

BRIDGE BANCORP INC
Form 10-Q
November 07, 2006

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2006

Commission file number 000-18546

BRIDGE BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEW YORK (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	11-2934195 (IRS Employer Identification Number)
2200 MONTAUK HIGHWAY, BRIDGEHAMPTON, NEW YORK (Address of principal executive offices)	11932 (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (631) 537-1000

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 a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one): Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

There were 6,061,650 shares of common stock outstanding as of November 3, 2006.

BRIDGE BANCORP, INC.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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Exhibit 31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)

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Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350

Item 1. Financial Statements**BRIDGE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Consolidated Statements of Condition (unaudited)**

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 12,314	\$ 15,649
Interest earning deposits with banks	185	26
Federal funds sold	48,409	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	60,908	15,675
Securities available for sale	201,647	182,801
Securities held to maturity (fair value of \$4,854 and \$9,989, respectively)	4,856	10,012
Total securities, net	206,503	192,813
Securities, restricted	716	1,377
Loans	314,688	302,264
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(2,413)	(2,383)
Loans, net	312,275	299,881
Banking premises and equipment, net	17,078	15,640
Accrued interest receivable	2,713	2,624
Other assets	4,112	5,434
Total Assets	\$ 604,305	\$ 533,444
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Demand deposits	\$ 180,933	\$ 190,426
Savings, N.O.W. and money market deposits	314,147	233,728
Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more	30,599	19,021
Other time deposits	29,128	24,850
Total deposits	554,807	468,025
Overnight borrowings	-	14,500
Accrued interest payable	535	328
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	3,797	3,940
Total Liabilities	559,139	486,793
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share:		
Authorized: 20,000,000 shares; 6,386,306 issued; 6,071,650 and 6,206,539 shares outstanding at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively	64	64
Surplus	21,618	21,631
Undivided profits	33,705	31,813
Less: Treasury Stock at cost, 314,656 and 179,767 shares at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively	(8,067)	(4,285)
Unearned stock awards	-	(108)

	47,320	49,115
Accumulated other comprehensive loss:		
Net unrealized loss on securities, net of taxes of (\$1,388) and (\$1,596) at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively	(2,066)	(2,376)
Net minimum pension liability, net of taxes of \$81 and \$59 at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005	(88)	(88)
Total Stockholders' Equity	45,166	46,651
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 604,305	\$ 533,444
<i>See accompanying notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements</i>		

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**BRIDGE BANCORP, INC. AND
SUBSIDIARY**
Consolidated Statements of Income
(unaudited)

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Interest income:				
Loans	\$ 5,982	\$ 5,275	\$ 17,276	\$ 15,267
Mortgage-backed securities	1,246	1,044	3,557	3,133
State and municipal obligations	482	505	1,562	1,402
U.S. Treasury and government agency securities	196	350	620	1,171
Federal funds sold	358	172	441	248
Other securities	16	26	51	66
Deposits with banks	1	1	3	2
Total interest income	8,281	7,373	23,510	21,289
Interest expense:				
Savings, N.O.W. and money market deposits	1,694	856	4,376	2,120
Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more	315	138	549	446
Other time deposits	196	124	455	343
Other borrowed money	50	-	208	136
Federal funds purchased	12	-	137	22
Total interest expense	2,267	1,118	5,725	3,067
Net interest income	6,014	6,255	17,785	18,222
Provision for loan losses	-	150	-	300
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	6,014	6,105	17,785	17,922
Other income:				
Service charges on deposit accounts	491	488	1,581	1,632
Fees for other customer services	533	525	1,034	1,106
Title fee income	179	360	741	815
Net securities (losses) gains	(32)	-	(289)	115
Other operating income	29	18	132	83
Total other income	1,200	1,391	3,199	3,751
Other expenses:				
Salaries and employee benefits	2,457	2,144	6,946	6,327
Net occupancy expense	359	299	1,034	926
Furniture and fixture expense	186	181	582	574
Other operating expenses	1,135	1,147	3,417	3,157

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Total other expenses	4,137	3,771	11,979	10,984
Income before provision for income taxes	3,077	3,725	9,005	10,689
Provision for income taxes	925	1,251	2,876	3,640
Net income	\$ 2,152	\$ 2,474	\$ 6,129	\$ 7,049
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.99	\$ 1.13
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.99	\$ 1.12
Comprehensive income	\$ 4,078	\$ 1,649	\$ 6,439	\$ 5,525

See accompanying notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

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**BRIDGE BANCORP, INC. AND
SUBSIDIARY**

**Consolidated Statements of
Stockholders' Equity (unaudited)**

(In thousands, except share and per
share amounts)

	Common Stock Shares	Accumulated Unearned Stock	Comprehensive Income	Undivided Profits	Treasury Stock	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total		
	Outstanding	Amount	Surplus	Income	Profits	Stock Awards			
Balance at December 31, 2005	6,206,539	\$ 64	\$ 21,631		\$ 31,813	\$ (4,285)	\$ (108)	\$ (2,464)	\$ 46,651
Net income				\$ 6,129	6,129				6,129
Transfer due to adoption of SFAS 123(r)			(108)				108		-
Stock awards vested	3,491		22						22
Exercise of stock options	8,954		73			(3)			70
Treasury stock repurchases	(147,334)					(3,779)			(3,779)
Cash dividends declared, \$0.69 per share					(4,237)				(4,237)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax Unrealized gains in securities available for sale, net of tax				310				310	310
Comprehensive income				\$ 6,439					
Balance at September 30, 2006	6,071,650	\$ 64	\$ 21,618		\$ 33,705	\$ (8,067)	\$ -	(2,154)	\$ 45,166

See accompanying notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

BRIDGE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)
(In thousands)

Nine months ended September 30,	2006	2005
Operating activities:		
Net Income	\$ 6,129	\$ 7,049
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	-	300
Depreciation and amortization	664	635
Amortization and accretion, net	294	620
Earned or allocated expense of restricted stock awards	22	82
Net securities losses (gains)	289	(115)
Increase in accrued interest receivable	(89)	(126)
Decrease in other assets	1,113	266
Increase (decrease) in accrued and other liabilities	95	(219)
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,517	8,492
Investing activities:		
Purchases of securities available for sale	(56,724)	(30,861)
Purchases of securities, restricted	(9,171)	(190)
Purchases of securities held to maturity	(4,850)	(12,837)
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	19,537	21,172
Proceeds from sales of securities, restricted	9,832	-
Proceeds from maturing securities available for sale	4,775	2,670
Proceeds from maturing securities held to maturity	10,006	24,039
Proceeds from principal payments on mortgage-backed securities	13,502	16,440
Net increase in loans	(12,394)	(8,118)
Purchases of banking premises and equipment, net of disposals	(2,102)	(1,566)
Net cash (used by) provided by investing activities	(27,589)	10,749
Financing activities:		
Net increase in deposits	86,782	27,056
Decrease in other borrowings	(14,500)	(26,700)
Net proceeds from exercise of stock options issued pursuant to equity incentive plan	70	216
Purchases of Treasury Stock	(3,779)	(1,775)
Cash dividends paid	(4,268)	(4,129)
Net cash provided by (used by) financing activities	64,305	(5,332)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	45,233	13,909
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of period	15,675	8,862
Cash and cash equivalents end of period	\$ 60,908	\$ 22,771
Supplemental Information-Cash Flows:		
Cash paid for:		
Interest	\$ 5,518	\$ 3,063
Income taxes	\$ 2,253	\$ 3,761

