month end during 2007, 2006, and 2005 were \$8.3 million, \$6.7 million, and \$6.4 million, respectively.

The table below shows the comparison of the company's average repurchase agreements and FHLB advances and average rates paid for the periods indicated.

(Dollars in thousands)	2007		Year ended December 31, 2006		2005	
	Average Balance	Average Rate	Average Balance	Average Rate	Average Balance	Average Rate
Repurchase agreements	\$ 3,464	4.54%	\$ 2,325	4.41%	\$ 2,823	2.59%
FHLB advances	18,547	5.02%	17,100	4.71%	19,250	3.85%
Total borrowed funds	\$ 22,011	4.94%	\$ 19,425	4.67%	\$ 22,073	3.69%

The increase in the average rate on borrowed funds for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to the prior period was due to the increase in market interest rates over the period.

Liquidity

Liquidity is the ability to meet cash needs arising from, among other things, fluctuations in loans, investments, deposits and borrowings. Liquidity management is the coordination of activities so that cash needs are anticipated and met, readily and efficiently. Liquidity policies are set and monitored by the company's Asset-Liability Committee of the board of directors. The company's liquidity is maintained by projecting cash needs, balancing maturing assets with maturing liabilities, monitoring various liquidity ratios, monitoring deposit flows, maintaining liquidity within the investment portfolio and maintaining borrowing capacity in the brokered CD market and at the FHLB, and through commercial lines of credit with correspondent banks.

The company's asset-liability management objectives are to maintain liquidity, provide and enhance access to a diverse and stable source of funds, provide competitively priced and attractive products to customers, conduct funding at a low cost relative to current market conditions and engage in sound balance sheet management strategies. Funds gathered are used to support current asset levels and to take advantage of selected leverage opportunities. The company funds earning assets primarily with deposits, brokered CDs, repurchase agreements, FHLB borrowings, commercial lines of credit, junior subordinated debentures and earnings. Management believes that the company has adequate liquidity to meet its commitments.

Capital Adequacy

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The company is subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can result in certain mandatory and possible additional discretionary, supervisory actions by regulators, which, if undertaken, could have a material adverse effect on the company's consolidated financial condition. At December 31, 2007 the capital levels of both the company and the bank complied with all applicable minimum capital requirements of the Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC, respectively, and both qualified as "well-capitalized" under applicable regulation of the Federal Reserve Board and FDIC regulations.

For additional information regarding the capital requirements applicable to the company and the bank and their respective capital levels at December 31, 2007, see the section entitled "Capital Resources" contained in Item 1 "Business" and note 8, "Stockholders' Equity", to the consolidated financial statements contained in Item 8.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The company is required to make future cash payments under various contractual obligations. These obligations include the repayment of short and long-term borrowings and long-term subordinated debentures, payment of fixed-cash supplemental retirement benefits, payments under non-cancelable operating leases for various premises, and payments due under agreements to purchase goods and future services from a variety of vendors.

The company is also party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to originate loans, commitments to sell loans, standby letters of credit and unadvanced loans and lines of credit. The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the balance sheets. The contract amounts of these instruments reflect the extent of involvement the company has in the particular classes of financial instruments.

The following table summarizes the contractual cash obligations and commitments at December 31, 2007.

(Dollars in thousands)	Total	With-in 1 Year	Payments Due By Period			After 5 Years
			>1 3 Years	>3 5 Years		
Contractual Cash Obligations:						
Repurchase agreements	\$ 8,267	\$ 8,267	\$	\$		
FHLB borrowings	73,162	72,692				470
Junior subordinated debentures	10,825					10,825
Supplemental retirement plans	5,516	98	425		552	4,441
Operating lease obligations(1)	4,706	731	899		553	2,523
Vendor contracts	5,809	4,617	1,021		171	
Total contractual obligations	\$ 108,285	\$ 86,405	\$ 2,345	\$ 1,276	\$	18,259

				Commitment Expiration	By Period	
	Total	With-in 1 Year		>1 3 Years	>3 5 Years	After 5 Years
Other Commitments:						
Unadvanced loans and lines	\$ 283,185	\$ 183,808		\$ 30,337	\$ 20,290	\$ 48,750
Standby letters of credit	14,780	9,441		5,199	125	15
Commitments to originate loans	15,323	15,323				
Commitments to originate loans for sale	2,104	2,104				
Commitments to sell loans	2,371	2,371				
Total commitments	\$ 317,763	\$ 213,047		\$ 35,536	\$ 20,415	\$ 48,765

- (1) In addition, on January 1, 2008, the company entered into a lease agreement for a planned branch location in Derry, NH, which calls for total lease payments of approximately \$733 over the next ten years.

Investment Assets Under Management

The company provides a wide range of investment management services. These services include management of equity, fixed income, balanced and strategic cash management portfolios through the company's investment advisory group. The market value of each of these components is affected by fluctuations in the financial markets.

Also included in the investment assets under management total are commercial sweep accounts that are invested in third party money market mutual funds.

The following table sets forth the fair market value of investment assets under management by certain categories at the dates indicated.

(Dollars in thousands)	2007		December 31, 2006		2005	
Investment advisory assets	\$	443,712	\$	401,269	\$	346,322
Commercial sweep accounts		129,896		100,790		78,631
Investment assets under management	\$	573,608	\$	502,059	\$	424,953

Investment assets under management increased by \$71.5 million, or 14%, from December 31, 2006 to December 31, 2007. The increase was due to an increase in investment advisory assets of \$42.4 million and in commercial sweep accounts of \$29.1 million. The increase in investment advisory assets was primarily due to growth from new business and general increases in investment market value due to higher market rates.

The commercial sweep account balance generally fluctuates in accordance with the cash needs of the bank's customers. At December 31, 2007, the \$29.1 million, or 29%, increase over the prior year end resulted from sales growth and a migration from deposit balances due to customer sensitivity for higher earning products.

Results of Operations

Rate/Volume Analysis

The following table sets forth the extent to which changes in interest rates and changes in the average balances of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities have affected interest income and expense during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006. For each category of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, information is provided on changes attributable to (1) volume (change in average portfolio balance multiplied by prior year average rate); (2) interest rate (change in average interest rate multiplied by prior year average balance); and (3) rate and volume (the remaining difference).

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,								
	2007 vs. 2006				2006 vs. 2005				
	Volume	Rate	Rate/ Volume	Total	Volume	Rate	Rate/ Volume	Total	
Interest Income									
Loans	\$ 4,471	\$ 440	\$ 48	\$ 4,959	\$ 7,057	\$ 5,066	\$ 900	\$ 13,023	
Investments(1)	(652)	314	(95)	(433)	(1,297)	485	(6)	(818)	
Total	3,819	754	(47)	4,526	5,760	5,551	894	12,205	
Interest Expense									
Int Chkg/Savings/MM	(151)	1,614	(33)	1,430	(244)	2,615	(131)	2,240	
Certificates of deposit(2)	2,088	1,407	302	3,797	2,215	2,503	1,696	6,414	
Borrowed funds	121	52	7	180	(98)	216	(25)	93	
Total	2,058	3,073	276	5,407	1,873	5,334	1,540	8,747	

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Change in net interest income	\$	1,761	\$	(2,319)	\$	(323)	\$	(881)	\$	3,887	\$	217	\$	(646)	\$	3,458
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- (1) Investments include investment securities and short-term investments.
- (2) Certificates of deposit include brokered and non-brokered CDs.

The table on the following page presents the company's average balance sheet, net interest income and average rates for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

Average Balances, Interest and Average Yields

(Dollars in thousands)	Year ended December 31, 2007			Year ended December 31, 2006			Year ended December 31, 2005		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield(2)	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield (2)	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield(2)
Assets:									
Loans (1)	\$ 793,395	\$ 59,065	7.44%	\$ 732,813	\$ 54,106	7.38%	\$ 625,403	\$ 41,083	6.57%
Investments (2) (3)	143,325	5,972	4.89%	157,224	6,405	4.69%	186,503	7,223	4.43%
Total interest earnings assets	936,720	65,037	7.05%	890,037	60,511	6.91%	811,906	48,306	6.08%
Other assets	64,285			55,464			53,273		
Total assets	\$ 1,001,005			\$ 945,501			\$ 865,179		
Liabilities and stockholders equity:									
Int Chkg, Savings and money market	\$ 426,967	8,605	2.02%	\$ 436,145	7,175	1.65%	\$ 458,743	4,935	1.08%
Certificates of deposit(4)	285,071	13,488	4.73%	234,515	9,691	4.13%	139,857	3,277	2.34%
Borrowed funds	22,011	1,088	4.94%	19,425	908	4.67%	22,073	815	3.69%
Junior subordinated debentures	10,825	1,177	10.88%	10,825	1,177	10.88%	10,825	1,177	10.88%
Total interest-bearing funding	744,874	24,358	3.27%	700,910	18,951	2.70%	631,498	10,204	1.62%
Net interest rate spread (2)			3.78%			4.21%			4.46%
Demand deposits	165,653			165,957			163,429		
Total funding sources	910,527	24,358	2.68%	866,867	18,951	2.19%	794,927	10,204	1.28%
Other liabilities	8,732			7,021			6,041		
Total liabilities	919,259			873,888			800,968		
Stockholders equity	81,746			71,613			64,211		
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 1,001,005			\$ 945,501			\$ 865,179		
Net interest income		\$ 40,679			\$ 41,560			\$ 38,102	
Net interest margin (2)			4.45%			4.78%			4.82%

(1) Average loans include non-accrual loans and are net of average deferred loan fees.

(2) Average balances are presented at average amortized cost and average yields are presented on a tax equivalent basis. The tax equivalent effect, which is not included in the interest amounts above, was \$1,040, \$962, and \$1,038 for the years ended Dec. 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

(3) Investments include investment securities and short-term investments.

- (4) Certificates of deposit include brokered and non-brokered CDs.

COMPARISON OF YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2006

Unless otherwise indicated, the reported results are for the year ended December 31, 2007 with the comparable year or prior year being the year ended December 31, 2006.

Net Income

The company had net income in 2007 of \$9.898 million compared to \$9.234 million for 2006, an increase of 7%. Earnings per share for 2007 were \$1.27 and \$1.25 on a basic and diluted basis, compared to \$1.21 and \$1.18 in the prior year, increases of 5% and 6%, respectively.

Net Interest Income

The company's net interest income was \$40.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of \$881 thousand, or 2%, over the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to a decline in net interest margin as discussed below, partially offset by an increase in interest income, due to an increase in average loan balances. Total interest and dividend income for the 2007 period increased by \$4.5 million, while total interest expense increased by \$5.4 million over the prior year.

Net Interest Margin

Tax equivalent net interest margin decreased by 33 basis points, to 4.45% for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to 4.78% for the prior year. The decrease in margin was primarily due to a 49 basis point increase in the total cost of funds, partially offset by a 14 basis point increase in the yield on interest earning assets. The basis point increases were primarily due to increases in market interest rates. In addition, the increase in cost of funds was impacted by a shift in the funding mix from lower-costing deposits to higher-costing deposits and the utilization of higher cost funding sources to support loan growth.

Interest Income

Total interest income for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$65.0 million, an increase of \$4.5 million, or 7%, over the prior year. The increase resulted primarily from an increase in the average balance of interest earning assets of \$46.7 million, or 5%, to \$936.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, and, to a lesser extent, an increase in the average tax equivalent yield on interest earning assets of 14 basis points, to 7.05% due to the higher market interest rates during the period.

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Average loan balances increased \$60.6 million, or 8%, compared to the prior year, and amounted to \$793.4 million, while the average balance of investments decreased by \$14.0 million, or 9%, to \$143.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2007.

This shift in average balances from lower yielding investments into higher yielding loans, coupled with the higher market interest rates over the period, resulted in the increase in the average tax equivalent yield on interest earning assets to 7.05%, with loan yields increasing 6 basis points to 7.44% and the tax equivalent yield realized on investments increasing 20 basis points to 4.89%. Loan yields, though higher than the prior year, were relatively flat during the first three quarters of 2007, but declined during the fourth quarter. This is primarily a result of recent prime rate decreases that began in September 2007. Interest income on loans increased \$5.0 million over the comparable year.

Investment yields have increased as a result of sales of lower yielding securities in the fourth quarter of 2006, as well as investments purchased in 2007 at higher market rates. Income on investment securities and total short-term investments (together, investments) decreased \$433 thousand compared to the prior year.

