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BERKSHIRE HILLS BANCORP INC

Form 10-Q

November 09, 2005

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2005

OR

☐ 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 0-51584

BERKSHIRE HILLS BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

04-3510455

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

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

24 North Street, Pittsfield, Massachusetts

01201

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(413) 443-5601

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year,
if changed since last report)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☒ No ☐

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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The Registrant had 8,565,596 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding as of November 1, 2005.

BERKSHIRE HILLS BANCORP, INC. FORM 10-Q

INDEX

		Page

PART I.	FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1.	Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)	
	Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004	1
	Consolidated Statements of Income for the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005 and 2004	2
	Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005 and 2004	3
	Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005 and 2004	4
	Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	6
Item 2.	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	14
Item 3.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	26
Item 4.	Controls and Procedures	27
PART II.	OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1.	Legal Proceedings	28
Item 2.	Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	28
Item 3.	Defaults Upon Senior Securities	28
Item 4.	Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	29
Item 5.	Other Information	29
Item 6.	Exhibits	29
Signatures		30

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS Unaudited

	September 30, 2005	
		(In thousands)
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 30,335	
Short-term investments	1,177	
Total cash and cash equivalents	31,512	
Securities available-for-sale, at fair value	398,937	
Securities held-to-maturity, at amortized cost	26,951	
Loans held for sale	1,852	
Total loans	1,412,109	
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(13,123)	
Net loans	1,398,986	
Premises and equipment, net	26,547	
Accrued interest receivable	8,177	
Goodwill	87,791	
Identifiable intangible assets	11,951	
Bank owned life insurance	18,800	
Other assets	21,587	
Total assets	\$ 2,033,091	
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Deposits	\$ 1,347,751	
Borrowings	436,074	
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,629	
Total liabilities	1,787,454	
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock (\$.01 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding)	--	
Common stock (\$.01 par value; 26,000,000 shares authorized; 10,602,553 shares issued at September 30, 2005 and 7,673,761 at December 31, 2004; shares outstanding: 8,565,596 at September 30, 2005 and 5,873,563 at December 31, 2004)	106	
Additional paid-in capital	198,744	
Unearned compensation	(1,788)	
Retained earnings	95,811	
Accumulated other comprehensive income	400	
Treasury stock, at cost (2,036,957 shares at September 30, 2005 and		

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1,800,198 at December 31, 2004)

(47,636

Total stockholders' equity

245,637

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity

\$ 2,033,091

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

1

BERKSHIRE HILLS BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME Unaudited

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
(In thousands, except per share data)				
Interest and dividend income				
Loans	\$ 21,149	\$ 11,131	\$ 48,282	\$ 32,2
Debt securities, taxable	3,274	3,754	9,744	11,0
Debt securities, tax-exempt	791	376	1,832	1,0
Equity securities dividends	563	279	1,263	8
Short-term investments	62	6	98	
Total interest and dividend income	25,839	15,546	61,219	45,2
Interest expense				
Deposits	5,979	3,097	13,689	9,2
Borrowings	4,806	2,207	10,951	5,9
Total interest expense	10,785	5,304	24,640	15,1
Net interest income	15,054	10,242	36,579	30,1
Provision for loan losses	204	365	998	1,1
Net interest income, after provision for loan losses	14,850	9,877	35,581	29,0
Non-interest income				
Customer service fees	1,439	580	3,087	1,7
Wealth management service fees	680	587	2,013	1,8
Insurance service fees	472	24	679	
Loan service fees	179	63	560	2
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	245	93	648	4
Gain on sales and dispositions of securities, net	832	310	2,649	1,0
Gain on sale of loans and securitized loans, net	22	--	773	
Other non-interest income	86	69	217	2
Total non-interest income	3,955	1,726	10,626	5,5
Non-interest expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	5,699	4,195	14,524	12,6
Termination of Employee Stock Ownership Plan	--	--	8,667	
Occupancy and equipment	1,655	997	4,006	3,0

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Marketing and advertising	372	207	732	6
Data processing	518	305	1,323	1,0
Professional services	590	442	1,427	1,2
Foreclosed real estate and repossessed assets, net	241	150	557	4
Merger and conversion expense	828	--	1,791	
Other non-interest expense	1,697	885	4,170	2,6
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total non-interest expense	11,600	7,181	37,197	21,6
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	7,205	4,422	9,010	12,9
Provision for income taxes	2,459	1,415	5,621	4,1
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income from continuing operations	4,746	3,007	3,389	8,7
Loss from discontinued operations	--	--	--	(6
Income tax benefit	--	--	--	(2
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net loss from discontinued operations	--	--	--	(4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 4,746	\$ 3,007	\$ 3,389	\$ 8,3
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Earnings per share				
Basic	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.51	\$ 1.
Diluted	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.48	\$ 1.
Weighted average shares outstanding				
Basic	8,456	5,270	6,683	5,2
Diluted	8,856	5,721	7,061	5,7

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

2

BERKSHIRE HILLS BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 AND 2004 Unaudited

	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Unearned compensation	Retained earnings	Ac com
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
				(In thousands)	
Balance at December 31, 2004	\$ 77	\$ 77,588	\$ (7,414)	\$ 94,996	\$
Comprehensive income:					
Net income	--	--	--	3,389	
Change in net unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale, net of reclassification adjustments and tax effects	--	--	--	--	
Net loss on derivative instruments	--	--	--	--	

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Total comprehensive (loss)					
Cash dividends declared (\$0.38 per share)	--	--	--	(2,508)	
Acquisition of Woronoco Bancorp, Inc.	29	111,886	--	--	
Termination of Employee Stock Ownership Plan	--	8,459	5,105	--	
Treasury stock purchased/transferred	--	--	--	--	
Exercise of stock options	--	--	--	(66)	
Reissuance of treasury stock-other	--	315	--	--	
Tax benefit from stock compensation	--	279	--	--	
Change in unearned compensation	--	217	521	--	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Balance at September 30, 2005	\$ 106	\$ 198,744	\$ (1,788)	\$ 95,811	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====	
Balance at December 31, 2003	\$ 77	\$ 75,764	\$ (8,507)	\$ 86,276	\$
Comprehensive income:					
Net income	--	--	--	8,333	
Change in net unrealized gain on securities available-for-sale, net of reclassification adjustments and tax effects	--	--	--	--	
Total comprehensive income					
Reversals from discontinued operations	--	142	--	(142)	
Cash dividends declared (\$0.36 per share)	--	--	--	(1,965)	
Treasury stock purchased	--	--	--	--	
Treasury stock released	--	358	--	--	
Exercise of stock options	--	--	--	(33)	
Change in unearned compensation - MRP	--	219	319	--	
Change in unearned compensation - ESOP	--	671	356	--	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Balance at September 30, 2004	\$ 77	\$ 77,154	\$ (7,832)	\$ 92,469	\$
	=====	=====	=====	=====	

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

3

BERKSHIRE HILLS BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS Unaudited

Nine Months Ended September 30,	
2005	2004
-----	-----

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(In thousands)

Cash flows from operating activities:

Continuing operations:

Net income	\$ 3,389	\$ 8,7
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by continuing operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	998	1,1
Net amortization of securities	1,026	9
Depreciation and amortization expense	2,177	1,2
Management awards plan expense	1,040	9
Employee Stock Ownership Plan expense	334	1,0
Termination of Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP)	8,667	
ESOP loan prepayment	(900)	
Increase in cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance	(600)	(2
Gain on sales and dispositions of securities, net	(2,649)	(1,0
Gain on sale of loans and securitized loans, net	(773)	(
Deferred income tax provision (benefit), net	1,129	2
Net increase in loans held for sale	(799)	(5
Net change in accrued interest receivable and other assets	4,682	3,9
Net change in accrued expenses and other liabilities	(5,241)	(7
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by continuing operating activities	12,480	15,6
	-----	-----

Discontinued operations:

Net loss	--	(6
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	--	1
Amortization of other intangibles	--	
Minority interest	--	(3
	-----	-----
Net cash used by discontinued operations	--	(7
	-----	-----

Total net cash provided by operating activities:	12,480	14,8
	-----	-----

Cash flows from investing activities:

Continuing operations:

Activity in available-for-sale securities:		
Sales	126,653	4,1
Maturities	4,215	25,5
Principal payments	57,044	45,1
Purchases	(26,740)	(155,7
Activity in held-to-maturity securities:		
Maturities	17,779	13,6
Principal payments	2,992	10,6
Purchases	(17,801)	(13,7
Purchase of FHLB stock, net	(596)	(3,9