Noncash investing and financing activities:

Dividends declared and unpaid	\$	1,397	\$	1,433
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See accompanying notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

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BRIDGE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONDENSED NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

Bridge Bancorp, Inc. (the "Company") is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a single bank holding company. The Company's business currently consists of the operations of its wholly-owned subsidiary, The Bridgehampton National Bank (the "Bank"). The Bank's operations include its real estate investment trust subsidiary, Bridgehampton Community, Inc. ("BCI") and a title insurance subsidiary, Bridge Abstract LLC ("Bridge Abstract").

The accompanying Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements, which include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Bank, have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. The Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements included herein reflect all normal recurring adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods presented. In preparing the interim financial statements, management has made estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expense during the reported periods. Such estimates are subject to change in the future as additional information becomes available or previously existing circumstances are modified. Actual future results could differ significantly from those estimates. The annualized results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may be expected for the entire fiscal year. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in the financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts, and the related discussion and analysis, to conform to the current year presentation. The Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

2. Earnings Per Share

Diluted earnings per share, which reflect the potential dilution that could occur if outstanding stock options were exercised and dilutive stock awards were fully vested and resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the Company, is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares and common stock equivalents.

Computation of Per Share Income (in thousands, except per share data)	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005
Net Income	\$ 2,152	\$ 2,474	\$ 6,129	\$ 7,049
Common Equivalent Shares:				
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding	6,116	6,237	6,165	6,250
Weighted Average Common Equivalent Shares	31	35	31	43
	6,147	6,272	6,196	6,293

Weighted Average Common and
Common Equivalent Shares

Basic earnings per share	\$	0.35	\$	0.40	\$	0.99	\$	1.13
Diluted earnings per share	\$	0.35	\$	0.39	\$	0.99	\$	1.12

There are approximately 6,249 options outstanding and 2,989 unvested shares of restricted stock at September 30, 2006 that were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the options' exercise prices and the restricted stock grant prices were greater than the average market price of the common stock and were, therefore, antidilutive.

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3. Repurchased Stock

For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the Company repurchased 147,334 shares as compared to 61,606 shares repurchased during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2005. Repurchased shares are held in the Company's treasury account, and may be utilized for general corporate purposes.

4. Stock Based Compensation Plans

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 123(r) ("SFAS 123(r)", "*Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, Revised*," requires all public companies to record compensation cost for stock options provided to employees in return for employee service. The cost is measured at the fair value of the options when granted, and this cost is expensed over the employee service period, which is normally the vesting period of the options. The Company adopted SFAS 123(r) beginning January 1, 2006 applying the modified prospective transition method. Under the modified prospective transition method, the financial statements will not reflect restated amounts. No new grants were awarded during 2006 and no shares were unvested resulting in no compensation expense being recorded through September 30, 2006 relating to stock options. Historically, substantially all of the options granted by the Company have vested immediately; compensation expense would be recorded on the date of grant. The intrinsic value for stock options is calculated based on the exercise price of the underlying awards and the market price of the common stock as of the reporting date. The intrinsic value of options exercised during the three-month and nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 was \$166,000 and \$181,000, respectively. The intrinsic value of options exercised during the three-month and nine-month period ended September 30, 2005 was \$141,000 and \$330,000, respectively. The intrinsic value of options outstanding and exercisable at September 30, 2006 is \$566,000. The effect of this pronouncement on future operations will depend on the fair value of future options issued and accordingly, cannot be determined at this time.

The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if expense was measured using the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123(r). The Black-Scholes option pricing model was used to estimate the grant date fair value of option grants.

(In thousands, except per share data)		Three months ended,		Nine months ended,	
		September 30, 2005		September 30, 2005	
		As			
Net Income:	Reported:	\$	2,474	\$	7,049
	Pro Forma:	\$	2,473	\$	7,033
		As			
Basic EPS:	Reported:	\$	0.40	\$	1.13
	Pro Forma:	\$	0.40	\$	1.13
		As			
Diluted EPS:	Reported:	\$	0.39	\$	1.12
	Pro Forma:	\$	0.39	\$	1.12

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A summary of the status of the Company's stock options as of September 30, 2006 follows.

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, December 31, 2005	83,107	\$ 16.88
Granted	-	-
Exercised	(13,125)	\$ 11.83
Forfeited	(2,767)	\$ 25.68
Outstanding and exercisable, September 30, 2006	67,215	\$ 17.50
Weighted average fair value of options granted		\$ -
Weighted average remaining contractual life		5.03 years
	Number of	
Range of Exercise Prices	Shares	Price
	9,900	\$ 12.53
	21,933	\$ 13.17-14.67
	17,100	\$ 15.47
	18,282	\$ 24.00-\$30.60

A summary of the status of the Company's unvested restricted stock shares as of September 30, 2006 follows.

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Unvested, December 31, 2005	7,214	\$ 23.44
Granted	-	-
Vested	(3,491)	\$ 20.10
Forfeited	(12)	\$ 30.60
Unvested, September 30, 2006	3,711	\$ 26.56

5. Securities

A summary of the amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities is as follows:

(In thousands)	September 30, 2006		December 31, 2005	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Available for sale:				
U.S. Treasury and government agency securities	\$ 33,627	\$ 33,205	\$ 38,443	\$ 37,662
State and municipal obligations	49,542	49,389	51,392	51,220
Mortgage-backed securities	121,932	119,053	96,938	93,919
Total available for sale	205,101	201,647	186,773	182,801
Held to maturity:				
State and municipal obligations	4,856	4,858	10,012	9,989
Total held to maturity	4,856	4,858	10,012	9,989
Total debt and equity securities	\$ 209,957	\$ 206,505	\$ 196,785	\$ 192,790

Securities having a fair value of approximately \$200,594,000 and \$123,314,000 at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits and Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Reserve Bank overnight borrowings. The Company did not hold any trading securities during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 or the year ended December 31, 2005.

6. Loans

The following table sets forth the major classifications of loans:

(In thousands)	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Real estate mortgage loans	\$ 263,930	\$ 242,928
Commercial, financial, and agricultural loans	34,355	31,644
Installment/consumer loans	8,199	9,827
Real estate construction loans	8,103	17,960
Total loans	314,587	302,359
Unamortized cost/(Unearned income)	101	(95)
	314,688	302,264
Allowance for loan losses	(2,413)	(2,383)
Net loans	\$ 312,275	\$ 299,881

The principal business of the Bank is lending, primarily in commercial real estate loans, construction loans, home equity loans, land loans, consumer loans, residential mortgages, and commercial loans. The Bank considers its primary lending area to be eastern Long Island in Suffolk County, New York, and a substantial portion of the Bank's loans are secured by real estate in this area. Accordingly, the ultimate collectibility of such a loan portfolio is susceptible to changes in market and economic conditions in this region.