Interest Expense

Total interest expense amounted to \$24.4 million, an increase of \$5.4 million compared to the prior year. The increase resulted primarily from an increase in the average cost of total funds, and to a lesser extent an increase in the average balance of total funding sources. The average cost of total funds increased to 2.68% for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to 2.19% in the prior year. This increase in total cost of funds was primarily due to increased market interest rates and the shift in funding mix from lower costing deposits to higher cost funding sources. Funding costs increased during the first three quarters of 2007, but declined slightly during the fourth quarter. This is primarily

a result of market rate decreases that began in September 2007. Overall the average balance of total funding sources increased 5% over the prior year.

Interest expense on interest checking, savings and money market accounts increased \$1.4 million over the comparable year. This increase resulted from a 37 basis point increase in the average cost of these accounts to 2.02%, due to higher market interest rates, partially offset by a reduction in the average balance of these accounts by 2% over the prior year.

Interest expense on CDs increased \$3.8 million over the prior year primarily due to an increase in the average balance of CDs and to a lesser extent due to an increase in the average cost of CDs. The average balance of CDs increased by \$50.6 million, or 22% over the prior year. The increase in the average CD balances resulted from a \$28.4 million, or 47%, increase in the average balance of brokered CDs and a \$22.1 million, or 13%, increase in the average balance of CDs generated from bank customers. The average cost of certificates of deposit increased 60 basis points for the year ended December 31, 2007 compared to the year ended December 31, 2006, primarily due to higher market rates, consumer price sensitivity and the higher costing brokered CD balances.

Interest expense on borrowed funds, consisting of FHLB borrowings and term repurchase agreements, increased by \$180 thousand, or 20% over the prior year. The average balance of borrowed funds, primarily FHLB borrowings, increased by \$2.6 million. The average cost of borrowed funds increased 27 basis points, to 4.94%, for the year ended December 31, 2007, due to increased market interest rates over the prior year. These market rates were relatively flat for most of 2007 and began declining in September 2007.

The interest expense and average rate on junior subordinated debentures was \$1.2 million and 10.88%, respectively, for both years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006.

The average balance of non-interest bearing demand deposits remained relatively consistent at \$165.7 million and \$166.0 million, and represented 18% and 19% of total average funding sources for the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Non-interest bearing demand deposits are an important component of the bank's core funding strategy.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses was \$1.0 million and \$1.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The reduced provision reflects the continued favorable asset quality during the period, the level of loan growth, and the low level of charge-offs during 2007. The provision reflects management's estimate of the loan loss allowance necessary to support the level of credit risk inherent in the portfolio during the period.

See Risk Elements/Asset Quality and Allowance for Loan Losses under the heading, Financial Condition, in this Item 7 above, for further information regarding the provision for loan losses.

Non-Interest Income

Non-interest income for the year ended December 31, 2007 increased \$3.3 million, or 48%, compared to 2006. The primary components of the increase were increases in net gains on sales of investment securities, deposit-service fees, investment-advisory fees, and bank-owned life insurance income. Non-interest income, excluding net gains/losses on investment securities, increased \$1.4 million, or 20%, over the prior year.

The following table sets forth the components of non-interest income and the related changes for the periods indicated.

(Dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2007	2006	
Investment advisory fees	\$ 3,177	\$ 2,735	\$ 442
Deposit service fees	2,848	2,302	546
Bank-owned life insurance income	602	391	211
Net gains (losses) on sales of investment securities	1,655	(204)	1,859
Gains on sales of loans	201	147	54
Other income	1,625	1,445	180
Total non-interest income	\$ 10,108	\$ 6,816	\$ 3,292

Investment-advisory fees increased by \$442 thousand, or 16%, in 2007 compared to 2006. The change resulted from new business generated and increases in the value of the portfolio due to increases in market values.

Deposit-service fees increased by \$546 thousand, or 24%, in 2007 compared to 2006. The increase resulted primarily from increased fee income on commercial deposit accounts attributed to lower earnings credit rates paid, as a result of decreases in market rates during the period and increased overdraft fees earned. The earnings credit rate allows customers to earn credit on deposit balances, which are used to offset service charges.

Bank-owned life insurance income increased \$211 thousand, or 54%, due primarily to income on additional policies purchased in the second quarter of 2006.

The net gain on the sales of investment securities in 2007 and the net loss in 2006 resulted from sales of \$9.9 million and \$19.9 million, respectively, in those periods. The realized gains in the current year resulted primarily from sales in the equity portfolio. The net losses realized in 2006 primarily resulted from management's decision to sell a portion of lower yielding fixed income securities in December of that year.

Included in the increase in other income was \$112 thousand in purchased tax credit income.

Non-Interest Expense

Non-interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2007, increased \$2.3 million, or 7%, compared to 2006. The primary components of the increase were salaries and benefits and occupancy costs.

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The following table sets forth the components of non-interest expense and the related changes for the periods indicated.

(Dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,				Change
	2007		2006		
Salaries and employee benefits	\$	21,044	\$	19,169	\$ 1,875
Occupancy expenses		6,470		6,095	375
Audit, legal and other professional fees		1,487		1,447	40
Advertising and public relations		1,389		1,372	17
Supplies and postage		896		874	22
Investment advisory and custodial expenses		498		500	(2)
Other operating expenses		3,060		3,083	(23)
Total non-interest expense	\$	34,844	\$	32,540	\$ 2,304

Salaries and benefits expense increased \$1.9 million, or 10% over the prior year. The increase primarily resulted from staffing increases necessary to support the company's strategic growth initiatives and salary adjustments. Increases in health insurance premiums, taxes, performance based incentive compensation and employee stock compensation expense also contributed to the increase in salaries and benefits.

Occupancy expenses increased \$375 thousand, or 6%, compared to the prior year, primarily due to ongoing increases in maintenance and service costs, and facility expansion necessary to support the company's growth and strategic initiatives.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 was \$5.0 million and \$5.3 million, respectively. The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 was 33.8%, and 36.7%, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate in 2007 as compared to 2006 is primarily due to increased levels of non-taxable income on certain tax-exempt investments and loans, non-taxable income on BOLI, and the impact on state taxes of the company's two security corporations that were formed in the fourth quarter of 2007.

COMPARISON OF YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

Unless otherwise indicated, the reported results are for the year ended December 31, 2006 with the comparable year or prior year being the year ended December 31, 2005.

Net Income

The company had net income in 2006 of \$9.2 million compared to \$8.4 million for 2005, an increase of 10%. Earnings per share for 2006 were \$1.21 and \$1.18 on a basic and diluted basis, compared to \$1.13 and \$1.09 in 2005, increases of 7% and 8%, respectively.

Net Interest Income

The company's net interest income was \$41.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$3.5 million, or 9%, over 2005. The primary driver of the increase was a \$107.4 million, or 17%, increase in average loan balances, partially offset by funding costs rising more rapidly than asset yields during the year (i.e., net interest margin decreased).

Net Interest Margin

Tax equivalent net interest margin decreased by 4 basis points, to 4.78% for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared to 4.82% for the prior year. The decrease in margin was due to an 83 basis point increase in the yield on interest earning assets, exceeded by a 91 basis point increase in the total cost of deposits and borrowed funds (cost of funds). The primary reason for the yield increases were higher market interest rates during the 2006 period. The increase in cost of funds exceeded asset yields mainly due to the flat yield curve and the timing of rate adjustments. Asset yields re-priced more quickly than funding costs over the rising rate cycle that began in mid 2004. On an incremental basis, funding cost increases caught up to the previously realized asset yield increases in the latter half of 2006.

Total Interest Income

Total interest income for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$60.5 million, an increase of \$12.2 million, or 25%, over the prior year. The increase resulted from an increase in the average balance of interest earning assets of \$78.1 million, or 10%, to \$890.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, and an increase in the average tax equivalent yield on interest earning assets of 83 basis points, to 6.91%.

Interest income on loans increased by \$13.0 million, or 32%, for the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$54.1 million. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the average loan balance increased by \$107.4 million, or 17%, while the average rate earned on loans increased by 81 basis points to 7.38%. The increase in loan yield was driven by the higher market rates, as variable rate loans indexed to Prime re-priced to the higher market rates over the 2006 period.

Income on investment securities and total short-term investments (together, investments) declined by \$818 thousand, to \$6.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The average balance of investments decreased by \$29.3 million, or 16%, for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared to the prior year, as investment cash flow was primarily redeployed to fund loan growth. The average tax equivalent yield on investments increased by 26 basis points, to 4.69%, for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to the average tax equivalent yield of 4.43% for the prior year.

Total Interest Expense

Total interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$19.0 million compared to \$10.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of \$8.7 million or 86%.

The increase resulted primarily from a 108 basis point increase in the average interest rate paid on interest bearing liabilities, to 2.70%, for the year ended December 31, 2006, and to a lesser extent, from the \$69.4 million, or 11%, increase in the average balance of interest-bearing deposits, borrowed funds and debentures, to \$700.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Interest expense on deposits increased by \$8.7 million, or 105%, to \$16.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The average balance of savings, checking and money market deposit accounts decreased by \$22.6 million, or 5%, to \$436.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, while the average interest rate paid on such deposit accounts increased 57 basis points over the prior year.

The average balance on certificates of deposit increased by \$94.7 million, or 68% over the prior year, to \$234.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase resulted from customers seeking higher rate deposit products as interest rates rose in 2005 and 2006. Also, in late 2005 the company began to utilize brokered certificates of deposit as an alternative funding source. The average balance in brokered certificates of deposit increased \$61.0 million in 2006 compared to 2005. The average interest rate on certificates of deposit increased 179 basis points for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in deposit rates during the 2006 period was primarily due to higher market rates and the increased use of brokered deposits, which are generally more rate sensitive than internally generated deposits.

Interest expense on borrowed funds, consisting of FHLB borrowings and term repurchase agreements, increased by \$93 thousand over 2005. The average balance of borrowed funds for the year ended December 31, 2006 decreased by \$2.6 million, to \$19.4 million. The average cost of borrowed funds increased 98 basis points, to 4.67%, for the year ended December 31, 2006, due to the increase in market interest rates.

The interest expense and average rate on junior subordinated debentures was \$1.2 million and 10.88%, respectively, for both years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005.

The average balance of non-interest bearing deposits increased by \$2.5 million, or 2%, for the year ended December 31, 2006. The total cost of funds (cost of interest bearing liabilities and non-interest bearing deposits) was 2.19% for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared to 1.28% for the same period ended December 31, 2005.

Provision for Loan Losses

The provision for loan losses was \$1.3 million and \$1.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Net charge-offs for 2006 were \$369 thousand compared to net charge-offs of \$8 thousand for 2005. The provision reflects management's ongoing assessment of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses to support the estimated credit risk in the loan portfolio, including the real estate values and economic conditions in New England and, in particular, the Merrimack Valley and the North Central regions of Massachusetts and South Central New Hampshire, the level of non-accrual loans, levels of charge-offs and recoveries during the period, growth of outstanding loans and inherent risks in the nature of the loan portfolio. Despite the growth in the company's loan portfolio, there were no material changes to the company's underwriting practices or the methodology used to estimate loan loss exposure. The provision for loan losses is a significant factor in the company's operating results.

See Credit Risk/Asset Quality and Allowance for Loan Losses under the heading, Financial Condition, in this Item 7 above, for further information regarding the provision for loan losses.

Non-Interest Income

Non-interest income was \$6.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$381 thousand compared to 2005. The primary components of the increase were increases in investment advisory fees and BOLI income, partially offset by losses on sales of investment securities.

The following table sets forth the components of non-interest income and the related changes for the periods indicated.

(Dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2006	2005	
Investment advisory fees	\$ 2,735	\$ 2,262	\$ 473
Deposit service fees	2,302	2,158	144
Bank-owned life insurance income	391	88	303
Net gains (losses) on sales of Investment securities	(204)	191	(395)
Gains on sales of loans	147	246	(99)
Other income	1,445	1,490	(45)
Total non-interest income	\$ 6,816	\$ 6,435	\$ 381

Investment advisory fees increased by \$473 thousand, or 21%, in 2006 compared to 2005. The increase resulted from new business generated in 2006 and 2005 and an increase in fees earned per average asset due to the company's restructured fee schedule implemented in mid-2005, and 401(k) referral fees of \$73 thousand earned in 2006.