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	Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2005	2004
	(In thousands)	
Acquisition of Woronoco Bancorp, Inc., net of cash acquired	(21,316)	(1,316)
Loan originations and purchases, net of principal payments	(58,308)	(1,316)
Proceeds from sales of loans	3,635	(1,316)
Additions to premises and equipment	(3,464)	(1,316)
Net cash provided (used) by continuing investing activities	84,093	(1,316)
Discontinued operations:		
Additions to premises and equipment	--	--
Proceeds from sale of interest in discontinued operations	--	--
Proceeds from sale of equipment	--	--
Net cash provided by discontinued investing activities	--	--
Total net cash provided (used) by investing operations:	84,093	(1,316)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net increase in deposits	59,431	2,231
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances	504,285	(1,316)
Repayments of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(654,406)	(1,316)
Proceeds from issuance of trust preferred securities	15,000	(1,316)
Decrease in loans sold with recourse	--	(1,316)
Treasury stock purchased	(6,996)	(1,316)
Proceeds from reissuance of treasury stock	2,231	(1,316)
Cash dividends paid	(2,508)	(1,316)
Net cash (used) provided by financing activities	(82,963)	(1,316)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	13,610	(1,316)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	17,902	(1,316)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 31,512	\$ 1,316
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Non-cash transfer of shares to treasury to pay-off ESOP loan	\$ 4,897	
Fair value of non-cash assets acquired	827,122	
Fair value of liabilities assumed	701,830	
Fair value of common stock issued	108,394	

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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BERKSHIRE HILLS BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS September 30, 2005 and 2004 (Unaudited)

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated interim financial statements set forth the accounts of Berkshire Hills Bancorp, Inc. ("Berkshire" or the "Company") and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, including its principal wholly-owned subsidiary, Berkshire Bank (the "Bank"). The consolidated interim financial statements and notes thereto have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. All significant inter-company transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Amounts in prior period financial statements are reclassified whenever necessary to conform to current period presentations. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results which may be expected for the year as a whole. The consolidated interim financial statements herein presented are intended to be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements presented in the Company's most recent Securities and Exchange Commission Form 10-K and accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements filed by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2004.

The preparation of the consolidated interim financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, as of the date of the consolidated interim financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the periods presented. The actual results of the Company could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are susceptible to near-term changes include the determination of the allowance for loan losses, goodwill and tax estimates.

On June 1, 2005, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common stock of Woronoco Bancorp, Inc. ("Woronoco"), including its principal wholly-owned subsidiary, Woronoco Savings Bank (see Note 2). Immediately after the completion of the acquisition, Woronoco Savings Bank was merged into the Bank.

Allowance for loan losses

The allowance for loan losses is established through a provision for loan losses charged to earnings to account for losses that are estimated to occur. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectibility of the loans in light of historical experience, the composition and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

The allowance consists of specific, general and unallocated components. The

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specific component relates to loans that are classified as either doubtful, substandard or special mention. For such loans that are also classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers non-classified loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors. An unallocated component is maintained to cover uncertainties that could affect management's estimate of probable losses. The unallocated component of the allowance reflects the margin of imprecision inherent in the underlying assumptions used in the methodologies for estimating allocated and general losses in the portfolio.

6

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that a creditor will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impaired loans are generally maintained on a non-accrual basis. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. Substantially all of the Bank's loans that have been identified as impaired have been measured by the fair value of existing collateral.

Large groups of smaller balance, homogeneous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment. Accordingly, the Company does not separately identify individual consumer loans or residential mortgage loans for impairment disclosures.

Stock Compensation Plans

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," encourages all entities to adopt a fair value based method of accounting for employee stock compensation plans, whereby compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the value of the award and is recognized over the service period, which is usually the vesting period. However, it also allows an entity to continue to measure compensation cost for those plans using the intrinsic value based method of accounting prescribed by Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," whereby compensation cost is the excess, if any, of the quoted market price of the stock at the grant date (or other measurement date) over the amount an employee must pay to acquire the stock. SFAS No. 123 was revised as SFAS No. 123R in December 2004. This revision is discussed further in the "Recent Accounting Pronouncements" section of this Note.

The Company maintains stock-based compensation plans, which are described more fully in Note 15 to the financial statements in the 2004 Annual Report filed on Form 10-K. The Company has elected to continue with the accounting methodology in APB No. 25 and, as a result, has provided pro forma disclosures of net income and earnings per share, as if the fair value based method of accounting had been applied. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 to stock-based employee compensation.

Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
2005	2004	2005	2004

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(In thousands, except per share amounts)

Net income as reported	\$ 4,746	\$ 3,007	\$ 3,389	\$ 8,333
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	108	133	325	399
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pro forma net income	\$ 4,638	\$ 2,874	\$ 3,064	\$ 7,934
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Earnings per share				
Basic - as reported	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.51	\$ 1.58
Basic - pro forma	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.46	\$ 1.50
Diluted - as reported	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.48	\$ 1.45
Diluted - pro forma	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.43	\$ 1.38

Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing net income by the average number of net outstanding common shares for the period. The net outstanding common shares equals the gross number of common shares issued less treasury stock repurchased, unallocated shares of the Bank's Employee Stock Ownership Plan, and unallocated shares of stock awards granted under the Company's stock-based compensation plans. This number is computed daily and averaged for the period. The Bank's Employee Stock Ownership Plan was terminated on June 30, 2005.

Diluted earnings per share is determined by dividing net income by the average number of net outstanding common shares computed as if all options granted under the Bank's stock-based compensation plans were exercised. The average number of net outstanding common shares used for the basic computation is increased by the unallocated shares of stock awards under the Company's stock-based compensation plans and by the additional diluted shares calculated by the Treasury

7

Stock method. For a period in which the result of operations is a net loss, no dilutive share impact is calculated, and average diluted shares equals average basic shares.

Income per common share has been computed based upon the following:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine M Sept
	2005	2004	2005
	-----	-----	-----
	(In thousands, except per sh		
Net income	\$ 4,746	\$ 3,007	\$ 3,389
	=====	=====	=====

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Average number of common shares outstanding	8,588	5,872	7,091
Less: average number of unallocated ESOP shares	--	(430)	(271)
Less: average number of unvested stock award shares	(132)	(172)	(137)
	-----	-----	-----
Average number of basic shares outstanding	8,456	5,270	6,683
Plus: average number of unvested stock award shares	132	172	137
Plus: average number of dilutive shares based on stock options	268	279	241
	-----	-----	-----
Average number of diluted shares outstanding	8,856	5,721	7,061
	=====	=====	=====
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.51
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.48

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, "Share-based Payment (Revised 2004)" ("SFAS 123R"), which establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. This statement requires a public entity to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award. SFAS 123R eliminates the ability to account for share-based compensation transactions using the intrinsic method and requires that such transactions be accounted for using a fair-value-based method and recognized as expense in the consolidated statement of income. SFAS 123R allows the use of valuation models other than the Black-Scholes model prescribed in SFAS 123. Therefore, the pro forma costs of stock option expense estimated in Note 1 using the Black-Scholes method may not be representative of the costs recognized by the Company upon adoption of SFAS 123R. The Company is still in the process of analyzing the cost of stock options under SFAS 123R. On April 14, 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission delayed the effective date for SFAS 123R, which allows companies to implement the statement at the beginning of their first fiscal year beginning after June 15, 2005, which would be January 1, 2006 for the Company. On March 29, 2005, the SEC Staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 ("SAB 107"). SAB 107 expresses the views of the SEC staff regarding the interaction of SFAS 123R and certain SEC rules and regulations and provides the SEC staff's view regarding the valuation of share-based payment arrangements for public companies. The provisions of SFAS 123R and SAB 107 do not have an impact on the Company's results of operations at the present time.

Statements of Position ("SOP No.03-3"), "Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer," addresses accounting for differences between the contractual cash flows of certain loans and debt securities and the cash flows expected to be collected when loans or debt securities are acquired in a transfer and those cash flow differences are attributable, at least in part, to credit quality. As such, SOP 03-3 applies to loans and debt securities acquired individually, in pools or as part of a business combination and does not apply to originated loans. The application of SOP 03-3 limits the interest income, including accretion of purchase price discounts, that may be recognized for certain loans and debt securities. Additionally, SOP 03-3 does not allow the excess of contractual cash flows over cash flows expected to be collected to be recognized as an adjustment of yield, loss accrual or valuation allowance, such as the allowance for loan losses. SOP 03-3 requires that increases in expected cash flows subsequent to the initial investment be recognized prospectively through adjustment of the yield on the loan or debt security over its remaining life.