Nonaccrual loans at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 were \$730,000 and \$658,000, respectively. There were no loans 90 days or more past due that were still accruing at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005. As of

September 30, 2006, the Company had four impaired loans totaling \$418,000, as defined by SFAS No. 114, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan - An Amendment of FASB Statement No. 5 and 15" ("SFAS 114"). There were no impaired loans as of December 31, 2005. For a loan to be considered impaired, management determines after review whether it is probable that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Additionally management applies its normal loan review procedures in making these judgments.

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7. Allowance for Loan Losses

Management monitors its entire loan portfolio on a regular basis, with consideration given to detailed analyses of classified loans, repayment patterns, current delinquencies, probable incurred losses, past loss experience, current economic conditions, and various types of concentrations of credit. Additions to the allowance are charged to expense and realized losses, net of recoveries, are charged to the allowance. Based on the determination of management and the Classification Committee, the overall level of reserves is periodically adjusted to account for the inherent and specific risks within the entire portfolio. Based on the Classification Committee's review of the classified loans and the overall reserve levels as they relate to the entire loan portfolio at September 30, 2006, management determined the allowance for loan losses to be adequate. The following table sets forth changes in the allowance for loan losses.

(In thousands)	For the Nine Months Ended		For the Year
	September 30, 2006	September 30, 2005	Ended December 31, 2005
Beginning balance	\$ 2,383	\$ 2,188	\$ 2,188
Provision for loan loss	-	300	300
Net recoveries (charge-offs)	30	(95)	(105)
Ending balance	\$ 2,413	\$ 2,393	\$ 2,383

8. Employee Benefits

The Bank maintains a noncontributory pension plan through the New York State Bankers Association Retirement System covering all eligible employees.

The Bridgehampton National Bank Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan ("SERP") provides benefits to certain employees, as recommended by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors and approved by the full Board of Directors, whose benefits under the Pension Plan are limited by the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. The benefit under the SERP is equal to the additional amount the employee would be entitled to under the Pension Plan in the absence of such Internal Revenue Code limitations. The assets of the SERP are held in a rabbi trust to maintain the tax-deferred status for the individuals in the plan. As a result, the assets of the trust are reflected on the Consolidated Statements of Condition of the Company.

Contributions to the pension plan were \$665,900 while no contributions were made to the SERP for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The Company does not anticipate making any additional contributions to the pension plan through the end of the year.

The Company's funding policy with respect to its benefit plans is to contribute at least the minimum amounts required by applicable laws and regulations.

(In thousands)	At September 30,			
	Pension Benefits		SERP Benefits	
Components of net periodic benefit cost	2006	2005	2006	2005
Service cost	\$ 317	\$ 237	\$ 49	\$ 65
Interest cost	188	167	41	53
Expected return on plan assets	(245)	(222)	-	-
Amortization of net loss	30	18	-	17
Amortization of unrecognized prior service cost	7	7	-	-

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Amortization of unrecognized transition (asset) obligation		(2)		(7)		21		21
Net periodic benefit cost	\$	295	\$	200	\$	111	\$	156

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Private Securities Litigation Reform Act Safe Harbor Statement

This report may contain statements relating to the future results of the Company (including certain projections and business trends) that are considered "forward-looking statements" as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the "PSLRA"). Such forward-looking statements, in addition to historical information, which involve risk and uncertainties, are based on the beliefs, assumptions and expectations of management of the Company. Words such as "expects," "believes," "should," "plans," "anticipates," "will," "potential," "could," "intend," "may," "outlook," "predict," "estimates," "assumes," "likely," and variations of such similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, possible or assumed estimates with respect to the financial condition, expected or anticipated revenue, and results of operations and business of the Company, including earnings growth; revenue growth in retail banking, lending and other areas; origination volume in the Company's consumer, commercial and other lending businesses; current and future capital management programs; non-interest income levels, including fees from the abstract subsidiary and banking services as well as product sales; tangible capital generation; market share; expense levels; and other business operations and strategies. For this presentation, the Company claims the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the PSLRA.

Factors that could cause future results to vary from current management expectations include, but are not limited to, changing economic conditions; legislative and regulatory changes; monetary and fiscal policies of the federal government; changes in tax policies; rates and regulations of federal, state and local tax authorities; changes in interest rates; deposit flows; the cost of funds; demand for loan products; demand for financial services; competition; changes in the quality and composition of the Bank's loan and investment portfolios; changes in management's business strategies; changes in accounting principles, policies or guidelines; changes in real estate values and other factors discussed elsewhere in this report, factors set forth under Item 1A., Risk Factors, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 and in other reports filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this report, and the Company assumes no obligation to update the forward-looking statements or to update the reasons why actual results could differ from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

We believe that it is useful to read our discussion and analysis in conjunction with the Company's 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, as well as our reports on Forms 10-Q and 8-K, financial information included in this filing, and other publicly available information.

Overview

Who We Are and How We Generate Income

Bridge Bancorp, Inc. ("the Company"), a New York corporation, is a single bank holding company formed in 1989. On a parent-only basis, the Company has had minimal results of operations. In the event the Company subsequently expands its current operations, it will be dependent on dividends from its wholly owned subsidiary, The Bridgehampton National Bank ("the Bank"), its own earnings, additional capital raised, and borrowings as sources of funds. The information in this report reflects principally the financial condition and results of operations of the Bank. The Bank's results of operations are primarily dependent on its net interest income, which is mainly the difference between interest income on loans and investments and interest expense on deposits and borrowings. The Bank also generates other income, such as fee income on deposit accounts and merchant credit and debit card processing programs, income from its title abstract subsidiary, and net gains on sales of securities and loans. The level of its other expenses, such as salaries and benefits, occupancy and equipment costs, other general and administrative expenses, expenses from its title insurance subsidiary, and income tax expense, further affects the Bank's net income. Certain

reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts, and the related discussion and analysis, to conform to the current year presentation.