Income from BOLI amounted to \$391 thousand and increased \$303 thousand in 2006 compared to 2005. The increase resulted from a full year of activity and from additional purchases in 2006. The average balance was \$8.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to \$2.6 million for the same period in 2005, reflecting purchases made in 2005 and 2006.

Net gains or losses on the sales of investment securities amounted to a loss of \$204 thousand and a gain of \$191 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The net loss in 2006 and net gain in 2005 resulted from sales of \$19.9 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, in those periods. The net losses realized in 2006 primarily resulted from management's decision to sell a portion of the fixed income portfolio in December based on the expectation of improving net interest income in subsequent reporting periods through reinvestment at higher yields or through paydowns of borrowed funds and brokered deposits.

Non-Interest Expense

Non-interest expense was \$32.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 an increase of \$2.3 million, or 8%, compared to 2005. The primary components of the increase were salaries and benefits, occupancy costs, advertising and public relations and other operating expenses.

The following table sets forth the components of non-interest expense and the related changes for the periods indicated.

(Dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change
	2006	2005	

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Salaries and employee benefits	\$	19,169	\$	18,326	\$	843
Occupancy expenses		6,095		5,537		558
Audit, legal and other professional fees		1,447		1,273		174
Advertising and public relations		1,372		875		497
Supplies and postage		874		862		12
Investment advisory and custodial expenses		500		505		(5)
Other operating expenses		3,083		2,857		226
Total non-interest expense	\$	32,540	\$	30,235	\$	2,305

Salaries and benefits expense totaled \$19.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared with \$18.3 million for 2005, an increase of \$843 thousand, or 5%. The increase was due to additional staffing necessary to support the company's strategic growth initiatives, annual compensation adjustments and corresponding increases in health insurance premiums and the additional expense related to employee stock compensation. Performance based incentive compensation, a component of salary and benefit expense, decreased by \$1.4 million in 2006. Excluding this reduction, salary and benefit expense increased \$2.2 million, or 13%, over the prior year.

Occupancy expenses totaled \$6.1 million, an increase of \$558 thousand, or 10%, compared to the prior year, primarily due to ongoing occupancy cost increases and facility expansion necessary to support the company's growth and strategic initiatives.

Advertising and public relations expense increased \$497 thousand and amounted to \$1.4 million in 2006. The increase resulted primarily from the company's branding initiatives, business development efforts and community relations.

Other operating expenses increased \$226 thousand, or 8%, to \$3.1 million in 2006. The increases in this category were due primarily to the company's growth and related increases in business development costs, courier services, staff development initiatives, and expense related to BOLI, partially offset by reductions in ATM network/ telecommunication charges and security related expenses.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense and the effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 were \$5.3 million and 36.7%, and \$4.8 million and 36.1%, respectively. The effective rates for 2006 and 2005 reflect normal activity with the decrease from the statutory rate of 40.93% due primarily to the effect of interest income earned on tax-exempt municipal securities.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006 the FASB's Emerging Issues Task Force reached a consensus regarding Issue No. 06-4 (EITF No. 06-4) Accounting for Deferred Compensation and Postretirement Benefit Aspects of Endorsement Split Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements. The Task Force affirmed that an employer should recognize a liability for future benefits associated with an endorsement split-dollar life insurance arrangement that provides a benefit to an employee that extends to postretirement periods. The liability and related compensation cost are to be determined in accordance with the appropriate previously issued financial standards. The Task Force concluded that this Issue should be effective through either (a) a change in accounting principle through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings or to other components of equity or net assets in the statement of financial position as of the beginning of the year of adoption, or (b) a change in accounting principle through retrospective application to all prior periods. The Task Force reached a consensus that this Issue should be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. Upon adoption of EITF No. 06-4, on January 1, 2008, the company recorded a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings of approximately \$1 million. Management has determined the effect of adoption did not have a material impact on the company's financial position or regulatory capital levels.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157). This Statement provides a single definition of fair value based on the exchange price notion and establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), with the intention to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements. This Standard also expands the required disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements. However, for some entities, the application of this Statement will change current practice related to the definition of fair value, the methods used to measure fair value, and the expanded disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement establishes a fair value hierarchy segregating fair value measurements using (Level 1) quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; (Level 2) significant other observable inputs; (Level 3) significant unobservable inputs. The expanded disclosures focus on the inputs used to measure fair value and the effects of the measurements on earnings within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years that begin after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. In November 2007, the FASB proposed a one-year deferral of SFAS No. 157's fair value measurement requirements for non-financial assets and liabilities that are not required or permitted to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Management does not anticipate that the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will have a material impact on the company's financial position or results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment for FASB Statement No. 115. This Statement permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The objective is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported

earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. This Statement allows the fair value option to be applied to eligible items, irrevocably, on an instrument by instrument basis with unrealized gains and losses on the instruments reported in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years that begin after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption was permitted as of the beginning of a

fiscal year that begins on or before November 15, 2007, provided the entity also elects to apply the provisions of SFAS No. 157. This statement permits application to eligible items existing at the effective date (or early adoption date). Management adopted SFAS No 159 as of January 1, 2008 and did not choose the fair value option under this statement for any assets or liabilities. The adoption did not have a material impact on the company's financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 141R, Business Combinations. This revised statement replaces SFAS No. 141, Business Combination, but retains the fundamental requirements in Statement 141 that the acquisition method of accounting (which Statement 141 called the purchase method) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. It also retains the guidance in Statement 141 for identifying and recognizing intangible assets separately from goodwill. However, SFAS 141R's scope is broader than that of Statement 141. SFAS 141R applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. For any business combinations entered into by the Company subsequent to January 1, 2009, the Company will be required to apply the guidance in SFAS 141R.

Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

The company's asset and liability structure is substantially different from that of an industrial company in that virtually all assets and liabilities of the company are monetary in nature. Management believes the impact of inflation on financial results depends upon the company's ability to react to changes in interest rates and by such reaction, reduce the inflationary impact on performance. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction, or at the same magnitude, as the prices of other goods and services. As discussed previously, management seeks to manage the relationship between interest-sensitive assets and liabilities in order to protect against wide net interest income fluctuations, including those resulting from inflation.

Various information shown elsewhere in this annual report will assist in the understanding of how well the company is positioned to react to changing interest rates and inflationary trends. In particular additional information related to the net interest margin sensitivity analysis is contained in Item 7A and other maturity and repricing information of the company's investment securities, certificates of deposits and borrowed funds is contained in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations under the heading Financial Condition in this report.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Margin Sensitivity Analysis

The company's primary market risk is interest rate risk and interest rate risk management is centered on the company's Asset-Liability Committee (the committee). The committee is comprised of five outside directors of the company and three executive officers of the company, who are also members of the board of directors. In addition, several directors who are not on the committee rotate in on a regular basis. Annually, the committee approves the company's asset-liability management policy, which provides management with guidelines for controlling interest rate risk, as measured through net interest income sensitivity to changes in interest rates, within certain tolerance levels. The committee also establishes and monitors guidelines for the company's liquidity and capital ratios.

The asset-liability management strategies are reviewed on a periodic basis by management and presented and discussed with the committee on at least a quarterly basis. The asset-liability management strategies and guidelines are revised based on changes in interest rate levels, general economic conditions, competition in the marketplace, the current interest rate risk position of the company, anticipated growth and other factors.

One of the principal factors in maintaining planned levels of net interest income is the ability to design effective strategies to manage the impact of interest rate changes on future net interest income. Quarterly, management completes a net interest income sensitivity analysis, which is presented to the committee. This analysis includes a simulation of the company's net interest income under various interest rate scenarios. Variations in the interest rate environment affect numerous factors, including prepayment speeds, reinvestment rates, maturities of investments (due to call provisions), and interest rates on various asset and liability accounts.

At December 31, 2007 management considers the company's primary interest rate risk exposure to be margin compression that may result from changes in interest rates and/or changes in the mix of the company's balance sheet components. Specifically, these components include fixed versus variable rate loans and investments on the asset side, and higher cost deposits and borrowings versus lower cost deposits on the liability side.

Under the company's current balance sheet position, the company's net interest margin generally performs better in a rising rate environment, while it generally decreases when the yield curve is flat, inverted or declining.

Under a flat yield curve scenario, margin compression occurs as the spread between the cost of funding and the yield on interest earning assets narrows. Under this scenario the degree of margin compression is highly dependent on the company's ability to fund asset growth through lower cost deposits. However, if the curve is flattening, while short-term rates are rising, the adverse impact on margin may be somewhat delayed, as increases in the prime rate will initially result in the company's asset yields re-pricing more quickly than funding costs.

Under an inverted yield curve situation, shorter-term rates exceed longer-term rates, and the impact on margin is similar but more adverse than the flat curve scenario. Again, however, the extent of the impact on margin is highly dependent on the company's balance sheet mix.

Under a declining yield curve scenario, margin compression will eventually occur as the yield on interest earning assets decreases more rapidly than decreases in funding costs. The primary causes would be the impact of interest rate decreases (including decreases in the prime rate) on adjustable rate loans and the fact that decreases in deposit rates may be limited or lag decreases in the prime rate.

During 2007 the interest rate environment had aspects of a flat yield curve scenario. In late 2007 and early 2008 the interest rate environment has shifted and the company has begun to experience the aspects of a declining yield curve scenario. Rates on earning assets have repriced downward, while rates on borrowings and deposits have declined at a slower pace due to market conditions. As such net interest margin compression may continue into 2008.

It should be noted that the interest rate scenarios used do not necessarily reflect management's view of the most likely change in interest rates over the next 24 months. Furthermore, since a static balance sheet is assumed, the results do not reflect the anticipated future net interest income of the company.

The following table summarizes the projected cumulative net interest income for a 24-month period as of December 31, 2007, assuming a parallel yield curve shift and gradual interest rate changes applied over the first twelve months.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2007		
	Rates Fall 200 BP	Rates Unchanged	Rates Rise 200 BP
Interest Earning Assets:			
Loans	\$ 106,765	\$ 118,406	\$ 128,524
Collateralized mortgage obligations and other mortgage backed securities	6,959	7,016	6,725
Other investments	4,790	5,361	6,277
Total interest income	118,514	130,783	141,526
Interest Earning Liabilities:			
Certificates of deposit	20,570	25,250	29,930
Interest bearing checking, money market, savings	12,394	16,236	20,079
Borrowed funds	5,236	7,257	9,280
Junior subordinated debentures	2,356	2,356	2,356
Total interest expense	40,556	51,099	61,645
Net interest income	\$ 77,958	\$ 79,684	\$ 79,881

Maturity and composition information of the company's loan portfolio, investment portfolio, certificates of deposit, and borrowed funds are contained in Part I, Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, under the captions Loans, Short-Term Investments, Investment Securities, Deposits and Borrowed Funds. Management uses this information in the simulation model along with other information about the company's assets and liabilities. Management makes certain prepayment assumptions based on an analysis of market consensus and management projections, regarding how the factors discussed above will affect the assets and liabilities of the company as rates change. One of the more significant changes in the anticipated maturity of assets occurs in the investment portfolio, specifically the reaction of mortgage backed securities (including collateralized mortgage obligations) and callable securities as rates change.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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ENTERPRISE BANCORP, INC.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 24,930	\$ 35,583
Short-term investments	7,788	15,304
Total cash and cash equivalents	32,718	50,887
Investment securities at fair value	145,517	131,540
Loans, less allowance for loan losses of \$13,545 and \$12,940 at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively	820,274	748,173
Premises and equipment	19,296	16,015
Accrued interest receivable	5,777	5,464
Deferred income taxes, net	7,722	6,861
Bank-owned life insurance	12,736	12,212
Prepaid expenses and other assets	7,250	1,976
Income taxes receivable	378	
Core deposit intangible, net of amortization	342	475
Goodwill	5,656	5,656
Total assets	\$ 1,057,666	\$ 979,259
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Deposits	\$ 868,786	\$ 867,522
Borrowed funds	81,429	15,105
Junior subordinated debentures	10,825	10,825
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	6,245	6,567
Income taxes payable		92
Accrued interest payable	3,369	2,105
Total liabilities	970,654	902,216
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share; 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued		
Common stock \$0.01 par value per share; 20,000,000 shares authorized; 7,912,715 and 7,722,288 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively	79	77
Additional paid-in capital	28,051	25,806
Retained earnings	58,527	51,127
Accumulated other comprehensive income	355	33
Total stockholders' equity	87,012	77,043
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,057,666	\$ 979,259

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ENTERPRISE BANCORP, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Income