Decreases in expected cash flows should be recognized as impairment. In the case

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of loans acquired in a business combination where the loans show signs of credit deterioration, SOP 03-3 represents a significant change from current purchase accounting practices whereby the acquirer's allowance for loan losses is typically added to the acquirer's allowance for loan losses. SOP 03-3 was effective for loans and debt securities acquired by the Company beginning January 1, 2005. The adoption of this new standard did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated

8

financial statements. The Company evaluated the loans and debt securities acquired in the acquisition of Woronoco and determined that no material amount of these assets fell within the scope of SOP 03-3.

2. ACQUISITION OF WORONOCO BANCORP, INC.

On June 1, 2005, the Company acquired all of the outstanding common shares of Woronoco Bancorp, Inc., ("Woronoco") and its wholly-owned subsidiary Woronoco Savings Bank. Headquartered in Westfield, Massachusetts, Woronoco provided banking and other financial services through ten banking offices in the Pioneer Valley, including Hampden and Hampshire Counties in Western Massachusetts. The merger expanded the Company's footprint to include new areas and provided new opportunities to enhance revenues and operating efficiencies. The acquisition was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting with the results of operations for Woronoco included in the Company's results beginning June 1, 2005. Under the purchase method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of the former Woronoco were recorded at their respective fair values as of June 1, 2005.

The Company purchased 25% of Woronoco's common shares for cash, at \$36.00 per share. The Company purchased 75% of Woronoco's common shares for stock, in a one-for-one exchange valued at \$37.01 per share (the share value was based on the average closing share price for the five-day period beginning two days before the date of the announcement of the acquisition). The Company also converted Woronoco's outstanding stock options into options to purchase an equal number of shares of Berkshire stock. The calculation of the purchase price was as follows:

(In thousands, except share data)

Total shares of Berkshire common stock issued	2,928,792
Purchase price per Berkshire common share	\$ 37.01
Value of Berkshire common stock issued	\$ 108,394
Cash paid for Woronoco stock	35,146
Estimated fair value of stock options	3,521
Total purchase price	\$ 147,061

The following condensed balance sheet of Woronoco discloses the amounts assigned to each major asset and liability caption at the acquisition date of June 1, 2005. The allocation of the final purchase price is subject to refinement as additional information becomes available.

9

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Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21,769
Securities available-for-sale	182,195
Net loans	526,074
Goodwill	81,009
Intangible assets	11,982
Other assets	25,862

Total assets	848,891

Liabilities	
Deposits	442,673
Borrowings	243,122
Other liabilities	16,035

Total liabilities acquired	701,830

Net assets acquired	\$ 147,061
	=====

The core deposit intangible was estimated at \$9,664,000 for the non-maturity deposits, and will be amortized over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis. An intangible asset of \$2,317,550 was recorded for the value of certain non-competition agreements and will be amortized on a straight-line basis over the three-year lives of these assets. None of the goodwill is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

Included in other liabilities acquired were accrued liabilities for general staff severance in accordance with a Woronoco severance plan established prior to the acquisition date. These liabilities exclude severance liabilities related to directors and executive officers. These liabilities totaled approximately \$2,000,000 as of June 1, 2005 and were substantially paid out prior to September 30, 2005. Affected staff were primarily in operations and administration areas and severances were scheduled based on integration and conversion activities. Terminations and payments were generally completed in accordance with the original plan.

The results of Woronoco are included in the historical results of the Company beginning on June 1, 2005. The following table presents unaudited pro forma information as if the acquisition of Woronoco had been consummated as of January 1, 2005. This pro forma information gives effect to certain adjustments, including purchase accounting fair value adjustments, amortization of core deposit and other intangibles and related income tax effects. The pro forma information is theoretical in nature and does not necessarily reflect the results of operations that would have occurred had the Company acquired Woronoco at the beginning of these periods. In particular, revenue enhancements, cost savings and indirect merger and integration costs are not reflected in the pro forma amounts.

The Company's unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statements of income for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, assuming that Woronoco had been acquired as of January 1, 2005 and 2004, respectively, are as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004
	-----	-----
	(In thousands, except per share data)	
Net interest income	\$ 45,844	\$ 46,572
Non-interest income	13,359	10,218

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Net income		5,549		12,191
Basic earnings per share	\$	0.67	\$	1.48
Diluted earnings per share	\$	0.64	\$	1.40
		10		

3. SECURITIES

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities, with gross unrealized gains and losses, was as follows:

	September 30, 2005	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
(In thousands)		
Securities Available-for-Sale		
U.S. Treasury and Agencies	\$ 1,074	\$ 1,068
Municipal bonds and obligations	60,583	61,034
Mortgage-backed securities	265,858	261,085
Other debt securities	25,113	25,586
Total debt securities	352,628	348,773
Marketable equity securities	8,061	11,259
Nonmarketable equity securities	38,905	38,905
Total securities available-for-sale	\$ 399,594	\$ 398,937
Securities Held-to-Maturity		
Municipal bonds and obligations	\$ 6,856	\$ 6,856
Mortgage-backed securities	6,693	6,603
Other debt securities	13,402	13,402
Total securities held-to-maturity	\$ 26,951	\$ 26,861
December 31, 2004		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
(In thousands)		
Securities Available-for-Sale		
U.S. Treasury and Agencies	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,113
Municipal bonds and obligations	19,169	19,172
Mortgage-backed securities	323,956	322,585
Other debt securities	9,418	9,429

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Total debt securities	353,649	352,299
Marketable equity securities	5,193	13,105
Nonmarketable equity securities	19,017	19,017
	-----	-----
Total securities available-for-sale	\$ 377,859	\$ 384,421
	=====	=====
Securities Held-to-Maturity		
Municipal bonds and obligations	\$ 11,580	\$ 11,580
Mortgage-backed securities	4,715	4,672
Other debt securities	13,647	13,647
	-----	-----
Total securities held-to-maturity	\$ 29,942	\$ 29,899
	=====	=====

Nonmarketable equity securities consist primarily of stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston and the Savings Bank Life Insurance Company, at cost.

11

4. LOANS

A summary of balances at September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 follows:

	At September 30, 2005		At December 31, 2004	
	Balance	Percent of total	Balance	Percent of total
	-----	-----	-----	-----
(Dollars in thousands)				
Residential real estate loans:				
Residential one- to four-family	\$ 516,878	37%	\$ 217,159	26%
Residential land development and construction	34,653	2	18,091	2
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total residential real estate loans	551,531	39	235,250	28
Commercial real estate loans:				
Commercial one-to four-family	20,764	1	15,964	2
Commercial land development and construction	50,653	4	20,611	2
Multi-family	46,932	3	16,380	2
Other commercial real estate	284,190	20	207,619	25
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total commercial real estate loans	402,539	28	260,574	31
Commercial and industrial loans	156,510	11	150,879	18
Consumer loans:				
Automobile	149,693	11	123,027	15
Home equity and other loans	151,836	11	58,449	8
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total consumer loans	301,529	22	181,476	23
	-----	-----	-----	-----

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Total loans	\$1,412,109	100%	\$ 828,179	100%
	=====	=====	=====	=====

5. LOAN LOSS ALLOWANCE AND NON-ACCRUAL LOANS

An analysis of the allowance for loan losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 follows:

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2005	September 30, 2004
	(In thousands)	
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 9,337	\$ 8,969
Provision for loan losses	998	1,140
Allowance attributed to acquired loans	3,321	--
Loans charged-off	(1,003)	(1,465)
Recoveries	470	748
	-----	-----
Balance at end of period	\$ 13,123	\$ 9,392
	=====	=====

12

The following is a summary of information pertaining to impaired and non-accrual loans at September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004:

	September 30, 2005	December 31,
	-----	-----
	(In thousands)	
Impaired loans with no valuation allowance	\$ 1,547	\$
Impaired loans with a valuation allowance	2,794	
	-----	-----
Total impaired loans	\$ 4,341	\$
	=====	=====
Specific valuation allowance allocated to impaired loans	\$ 822	\$
Total non-accrual loans	\$ 1,560	\$
Total loans past due ninety days or more and still accruing	\$ 2	\$

6. DEPOSITS

A summary of deposit balances, by type, is as follows:

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	September 30, 2005		December 31, 2004	
	Balance	Percent of deposits	Balance	Percent of deposits
(Dollars in thousands)				
Demand deposits	\$ 177,948	13%	\$ 110,129	13%
NOW accounts	144,858	11	100,709	12
Money market accounts	241,375	18	156,412	19
Savings accounts	230,883	17	163,264	19
Total core accounts	795,064	59	530,514	63
Certificates of Deposit - regular	487,154	36	315,275	37
Certificates of Deposit - brokered	65,533	5	--	--
Total certificates of deposit	552,687	41	315,275	37
Total deposits	\$ 1,347,751	100%	\$ 845,789	100%

7. BORROWINGS

On June 30, 2005 Berkshire Hills Capital Trust I (the "Trust") issued \$15,000,000 of trust preferred securities and invested the proceeds from this offering into an equivalent amount of junior subordinated debentures issued by the Company. The debentures are the sole asset of the Trust. Proceeds were used by the Company to provide additional equity to the Bank. The trust preferred securities pay interest quarterly at a variable rate equal to LIBOR plus 1.85%, are mandatorily redeemable on August 23, 2035 and may be redeemed by the Trust at par any time on or after August 23, 2010. The Company has fully and unconditionally guaranteed the trust preferred securities issued by the Trust.

8. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND REGULATORY CAPITAL

13

At September 30, 2005, stockholders' equity totaled \$245,637,000, or 12.1% of total assets, compared to \$131,736,000, or 10.1% of total assets, at December 31, 2004. The various regulatory capital ratios for the Bank at September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 were as follows:

	September 30, 2005	December 31, 2004	to
Total capital to risk-weighted assets:	10.89%	12.69%	
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets:	9.90	11.31	
Tier 1 capital to average assets:	7.25	8.08	

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As of September 30, 2005, Berkshire Bank met the conditions to be classified as "well capitalized" under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as well capitalized, an institution must maintain minimum total risk-based, Tier 1 risk-based, and Tier 1 leverage ratios. The Company paid a cash dividend of \$0.14 per share on common stock during the three months ended September 30, 2005 and the Company paid a cash dividend of \$0.38 per share on common stock during the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

9. COMMITMENTS

At September 30, 2005, the Bank had outstanding commitments to originate new residential and commercial loans totaling \$87,286,000, which are not reflected on the consolidated balance sheet. In addition, unadvanced funds on home equity lines totaled \$137,733,000 and unadvanced commercial lines, including unadvanced construction loan funds, totaled \$178,421,000. The Bank anticipates it will have sufficient funds to meet these commitments. These commitments totaled \$403,440,000 at September 30, 2005, compared to a total of \$165,523,000 at December 31, 2004. Total commitments increased primarily due to the Woronoco acquisition, as well as, to higher loan commitment origination volumes.

During the first quarter of 2005, the Bank entered into a subscription agreement to purchase \$8,000,000 in interests in a to-be-formed limited liability company ("LLC"), which will invest in qualified community development entities for the purpose of funding loans to qualified, active low-income community businesses. The Bank paid \$160,000 as an initial subscription amount, which was included in other assets. It is anticipated that the LLC will be formed by the end of 2005. Capital contributions will be payable in 2006 and 2007.

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

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is intended to assist in understanding the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. The following analysis discusses changes in the financial condition and results of operations at and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto, appearing in Part I, Item 1 of this document. This discussion and analysis updates, and should be read in conjunction with, Management's Discussion and Analysis included in the 2004 Annual Report on Form 10-K. In the following discussion, income statement comparisons are against the same period of the previous year and balance sheet comparisons are against the previous fiscal year-end, unless otherwise noted.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements that are based on assumptions and may describe future plans, strategies and expectations of the Company and the Bank. These forward-looking statements are generally identified by use of the words "believe," "expect," "intend," "anticipate," "estimate," "project" or similar expressions. The Company and the Bank's ability to predict results or the actual effect of future plans or strategies is inherently uncertain. Factors which could have a material adverse effect on the operations of Berkshire and its subsidiaries include, but are not limited to, changes in interest rates, national and regional economic conditions, legislative and regulatory changes,

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monetary and fiscal policies of the U.S. Government, including policies of the U.S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board, the quality and composition of the loan or investment portfolios, demand for loan products, deposit flows, competition, demand for

14

financial services in Berkshire Hills' and the Bank's market area, changes in real estate market values in the Berkshire Hills' and the Bank's market area, and changes in relevant accounting principles and guidelines. Additionally, on June 1, 2005, the Company completed the acquisition of Woronoco. Risks and uncertainties related to the acquisition include the achievement of anticipated future earnings benefits. These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating forward looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. Except as required by applicable law or regulation, Berkshire does not undertake, and specifically disclaims any obligation, to release publicly the result of any revisions, which may be made to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of the statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

General

Berkshire Hills Bancorp, Inc. is a Delaware corporation and the holding company for Berkshire Bank. Established in 1846, Berkshire Bank is one of Massachusetts' oldest and largest independent banks and is the largest banking institution based in Western Massachusetts. The Bank is headquartered in Pittsfield, Massachusetts with branch offices serving communities throughout Western Massachusetts and Northeastern New York. The Bank also operates a representative office and a special purpose commercial bank which accepts deposits from municipalities and other governmental entities in New York. The Bank is committed to operating as an independent super-community bank, delivering exceptional customer service and a broad array of competitively priced retail and commercial products to its customers.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company has established various accounting policies, which govern the application of generally accepted accounting principles in the preparation of the financial statements. Certain accounting policies involve significant judgments and assumptions by management that have a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities. Management considers such accounting policies to be critical accounting policies. The judgments and assumptions used by management are based on historical experience and other factors, which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Because of the nature of the judgments and assumptions made by management, actual results could differ from these judgments and estimates that could have a material impact on the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the results of operations of the Company. The Company believes that its most critical accounting policies upon which its financial condition and results of operations depend, and which involve the most complex subjective decisions or assessment, are as follows. Additional information about the Company's accounting policies is included in Note 1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I Item 1; and in the 2004 Annual Report to Shareholders on Form 10-K in Item 1 and Item 8.

Allowance for Loan Losses

Arriving at an appropriate level of allowance for loan losses involves a high degree of judgment. The allowance for loan losses provides for probable losses based upon evaluations of known and inherent risks in the loan portfolio.

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Management uses historical information, as well as current economic data, to assess the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses as it is affected by changing economic conditions and various external factors, which may impact the portfolio in ways currently unforeseen. Although we believe that we use the appropriate information available to establish the allowance for loan losses, future additions to the allowance may be necessary if certain future events occur that cause actual results to differ from the assumptions used in making the evaluation. For example, a down turn in the local economy could cause an increase in non-performing loans. Additionally, a decline in real estate values could cause some of our loans to become inadequately collateralized. In either case, this may require us to increase our provisions for loan losses, which would negatively impact earnings.

Income Taxes

Management considers accounting for income taxes as a critical accounting policy due to the subjective nature of certain estimates that are involved in the calculation, and evaluation of the timing and recognition of resulting tax liabilities and assets. Management uses the asset liability method of accounting for income taxes in which deferred tax assets and liabilities are established for the temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities. Management must assess the realizability of the deferred tax asset, including the carry forward of a portion of the charitable contribution, and to the extent that management believes that recovery is not likely,

15

a valuation allowance is established. Adjustments to increase or decrease the valuation allowance are generally charged or credited, respectively, to income tax expense.

Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets

For acquisitions accounted for under purchase accounting the Company is required to follow SFAS No. 141 "Business Combinations" and SFAS No. 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." SFAS No. 141 requires us to record as assets on our financial statements both goodwill, an intangible asset which is equal to the excess of the purchase price which we pay for another company over the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired, and identifiable intangible assets such as core deposit intangibles and non-compete agreements. Under SFAS No. 142, goodwill must be regularly evaluated for impairment, in which case we may be required to reduce its carrying value through a charge to earnings. Core deposit and other identifiable intangible assets are amortized to expense over their estimated useful lives and are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not have future economic benefit. The valuation techniques used by management to determine the carrying value of tangible and intangible assets acquired in the acquisitions and the estimated lives of identifiable intangible assets involve estimates for discount rates, projected future cash flows and time period calculations, all of which are susceptible to change based on changes in economic conditions and other factors. Future events or changes in the estimates, which were used to determine the carrying value of goodwill and identifiable intangible assets or which otherwise adversely affects their value or estimated lives could have a material adverse impact on future results of operations.

Impact of New Account Pronouncements

Please refer to the note on Recent Accounting Pronouncements in Note 1 to the

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financial statements of this report for a detailed discussion of new accounting pronouncements.

Recent Developments

- o Completed successful integration of Woronoco operations, achieving cost savings of 36%, exceeding 30% original target.
- o Completed conversion of Woronoco core banking information systems in August.
- o Opened new full service office in Clifton Park, New York and obtained regulatory approvals to open a new full service office in East Greenbush, New York.
- o Increased total transaction account deposit balances at a 9% annualized rate during the third quarter
- o Repurchased 54,600 shares of the Company's common stock at an average price of \$32.93 per share during the third quarter.
- o Changed common stock trading to NASDAQ national market with trading symbol "BHLB".
- o On October 26, 2005, acquired the MacDonald & Johnson (East Longmeadow) and Onofrey (Springfield) insurance agencies.