Year to Date and Quarterly Highlights

- Net income of \$6,129,000 or \$0.99 per diluted share for the first nine months of 2006 as compared to net income of \$7,049,000 or \$1.12 per diluted share for the first nine months of 2005;

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- Net income of \$2,152,000 or \$0.35 per diluted share for the third quarter 2006 as compared with \$2,474,000 or \$0.39 per diluted share for the same period one year ago;
 - Total assets of \$604,305,000 at September 30, 2006, an increase of 10.5% over the same date last year;
 - Total loans of \$314,688,000, an increase of 3.5% at September 30, 2006 from September 30, 2005.
 - Continued strong credit quality;
 - Total deposits of \$554,807,000 at September 30, 2006, an increase of 11.8% over September 30, 2005;
- Balance sheet and interest rate risk management included a repositioning of a portion of the available for sale investment securities portfolio resulting in a net pretax loss of \$257,000 during the first quarter of 2006;
- Returns on average equity and average assets of 17.66% and 1.52% respectively for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006;
- The Company's capital levels remain strong with a Tier 1 Capital to Average Assets ratio of 8.4% and the Company is positioned well for future growth. Stockholders' equity totaled \$45,166,000 at September 30, 2006 as compared to \$47,091,000 at September 30, 2005 and \$46,651,000 at December 31, 2005;
- Declaration of a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.23 per share for the quarter, and \$0.69 for the first nine months of 2006; and
- Anticipated fourth quarter opening of the Bank's Cutchogue, NY branch, as well as an application in process for regulatory approval of the Bank's 14th branch office which will be located in Wading River, NY.

Principal Products and Services and Locations of Operations

The Bank operates twelve branches on eastern Long Island. Federally chartered in 1910, the Bank was founded by local farmers and merchants. For nearly a century, the Bank has maintained its focus on building customer relationships on eastern Long Island. The Bank engages in full service commercial and consumer banking business, including accepting time and demand deposits from the consumers, businesses and local municipalities surrounding its branch offices. These deposits, together with funds generated from operations and borrowings, are invested primarily in (1) commercial real estate loans; (2) home equity loans; (3) construction loans; (4) residential mortgages; (5) secured and unsecured commercial and consumer loans; (6) FHLB, FNMA, and FHLMC mortgage-backed securities; (7) New York State and local municipal obligations; and (8) U.S. Treasury and government agency securities. In addition, the Bank offers merchant credit and debit card processing, automated teller machines, cash management services, online banking services, safe deposit boxes and individual retirement accounts. Through its title insurance abstract subsidiary, the Bank acts as a broker for title insurance services. The Bank's customer base is comprised principally of small businesses as well as consumer relationships.

Opportunities and Challenges

The key challenge facing Bridgehampton National Bank is the pressure on net interest income as the deposit base shifts to more interest bearing deposits resulting in higher funding costs. The yield curve remained flat or slightly inverted throughout the third quarter, and it remains less than certain that it will revert to the steepness of the past in the near future. Growing profits in the current flat or inverted yield curve environment presents significant challenges to the Bank since, as a community bank, its income historically relies heavily on the interest rate spread between short

term and long term rates. The ability for the Bank to borrow on a short term basis at a lower cost and invest on a long term basis at a higher yield is diminished.

Intense price competition for core and municipal deposits, as well as thin pricing on the loan side remains prevalent in the Bank's markets. Solid growth in earning assets as well as controlling funding costs are balance sheet management objectives to offset the declining net interest income. Protecting the deposit base while focusing on profitable growth,

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presents a unique set of challenges in this operating environment. This quarter deposit outflows were stabilized although competition remained intense on both sides of the balance sheet as more banks and finance companies extend their reach with expanded branch networks, pricing tactics, and internet product offerings and services. Company planning includes prioritizing the allocation of our resources relative to the potential for future revenues.

The pace of loan originations continued to pick up, demonstrating that despite the competitive environment, service and responsiveness have resulted in a strengthening pipeline, and the Company is optimistic regarding the continued uptick in loan growth for the fourth quarter. Additionally, during the third quarter total investment securities increased to \$207,219,000 at September 30, 2006. Asset growth was funded primarily with proceeds from promotional certificates of deposit at the retail level and increases in public fund deposits. Total deposits increased 11.8% to \$554,807,000 at September 30, 2006, over September 30, 2005. Demand deposits at September 30, 2006 totaled \$180,933,000, comprising 32.6% of total deposits at that date.

The Bank's loan portfolio remains heavily weighted toward real estate collateralized loans. As such, management carefully monitors the loan portfolio as well as real estate trends on eastern Long Island. By maintaining conservative underwriting criteria, the Company believes it will be better positioned against declining credit quality should there be a weakening of the local real estate market.

During the third quarter 2006, the Bank introduced additional consumer deposit products with the objectives of promoting deposit growth among existing and new customers, as well as supporting customer retention. Core deposits are important relative to funding costs, and the Bank remains committed to growing its deposit base through increased market share in existing markets and continued branch expansion. The Bank's Southampton Village facility is expected to open during the fourth quarter 2006, enhancing the Bank's presence in the market. Expansion plans are expected to broaden the Bank's footprint and strengthen its franchise value. Regulatory approval of the Bank's thirteenth branch office, which will be located on the North Fork of Long Island, in Cutchogue, NY was received during the second quarter with its opening anticipated by year end. Additionally, the Bank is in the process of obtaining regulatory approval for its Wading River branch, and anticipates opening this branch during 2007.

Critical Accounting Policies

Allowance for Loan Losses

Management considers the accounting policy on loans and the related allowance for loan losses to be the most critical and requires complex management judgment as discussed below. The judgments made regarding the allowance for loan losses can have a material effect on the results of operations of the Company.

The allowance for loan losses is established and maintained through a provision for loan losses based on probable incurred losses inherent in the Bank's loan portfolio. Management evaluates the adequacy of the allowance on a quarterly basis. The allowance is comprised of both individual valuation allowances and loan pool valuation allowances. If the allowance for loan losses is not sufficient to cover actual loan losses, the Company's earnings could decrease.

The Bank monitors its entire loan portfolio on a regular basis, with consideration given to detailed analyses of classified loans, repayment patterns, probable incurred losses, past loss experience, current economic conditions, and various types of concentrations of credit. Additions to the allowance are charged to expense and realized losses, net of recoveries, are charged to the allowance.

Individual valuation allowances are established in connection with specific loan reviews and the asset classification process including the procedures for impairment testing under Statement of Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 114, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan, an Amendment of FASB Statements No. 5 and 15," and SFAS No.

118, “*Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan - Income Recognition and Disclosures, an Amendment of SFAS No. 114.*” Such valuation, which includes a review of loans for which full collectibility in accordance with contractual terms is not reasonably assured, considers the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral less the costs to sell, if any, or the present value of expected future cash flows, or the loan’s observable market value. Any shortfall that exists from this analysis results in a specific allowance for the loan. Pursuant to our policy, loan losses must be charged-off in the period the loans, or portions thereof, are deemed uncollectible. Assumptions and judgments by management, in conjunction with outside sources, are used to determine whether full collectibility of a loan is not

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reasonably assured. These assumptions and judgments also are used to determine the estimates of the fair value of the underlying collateral or the present value of expected future cash flows or the loan's observable market value. Individual valuation allowances could differ materially as a result of changes in these assumptions and judgments. Individual loan analyses are periodically performed on specific loans considered impaired. The results of the individual valuation allowances are aggregated and included in the overall allowance for loan losses.