Years Ended December 31,

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	2007	2006	2005
Interest and dividend income:			
Loans	\$ 59,065	\$ 54,106	\$ 41,083
Investment securities	5,671	5,997	6,996
Total short-term investments	301	408	227
Total interest and dividend income	65,037	60,511	48,306
Interest expense:			
Deposits	22,093	16,866	8,212
Borrowed funds	1,088	908	815
Junior subordinated debentures	1,177	1,177	1,177
Total interest expense	24,358	18,951	10,204
Net interest income	40,679	41,560	38,102
Provision for loan losses	1,000	1,259	1,135
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	39,679	40,301	36,967
Non-interest income:			
Investment advisory fees	3,177	2,735	2,262
Deposit service fees	2,848	2,302	2,158
Bank-owned life insurance	602	391	88
Net gains (losses) on sales of investment Securities	1,655	(204)	191
Gains on sales of loans	201	147	246
Other income	1,625	1,445	1,490
Total non-interest income	10,108	6,816	6,435
Non-interest expense:			
Salaries and employee benefits	21,044	19,169	18,326
Occupancy expenses	6,470	6,095	5,537
Audit, legal and other professional fees	1,487	1,447	1,273
Advertising and public relations	1,389	1,372	875
Supplies and postage	896	874	862
Investment advisory and custodial expenses	498	500	505
Other operating expenses	3,060	3,083	2,857
Total non-interest expense	34,844	32,540	30,235
Income before income taxes	14,943	14,577	13,167
Income tax expense	5,045	5,343	4,753
Net income	\$ 9,898	\$ 9,234	\$ 8,414
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.13
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.25	\$ 1.18	\$ 1.09
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	7,819,160	7,661,178	7,468,498

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Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	7,913,006	7,821,297	7,690,526
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ENTERPRISE BANCORP, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

	Common Stock			Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		Total Stockholders' Equity
(Dollars in thousands)	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	
Balance at December 31, 2004	7,380,326	\$ 74	\$ 22,561	\$ 37,408	\$ 1,641	\$ 61,684
Comprehensive income						
Net Income				8,414	8,414	8,414
Other comprehensive loss, net					(2,174)	(2,174)
Total comprehensive income					6,240	
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options			104			104
Common stock dividend paid (\$0.24 per share)				(1,788)		(1,788)
Common stock issued under dividend reinvestment plan	59,920	1	870			871
Stock-based compensation	29,660		215			215
Stock options exercised	124,362	1	503			504
Balance at December 31, 2005	7,594,268	\$ 76	\$ 24,253	\$ 44,034	\$ (533)	\$ 67,830
Comprehensive income						
Net Income				9,234	9,234	9,234
Other comprehensive income, net					566	566
Total comprehensive income					9,800	
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options			22			22
Common stock dividend paid (\$0.28 per share)				(2,141)		(2,141)
Common stock issued under dividend reinvestment plan	58,623		944			944
Stock-based compensation			292			292
Stock options exercised	69,397	1	295			296
Balance at December 31, 2006	7,722,288	\$ 77	\$ 25,806	\$ 51,127	\$ 33	\$ 77,043
Comprehensive income						
Net Income				9,898	9,898	9,898
Other comprehensive income, net					322	322
Total comprehensive income					10,220	
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options			16			16
Common stock dividend paid (\$0.32 per share)				(2,498)		(2,498)
Common stock issued under dividend reinvestment plan	70,675	1	1,057			1,058
Stock-based compensation	10,575		575			575
Stock options exercised	109,177	1	597			598
Balance at December 31, 2007	7,912,715	\$ 79	\$ 28,051	\$ 58,527	\$ 355	\$ 87,012

Disclosure of other comprehensive income (loss):	2007	2006	2005
Gross unrealized holding gains (losses) arising during the period	\$ 2,200	\$ 719	\$ (3,474)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(800)	(268)	1,425
Net unrealized holding gains (losses), net of tax	1,400	451	(2,049)
Reclassification adjustment for net gains (losses) included in net income			
Net realized gains/(losses) on sales of securities during the period	1,655	(204)	191
Income tax benefit (expense)	(577)	89	(66)
Reclassification adjustment, net of tax	1,078	(115)	125

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Other comprehensive income (loss), net of reclassification	\$	322	\$	566	\$	(2,174)
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ENTERPRISE BANCORP, INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 9,898	\$ 9,234	\$ 8,414
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Provision for loan losses	1,000	1,259	1,135
Depreciation and amortization	2,490	2,571	2,652
Amortization of intangible assets	133	133	133
Stock-based compensation expense	573	459	215
Mortgage loans originated for sale	(20,496)	(16,094)	(23,112)
Proceeds from mortgage loans sold	20,978	15,959	23,192
Gains on sales of loans	(201)	(147)	(246)
Net (gains)losses on sales of investments	(1,655)	204	(191)
Income on bank-owned life insurance, net	(548)	(339)	(87)
Change in income taxes	1,103	840	852
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options			104
(Increase) decrease in:			
Accrued interest receivable	(313)	(576)	(1,259)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(4,631)	416	5,236
Deferred income taxes	(1,084)	(1,009)	(603)
Increase (decrease) in:			
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(362)	1,838	1,985
Accrued interest payable	1,264	933	432
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,149	15,681	18,852
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Net decrease in other short-term investments			8,200
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	11,562	19,713	1,677
Proceeds from maturities, calls and pay-downs of investment securities	15,872	20,145	39,739
Purchase of investment securities	(39,235)	(14,340)	(14,213)
Purchase of tax credits	(1,735)		(1,468)
Net increase in loans	(73,648)	(61,474)	(129,109)
Additions to premises and equipment, net	(5,920)	(6,945)	(2,007)
Net withdrawals/(purchases) of bank-owned life insurance	24	(7,996)	(1,878)
Net cash used in investing activities	(93,080)	(50,897)	(99,059)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net increase in deposits	1,264	92,135	6,743
Net increase (decrease) in borrowed funds	66,324	(43,534)	54,988
Cash dividends paid	(2,498)	(2,141)	(1,788)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	1,058	944	871
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	598	296	504
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	16	22	
Net cash provided by financing activities	66,762	47,722	61,318
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(18,169)	12,506	(18,889)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	50,887	38,381	57,270
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 32,718	\$ 50,887	\$ 38,381
Supplemental financial data:			

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Cash Paid For:	Interest	\$	24,358	\$	18,018	\$	9,772
Income taxes			5,013		5,500		4,447
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing activity:							
Transfer from loans to other real estate owned			266				

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ENTERPRISE BANCORP, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements of Enterprise Bancorp, Inc. (the company) include the accounts of the company and its wholly owned subsidiary Enterprise Bank and Trust Company (the bank). The bank is a Massachusetts trust company organized in 1989. Substantially all of the company's operations are conducted through the bank.

The bank has five wholly owned subsidiaries. The bank's subsidiaries include Enterprise Insurance Services, LLC and Enterprise Investment Services, LLC, organized for the purposes of engaging in insurance sales activities and offering non-deposit investment products and services, respectively. In addition, the bank has three subsidiary security corporations (Enterprise Security Corporation, Enterprise Security Corporation II, and Enterprise Security Corporation III), which hold various types of qualifying securities. The security corporations are limited to conducting securities investment activities that the bank itself would be allowed to conduct under applicable laws.

Through the bank and its subsidiaries, the company offers a range of commercial and consumer loan products, deposit and cash management products, investment advisory services, trust and insurance services. The services offered through the bank and subsidiaries are managed as one strategic unit and represent the company's only reportable operating segment.

The company's deposit accounts are insured by the Deposit Insurance Fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the FDIC) up to the maximum amount provided by law. The FDIC and the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks (the Commissioner) have regulatory authority over the bank.

The business and operations of the company are subject to the regulatory oversight of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the Federal Reserve Board). The Commissioner also retains supervisory jurisdiction over the company.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported values of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and income and expenses for the years then ended. Actual results, particularly regarding the estimate of the allowance for loan losses, may differ from these estimates.

All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(b) Reclassification

Certain amounts in previous years' financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

(c) Short-term Investment Securities

The company utilizes short-term investments to earn returns on short-term excess liquidity. The company's short-term investments may consist of investments carried as both cash equivalents and non-cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are defined as short-term highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are so near their maturity date that they present insignificant risk of changes in value due to changes in interest rates. The company's cash equivalent short-term investments may be comprised of overnight and term federal funds sold, money market mutual funds and discount U.S. agency notes with original

ENTERPRISE BANCORP, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

maturities of less than ninety days. Short-term investments not carried as cash equivalents would be classified as other short-term investments . The company had no other short-term investments at December 31, 2007 or 2006.

(d) Investment Securities

Investment securities that are intended to be held for indefinite periods of time but which may not be held to maturity or on a long-term basis are considered to be available for sale and are carried at fair value. Net unrealized appreciation and depreciation on investments available for sale, net of applicable income taxes, are reflected as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Included as available for sale are securities that are purchased in connection with the company's asset-liability risk management strategy and that may be sold in response to changes in interest rates, resultant prepayment risk and other related factors. In instances where the company has the positive intent to hold to maturity, investment securities will be classified as held to maturity and carried at amortized cost. The bank is required to purchase Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston (FHLB) stock in association with outstanding advances from the FHLB; this stock is classified as a restricted investment and carried at cost.

As of the balance sheet dates all of the company's investment securities (with the exception of restricted FHLB stock) were classified as available for sale and carried at fair value. The company regularly reviews the portfolio for securities with unrealized losses that are other than temporarily impaired. Management's assessment includes evaluating the credit quality of the issuer, if any equity securities exhibit fundamental deterioration and whether it is unlikely that the security will completely recover its unrealized loss. If a decline in market value of a security is considered other than temporary, the cost basis of the individual security is written down to market value and the loss is charged to net gains (losses) on sales of investment securities.

Investment securities discounts are accreted and premiums are amortized over the period of estimated principal repayment using methods that approximate the interest method.

Gains or losses on the sale of investment securities are recognized on the trade date on a specific identification basis.

(e) Loans

Loans made by the company to businesses include commercial mortgage loans, construction and land development loans, secured and unsecured commercial loans and lines of credit, and standby letters of credit. The company also originates equipment lease financing for businesses. Loans

made to individuals include conventional residential mortgage loans, home equity loans, residential construction loans on primary residences, secured and unsecured personal loans and lines of credit. Most loans granted by the company are collateralized by real estate or equipment and/or are guaranteed by the principals of the borrower. The ability and willingness of the single family residential and consumer borrowers to honor their repayment commitments is generally dependent on the level of overall economic activity and real estate values within the borrowers geographic areas. The ability and willingness of commercial real estate, commercial and construction loan borrowers to honor their repayment commitments is generally dependent on the health of the real estate sector in the borrowers geographic areas and the general economy, among other factors.

ENTERPRISE BANCORP, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Loans are reported at the principal amount outstanding, net of deferred origination fees and costs. Loan origination fees received, offset by direct loan origination costs, are deferred and amortized using the straight line method over three to five years for lines of credit and demand notes or over the life of the related loans using the level-yield method for all other types of loans. When loans are paid off, the unamortized fees and costs are recognized as an adjustment to interest income.

Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of aggregate amortized cost or market value. All loans sold to date have been sold without recourse. When loans are sold a gain or loss is recognized to the extent that the sales proceeds plus unamortized fees and costs exceed or are less than the carrying value of the loans. Gains and losses are determined using the specific identification method.

Loans on which the accrual of interest has been discontinued are designated as non-accrual loans. Accrual of interest on loans is discontinued when a loan becomes contractually past due, with respect to interest or principal, by ninety days for real estate loans and generally sixty days for all other loans, or when reasonable doubt exists as to the full and timely collection of interest or principal. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, all interest previously accrued but not collected is reversed against current period interest income. Interest accruals are resumed on such loans only when payments are brought current and when, in the judgment of management, the collectability of both principal and interest is reasonably assured. Interest payments received on loans in a non-accrual status are generally applied to principal.

The company accounts for impaired loans in accordance with the terms of SFAS 114. Impaired loans are individually significant loans for which management considers it probable that not all amounts due in accordance with original contractual terms will be collected. The majority of impaired loans are included within the non-accrual balances; however, not every loan in non-accrual status has been designated as impaired. Management does not set any minimum delay of payments as a factor in reviewing for impaired classification. Management considers the payment status, net worth and earnings potential of the borrower, and the value and cash flow of the collateral as factors to determine if a loan will be paid in accordance with its contractual terms. When a loan is deemed to be impaired, management estimates the credit loss by comparing the loan's carrying value against either 1) the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate; 2) the loan's observable market price; or 3) the expected realizable fair value of the collateral, in the case of collateral dependent loans. A specific allowance is assigned to the impaired loan up to the amount of estimated credit loss. Impaired loans are charged off, in whole or in part, when management believes that the recorded investment in the loan is uncollectible.