Summary

The Company completed its acquisition of Woronoco Bancorp, Inc. on June 1, 2005. Second quarter 2005 results included one month's contribution from Woronoco's operations, and the third quarter was the first full quarter for the newly combined entity. Most major categories in the Statements of Income and the Balance Sheets increased in relation to comparable data due to the impact of this acquisition, for both the third quarter and for the first nine months of 2005. Most major categories in these statements also increased due to the organic growth of Berkshire's business lines, as well as expansion into New York State and to acquisitions of fee producing businesses over the last year.

The Company reported total net income of \$4.75 million for the third quarter of 2005, increasing by 58% compared to total net income of \$3.01 million for the third quarter of 2004. The Company reported total net income of \$3.39 million for the first nine months of 2005, compared to total net income of \$8.33 million

16

for the first nine months of 2004. Nine month 2005 results included an \$8.67 million non-cash charge for the termination of the Company's Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOP") on June 30, 2005.

The tables on the following pages display Selected Financial Data, and Average Balance Sheets and Interest Rates.

Selected Financial Data (Unaudited)

The following summary data is based in part on the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes, and other information appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-Q. Historical data is also based in part on, and should be read in

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conjunction with, the Company's prior filings with the SEC. Data includes the impact of the acquisition of Woronoco Bancorp, Inc. on June 1, 2005 and the termination of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan on June 30, 2005.

17

	At or for the Three Months Ended September 30		At or for the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
For the Period: (in thousands)				
Net interest income	\$ 15,054	\$ 10,242	\$ 36,579	\$ 28,998
Provision for loan losses	204	365	998	1,000
Non-interest income	3,955	1,726	10,626	5,000
Non-interest expense	11,600	7,181	37,197	20,000
Net income	4,746	3,007	3,389	2,998
Per Share:				
Earnings - basic	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.51
Earnings - diluted	0.54	0.53	0.48	0.48
Dividends declared	0.14	0.12	0.38	0.38
Book value	28.68	21.87	28.68	21.87
Tangible book value	17.03	20.89	17.03	20.89
Common stock price:				
High	35.20	39.14	37.64	39.14
Low	31.90	35.01	30.97	35.01
Close	34.00	36.95	34.00	36.95
At Period End: (in millions)				
Total assets	\$ 2,033	\$ 1,311	\$ 2,033	\$ 1,311
Total loans	1,412	818	1,412	818
Other earning assets	429	440	429	440
Deposits	1,348	853	1,348	853
Borrowings	436	325	436	325
Shareholders' equity	246	128	246	128
Operating Ratios:				
Return on average assets	0.92%	0.92%	0.27%	0.27%
Return on average equity	7.90	9.71	2.47	2.47
Return on average tangible equity	13.45	10.18	3.35	3.35
Net interest margin	3.31	3.36	3.31	3.36
Efficiency ratio	55.32	60.44	57.13	60.44
Equity/total assets	12.08	9.81	12.08	9.81
Tangible equity/tangible assets	7.55	9.41	7.55	9.41
Loan Related Ratios:				
Net charge-offs/average loans (annualized)	0.04%	0.12%	0.06%	0.12%
Loan loss allowance/loans	0.93	1.15	0.93	1.15
Nonperforming assets/total assets	0.08	0.21	0.08	0.21

- (1) The efficiency ratio is non-interest expense, divided by the total of fully taxable equivalent net interest income and non-interest income, less security gains. The efficiency ratio also excludes discontinued operations, expense of the termination of the Employee Stock Ownership Plan, and merger and conversion expense. Tax equivalency is based on a 35%

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federal effective tax rate. Return, margin and charge-off ratios are annualized.

18

Average Balance Sheets and Interest Rates - Fully-Taxable Equivalent (FTE)

The following table presents certain information for the periods indicated regarding average daily balances of assets and liabilities, as well as the average yields and costs. The yields and costs for the periods indicated are derived by dividing income or expense by the average daily balances of assets or liabilities, respectively, for the periods presented. The yields and rates include fees which are considered adjustments to yields. The average balances of loans include nonaccrual loans, loans held for sale, and deferred fees and costs. The average balance of investment securities is based on amortized cost. Securities income is stated on a fully-taxable equivalent basis, using a 35% federal tax rate. Average balances include the balances related to the acquisition of Woronoco on June 1, 2005.

19

	Unaudited Three Months Ended September 30				Nine
	2005		2004		200
	Average Balance	Yield/Rate (FTE basis)	Average Balance	Yield/Rate (FTE basis)	Average Y Balance (
(Dollars in thousands)					
Earning assets					
Loans					
Residential mortgage	\$ 561,048	5.06%	\$ 225,198	5.10%	\$ 384,892
Commercial real estate	396,212	6.68	250,323	5.80	328,155
Commercial	165,414	6.92	160,129	5.51	155,662
Automobile	146,138	6.17	118,029	6.14	135,095
Home equity and other	154,209	5.70	53,715	4.59	101,878
Total loans	1,423,021	5.91	807,394	5.51	1,105,682
Securities	435,853	4.69	436,372	4.30	411,183
Short-term investments	7,028	3.50	2,192	1.09	3,396
Total earning assets	1,865,902	5.60	1,245,958	5.10	1,520,261
Other assets	199,349		57,551		133,470
Total assets	\$2,065,251		\$1,303,509		\$1,653,731
Funding liabilities					
Deposits					
NOW	\$ 135,638	0.42	\$ 98,158	0.08	\$ 111,830
Money market	241,088	2.07	159,046	1.26	195,972
Savings	240,396	0.86	168,358	0.77	198,160
Certificates of deposit	515,120	3.12	326,411	2.77	407,131

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Total interest bearing deposits	1,132,242	2.10	751,973	1.65	913,093
Borrowings	499,877	3.81	318,870	2.77	407,049
	-----		-----		-----
Total interest bearing liabilities	1,632,119	2.62	1,070,843	1.98	1,320,142
Non-interest-bearing demand deposits	185,183		105,257		144,132
Other liabilities and minority interest	6,409		3,540		5,877
	-----		-----		-----
Total liabilities	1,823,711		1,179,640		1,470,151
Stockholders' equity	241,540		123,869		183,580
	-----		-----		-----
Total liabilities and equity	\$2,065,251		\$1,303,509		\$1,653,731
	=====		=====		=====
Interest rate spread		2.98		3.12	
Net interest margin		3.31		3.36	
Supplementary Data					
Cost of deposits and borrowings		2.35		1.79	
Total core deposits	\$ 802,305		\$ 530,819		\$ 650,094
Total deposits	1,317,425		857,230		1,057,225
Total deposits and borrowings	1,817,302		1,176,100		1,464,274

Note: Average balances for the second quarter of 2005 include one month's balances related to the acquisition of Woronoco Bancorp, Inc. on June 1, 2004. Average balances for the third quarter of 2005 include three months' balances related to the acquisition of Woronoco Bancorp, Inc. Average balances and yields for securities available-for-sale are based on amortized costs. Securities yields are calculated on a fully-taxable equivalent basis. Cost of funds includes all deposits and borrowings.

20

Comparison of Financial Condition at September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004

Woronoco Acquisition. On June 1, 2005, the Company completed the acquisition of Woronoco. This acquisition is described in Note 2 to the financial statements, and this discussion should be read in conjunction with that note. The Company recorded \$849 million in assets and \$702 million in liabilities in connection with this acquisition, and most categories of assets and liabilities increased primarily due to this event. The financial statements include the operations of Woronoco beginning on June 1, 2005.

Total Assets. Total assets were \$2.0 billion at September 30, 2005, up from \$1.3 billion at year-end 2004. The increase included approximately \$849 million in assets related to the Woronoco acquisition, and is net of a reduction of \$243 million in loans and securities under a de-leveraging plan executed in conjunction with the acquisition. Most categories of assets and liabilities increased primarily due to the acquisition of Woronoco.

Loans. Loans totaled \$1.41 billion at September 30, 2005, increasing by \$584 million (71%) from year-end 2004. Loan growth included \$526 million related to the Woronoco acquisition. Loans added through this acquisition were primarily concentrated in residential mortgages and home equity line borrowings. Excluding the impact of the loans acquired through the Woronoco acquisition and \$4 million in third quarter loan sales, total loans increased by \$61 million for the year-to-date, growing at a 10% annualized rate. Growth was spread among all major loan categories and in all major markets. Loan originations have benefited

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from the Bank's expansion into New York State. The loan to deposit ratio increased to 105% at September 30, 2005, compared to 98% at year-end 2004.