Loan pool valuation allowances represent loss allowances that have been established to recognize the inherent risks associated with our lending activities, but which, unlike individual allowances, have not been allocated to particular problem assets. Pool evaluations are broken down as follows: first, loans with homogenous characteristics are pooled by loan type and include home equity loans, residential mortgages, land loans and consumer loans. Then all remaining loans are segregated into pools based upon the risk rating of each credit. Key factors in determining a credit's risk rating include management's evaluation of: cash flow, collateral, guarantor support, financial disclosures, industry trends and management. The determination of the adequacy of the valuation allowance is a process that takes into consideration a variety of factors. The Bank has developed a range of valuation allowances necessary to adequately provide for probable incurred losses inherent in each pool of loans. We consider our own charge-off history along with the growth in the portfolio as well as the Bank's credit administration and asset management philosophies and procedures when determining the allowances for each pool. In addition, we evaluate and consider the impact that existing and projected economic and market conditions may have on the portfolio as well as known and inherent risks in the portfolio. Finally, we evaluate and consider the allowance ratios and coverage percentages of both peer group and regulatory agency data. These evaluations are inherently subjective because, even though they are based on objective data, it is management's interpretation of that data that determines the amount of the appropriate allowance. If the evaluations prove to be incorrect, the allowance for loan losses may not be sufficient to cover losses inherent in the loan portfolio, resulting in additions to the allowance for loan losses.

The Classification Committee is comprised of both members of management and the Board of Directors. The adequacy of the reserves is analyzed quarterly, with any adjustment to a level deemed appropriate by the Classification Committee, based on its risk assessment of the entire portfolio. Based on the Classification Committee's review of the classified loans and the overall reserve levels as they relate to the entire loan portfolio at September 30, 2006, management believes the allowance for loan losses has been established at levels sufficient to cover the probable incurred losses in the Bank's loan portfolio. Future additions or reductions to the allowance may be necessary based on changes in economic, market or other conditions. Changes in assumptions, judgments or estimates could result in a material change in the allowance. In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of the examination process, periodically review the Bank's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Bank to recognize adjustments to the allowance based on their judgments of the information available to them at the time of their examination.

Net Income

Net income for the three-month period ended September 30, 2006 totaled \$2,152,000 or \$0.35 per diluted share as compared to \$2,474,000 or \$0.39 per diluted share for the same period in 2005. Changes for the three months ended September 30, 2006 compared to September 30, 2005 include: (i) \$241,000 or 3.9% decrease in net interest income; (ii) no provision for loan losses recorded in 2006 compared to \$150,000 during 2005; (iii) \$191,000 or 13.7% decrease in total other income; and (iv) \$366,000 or 9.7% increase in total other expenses, over the same period in 2005. The effective income tax rate decreased to 30.1% from 33.6% for the same three-month period last year.

Net income for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 totaled \$6,129,000 or \$0.99 per diluted share as compared to \$7,049,000 or \$1.12 per diluted share for the same period in 2005. Changes for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 compared to September 30, 2005 include: (i) \$437,000 or 2.4% decrease in net interest income; (ii) no provision for loan losses recorded in 2006 compared to \$300,000 during 2005; (iii) \$552,000 or 14.7% decrease in total other income due to net securities losses of \$289,000 in 2006 compared to net securities gains of \$115,000 in

2005; and (iv) \$995,000 or 9.1% increase in total other expenses, over the same period in 2005. The effective income tax rate decreased to 31.9% from 34.1% for the same period last year. The decrease in the effective tax rate for both the three-month and nine-month periods primarily resulted from a greater percentage of interest income from tax exempt securities.

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Analysis of Net Interest Income

Net interest income, the primary contributor to earnings, represents the difference between income on interest earning assets and expenses on interest bearing liabilities. Net interest income depends upon the volume of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities and the interest rates earned or paid on them.

The following table sets forth certain information relating to the Company's average consolidated statements of financial condition and its consolidated statements of income for the periods indicated and reflect the average yield on assets and average cost of liabilities for the periods indicated. Such yields and costs are derived by dividing income or expense by the average balance of assets or liabilities, respectively, for the periods shown. Average balances are derived from daily average balances and include non-performing accrual loans. The yields and costs include fees, which are considered adjustments to yields. Interest on nonaccrual loans has been included only to the extent reflected in the consolidated statements of income. For purposes of this table, the average balances for investments in debt and equity securities exclude unrealized appreciation/depreciation due to the application of SFAS No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities."

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**Three months ended
September 30,**
(In thousands)

	2006			2005		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost
Interest earning assets:						
Loans, net (including loan fee income)	\$308,089	\$ 5,982	7.7%	\$300,323	\$ 5,275	7.0%
Mortgage-backed securities	111,406	1,246	4.4	103,834	1,044	3.9
Tax exempt securities ⁽¹⁾	53,429	674	4.9	58,088	762	5.1
Taxable securities	22,238	196	3.5	38,856	350	3.5
Federal funds sold	27,966	358	5.0	19,337	172	3.5
Securities, restricted	871	16	7.3	2,169	26	4.8
Deposits with banks	81	1	4.9	87	1	4.6
Total interest earning assets	524,080	8,473	6.4	522,694	7,630	5.8
Non interest earning assets:						
Cash and due from banks	15,938			16,841		
Other assets	19,275			18,401		
Total assets	\$559,293			\$557,936		
Interest bearing liabilities:						
Savings, N.O.W. and money market deposits	\$256,746	\$ 1,694	2.6%	\$251,609	\$ 856	1.4%
Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more	29,788	315	4.2	26,641	138	2.1
Other time deposits	25,307	196	3.1	27,006	124	1.8
Other borrowed money	3,482	50	5.6	-	-	-
Federal funds purchased	793	12	5.9	45	-	-
Total interest bearing liabilities	316,116	2,267	2.9	305,301	1,118	1.5
Non interest bearing liabilities:						
Demand deposits	193,945			201,336		
Other liabilities	4,079			3,273		
Total liabilities	514,140			509,910		
Stockholders' equity	45,153			48,026		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$559,293			\$557,936		
Net interest income/interest rate spread ⁽²⁾						
		6,206	3.5%		6,512	4.3%
Net interest earning assets/net interest margin ⁽³⁾						
	\$207,964		4.7%	\$217,393		5.0%
Ratio of interest earning assets to interest bearing liabilities						
			165.8%			171.2%

Less: Tax equivalent adjustment	(192)	(257)
Net interest income	\$ 6,014	\$ 6,255

- (1) The above table is presented on a tax equivalent basis.
- (2) Net interest rate spread represents the difference between the yield on interest earning assets and the cost of interest bearing liabilities.
- (3) Net interest margin represents net interest income divided by average interest earning assets.