Impaired loans exclude large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans, such groups may include residential mortgage loans and consumer loans, that are collectively evaluated for impairment, loans that are measured at fair value and leases as defined in SFAS No. 114.

Loans are designated as restructured when a concession is made on a credit as a result of financial difficulties of the borrower. Typically, such concessions consist of a reduction in interest rate to a below market rate, taking into account the credit quality of the note, or a deferment of payments, principal or interest, which materially alters the bank's position or significantly extends the note's maturity date, such that the present

value of cash flows to be received is materially less than those contractually established at the loan's origination. Restructured loans are generally included in the impaired loan category.

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Real estate acquired by the company through foreclosure proceedings or the acceptance of a deed in lieu of foreclosure is classified as Other Real Estate Owned (OREO). When property is acquired, it is recorded at the lesser of the loan's remaining principal balance or the estimated fair value of the property acquired, less estimated costs to sell. Any loan balance in excess of the estimated realizable fair value on the date of transfer is charged to the allowance for loan losses on that date. All costs incurred thereafter in maintaining the property, as well as subsequent declines in fair value are charged to non-interest expense.

(f) Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is an estimate of credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The company's allowance is accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 114, as amended by SFAS No. 118, Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan-Income Recognition and Disclosures, and SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies. The allowance for loan losses is established through a provision for loan losses, a direct charge to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes that the collectability of the loan principal is unlikely. Recoveries on loans previously charged off are credited to the allowance. The company maintains the allowance at a level that it deems adequate to absorb all reasonably anticipated losses from specifically known and other credit risks associated with the portfolio.

The company uses a systematic process to measure the amount of estimated loan loss exposure inherent in the portfolio for purposes of establishing a sufficient allowance for loan losses. The methodology makes use of specific reserves for loans individually evaluated and deemed impaired and general reserves for larger groups of homogeneous loans which rely on a combination of qualitative and quantitative factors that could have an impact on the credit quality of these groups, including historical charge-off and recovery experience, the growth, composition and size of the loan portfolio, trends in delinquencies and non-performing loans, the strength of the local and national economy, interest rates and other changes in the portfolio.

The company's credit risk management function focuses on a wide variety of factors, including, among others, current and expected economic conditions, the real estate market, the financial condition of borrowers, the ability of borrowers to adapt to changing conditions or circumstances affecting their business and the continuity of borrowers' management teams. Early detection of credit issues is critical to minimize credit losses. Accordingly, management regularly monitors these factors, among others, through ongoing credit reviews by the credit department, an external loan review service, reviews by members of senior management and the Loan Committee of the board of directors. Loans which are evaluated to be of weaker credit quality are considered classified and are reviewed on a more regular basis by management.

Individual commercial loans deemed to be impaired are analyzed for loss exposure using one of the acceptable methods prescribed in the SFAS 114, while portfolios of more homogenous populations of loans, such as residential mortgages and consumer loans, are analyzed at a group level.

On a quarterly basis, the company prepares an estimate of the necessary reserves. Except for loans specifically identified as impaired, the estimate is a two-tiered approach that allocates loan loss reserves to classified loans by credit rating and to non-classified loans by credit type. The general loss allocations take into account the quantitative and qualitative factors identified above.

ENTERPRISE BANCORP, INC.

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The adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is reviewed and evaluated on a regular basis by an internal management committee, a sub-committee of the board of directors and the full board itself.

Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is adequate to absorb reasonably anticipated losses from specifically known and other credit risks associated with the loan portfolio as of the balance sheet dates. Arriving at an appropriate level of allowance for loan losses involves a high degree of management judgment. While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, future additions to the allowance may be necessary. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the company's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the company to recognize additions to the allowance based on judgments different from those of management.

(g) Premises and Equipment

Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation or amortization is computed on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the estimated useful lives of the asset or the respective lease term (with reasonably assured renewal options) for leasehold improvements as follows:

Buildings, renovations and leasehold improvements	10 to 39 years
Computer software and equipment	3 to 5 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 7 years

(h) Impairment of Long-Lived Assets Other than Goodwill

The company reviews long-lived assets, including premises and equipment, for impairment on an ongoing basis or whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the remaining useful life may warrant revision or that the carrying amount of the long-lived asset may not be fully recoverable. If impairment is determined to exist, any related impairment loss is recognized through a charge to earnings. Impairment losses on assets disposed of, if any, are based on the estimated proceeds to be received, less cost of disposal.

(i) Goodwill and Core Deposit Intangible Assets

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Goodwill and core deposit intangibles carried on the company's consolidated financial statements were \$5.7 million and \$342 thousand, respectively, at December 31, 2007 and \$5.7 million and \$475 thousand, respectively, at December 31, 2006. Both of these assets are related to the company's acquisition of two branch offices in July 2000.

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the company does not amortize goodwill and instead, at least annually, evaluates whether the carrying value of goodwill has become impaired. Impairment of the goodwill occurs when the estimated fair value of the company is less than its recorded value. A determination that goodwill has become impaired results in immediate write-down of goodwill to its determined value with a resulting charge to operations.

The annual impairment test is a two-step process used to identify potential goodwill impairment and measure the amount of goodwill impairment loss to be recognized, if any. The first step of the goodwill impairment test, used to identify potential impairment, compares the fair value of the reporting unit (in this case, the company) with its carrying amount, or the book value of the reporting unit, including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit equals or exceeds its book value, goodwill is considered not impaired, and the second step of the impairment test is unnecessary. The second step, if necessary, measures the amount of goodwill

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impairment loss to be recognized. The reporting unit must determine fair values for all assets and liabilities, excluding goodwill. The net of the assigned fair value of assets and liabilities is then compared to the book value of the reporting unit, and any excess book value becomes the implied fair value of goodwill. If the carrying amount of the goodwill exceeds the newly calculated implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in the amount required to write down the goodwill to the implied fair value.

The company's consolidated financial statements also include intangible assets (core deposit intangibles), which are amortized to expense over their estimated useful life of ten years and reviewed for impairment on an ongoing basis or whenever events or changes in business circumstances warrant a review of the carrying value. If impairment is determined to exist, the related write-down of the intangible asset's carrying value is charged to operations. Accumulated amortization expense related to core deposit intangible asset was \$992 thousand at December 31, 2007. Amortization expense is expected to amount to \$133 thousand for each of the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009, and \$77 thousand in 2010.

Based on these impairment reviews the company determined that goodwill and core deposit intangible assets were not impaired at December 31, 2007.

(j) Income Taxes

The company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method deferred tax assets and liabilities are reflected at currently enacted income tax rates applicable to the period in which the deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. As changes in tax laws or rates are enacted, deferred tax assets and liabilities will be adjusted accordingly through the provision for income taxes.

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - An interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48). FIN 48 was adopted on January 1, 2007. The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material impact on the company's financial position or results of operation.

The company's policy is to classify interest resulting from underpayment of income taxes as income tax expense in the first period the interest would begin accruing according to the provisions of the relevant tax law. The company classifies penalties resulting from underpayment of income taxes as income tax expense in the period for which the company claims or expects to claim an uncertain tax position or in the period in which the company's judgment changes regarding an uncertain tax position.

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The company did not have any unrecognized tax benefits accrued as income tax liabilities or receivables or as deferred tax items at December 31, 2007 or December 31, 2006. The Company's tax years beginning after December 31, 2004 are open to federal and state income tax examinations.

(k) Investment Assets Under Management

Securities and other property held in a fiduciary or agency capacity are not included in the consolidated balance sheets because they are not assets of the company. Investment assets under management, consisting of assets managed by the investment advisory group and the commercial sweep product, totaled \$573.6 million and \$502.1 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Fee income is reported on an accrual basis.

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(l) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share reflects the effect on weighted average shares outstanding of the number of additional shares outstanding if dilutive stock options were converted into common stock using the treasury stock method.

The table below presents the increase in average shares outstanding, using the treasury stock method, for the diluted earnings per share calculation for the years ended December 31st and the effect of those shares on earnings:

	2007	2006	2005
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	7,819,160	7,661,178	7,468,498
Dilutive shares	93,846	160,119	222,028
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	7,913,006	7,821,297	7,690,526

Basic Earnings per share	\$	1.27	\$	1.21	\$	1.13
Effect of dilutive shares		(0.02)		(0.03)		(0.04)
Diluted Earnings per share	\$	1.25	\$	1.18	\$	1.09

At December 31, 2007 and 2006 there were 526,281 and 16,000 outstanding stock options, respectively, which were excluded from the calculations of diluted earnings per share above, due to the exercise price exceeding the average market price. These options, which were not dilutive as of the calculation date, may potentially dilute earnings per share in the future.

(m) Stock Based Compensation

Prior to January 1, 2006, the company accounted for stock-based compensation plans using the intrinsic value method under which no compensation cost was recorded if, at the grant date, the exercise price of the options was equal to or greater than the fair market value of the company's common stock. Accordingly, prior to 2006, the company did not record compensation cost related to stock option awards. However, the company supplementally disclosed pro forma net income and earnings per share amounts as if the fair value based method of accounting had been applied to its stock-based compensation.

On January 1, 2006, the company adopted Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R) Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123(R)), using the modified version of the prospective application method. Pursuant to this transition method, beginning in 2006 the company's financial statements include stock-based compensation expense for the portion of stock option awards, net of estimated forfeitures, outstanding on

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January 1, 2006 and options issued subsequent to January 1, 2006, for which the requisite service has been rendered during the period. The compensation expense has been estimated based on the grant-date fair value estimate of the awards as calculated under the original provisions of SFAS 123 for previous pro forma disclosures and under the provisions of 123(R) for options issued subsequent to January 1, 2006. The company will recognize the remaining estimated compensation expense for the portion of outstanding awards and compensation expense for any future awards, net of estimated forfeitures, as the requisite service is rendered (i.e., on a straight-line basis over the remaining vesting period of each grant).

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(n) Reporting Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is defined as all changes to equity except investments by and distributions to stockholders. Net income is one component of comprehensive income, with other components referred to in the aggregate as other comprehensive income. The company's only other comprehensive income component is the net unrealized holding gains or losses on investments available for sale, net of deferred income taxes.

(o) Derivatives

The company recognizes all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in its balance sheet and measures those instruments at fair market value. Depending on the current interest rate environment, management projections of future interest rates and the overall asset-liability management program of the company, management may elect to sell those fixed and adjustable rate residential mortgage loans which are eligible for sale in the secondary market, or hold this residential loan production for the company's portfolio. The company generally does not pool mortgage loans for sale but instead sells the loans on an individual basis. The company may retain or sell the servicing when selling these loans. Interest rate lock commitments related to the origination of mortgage loans that will be sold are considered derivative instruments. The company estimates the fair value of these derivatives using the difference between the guaranteed interest rate in the commitment and the current market interest rate. To reduce the net interest rate exposure arising from its loan sale activity, the company enters into the commitment to sell these loans at essentially the same time that the interest rate lock commitment is quoted on the origination of the loan. The commitments to sell loans are also considered derivative instruments, with estimated fair values based on changes in current market rates. At December 31, 2007, the estimated fair value of the company's derivative instruments were considered to be immaterial.