While total loans declined by 1% during the most recent quarter, the loan origination commitment pipeline grew to a record \$87 million at September 30, 2005. In the third quarter, total commercial loan commitments to originate new loans increased nearly 24% to \$68 million. During the quarter, the Company closed a record number of commercial loans that will be disbursed over the next several months. Additionally, during the quarter, the indirect automobile loan portfolio increased at an annualized rate of 22%. The quality of these loans is underscored by an average FICO score in excess of 730 for the quarter, representing the fifth consecutive quarterly improvement in that number.

Problem Loans. Asset quality indicators remained favorable and were stable during the last quarter. The loans added through the Woronoco acquisition were primarily concentrated in comparatively low risk residential mortgage and home equity loans. Through the first nine months, the annualized rate of net loan charge-offs remained comparatively low at 0.06%. Additionally, the ratio of non-performing assets to total assets declined during the nine months to 0.08% from 0.09% at year-end 2004.

The allowance for loan losses totaled \$13.1 million at September 30, 2005, compared to \$9.3 million at year-end 2004, including a \$3.3 million allowance related to loans acquired in connection with the Woronoco acquisition. The allowance for loan losses declined to 0.93% of total loans from 1.13% of total loans due to the addition of the low risk residential mortgage and home equity loans from Woronoco. The ratio of the allowance to non-performing loans remained strong at 841% at the end of the most recent quarter, compared to 811% at year-end 2004. Total impaired loans were \$4.3 million at September 30, 2005, compared to \$1.2 million at year-end 2004, and the valuation allowance on impaired loans increased to \$822,000 from \$230,000. This increase was in the first quarter and was primarily due to a \$2.1 million commercial loan relationship which remained current through September 30, 2005. There were no other impaired loans exceeding \$300,000 that were delinquent at that date.

Investment Securities. Investment securities totaled \$426 million at the end of the third quarter, increasing by \$12 million (3%) compared to \$414 million at year-end 2004. This increase was due to securities acquired through the Woronoco acquisition, net of sales and maturities under the de-leveraging plan, along with the sale of \$46 million in securities by the Bank in the second quarter to provide funds for the acquisition. Securities sold by Berkshire in the first nine months of 2005 totaled \$127 million, primarily due to the de-leveraging program and providing funds used in the Woronoco acquisition. Securities acquired from Woronoco totaled \$182 million. The primary impact of the changes resulting from securities transactions was to increase the percentage of the portfolio in municipal and trust preferred securities to 16% of the portfolio at September 30, 2005, compared to 7% at year-end 2004. At September 30, 2005, the net unrealized loss on securities available-for-sale was \$657,000, compared to a net unrealized gain of \$6.6 million at

year-end 2004. This decrease was due to a \$4.8 million unrealized loss on mortgage backed securities due to higher interest rates at the third quarter-end, together with the impact of \$2.6 million in net securities gains recorded during the first nine months of 2005. These gains were primarily recorded on the sale of equity securities reflecting decisions to reduce the company's exposure to equity price risk. The net unrealized loss on securities available for sale was 0.2% of the amortized cost of the portfolio at the third quarter-end, compared to a net unrealized gain of 1.7% at year-end 2004. The securities portfolio was reduced to 21% of total assets at September 30, 2005,

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compared to 32% of total assets at December 31, 2004. At September 30, 2005 equity securities included \$5.3 million in short term bond mutual funds acquired from Woronoco.

Deposits and Borrowings. Deposits totaled \$1.35 billion at the end of the third quarter, increasing by \$502 million (59%) from year-end 2004. Deposit growth included \$443 million related to the Woronoco acquisition. Total deposits increased at a 13% annualized rate during the most recent quarter. Low cost transaction account balances increased at a 9% annualized rate during the quarter. This growth was aided by relationship time account promotions, contributing to a \$45 million (10%) increase in regular time account balances during the quarter. Excluding the impact of the acquired Woronoco deposits, total deposits increased by \$59 million for the year-to-date, growing at a 9% annualized rate. Included in deposits acquired from Woronoco were brokered deposits totaling \$70 million; the Company expects to allow this portfolio to run-off as it matures. At September 30, 2005, the Albany branch (open for three months) had \$12.5 million in total deposits, and the Clifton Park branch (open for one month) had \$9.0 million in total deposits.

Borrowings totaled \$436 million at September 30, 2005, increasing by \$108 million (33%) from \$328 million at year-end 2004. This increase included \$243 million in borrowings acquired with Woronoco, partially offset by the deleveraging program, under which the proceeds of loan and securities sales were used to repay borrowings. Additionally, borrowings were reduced by \$68 million in the third quarter of 2005 with proceeds from deposit growth and securities sales. Borrowings included \$15 million of trust preferred securities which Berkshire issued in June to supplement regulatory capital. Total borrowings decreased to 21% of total assets at September 30, 2005, compared to 25% at year-end 2004.

Equity. Stockholders' equity totaled \$246 million at the end of the third quarter, increasing by \$114 million, or 86%, from year-end 2004. Consideration for the Woronoco acquisition included the issuance of 2.93 million new common shares valued at \$108 million, with an additional \$4 million credit to equity for the value of outstanding Woronoco stock options. The ESOP termination had no negative impact on stockholders' equity because the related charge to earnings was offset by credits to unearned compensation and additional paid in capital. These credits also offset the \$5 million impact of the transfer of 146,971 shares to treasury stock, which represented full payment of the ESOP loan. The contribution of core earnings was mostly offset by dividends, additional treasury stock purchases of \$5.0 million, and a \$3.8 million decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income due to lower securities prices. The Company announced an increase in the quarterly cash dividend to \$0.14 per share in August, representing a 17% increase from \$0.12 per share in recent quarters.

Goodwill increased to \$88 million and identifiable intangible assets increased to \$12 million at September 30, 2005 due to the Woronoco acquisition. As a result, tangible book value per share was \$17.03 at that date, compared to \$21.19 at year-end 2004. The ratio of stockholders' equity to total assets measured 12.1% at September 30, 2005, compared to 10.1% at the prior year-end, due to the issuance of new common shares and the de-leveraging program executed in conjunction with the Woronoco acquisition. The ratio of tangible equity to tangible assets measured 7.6% at September 30, 2005, a decrease from 9.6% at year-end 2004, reflecting the impact of the higher goodwill and intangible assets resulting from the acquisition.

Under its repurchase plans, the Company repurchased 54,600 shares of its common stock at an average price of \$32.93 per share during the quarter. During the second quarter, the Company completed the repurchase of 300,000 shares of its common stock under its sixth repurchase program and announced a seventh stock repurchase program, authorizing the purchase of up to 150,000 shares. Under this program, 57,600 shares remained available for repurchase as of September 30,

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2005.

Derivative Instruments. Woronoco used on-balance sheet derivative instruments primarily for asset/liability management. The Company assumed these instruments through the Woronoco acquisition, including a \$5 million interest rate swap agreement to hedge variable rate home equity line borrowings and \$20 million in outstanding interest rate swaps used to hedge brokered certificates of deposit. These instruments are described more fully in the notes to consolidated financial statements in the Form 10-K filed by Woronoco for the year ended December 31, 2004. There have been no material changes in these arrangements since December 31, 2004.

22

Comparison of Operating Results for the Three and Nine Months Ended September ----- 30, 2005 and 2004 -----

Net Income. The Company reported total net income of \$4.75 million for the third quarter of 2005, increasing by 58% compared to total net income of \$3.01 million for the third quarter of 2004. Earnings per share growth was less than earnings growth, primarily due to the issuance of shares for the acquisition. Net income per diluted share measured \$0.54 in the third quarter of 2005, compared to \$0.53 per diluted share in the third quarter of 2004. In 2005, third quarter expenses included \$828,000 in charges related to the merger and system conversion. Also, third quarter net income included net securities sale gains of \$832,000 in 2005, compared to \$310,000 in 2004. Excluding the above items of income and expense (after tax), earnings per diluted share measured \$0.54 in the third quarter of 2005, compared to \$0.49 per diluted share in the third quarter of 2004, representing a 10% increase.

The Company reported total net income of \$3.39 million for the first nine months of 2005, compared to total net income of \$8.33 million for the first nine months of 2004. Net income per diluted share measured \$0.48 compared to \$1.45 for the same periods, respectively. In 2005, expenses included \$1.79 million in charges related to the merger and system conversion. Also, 2005 net income included net securities gains of \$2.65 million, compared to \$1.01 million in 2004. Additionally, 2005 results included an \$8.67 million non-cash charge for the termination of the Bank's Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) on June 30, 2005. Excluding the above items of income and expense (after tax), earnings per diluted share measured \$1.59 in the first nine months of 2005, compared to \$1.41 per diluted share in the first nine months of 2004, representing a 13% increase.