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**Nine months ended
September 30,**
(In thousands)

	2006			2005		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/ Cost
Interest earning assets:						
Loans, net (including loan fee income)	\$303,418	17,276	7.6%	\$299,165	15,267	6.8%
Mortgage-backed securities	108,482	3,557	4.3	103,309	3,133	4.0
Tax exempt securities ⁽¹⁾	58,252	2,295	5.2	59,571	2,126	4.7
Taxable securities	23,711	620	3.4	42,445	1,171	3.6
Federal funds sold	11,782	441	4.9	10,099	248	3.2
Securities, restricted	962	51	7.1	2,104	66	4.2
Deposits with banks	70	3	5.7	76	2	3.5
Total interest earning assets	506,677	24,243	6.4	516,769	22,013	5.7
Non interest earning assets:						
Cash and due from banks	15,125			16,266		
Other assets	18,321			18,434		
Total assets	\$540,123			\$551,469		
Interest bearing liabilities:						
Savings, N.O.W. and money market deposits	\$253,015	4,376	2.3%	\$251,078	2,120	1.1%
Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more	21,966	549	3.3	31,903	446	1.9
Other time deposits	23,970	455	2.5	28,628	343	1.6
Other borrowed money	5,415	208	5.1	6,670	136	2.7
Federal funds purchased	3,697	137	4.9	1,096	22	2.7
Total interest bearing liabilities	308,063	5,725	2.5	319,375	3,067	1.3
Non interest bearing liabilities:						
Demand deposits	183,467			181,668		
Other liabilities	2,191			2,528		
Total liabilities	493,721			503,571		
Stockholders' equity	46,402			47,898		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$540,123			\$551,469		
Net interest income/interest rate spread ⁽²⁾						
		18,518	3.9%		18,946	4.4%
	\$198,614		4.9%	\$197,394		4.9%

Net interest earning assets/net interest margin (3)		
Ratio of interest earning assets to interest bearing liabilities	164.5%	161.8%
Less: Tax equivalent adjustment	(733)	(724)
Net interest income	\$ 17,785	\$ 18,222

- (1) The above table is presented on a tax equivalent basis.
- (2) Net interest rate spread represents the difference between the yield on interest earning assets and the cost of interest bearing liabilities.
- (3) Net interest margin represents net interest income divided by average interest earning assets.

Rate/Volume Analysis

Net interest income can be analyzed in terms of the impact of changes in rates and volumes. The following table illustrates the extent to which changes in interest rates and in volume of average interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities have affected the Bank's interest income and interest expense during the periods indicated. Information is provided in each category with respect to (i) changes attributable to changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior rate); (ii) changes attributable to changes in rates (changes in rates multiplied by prior volume); and (iii) the net changes. For purposes of this table, changes that are not due solely to volume or rate changes have been allocated to these categories based on the respective percentage changes in average volume and rate. Due to the numerous simultaneous volume and rate changes during the periods analyzed, it is not possible to precisely allocate changes between volume and rates. In addition, average earning assets include nonaccrual loans.

(In thousands)	Three months ended September 30 2006 Over 2005 Changes Due To			Nine months ended September 30 2006 Over 2005 Changes Due To		
	Volume	Rate	Net Change	Volume	Rate	Net Change
Interest income on interest earning assets:						
Loans (including loan fee income)	\$ 145	\$ 562	\$ 707	\$ 214	\$ 1,795	\$ 2,009
Mortgage-backed securities	76	126	202	162	262	424
Tax exempt securities ⁽¹⁾	(63)	(25)	(88)	(73)	242	169
Taxable securities	(149)	(5)	(154)	(493)	(58)	(551)
Federal funds sold	95	91	186	45	148	193
Securities, restricted	(63)	53	(10)	(60)	45	(15)
Deposits with banks	-	-	-	(1)	2	1
Total interest earning assets	41	802	843	(206)	2,436	2,230
Interest expense on interest bearing liabilities:						
Savings, N.O.W. and money market deposits	19	819	838	16	2,240	2,256
Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more	19	158	177	(238)	341	103
Other time deposits	(50)	122	72	(92)	204	112
Other borrowed money	50	-	50	(44)	116	72
Federal funds purchased	9	3	12	86	29	115
Total interest bearing liabilities	47	1,102	1,149	(272)	2,930	2,658
Net interest income	\$ (6)	\$ (300)	\$ (306)	\$ 66	\$ (494)	\$ (428)

(1) The above table is presented on a tax equivalent basis.

The net interest margin for the three months ended September 30, 2006 decreased to 4.7% from 5.0% over the same three-month period in 2005. The decrease in net interest income of \$241,000 or 3.9% for the current three-month period over the same period last year, primarily resulted from the effect of the increase in rate for the average total interest bearing liabilities being greater than the effect of the increase in the rate of average total interest earning assets. To protect core balances that were leaving the Bank for higher yields elsewhere, deposit promotions during the

third quarter increased the cost of interest bearing liabilities to 2.9% for the quarter as opposed to a cost of 2.5% during the second quarter of 2006. The cost of average interest bearing liabilities for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 increased from 1.5% for the same period last year. Part of the increase in the cost of certificates of deposit greater than \$100,000 is driven by the purchase of \$2,000,000 in brokered certificates of deposit. These certificates of deposit, as well as the certificates of deposit generated through the Bank's promotion, will also provide funding as the Bank encounters seasonal outflows in the fourth quarter. Average total interest earning assets increased to \$524,080,000 from \$522,694,000 or 0.3% and there was an increase in the yield on average interest earning assets to 6.4% from 5.8%. Average interest bearing liabilities increased 3.5% to \$316,116,000 for the three-month period ended September 30, 2006 from \$305,301,000 during the same period in 2005.

The decrease in net interest income of \$437,000 or 2.4% for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 over the same period last year primarily resulted from the increase in rate for average total interest bearing liabilities being greater than the increase in yield for average total interest earning assets. Average interest earning assets decreased to \$506,677,000 during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 from \$516,769,000 or 2.0% for the same period in 2005. During this period, the yield on average interest earning assets increased to 6.4% from 5.7%. Average interest bearing liabilities decreased 3.5% to \$308,063,000 in 2006 from \$319,375,000 for the same period last year. The yield on average interest bearing liabilities for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 increased to 2.5% from 1.3% during the same period in 2005 due to increases in funding costs of interest bearing deposits and average overnight borrowings. Because the Company's interest bearing liabilities generally reprice or mature more quickly than its interest earning assets, an increase in short term interest rates would initially result in a decrease in net interest income. The large percentage of deposits in money market accounts reprice at short term market rates making the balance sheet more liability sensitive. The net interest margin remained constant at 4.9% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 as compared to the same period last year.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006, average loans grew by \$4,253,000 or 1.4% as compared to average loans for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2005. Real estate mortgage loans primarily contributed to the growth. The Bank remains committed to growing loans with prudent underwriting, sensible pricing and limited credit and extension risk.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006, average total investments decreased by \$16,022,000 or 7.7% as compared to average total investments for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2005. Average balances in mortgage-backed securities increased year over year, while average taxable securities, tax exempt securities and restricted securities decreased for the first nine months of 2006 as compared to the first nine months of 2005. Average federal funds sold increased \$1,683,000 or 16.7% over the average balance for the same period in the prior year.