(p) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006 the FASB's Emerging Issues Task Force reached a consensus regarding Issue No. 06-4 (EITF No. 06-4) Accounting for Deferred Compensation and Postretirement Benefit Aspects of Endorsement Split Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements. The Task Force affirmed that an employer should recognize a liability for future benefits associated with an endorsement split-dollar life insurance arrangement that provides a benefit to an employee that extends to postretirement periods. The liability and related compensation cost are to be determined in accordance with the appropriate previously issued financial standards. The Task Force concluded that this Issue should be effective through either (a) a change in accounting principle through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings or to other components of equity or net assets in the statement of financial position as of the beginning of the year of adoption, or (b) a change in accounting principle through retrospective application to all prior periods. The Task Force reached a consensus that this Issue should be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. Upon adoption of EITF No. 06-4, on January 1, 2008, the company recorded a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings of approximately \$1 million. Management has determined the effect of adoption did not have a material impact on the company's financial position or regulatory capital levels.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157). This Statement provides a single definition of fair value based on the exchange price notion and establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), with the intention to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements. This Standard also expands the required disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. Accordingly, this Statement does not

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require any new fair value measurements. However, for some entities, the application of this Statement will change current practice related to the definition of fair value, the methods used to measure fair value, and the expanded disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement establishes a fair value hierarchy segregating fair value measurements using (Level 1) quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; (Level 2) significant other observable inputs; (Level 3) significant unobservable inputs. The expanded disclosures focus on the inputs used to measure fair value and the effects of the measurements on earnings within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years that begin after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. In November 2007, the FASB proposed a one-year deferral of SFAS No. 157's fair value measurement requirements for non-financial assets and liabilities that are not required or permitted to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Management does not anticipate that the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will have a material impact on the company's financial position or results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment for FASB Statement No. 115. This Statement permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The objective is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. This Statement allows the fair value option to be applied to eligible items, irrevocably, on an instrument by instrument basis with unrealized gains and losses on the instruments reported in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years that begin after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption was permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year that begins on or before November 15, 2007, provided the entity also elects to apply the provisions of SFAS No. 157. This statement permits application to eligible items existing at the effective date (or early adoption date). Management adopted SFAS No. 159 as of January 1, 2008 and did not choose the fair value option under this statement for any assets or liabilities. The adoption did not have a material impact on the company's financial position or results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141R, Business Combinations. This revised statement replaces SFAS No. 141, Business Combination, but retains the fundamental requirements in SFAS No. 141 that the acquisition method of accounting (which Statement 141 called the purchase method) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. It also retains the guidance in SFAS No. 141 for identifying and recognizing intangible assets separately from goodwill. However, SFAS No. 141R's scope is broader than that of SFAS No. 141. SFAS No. 141R applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. For any business combinations entered into by the Company subsequent to January 1, 2009, the Company will be required to apply the guidance in SFAS No. 141R.

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(2) Investment Securities

The amortized cost and estimated fair values of investment securities at December 31, 2007 and 2006 are summarized as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2007			
	Amortized cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Fair Value
Federal agency obligations(1)	\$ 12,519	\$ 39	\$ 15	\$ 12,543
Collateralized mortgage obligations and other mortgage backed securities (CMO/MBS)	62,397	255	434	62,218
Municipal securities	59,372	865	188	60,049
Total fixed income securities	134,288	1,159	637	134,810
FHLB stock, at cost(2)	3,895			3,895
Equity investments	6,952	248	388	6,812
Total investment securities	\$ 145,135	\$ 1,407	\$ 1,025	\$ 145,517

(Dollars in thousands)	2006			
	Amortized cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Fair value
Federal agency obligations(1)	\$ 10,481	\$	\$ 76	\$ 10,405
CMO/MBS	62,613		1,182	61,431
Municipal securities	48,382	815	435	48,762
Total fixed income securities	121,476	815	1,693	120,598
Certificates of Deposit	1,033			1,033
FHLB stock, at cost(2)	1,428			1,428
Equity investments	7,766	791	76	8,481
Total investment securities	\$ 131,703	\$ 1,606	\$ 1,769	\$ 131,540

(1) Federal agency obligations include securities issued by government sponsored enterprises such as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the FHLB. These securities do not represent obligations of the US government and are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Treasury.

(2) The bank is required to purchase Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) stock in association with outstanding advances from the FHLB; this stock is classified as a restricted investment and carried at cost.

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The following tables summarize investments having temporary impairment, due to the fair market values having declined below the amortized costs of the individual securities, and the period that the investments have been impaired at December 31, 2007 and 2006.

(Dollars in thousands)	Less than 12 months		2007 12 months or longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Federal agency obligations	\$ 6,439	15			6,439	15
CMO/MBS	18,886	60	30,418	374	49,304	434
Municipal securities	5,520	109	13,913	79	19,433	188
Equity investments	3,769	388			3,769	388
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 34,614	572	44,331	453	78,945	1,025

(Dollars in thousands)	Less than 12 months		2006 12 months or longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Federal agency obligations	\$	\$	\$ 10,384	\$ 76	\$ 10,384	\$ 76
CMO/MBS	3,647	26	57,782	1,156	61,429	1,182
Municipal securities	2,526	12	21,732	423	24,258	435
Equity investments	618	54	115	22	733	76
Total temporarily impaired securities	\$ 6,791	\$ 92	\$ 90,013	\$ 1,677	\$ 96,804	\$ 1,769

At December 31, 2007, the company had fixed income securities with unrealized losses totaling \$637 thousand. The decline in market value at the year end date was due to interest rate volatility and not credit quality as all of these securities were AAA credit rated. Therefore, the unrealized losses were not considered other-than-temporary in nature. In addition the company has the ability and intent to hold these investments until a market price recovery or maturity.

At December 31, 2007, the company's equity security portfolio had 6 mutual funds with unrealized losses totaling \$388 thousand. These unrealized losses were due to normal market volatility and the mutual funds were not considered other-than-temporarily impaired. Management regularly reviews the portfolio for securities with unrealized losses that are other than temporarily impaired. Management's assessment includes evaluating if any equity securities exhibit fundamental deterioration and whether it is unlikely that the security will completely recover its unrealized loss. Upon such review, there were no securities at December 31, 2007 that were considered other than temporarily impaired.

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The contractual maturity distribution of total fixed income securities at December 31, 2007 is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Amortized cost	Percent	Fair Value	Percent
Within one year	\$ 8,418	6.3%	\$ 8,403	6.2%
After one but within three years	19,016	14.2%	19,038	14.1%
After three but within five years	14,406	10.7%	14,495	10.8%
After five but within ten years	38,477	28.6%	38,836	28.8%
After ten years	53,971	40.2%	54,038	40.1%
Total fixed income securities	\$ 134,288	100.0%	\$ 134,810	100.0%

Scheduled contractual maturities may not reflect the actual maturities of the investments. CMO/MBS are shown at their final maturity but are expected to have shorter average lives due to principal prepayments. Included in municipal securities and federal agency obligations are investments that can be called prior to final maturity with amortized cost and fair values of \$52.5 million and \$53.1 million, respectively, at December 31, 2007.

At December 31, 2007, securities with a fair value of \$22.5 million were pledged as collateral for various municipal deposit accounts and repurchase agreements (note 7) and securities with a fair value of \$2.0 million were pledged as collateral for treasury, tax and loan deposits. At December 31, 2006, securities with a fair value of \$25.1 million and \$2.0 million were pledged as collateral for municipal deposit accounts and repurchase agreements, and treasury tax and loan deposits, respectively. At December 31, 2005, securities with a fair value of \$12.5 million and \$1.9 million were pledged as collateral for municipal deposit accounts and repurchase agreements, and treasury tax and loan deposits, respectively.

Securities designated as qualified collateral for FHLB borrowing capacity amounted to \$54.2 million, \$46.2 million and \$81.2 million at December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Sales of investment securities for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 are summarized as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2006	2005
Amortized cost of securities sold	\$ 9,908	\$ 19,917	\$ 1,486
Gross realized gains on sales	1,674	149	246
Gross realized losses on sales	(19)	(353)	(55)
Total proceeds from sales of investment securities	\$ 11,563	\$ 19,713	\$ 1,677

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Tax exempt interest earned on the municipal securities portfolio was \$2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 and \$2.0 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(3) Loans and Loans Held for Sale

Major classifications of loans and loans held for sale at December 31, are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2006
Real estate:		
Commercial real estate	\$ 406,410	\$ 368,621
Commercial construction	112,671	114,078
Residential mortgages	73,933	61,854
Residential construction	4,120	3,981
Loans held for sale	268	549
Total real estate	597,402	549,083
Commercial and industrial	188,866	164,865
Home equity	44,292	44,038
Consumer	4,493	4,307
Gross loans	835,053	762,293
Deferred loan origination fees, net	(1,234)	(1,180)
Total loans	833,819	761,113
Allowance for loan losses	(13,545)	(12,940)
Net loans and loans held for sale	\$ 820,274	\$ 748,173

Directors, officers, principal stockholders and their associates are credit customers of the company in the normal course of business. All loans and commitments included in such transactions are on such terms, including interest rates, repayment terms and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with persons who are not affiliated with the bank and do not involve more than a normal risk of collectibility or present other features unfavorable to the bank.

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, the outstanding loan balances to directors, officers, principal stockholders and their associates were \$13.9 million and \$10.0 million, respectively. Unadvanced portions of lines of credit available to directors and officers were \$3.1 million and \$3.2 million, as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. During 2007, new loans and net increases in loan balances or lines of credit under existing commitments of \$4.8 million were made and principal paydowns of \$914 thousand were received. All loans to these related parties are current.

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the company was servicing residential mortgage loans owned by investors amounting to \$14.1 million and \$13.5 million, respectively. Additionally, the company was servicing commercial loans participated out to various other institutions amounting to \$6.8 million and \$8.2 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

First lien 1-4 family residential mortgage loans designated as qualified collateral for FHLB borrowing capacity amounted to \$58.2 million and \$42.5 million at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. In 2007, the company increased its FHLB borrowing capacity by pledging additional commercial real estate, home equity and multi-family loans as collateral to the FHLB. The additional commercial real estate, home equity and multi-family loan balances pledged at December 31, 2007 amounted to \$161.1 million.

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Non-performing assets at December 31 are summarized as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2006
Commercial real estate	\$ 2,161	\$ 716
Commercial and industrial	1,124	980
Commercial construction	372	
Residential	293	72
Consumer	6	17
Total non-accrual loans	\$ 3,956	\$ 1,785
Accruing loans > 90 days past due		7
Other real estate owned	200	
Total non-performing assets	\$ 4,156	\$ 1,792

There were no commitments to lend additional funds to those borrowers whose loans were classified as non-accrual at December 31, 2007 or 2006.

The reduction in interest income for the years ended December 31, associated with non-accruing loans is summarized as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2006	2005
Income in accordance with original loan terms	\$ 423	\$ 259	\$ 210
Less income recognized	32	64	32
Reduction in interest income	\$ 391	\$ 195	\$ 178

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, total impaired loans were \$4.0 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. The increase since December 2006 was mainly due to the addition of four commercial relationships added to non-accrual during the year. Impaired loans included in non-accrual balances were \$3.9 million and \$1.7 million as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Accruing impaired loans amounted to \$75 thousand and \$80 thousand at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. In the opinion of management, impaired loans totaling \$195 thousand required specific reserve allocations of \$195 thousand and impaired loans of \$3.8 million required no specific reserve allocations at December 31, 2007. In the opinion of management, there were no impaired loans requiring specific reserve allocations at December 31, 2006.

During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, the average recorded value of impaired loans was \$3.1 million, \$1.8 million and \$1.8 million, respectively. Included in the reduction in interest income in the table above is \$384 thousand, \$178 thousand and \$174 thousand of interest income that was not recognized on loans that were deemed impaired as of December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 respectively. All payments received on impaired loans in non-accrual status are applied to principal. The company is not committed to lend additional funds on any loans that are considered impaired.

Changes in the allowance for loan losses for the years ended December 31, are summarized as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2006	2005
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 12,940	\$ 12,050	\$ 10,923
Provision charged to operations	1,000	1,259	1,135
Loan recoveries	256	210	119
Loans charged off	(651)	(579)	(127)
Balance at end of year	\$ 13,545	\$ 12,940	\$ 12,050

ENTERPRISE BANCORP, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(4) Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment at December 31 are summarized as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2006
Land	\$ 2,833	\$ 1,374
Buildings, renovations and leasehold improvements	18,499	16,215
Computer software and equipment	9,470	8,809
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	7,366	6,531
Total premises and equipment, before accumulated depreciation	38,168	32,929
Less accumulated depreciation	(18,872)	(16,914)
Total premises and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	\$ 19,296	\$ 16,015

The company is obligated under various non-cancelable operating leases, some of which provide for periodic adjustments. At December 31, 2007 minimum lease payments for these operating leases were as follows(1):

(Dollars in thousands)	
Payable in:	
2008	\$ 731
2009	483
2010	416
2011	287
2012	266
Thereafter	2,523
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 4,706

(1) In addition, on January 1, 2008, the company entered into a lease agreement for a planned branch location in Derry, NH, which calls for total lease payments of approximately \$733 over the next ten years.

Total rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 amounted to \$991 thousand, \$1.0 million, and \$862 thousand, respectively.