The efficiency ratio improved to a record 55.3% in the third quarter of 2005, compared to 60.4% in the third quarter of 2004. The return on assets was 0.92% in both of these periods. Berkshire produced a 13.5% return on average tangible equity in the third quarter of 2005, compared to 10.2% in the third quarter of 2004. The acquisition of Woronoco has increased the Company's market scope, resulting in improved volume and efficiency which have benefited earnings. The Woronoco integration was substantially completed as of the end of the most recent quarter, and the Company achieved its objectives for cost savings and core account retention. Third quarter earnings gains were achieved despite the effort required for the successful integration of the Woronoco operations, the cost of opening a third New York branch, and obtaining approval for a fourth New York branch.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income increased by \$4.8 million (47%) in the third quarter and by \$6.4 million (21%) for the first nine months of 2005 compared to 2004. Average earning assets increased by \$620 million (50%) and by \$304 million (25%) for these same periods, respectively. Berkshire's net

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interest margin decreased to 3.31% in the third quarter of 2005, compared to 3.36% in the third quarter of 2004. The nine month net interest margin decreased to 3.31% in 2005, compared to 3.38% in 2004. These margin decreases partially offset the benefit to interest income from the growth in average earning assets.

The increase in average assets was primarily due to the Woronoco acquisition, along with organic loan growth. The growth was primarily in average loans, with growth recorded in all major categories. Liability growth was split between deposits and borrowings, with increases recorded in all major categories. Both asset yields and liability costs increased during the last twelve months due to increases in short term interest rates in the markets. Liability costs rose more quickly due to the sensitivity of short term borrowings costs. Higher growth in average non-interest bearing demand deposits helped restrain growth in the cost of funds, with the result that the net interest margin declined less than the net interest spread.

Woronoco had a lower net interest margin, reflecting its lower yielding asset mix concentrated in residential mortgages and its higher utilization of higher cost borrowings and time deposits. These factors also contributed to the decline in the net interest margin in 2005. Growth in average demand deposit balances helped to mitigate this decline. Berkshire's net interest margin increased to 3.31% in the third quarter of 2005, compared to 3.26% in the second quarter of 2005, benefiting from the Bank's positive sensitivity to higher interest rates, its deposit and loan pricing strategies, and the de-leveraging program.

Berkshire's interest rate risk model indicated that the Company's net interest margin was positively sensitive to increases in interest rates. Net interest income has benefited from regular increases in the prime interest rate over the last year. However, long-term interest rates have not increased as much as the prime interest rate, with the result that there has been a significant flattening of the yield curve. Additionally, deposit pricing margins have moved unfavorably due to market reactions to the increases in interest rates from recent record lows. These factors have contributed to the decrease in

23

the net interest spread. To counter these effects, the Company has emphasized loan growth and growth of relationship-oriented transaction account balances. The Company has also maintained a focus on lower-yielding shorter duration earning assets to better position the Company for potential future increases in interest rates.

Provision for Loan Losses. The provision for loan losses is a charge to earnings in an amount sufficient to maintain the allowance for loan losses at a level deemed adequate by the Company. The level of the allowance is a critical accounting estimate, which is subject to uncertainty. The level of the allowance at September 30, 2005 was discussed in the previous section on Asset Quality in the discussion of financial condition at September 30, 2005. The provision for loan losses has exceeded the modest level of net loan charge-offs in all periods shown in this report, and therefore has contributed to growth in the allowance as the loan portfolio has also grown. The provision for loan losses decreased for the periods shown in 2005 compared to 2004 primarily due to the lower level of net loan charge-offs in those periods.

Non-Interest Income. Non-interest income increased by \$2.2 million (129%) and by \$5.1 million (91%) in the third quarter and for the first nine months of 2005 compared to 2004, respectively. Quarterly non-interest income was about \$1.6 million at Woronoco before the acquisition, and the third quarter of 2005 was the first full quarter including Woronoco operations.

Excluding the Woronoco contribution, growth in non-interest income has been

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primarily due to higher net gains on the sale of securities, which increased by \$522,000 in the third quarter and by \$1.6 million in the first nine months of 2005 compared to 2004. These gains were related to the sale of equity securities, reducing equity price risk in the investment portfolio. Non-interest income also benefited from gains on the sale of loans and securitized loans, which increased by \$689,000 in the first nine months of 2005 compared to 2004. These gains followed steps taken by the Company in 2003 and 2004 to improve liquidity by securitizing residential mortgages.

Total service fee income includes fees for customer service, wealth management, insurance, and loan services. Total service fee income was \$2.8 million for the third quarter of 2005, increasing by \$1.5 million (121%) compared to the third quarter of 2004. For the first nine months, service fee income totaled \$6.3 million, increasing by \$2.5 million (66%) compared to the same period of 2004. The largest increase was in customer service fees due to the Woronoco contribution, as well as to organic growth in traditional markets. Customer service fees benefited from growth in the ATM network, new overdraft protection products, and fees associated with transaction account growth. Insurance service fees increased significantly due to the insurance operations acquired as part of Woronoco. Wealth management fee increases reflected growth in assets under management, which increased for the 2005 year-to-date at an annualized rate of 16% to \$400 million, primarily due to organic growth. Service fee income growth continues to be a significant element of the Company's growth strategy. The ratio of non-interest income, excluding securities gains, to average assets was 0.60% in the third quarter of 2005 quarter, compared to 0.44% in the third quarter of 2004, reflecting this strategic emphasis. The Company has also benefited from higher income related to bank owned life insurance due to purchases made in 2004.

Non-Interest Expense. Non-interest expense increased by \$4.4 million (62%) in the third quarter and by \$15.5 million (72%) for the first nine months of 2005 compared to 2004. For the nine months, the increase included the \$8.7 million non-cash charge related to the ESOP termination. Excluding this charge, the increase for the nine months was \$6.9 million (32%). The primary reason for the remaining increase in expense was the impact of the Woronoco acquisition. Woronoco's quarterly non-interest expense, excluding merger related charges, was about \$4.8 million prior to the acquisition. The most recent quarter was the first full quarter including the acquired Woronoco operations. Non-interest expense also increased due to the merger and conversion related charges, which totaled \$828,000 and \$1.8 million for the third quarter and first nine months of 2005, respectively.

The merger and system conversion charges included indirect costs of the Woronoco acquisition, together with costs of converting the Company's core banking systems and of converting the acquired Woronoco systems and integrating the Woronoco operations. Also included in these charges were interim staffing and systems costs of Woronoco operations in the third quarter through the conversion in August. Expenses in the most recent quarter included \$190,000 in operating costs of new branches and intangible asset amortization expense of \$470,000.

The ratio of non-interest expense to average assets was 2.25% in the third quarter of 2005, compared to 2.20% in the third quarter of 2004. Excluding the ESOP termination charges and merger and conversion expense, this ratio decreased to 2.09% in the third quarter of 2005. This was the primary reason for the improvement in the efficiency ratio to 55.3% from 60.4% for these periods, and reflects a strategic efficiency objective of the Woronoco acquisition, as well as other expense

management initiatives. The Company estimated that total cost savings and

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integration efficiencies related to the Woronoco acquisition equated to about 36% of Woronoco's first quarter non-interest expense, excluding merger-related charges. These cost savings exceeded the Company's original 30% objective for cost savings.

Income Tax Expense and Discontinued Operations. The effective income tax rate measured 34.1% in the third quarter and 33.4% for the first nine months of 2005, excluding the ESOP termination charge and a related \$288,000 benefit. The effective income tax rate measured 32.0% and 32.1% for the same periods in 2004. The increase for the first nine months in 2005 was due primarily to proportionately fewer tax advantaged securities in 2005. Results in 2004 also included net losses of \$431,000 in the first six months, representing the after-tax loss on discontinued operations of EastPoint Technologies, LLC, which was sold in June 2004.

Comprehensive Income. Comprehensive income includes changes in accumulated other comprehensive income, which consist of changes (after-tax) in the unrealized market gains and losses of investment securities available for sale and net gain/(loss) on derivative instruments. The Company recorded a \$425,000 comprehensive loss in the first nine months of 2005, compared to comprehensive income of \$7.1 million in the first nine months of 2004. Net unrealized securities losses were recorded in both periods due to changes in bond prices primarily related to interest rate changes.