For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006, average total deposits declined by \$10,859,000 or 2.2% as compared to average total deposits for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2005. For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006, components of this change include an increase in average demand deposits of \$1,799,000 or 1.0% as compared to average demand deposits for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2005. The average balances in savings, N.O.W. and money market accounts increased \$1,937,000 or 0.8% for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 compared to the same period last year. Average balances in certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more and other time deposits decreased \$14,595,000 or 24.1% for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 as compared to average balances over the same nine-month period in 2005. Average public fund deposits comprised 21.6% of total average deposits during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 and 16.3% of total average deposits for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2005. Average federal funds purchased totaled with average other borrowings increased \$1,346,000 or 17.3% over comparable average balances for the same period in the prior year.

Provision and Allowance for Loan Losses

The Bank's loan portfolio consists primarily of real estate loans secured by commercial and residential real estate properties located in the Bank's principal lending area on eastern Long Island. The interest rates charged by the Bank on loans are affected primarily by the demand for such loans, the supply of money available for lending purposes, the rates offered by its competitors, the Bank's relationship with the customer, and the related credit risks of the transaction. These factors are affected by general and economic conditions including, but not limited to, monetary policies of the federal government, including the Federal Reserve Board, legislative policies and governmental budgetary matters.

The credit quality of the loan portfolio remained strong for the quarter ended September 30, 2006. Since December 31, 2005, nonaccrual loans increased \$72,000 to \$730,000 from \$658,000, representing 0.23% of net loans at

September 30, 2006. Total nonaccrual loans represented 0.22% of net loans at December 31, 2005. As of September 30, 2006, the Company had four impaired loans totaling \$418,000, as defined by SFAS No. 114. There were no impaired loans as of December 31, 2005.

The Bank had no foreclosed real estate at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005. The Bank recognized net recoveries in the amount of \$30,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 as compared to net charge-offs of \$95,000 for the same period in 2005.

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Loans of approximately \$3,398,000 or 1.1% of total loans at September 30, 2006 were classified as potential problem loans. This was a decrease of \$1,687,000 from \$5,085,000 or 1.7% of total loans at December 31, 2005. These are loans that are currently performing and do not meet the criteria for impairment, however some concern regarding repayment exists. These loans are subject to increased management attention and their classification is reviewed on at least a quarterly basis. Due to the structure and nature of the credits, management currently believes that it is unlikely that the Bank will sustain a loss on these loans.

Based on our continuing review of the overall loan portfolio, the current asset quality of the portfolio, and the net recoveries of \$30,000, no provision for loan losses was recorded during the first nine months of 2006. The allowance for loan losses increased to \$2,413,000 at September 30, 2006, as compared to \$2,383,000 at December 31, 2005. As a percentage of total loans, the allowance was 0.77% at September 30, 2006, as compared to 0.79% at December 31, 2005.

Non Interest Income

Total other income decreased during the three-month period ended September 30, 2006 by \$191,000 or 13.7% from the same period last year due primarily to lower revenues from the title insurance abstract subsidiary. Title fee income for the three-month period ended September 30, 2006 was \$179,000, a decrease of \$181,000. Net losses on sales of securities totaled \$32,000 during the three months ended September 30, 2006 as compared to no sales of securities during the three months ended September 30, 2005. Excluding net securities losses, total other income decreased \$159,000 or 11.4% for the three months ended September 30, 2006. These declines were partly offset by increases in fees for other customer services and service charges on deposit accounts. Fees for other customer services for the three-month period ended September 30, 2006 totaled \$533,000, an increase of \$8,000 from the same three-month period in 2005. Service charges on deposit accounts for the three-month period ended September 30, 2006 totaled \$491,000 reflecting an increase of \$3,000. Other operating income for the three-month period ended September 30, 2006 totaled \$29,000, an increase of \$11,000 from the same three-month period in 2005.

Total other income decreased during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 by \$552,000 or 14.7% from the same period last year. Net losses on sales of securities during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 totaled \$289,000, compared to net securities gains for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2005 of \$115,000. Excluding net securities losses and gains, total other income decreased \$148,000 or 4.1% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Title fee income for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 was \$741,000, a decrease of \$74,000. Fees for other customer services for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 totaled \$1,034,000, a decrease of \$72,000 or 6.5% from the same nine-month period in 2005. Service charges on deposit accounts for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 totaled \$1,581,000, reflecting a decrease of \$51,000 or 3.1% from the nine months ended September 30, 2006. These declines were partly offset by an increase in other operating income of \$49,000 for the nine-month period September 30, 2006 compared to the same period in 2005.

Non Interest Expense

Total other expenses increased during the three-month period ended September 30, 2006 by \$366,000 or 9.7% and increased during the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 by \$995,000 or 9.1% over the same periods last year. The primary components of this increase for the three-month period were salary and benefit expense and net occupancy expenses, partly offset by a decrease in other operating expenses. Increases for the nine-month period were predominately due to higher salary and benefit expense, other operating expense and net occupancy expense. Salary and benefit expense increased \$313,000 or 14.6% for the three-month period and increased \$619,000 or 9.8% for the nine-month ended September 30, 2006 over the same periods last year. Increases in salaries and employee benefit costs were due to base salary increases, filling vacant positions, hiring new employees to support the Company's expanding infrastructure and new branch offices, and an increase in employee benefit costs, particularly medical insurance expense and pension costs. Total other operating expenses for the three-month period ended September 30,

2006 totaled \$1,135,000, a decrease of \$12,000 or 1.0% from the same period last year. Total other operating expenses for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 totaled \$3,417,000, an increase of \$260,000 or 8.2% over the same period last year. Higher other operating expenses were due to increases in information systems costs and other operational costs related to expanding the Company's infrastructure and the opening and preparing for new branch offices. Net occupancy expenses for the three-month period ended September 30, 2006 totaled \$359,000, an increase of \$60,000 or 20.1% over the same period last year. Total occupancy expenses for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 totaled \$1,034,000, an increase of \$108,000 or 11.7% over the same period last year. Higher net occupancy expenses were due to increases in depreciation expense and rent expense related to the opening of new branch offices.

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes decreased during the three-month period ended September 30, 2006 by \$326,000 or 26.1% from the same period last year due to the reduction in income before provision for income taxes and a lower effective tax rate. The effective tax rate for the three-month period ended September 30, 2006 decreased to 30.1% as compared to 33.6% for the same period last year. The effective tax rate for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2006 decreased to 31.9% as compared to 34.1% for the same period last year. The reduction in tax rate primarily results from a greater percentage of interest income from tax exempt securities in 2006.

Financial Condition

Assets totaled \$604,305,000 at September 30, 2006, an increase of \$70,861,000 or 13.3% from December 31, 2005. This change is primarily a result of an increase in federal funds sold of \$48,409,000, increases in the investment portfolio of \$13,029,000 or 6.7% primarily due to purchases of securities partly offset by sales and maturing securities, and an increase in total loans of \$12,424,000 or 4.1%. Total liabilities were \$559,139,000 at September 30, 2006, an increase of \$72,346,000 or 14.9% compared to December 31, 2005. This change is primarily a result of increases in savings, N.O.W. and money market deposits of \$80,419,000 or 34.4% primarily due to an increase in public fund deposits; certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more of \$11,578,000 or 60.9%, due to promotional deposit products and an issuance of brokered certificates of deposit; and other time deposits of \$4,278,000 or 17.2%. These increases were partially offset by decreases in demand deposits of \$9,493,000 or 5.0%, and a decrease in the overnight borrowing position of \$14,500,000.