(5) Accrued Interest Receivable

Accrued interest receivable consists of the following at December 31:

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2006
Investments	\$ 938	\$ 840
Loans and loans held for sale	4,839	4,624
Total accrued interest receivable	\$ 5,777	\$ 5,464

ENTERPRISE BANCORP, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(6) Deposits

Deposits at December 31st are summarized as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2006
Non-interest demand deposits	\$ 167,039	\$ 169,910
Interest bearing checking	160,668	179,533
Savings	139,945	141,734
Money market	126,782	125,052
Certificates of deposit less than \$100,000	102,358	95,651
Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more	101,299	90,698
Brokered certificates of deposit	70,695	64,944
Total deposits	\$ 868,786	\$ 867,522

The aggregate amount of overdrawn deposits that have been reclassified as loan balances were \$450 thousand and \$506 thousand at December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The following table shows the scheduled maturities of certificates of deposit with balances less than \$100,000 and greater than \$100,000 at December 31, 2007:

(Dollars in thousands)	Less than \$100,000	\$100,000 and Greater	Total
Due in less than three months(1)	\$ 73,496	\$ 47,567	\$ 121,063
Due in over three through twelve months(1)	86,077	46,789	132,866
Due in over one year through two years	11,158	6,024	17,182
Due in over two years through three years	2,322	919	3,241
Due in over three years			
Total certificates of deposit	\$ 173,053	\$ 101,299	\$ 274,352

(1) The line items Due in less than three months and Due in over three through twelve months include individual brokered certificates of deposit totaling \$38.3 million and \$32.4 million, respectively, in the less than \$100,000 category.

Interest expense on certificates of deposit with balances of \$100,000 or more amounted to \$4.4 million, \$3.2 million, and \$1.3 million, in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

ENTERPRISE BANCORP, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(7) Borrowed Funds and Debentures

Borrowed funds and debentures at December 31 are summarized as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2007		2006		2005	
	Amount	Average Rate	Amount	Average Rate	Amount	Average Rate
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 8,267	4.60%	\$ 4,835	4.82%	\$ 706	1.90%
Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston borrowings	73,162	3.64%	10,270	5.20%	57,933	4.17%
Total borrowed funds	81,429	3.74%	15,105	5.08%	58,639	4.14%
Junior subordinated debentures	10,825	10.88%	10,825	10.88%	10,825	10.88%
Total borrowed funds and debentures	\$ 92,254	4.57%	\$ 25,930	7.50%	\$ 69,464	5.19%

Repurchase agreements for securities sold as of December 31, 2007 had terms ranging generally from one to six months, with a weighted average term of 72 days. Maximum amounts outstanding at any month end during 2007, 2006, and 2005 were \$8.3 million, \$6.7 million, and \$6.4 million, respectively.

FHLB borrowings at December 31, 2007 consisted of overnight borrowings, short-term borrowings with a weighted average term of 11 months, and one term advance maturing in 5.5 years. Maximum amounts outstanding at any month end during 2007, 2006, and 2005 were \$73.2 million, \$31.9 million, and \$59.0 million, respectively.

The contractual maturity distribution as of December 31, 2007, of borrowed funds with the weighted average cost for each category is set forth below:

(Dollars in thousands)	Overnight		Under 1 month		>1 3 months		>3 12 months		Over 12 months	
	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate	Balance	Rate
Repurchase	\$		\$ 2,150	5.00%	\$ 6,050	4.48%	\$ 67	3.00%		
FHLB	45,830	3.00%			362	5.36%	26,500	4.68%	470	5.94%
Total borrowed funds	\$ 45,830	3.00%	\$ 2,150	5.00%	\$ 6,412	4.53%	\$ 26,567	4.68%	\$ 470	5.94%

ENTERPRISE BANCORP, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The following table summarizes the average balance and average rate paid for securities sold under agreements to repurchase and FHLB borrowings for the year ended December 31,

(Dollars in thousands)	2007		2006		2005	
	Average Balance	Average Rate	Average Balance	Average Rate	Average Balance	Average Rate
Repurchase agreements	\$ 3,464	4.54%	\$ 2,325	4.41%	\$ 2,823	2.59%
FHLB advances	18,547	5.02%	17,100	4.71%	19,250	3.85%
Total	\$ 22,011	4.94%	\$ 19,425	4.67%	\$ 22,073	3.69%

As a member of the FHLB, the bank has the capacity to borrow an amount up to the value of its qualified collateral, as defined by the FHLB which includes access to a pre-approved overnight line of credit for up to 5% of its total assets. Borrowings from the FHLB are secured by certain securities from the company's investment portfolio not otherwise pledged and certain residential and commercial real estate loans. At December 31, 2007, based on qualifying collateral less outstanding advances, the bank had the capacity to borrow additional funds from the FHLB of up to approximately \$97.7 million, which includes a pre-approved overnight line of credit in the amount of \$11.0 million.

See note 2 and note 3 above to these consolidated financial statements for further information regarding securities and loans pledged for borrowed funds.

On March 10, 2000 the company organized Enterprise (MA) Capital Trust I (the Trust), a statutory business trust created under the laws of Delaware. The Trust issued \$10.5 million of 10.875% trust preferred securities. The proceeds from the sale of the trust preferred securities were used by the Trust, along with the company's \$325 thousand capital contribution, to acquire \$10.8 million in aggregate principal amount of the company's 10.875% Junior Subordinated Debt Securities that mature in 2030 and are callable beginning in 2010.

(8) Stockholders' Equity

The company's authorized capital is divided into common stock and preferred stock. The company is authorized to issue 20,000,000 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock.

Holders of common stock are entitled to one vote per share, and are entitled to receive dividends if and when declared by the board of directors. Dividend and liquidation rights of the common stock may be subject to the rights of any outstanding preferred stock.

The company maintains a dividend reinvestment plan (the "DRP"). The DRP enables stockholders, at their discretion, to elect to reinvest dividends paid on their shares of the company's common stock by purchasing additional shares of common stock from the company at a purchase price equal to fair market value. Shareholders utilized the DRP to reinvest \$1.1 million, of the \$2.5 million total dividends paid by the company in 2007, into 70,675 shares of the company's common stock.

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The company has maintained a shareholders rights plan since 1998. The plan as originally adopted expired pursuant to its terms on January 13, 2008, and in conjunction with such expiration the company adopted a renewed shareholders rights plan containing terms that are substantially similar to the terms of the original plan. Under the renewed plan, each share of common stock includes a right to purchase under certain circumstances one one-hundredth of a share of the company's Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, at a purchase price of \$52.00 per one one-hundredth of a preferred share, subject to adjustment, or, in certain circumstances, to receive cash, property, shares of common stock or other securities of the company. The rights are not presently exercisable and remain attached to the shares of common stock until the occurrence of certain triggering events that would ordinarily be associated with an unsolicited acquisition or attempted acquisition of 10% or more of the company's outstanding shares of common stock. The rights will expire, unless earlier redeemed, exchanged, or otherwise rescinded by the company, on January 13, 2018. The rights have no voting or dividend privileges, and unless and until they become exercisable have no dilutive effect on the earnings of the company.

Applicable regulatory requirements require the company and the bank to maintain total capital equal to 8.00% of risk-weighted assets (total capital ratio), Tier 1 capital equal to 4.00% of risk-weighted assets (Tier 1 capital ratio) and Tier 1 capital equal to 4.00% of average assets (leverage capital ratio). Tier 1 capital, in the case of the company, is composed of common equity and, subject to regulatory limits, trust preferred securities, reduced by certain intangible assets. Total capital includes Tier 1 capital plus Tier 2 capital (which in the case of the company is composed of the allowance for loan losses up to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets).

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

Neither the company nor the bank may declare or pay dividends on its stock if the effect thereof would cause stockholders' equity to be reduced below applicable regulatory capital requirements or if such declaration and payment would otherwise violate regulatory requirements.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the company to maintain certain minimum capital amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined). Management believes, as of December 31, 2007, that the company meets all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject.

ENTERPRISE BANCORP, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2007 and 2006, both the company and the bank qualified as well capitalized under applicable Federal Reserve Board and FDIC regulations. To be categorized as well capitalized, the company and the bank must maintain minimum total, Tier 1 and, in the case of the bank, leverage capital ratios as set forth in the following table. The company's and the bank's actual capital amounts and ratios are presented in the following tables.

(Dollars in thousands) As of December 31, 2007	Actual		Minimum Capital for Capital Adequacy Purposes		Minimum Capital To Be Well Capitalized*	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
<u>The Company</u>						
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 101,661	11.44%	\$ 71,099	8.00%	\$ 88,874	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk weighted assets)	90,522	10.19%	35,549	4.00%	53,324	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)	90,522	8.84%	40,969	4.00%	N/A	N/A
<u>The Bank</u>						
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 101,332	11.41%	\$ 71,058	8.00%	\$ 88,823	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk weighted assets)	90,199	10.15%	35,529	4.00%	53,294	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)	90,199	8.81%	40,940	4.00%	51,175	5.00%

(Dollars in thousands) As of December 31, 2006	Actual		Minimum Capital for Capital Adequacy Purposes		Minimum Capital To Be Well Capitalized*	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
<u>The Company</u>						
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 91,237	11.37%	\$ 64,196	8.00%	\$ 80,245	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk weighted assets)	80,849	10.08%	32,098	4.00%	48,147	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)	80,849	8.47%	38,177	4.00%	N/A	N/A
<u>The Bank</u>						
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 90,724	11.31%	\$ 64,196	8.00%	\$ 80,245	10.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk weighted assets)	80,336	10.01%	32,098	4.00%	48,147	6.00%
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)	80,336	8.42%	38,150	4.00%	47,687	5.00%

* For the bank to qualify as well capitalized , it must maintain a leverage capital ratio (Tier 1 capital to average assets) of at least 5%. This requirement does not apply to the company.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(9) Stock-Based Compensation Plans

The company currently has two individual stock incentive plans (the 1998 plan as amended in 2001, and the 2003 plan). The plans permit the board of directors under various terms to grant both incentive and non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights and other rights for the purchase of newly issued shares of common stock to officers and other employees, directors and consultants. These plans also allow for newly issued shares of common stock to be issued with or without restrictions, to officers and other employees, directors and consultants. As of December 31, 2007, 448,618 shares remain available for future grants under these plans.

To date the company has utilized the plans to issue stock option awards and restricted stock awards to officers and other employees, and stock in lieu of cash fees to directors. No options or other awards of any kind have been granted to consultants.

Total stock-based compensation expense related to these plans was \$573 thousand, \$460 thousand and \$215 thousand for the years ended 2007, 2006 and 2005 respectively. The total tax benefit recognized related to the stock-based compensation expense was \$201 thousand, \$139 thousand and \$89 thousand, for the years ended 2007, 2006 and 2005 respectively.

In February 2005, the company's shares began trading on the NASDAQ National Market (now the NASDAQ Global Market) under the trading symbol *EBTC*, and all stock options and any other equity based compensation granted after this date utilize the company's NASDAQ Global Market trading price for purposes of determining the fair market value of the common stock on the date of the grant. Prior to February 14, 2005, in the absence of an active trading market for the company's common stock, the per share exercise price on all stock options granted had been determined on the basis of a fair market valuation provided to the company by an outside financial advisor, which does not necessarily reflect the actual prices at which shares of the common stock had been purchased and sold in privately negotiated transactions.

Stock Option Awards

SFAS 123(R) requires that the stock-based compensation expense recognized in earnings be based on the amount of awards ultimately expected to vest; therefore, a forfeiture assumption must be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The company has estimated forfeitures based on historical experience for the portion of the grant which had vested and/or grants already vested based on similarities in the type of options and employee group. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R) on January 1, 2006, the company was not estimating forfeitures, but was rather adjusting pro forma compensation cost as actual forfeitures occurred, as permitted by SFAS 123. SFAS 123(R) did not require a cumulative adjustment at the time of adoption.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

All options that have been granted under the plans generally become exercisable at the rate of 25% per year. In addition, options granted since June 2002 provide for full vesting upon attainment of age 62 while remaining employed with the bank. All options granted prior to 1998 expire 10 years from the grant date. Options granted from 1998 through 2004 and in 2007 expire 7 years from the grant date, and options granted in 2005 and 2006 expire 8 years from the grant date.