Liquidity and Cash Flows

The Company's primary use of funds in the first nine months of 2005 was related to the acquisition of Woronoco, including the reduction of borrowings through de-leveraging and the cash paid for the acquisition of the Woronoco common stock and expenditures for the direct cost of the acquisition. The primary source of funds was the sale of investment securities. Securities available-for-sale and borrowings provide additional future liquidity sources. Berkshire Bancorp's primary routine source of funds is dividends from subsidiaries and its primary routine use of funds is dividends to shareholders and treasury stock purchases. The Company also receives cash from the exercise of stock options. For the first nine months of 2005, the de-leveraging program also had a significant impact on cash flows, with proceeds from securities sales used to pay down Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings. These proceeds were also used to fund loan growth during this period. Additional discussion about the Company's liquidity is contained in the Company's 2004 Annual Report on Form 10-K in Item 7.

Capital Resources

Please see the "Equity" section of the Comparison of Financial Condition for a discussion of Stockholders' Equity. At September 30, 2005, Berkshire Bank continued to be classified as "well capitalized". Additional information about capital is contained in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of operations, the Company engages in a variety of financial transactions that, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, are not recorded in the Company's financial instruments. These transactions involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit, interest rate and liquidity risk. Such transactions are used primarily to manage customers' requests for funding and take the form of loan commitments and lines of credit. A further presentation of the Company's off-balance sheet arrangements is presented in the Company's Form 10-K for the year. For the three months ended September 30, 2005, the Company did not engage in any off-balance sheet

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transactions reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. The Company acquired certain off-balance sheet arrangements as a result of the acquisition of Woronoco. These included credit related financial instruments and lease commitments which were not materially different from those presented in the Form 10-K filed by Woronoco for the year ended December 31, 2004. Additionally, the Company acquired certain derivative financial instruments which were discussed in the Comparison of Financial Condition section of this report, as well as in the Form 10-K filed by Woronoco for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Contractual Obligations

Information relating to payments due under contractual obligations is presented in the Securities and Exchange Commission Form 10-K filed by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2004. There were no material changes in the Company's payments due under contractual obligations during the first nine months of 2005 except for certain contractual commitments as a result of the acquisition of Woronoco. These included operating lease obligations which

25

were not materially different from those presented in the Form 10-K filed by Woronoco for the year ended December 31, 2004. Additionally, the Company acquired long-term debt consisting of FHLB advances with an original maturity of greater than one year. Certain advances are callable in 2005 and 2006 at the option of the FHLB. The long-term debt due to the FHLB had been reduced in connection with the deleveraging program implemented in conjunction with the acquisition. The balance of long-term borrowings acquired from Woronoco was \$183 million at September 30, 2005. The contractual maturities of these obligations were \$61 million for the final quarter of 2005, \$60 million in total for the two years 2006 and 2007, \$38 million in total for the two years 2008 and 2009, and \$24 million for subsequent years.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Please see the discussion and analysis of quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk provided in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 for a general discussion of the qualitative aspects of market risk and discussion of the simulation model used by the Company to measure its interest rate risk. The Company has incorporated into its model the assets and liabilities purchased from Woronoco. Woronoco had a negative one year interest rate gap, with interest sensitive liabilities exceeding interest sensitive assets. Accordingly, projected changes in interest income moved inversely to the direction of interest rate changes. This was the opposite of the Company's recent sensitivity in a rising rate environment. Woronoco also had a higher amount of optionality in its profile, primarily due to the higher concentration of residential mortgages which have prepayment speeds that are more sensitive to interest rate changes. The sensitivities were partially mitigated due to de-leveraging through the sale of longer duration mortgage related assets and the related reduction of borrowings. The net effect of the Woronoco acquisition has been to reduce the Bank's modest positive sensitivity to rising interest rates in the near term.

The most significant model assumption relates to expectations for the interest sensitivity of non-maturity deposit accounts in a rising rate environment. The model assumes that deposit rate sensitivity in a rising interest rate environment will be a percentage of the market interest rate change as follows: NOW accounts ranging between 0 and 40% depending on the type, money market accounts - ranging between 50 and 75% depending on the type, and savings

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accounts 50%. In a downward rate environment, it is assumed that deposit rate changes will be 100% of the interest rate change, subject to assumed market floors for each type of account.

The following table sets forth, as of September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, estimated net interest income and the estimated changes in the Company's net interest income for the next twelve-month period, which may result from instantaneous increases or decreases in market interest rates of 100 and 200 basis points (rate shocks).

Increase/(decrease) in market interest rates in basis points (rate shock)	At September 30, 2005			At December 31, 2004	
	Amount	Dollar Change	Percent change	Amount	Dollar Change
(Dollars in millions)					
200	\$ 61.3	\$ 0.3	0.5%	\$ 41.4	\$ 1.0
100	61.0	--	--	40.7	0.0
Static	61.0	--	--	40.4	0.0
(100)	61.6	0.6	0.9	40.4	0.0
(200)	57.5	(3.5)	(5.7)	36.5	(3.0)

The table shows that there is little projected sensitivity of net interest income to the modeled 100 and 200 basis point rate shocks except in the case of a 200 basis point downward shock. This is viewed as unlikely based on the level and trend of interest rates. This downward sensitivity reflects the accelerated potential prepayment of loans and securities in a very low rate environment. The Company believes that it has benefited from recent rate increases because savings rates have been less sensitive than the model assumes. The Company believes that there has been a negative impact from the flattening yield curve. The model assumes that the shape of the curve remains constant.

For the Bank, market risk also includes price risk, primarily security price risk. The available-for-sale securities portfolio had unrealized losses before taxes of \$657,000 at September 30, 2005. Changes in this figure are reflected, net of taxes, in accumulated other comprehensive income as a separate component of Berkshires' stockholders' equity. The available-for-sale securities portfolio had a net unrealized gain of \$6.6 million at December 31, 2004. The change is primarily due to unrealized losses on pass through mortgage-backed securities because of higher interest rates at September 30, 2005. It also reflects gains recorded on the sale of securities and securitized loans, which decreased the net unrealized gains remaining in the portfolio. Unfavorable market conditions or other factors could cause price declines in the securities portfolio. The Bank is gradually reducing its exposure to equity securities to reduce the price risk in this sector. The equity portfolio had a \$3.1 million net unrealized gain as of September 30, 2005.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures," as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the

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

During the first nine months of 2005, the Company implemented changes that materially affected its internal controls over financial reporting. The Company converted its core banking systems, which record all loan and deposit activity, to a different system provided by a different vendor. This change was previously announced following the sale by the Company of its data processing subsidiary in 2004. Along with the core systems conversion, the Company converted other systems, including its general ledger system, to new systems with enhanced capabilities. Also, following the Company's acquisition of Woronoco Bancorp, Inc. on June 1, 2005, the Company implemented interim accounting processes related to the Woronoco operations followed by a conversion of the Woronoco core banking and other accounting systems to the Company's systems in August 2005. The above changes were made in accordance with the Company's ongoing review of its internal control over financial reporting and not in response to an identified significant deficiency or material weakness.

27

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is not involved in any legal proceedings other than routine legal proceedings occurring in the normal course of business. Such routine proceedings, in the aggregate, are believed by management to be immaterial to the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

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

The following table provides certain information with regard to shares repurchased by the Company in the third quarter of 2005.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximu of that M Purchase Plans o
July 1- July 31, 2005	--	--	--	

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August 1- August 31, 2005	25,600	\$ 32.80	25,600
September 1- September 30, 2005	29,000	\$ 33.05	29,000
Total	54,600	\$ 32.93	54,600

On May 25, 2005, the Company authorized the purchase of up to 150,000 shares, from time to time, subject to market conditions. The repurchase plan will continue until it is completed or terminated by the Board of Directors. No plans expired during the three months ended September 30, 2005. The Company has no plans that it has elected to terminate prior to expiration or under which it does not intend to make further purchases.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

28

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

None

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation of Berkshire Hills Bancorp, Inc.(1)
- 3.2 Bylaws of Berkshire Hills Bancorp, Inc. (2)
- 4.0 Specimen Stock Certificate of Berkshire Hills Bancorp, Inc.(1)
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
- 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
- 32.1 Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
- 32.2 Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
- (1) Incorporated herein by reference from the Exhibits to Form S-1, Registration Statement and amendments thereto, initially filed on March 10, 2000, Registration No. 333-32146.
- (2) Incorporated herein by reference from the Exhibits to the Form 10-K as filed on March 11, 2004.

29

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SIGNATURES

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

BERKSHIRE HILLS BANCORP, INC.

Dated: November 8, 2005

By: /s/ Michael P. Daly

Michael P. Daly
President, Chief Executive Officer
and Director
(principal executive officer)

Dated: November 8, 2005

By: /s/ Wayne F. Patenaude

Wayne F. Patenaude
Senior Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
(principal financial and accounting officer)