Under the terms of the plans, incentive stock options may not be granted at less than 100% of the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant and may not have a term of more than ten years. Any shares of common stock reserved for issuance pursuant to options granted under the 1998 and 2003 plans that are returned to the company unexercised shall remain available for issuance under such plans. For participants owning 10% or more of the company's outstanding common stock (of which there are currently none), incentive stock options may not be granted at less than 110% of the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant.

There were 127,600 options granted in 2007. The per share weighted average fair value of stock options granted in 2007 was determined to be \$3.69. The weighted average fair value of the options was determined to be 22% of the market value of the stock at the date of grant. The average assumptions used in the model for the 2007 grants for the risk-free interest rate, expected volatility, dividend yield and expected life in years were 4.43%, 21%, 2.03% and 5.5, respectively.

There were 9,000 options granted in 2006. The per share weighted average fair value of stock options granted in 2006 was determined to be \$3.79. The weighted average fair value of the options was determined to be 22% of the market value of the stock at the date of grant. The average assumptions used in the model for the 2006 grants for the risk-free interest rate, expected volatility, dividend yield and expected life in years were 4.91%, 16%, 1.66% and 6, respectively.

There were 237,300 options granted in 2005. The per share weighted average fair value of stock options granted in 2005 was determined to be \$2.79. The weighted average fair value of the options was determined to be 20% of the market value of the stock at the date of grant. The average assumptions used in the model for the 2005 grants for the risk-free interest rate, expected volatility, dividend yield and expected life in years were 4.13%, 15%, 1.67% and 6, respectively.

The expected volatility is the anticipated variability in the company's share price over the expected life of the option. The company's shares began trading on a public exchange in February 2005 and limited trading has occurred. Management determined the company's expected volatility by reviewing the historical volatility of peer financial institutions and a banking index, in addition to reviewing the company's own limited trading history.

The expected life represents the period of time that the option is expected to be outstanding. The company utilized the simplified method and under this method, the expected term equals the vesting term plus the contractual term divided by 2.

The dividend yield is the company's annualized dividend rate divided by its share price.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The risk-free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury rate in effect at the time of grant for a period equivalent to the expected life of the option.

During 2005, management replaced the Binomial option valuation model (a lattice style model) with the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The company has determined that option values calculated prior to 2005 under the Binomial model are not materially different from those that would have been calculated using the Black-Scholes model.

Stock option transactions during the year ended December 31, 2007 are summarized as follows:

	Options	Wtd. Avg. Exercise Price	Wtd. Avg. Remaining Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	675,450	\$ 12.08	4.02	
Granted	127,600	16.48		
Exercised	(112,907)	5.79		
Forfeited	(18,725)	15.01		
Outstanding December 31, 2007	671,418	13.89	4.30	539,721
Vested and Exercisable at December 31, 2007	439,618	13.02	3.42	539,721

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the difference between the closing price of the company's common stock on December 31, 2007 and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of options. If the closing price was less than the exercise price of the option, no intrinsic value was assigned to the grant. The intrinsic value of options vested and exercisable represents the total pretax intrinsic value that would have been received by the option holders had all in-the-money vested option holders exercised their options on December 31, 2007. The intrinsic value will change based on the fair market value of the company's stock.

Total intrinsic value of options exercised in 2007 was \$1.1 million. Cash received from option exercises was \$598 thousand, \$296 thousand and \$504 thousand in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The actual tax benefit arising during the period for the tax deduction from the disqualifying disposition of shares acquired upon exercise was \$16 thousand, \$22 thousand and \$104 thousand in 2007, 2006, and 2005, respectively. In accordance with SFAS 123(R), beginning in 2006 this excess tax benefit has been classified under the heading "Cash flows from financing activities" in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), the company presented the tax benefit of stock option exercises as operating cash flows.

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Compensation expense recognized in association with the stock option awards amounted to \$358 thousand and \$243 thousand for the years ended 2007 and 2006, respectively. The total tax benefit recognized related to the stock option expense was \$113 thousand and \$51 thousand for the years ended 2007 and 2006, respectively.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

In accordance with the modified prospective transition method of adoption of SFAS 123(R), the company's Consolidated Financial Statements for prior periods have not been restated to reflect the impact of SFAS 123(R) or SFAS 123. The pro forma table below reflects net income, basic and diluted earnings per share for year ended December 31, 2005 had the company determined stock-based compensation expense based on the fair value at the grant date for its options under SFAS 123:

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	2005
Net income as reported	\$ 8,414
SFAS 123 compensation cost, net of tax	(251)
Pro forma net income	\$ 8,163
Basic earnings per share as reported	\$ 1.13
Pro forma basic earnings per share	1.09
Diluted earnings per share as reported	1.09
Pro forma diluted earnings per share	1.06

As of December 31, 2007, there was \$502 thousand of unrecognized stock-based compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, related to non-vested stock options. That cost is expected to be recognized over the remaining weighted average vesting period of 2.3 years.

Restricted Stock Awards

The company has granted one restricted stock award, comprised of 17,500 shares, issued in September 2005. The grant date fair value of the restricted stock awarded was \$14.25 per share, which reflects the market value of the common stock on the grant date, based on the average of the high and low trade prices on that date. There were no restricted stock awards granted or forfeited during 2007 or 2006. The shares granted vest twenty percent per year starting on the first anniversary date of the award. The restricted stock award allows for the receipt of dividends, and the voting of all shares, whether or not vested, throughout the vesting period.

Compensation expense recognized in association with the restricted stock award amounted to \$50 thousand for both the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 and \$17 thousand, for the year ended December 31, 2005. The total tax benefit recognized related to the restricted stock compensation expense was \$20 thousand for both 2007 and 2006, and \$7 thousand for 2005.

As of December 31, 2007, 7,000 shares have vested and 10,500 remain unvested. As of December 31, 2007, there remained \$133 thousand of unrecognized compensation expense related to the restricted stock award. That cost is expected to be recognized over the remaining vesting period of 2.7 years.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Director Stock Compensation

The members of the company's board of directors are offered the choice to receive newly issued shares of the company's common stock in lieu of cash compensation for attendance at Board and Board Committee meetings. Directors must make an irrevocable election to receive shares of common stock in lieu of cash compensation prior to December 31st of the preceding year. Directors are granted shares of common stock in lieu of cash fees at a per share price which reflects the value of the common stock on the first business day of the year, based on the average of the high and low trade prices of the common stock on that date.

Total Director Compensation expense amounted to \$256 thousand, \$265 thousand and \$283 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Included in the 2007 expense were fees of \$165 thousand, which represented 10,739 shares issued to Directors in January 2008, at a fair market value price of \$15.40 per share, which reflected the value of the common stock on January 3, 2007.

Included in the 2006 expense were fees of \$167 thousand, which represented 10,575 shares issued to Directors in January 2007, at a fair market value price of \$15.79 per share, which reflected the value of the common stock on January 3, 2006.

Included in the 2005 expense were fees of \$199 thousand, which represented 12,158 shares issued to Directors in December 2005, at a fair market value price of \$16.43 per share, which reflected the fair value of the common stock on January 3, 2005.

The total tax benefit recognized related to the director stock compensation expense was \$68 thousand, \$68 thousand and \$82 thousand, for the years ended 2007, 2006 and 2005 respectively.

(10) Employee Benefit Plans

401 (k) Defined Contribution Plan

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The company has a 401 (k) defined contribution employee benefit plan. The 401 (k) plan allows eligible employees to contribute a base percentage, plus a supplemental percentage, of their earnings to the plan. A portion of the base percentage, as determined by the board of directors, is matched by the company. No company contributions are made for supplemental contributions made by participants. The percentage matched was 50%, 50% and 75% in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively up to the first 6% contributed by the employee. The company's total expense for the 401 (k) plan match, including any discretionary match as discussed below, was \$382 thousand, \$374 thousand and \$474 thousand, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005.

All employees, at least 21 years of age, are immediately eligible to participate. Vesting for the company's 401 (k) plan contribution is based on years of service with participants becoming 20% vested after 2 years of service, increasing pro-rata to 100% vesting after 6 years of service. Amounts not distributable to an employee following termination of employment are used to offset plan administration fees.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Employee Bonus & Incentive Programs

The company's bonus & incentive program includes all employees. Bonuses are paid to the employees based on the accomplishment of certain goals and objectives that are determined at the beginning of the fiscal year and approved by the compensation committee of the board of directors. Prior to 2007, the company maintained an additional supplemental bonus plan for certain senior officers. The plan provided for payment of cash bonuses based on the achievement of certain earnings per share goals as set by the compensation committee.

From time to time the company may also make an annual discretionary employer contribution to the 401 (k) plan of an additional percentage of employee contributions.

In 2007, 2006 and 2005 amounts charged to salaries and benefits under these programs were \$1.0 million, \$496 thousand and \$1.7 million, respectively.

Supplemental Retirement Plan

Since 1996 the company has maintained a supplemental retirement plan for its chairman and since 1999 for its president and an executive vice president, (together, the executives). Until 2005, these supplemental retirement plans were provided through split dollar insurance agreements with the executives (Executive Split Dollar Agreements).

In response to potential compliance and tax issues with respect to the Executive Split Dollar Agreements resulting from the enactment of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the issuance of Internal Revenue Service Notice 2002-8, the company engaged a consultant to advise the Compensation Committee and make recommendations on the best alternative for funding executive officer non-qualified retirement programs.

The objective of the Compensation Committee was to eliminate the compliance and tax concerns associated with the Executive Split Dollar Agreements while maintaining a level of retirement and insurance benefits for each of the executives that would be substantially equivalent to the benefits that had been anticipated under the Executive Split Dollar Agreements. Based upon the consultant's recommendations, in 2005 the Compensation Committee approved a restructuring of the executives' supplemental retirement programs under which the executives assigned ownership of the life insurance policies subject to the Executive Split Dollar Agreements to the company, the Executive Split Dollar Agreements were terminated and the company entered into salary continuation and supplemental life insurance agreements with the executives.

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The salary continuation agreements provide for a predetermined fixed-cash supplemental retirement benefit, the amount subject to vesting requirements, to be provided for a period of 20 years after the individual reaches a defined retirement age . In addition, upon an executive s death a death benefit will be paid to his designated beneficiaries.

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These non-qualified plans represent direct liabilities of the company, and as such have no specific assets set aside to settle the benefit obligation. The funded status is the aggregate amount accrued, or the Accumulated Postretirement Benefit Obligation, which is equal to the present value of the retirement benefits to be provided to the employee or any beneficiary in exchange for the employee's service rendered to that date. Because the company's retirement benefit obligations provide for predetermined fixed-cash payments the company does not have any unrecognized costs to be included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income.

The amounts charged to expense for supplemental retirement programs was \$678 thousand, \$626 thousand and \$664 thousand, for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The company anticipates accruing an additional \$503 thousand to the plan for the year ending December 31, 2008.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the changes in the supplemental retirement benefit obligation and the net periodic benefit cost for the years ended December 31:

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2006
<i>Reconciliation of benefit obligation:</i>		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	1,799	1,173
Service cost	552	539
Interest cost	126	87
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 2,477	\$ 1,799
<i>Funded status:</i>		
Accrued liability as of December 31	\$ (2,477)	\$ (1,799)
Discount rate used for benefit obligation	6.00%	6.00%
<i>Net periodic benefit cost:</i>		
Service cost	\$ 552	\$ 539
Interest cost	126	87
	\$ 678	\$ 626

Management utilizes the Moody's 20 year A and AA corporate bond rates to evaluate the reasonableness of the discount rate used. The company recognizes that the duration of the benchmark should reflect the timing of the cash flows of each benefit obligation. However, since the duration of most fixed income investments do not exceed 20 years and the cash flows on the benefit obligations may extend to 30-40 years, it was resolved that the company shall assume a long term duration for all participants.

Benefits expected to be paid in each of the next five years and in the aggregate five years thereafter:

(Dollars in thousands)

2008	\$ 98
2009	181
2010	244
2011	276
2012	276
2013-2017	1,379

ENTERPRISE BANCORP, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Bank Owned Life Insurance

The company has purchased bank owned life insurance on certain senior officers. The cash surrender value carried on the balance sheet at December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 amounted to \$12.7 million and \$12.2 million, respectively. There are no associated surrender charges under the outstanding policies.

See note 9 Stock-Based Compensation Plans above, for additional information regarding employee benefits offered in the form of stock option awards.

(11) Income Taxes

The components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31 were calculated using the asset and liability method as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2006	2005
Current tax expense:			
Federal	\$ 4,464		