Total stockholders' equity was \$45,166,000 at September 30, 2006, a decrease of \$1,485,000 or 3.2% from December 31, 2005 due to declaration of dividends totaling \$4,237,000 and repurchases of treasury stock of \$3,779,000, partially offset by net income of \$6,129,000 and a decrease in net unrealized loss on securities of \$310,000.

In September 2006, the Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.23 per share. On a quarterly basis the dividend is consistent with the prior year and on a year-to-date basis the dividend has increased 1.5% over last year. The Company continues its long term trend of uninterrupted dividends.

Liquidity

The objective of liquidity management is to ensure the sufficiency of funds available to respond to the needs of depositors and borrowers, and to take advantage of unanticipated earnings enhancement opportunities for Company growth. Liquidity management addresses the ability to meet deposit withdrawals either on demand or contractual maturity, to repay other borrowings as they mature, and to make new loans and investments as opportunities arise.

The Company's principal source of liquidity is dividends from the Bank. Due to regulatory restrictions, dividends from the Bank to the Company at September 30, 2006 were limited to \$12,433,000, which represents the Bank's 2006 retained net income and the net retained undivided profits from the previous two years. The dividends received from the Bank are used primarily for dividends to the shareholders and stock repurchases. In the event that the Company subsequently expands its current operations, in addition to dividends from the Bank, it will need to rely on its own earnings, additional capital raised, and other borrowings to meet liquidity needs.

The Bank's most liquid assets are cash and cash equivalents, securities available for sale and securities held to maturity due within one year. The levels of these assets are dependent upon the Bank's operating, financing, lending and investing activities during any given period. Other sources of liquidity include loan and investment securities principal repayments and maturities, lines of credit with other financial institutions including the Federal Home Loan Bank, growth in core deposits and sources of wholesale funding such as brokered certificates of deposit. While scheduled loan amortization, maturing securities and short-term investments are a relatively predictable sources of funds, deposit

flows and loan and mortgage-backed securities prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition. The Bank adjusts its liquidity levels as appropriate to meet funding needs such as seasonal deposit outflows, loans, and asset and liability management objectives. Historically, the Bank has relied on its deposit base, drawn through its full-service branches that serve its market area and local municipal deposits, as its principal

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source of funding. The Bank seeks to retain existing deposits and loans and maintain customer relationships by offering quality service and competitive interest rates to its customers, while managing the overall cost of funds needed to finance its strategies. The Bank's Asset/Liability and Funds Management Policy allows for wholesale borrowings of up to 25% of total assets. At September 30, 2006, the Bank had aggregate lines of credit of \$52,000,000 with unaffiliated correspondent banks to provide short-term credit for liquidity requirements. Of this aggregate amount, \$32,000,000 is available on an unsecured basis. The Bank also has the ability, as a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") system, to borrow against unencumbered residential mortgages owned by the Bank. The Bank also has a master repurchase agreement with the FHLB, which increases its borrowing capacity. There were no borrowings under these lines at September 30, 2006. In addition, the Bank has an approved broker relationship for the purpose of issuing brokered certificates of deposit. As of September 30, 2006 the Bank had issued \$2,000,000 of brokered certificates of deposit.

Management continually monitors the liquidity position and believes that sufficient liquidity exists to meet all of our operating requirements. Based on the objectives determined by the Asset and Liability Committee, the Bank's liquidity levels may be affected by the use of short-term and wholesale borrowings, and the amount of public funds in the deposit mix. The Asset and Liability Committee is comprised of members of senior management and the Board. Excess short term liquidity is invested in overnight federal funds sold.

Capital Resources

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

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the following table) of total and Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier 1 capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). Management believes, as of September 30, 2006, that the Company and the Bank meet all capital adequacy requirements with which it must comply.

The Company's only activity is the ownership of the Bank, and therefore, its capital, capital ratios, and minimum required levels of capital are substantially the same as the Bank's. At September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005, actual capital levels and minimum required levels for the Bank were as follows:

(In thousands)	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
As of September 30, 2006						
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 49,583	12.6%	\$ 31,606	>8.0%	\$ 39,507	>10.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk weighted assets)	47,170	11.9	15,803	>4.0	23,704	>6.0

Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)	47,170	8.4	22,371	>4.0	27,963	>5.0
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As of December 31, 2005

Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 51,234	14.0%	\$ 29,392	>8.0%	\$ 35,805	>10.0%
Tier 1 Capital (to risk weighted assets)	48,851	13.3	14,696	>4.0	21,483	>6.0
Tier 1 Capital (to average assets)	48,851	9.0	21,658	>4.0	27,073	>5.0

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Impact of Inflation and Changing Prices

The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto presented herein have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, which require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars without considering changes in the relative purchasing power of money over time due to inflation. The primary effect of inflation on the operations of the Company is reflected in increased operating costs. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all of the assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature. As a result, changes in interest rates have a more significant effect on the performance of a financial institution than do the effects of changes in the general rate of inflation and changes in prices. Changes in interest rates could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction, or in the same magnitude, as the prices of goods and services. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, which are beyond the control of the Company, including the influence of domestic and foreign economic conditions and the monetary and fiscal policies of the United States government and federal agencies, particularly the Federal Reserve Bank.

Recent Regulatory and Accounting Developments

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, *“Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments — An Amendment of FASB Statement No. 133 and 140”* (“SFAS 155”). SFAS 155 simplifies the accounting for certain hybrid financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative that otherwise would have required bifurcation. SFAS 155 also eliminates the interim guidance in FASB Statement No. 133, which provides that beneficial interests in securitized financial assets are not subject to the provisions of FASB Statement No. 133. SFAS 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity’s first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006, which for the Company will be as of the beginning of fiscal 2007. The Company does not believe that the adoption of SFAS 155 will have a significant effect on its financial statements as the Company does not have any hybrid financial instruments at this time.

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, *“Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets — An Amendment of FASB Statement No. 140”* (“SFAS 156”). SFAS 156 requires that all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities be initially measured at fair value, if practicable. The statement permits, but does not require, the subsequent measurement of servicing assets and servicing liabilities at fair value. SFAS 156 is effective as of the beginning of an entity’s first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The Company does not believe that the adoption of SFAS 156 will have a significant effect on its financial statements as the Company does not have servicing assets/liabilities at this time.

In February 2006, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 123(R)-4, *“Classification of Options and Similar Instruments Issued as Employee Compensation That Allow for Cash Settlement upon the Occurrence of a Contingent Event.”* This position amends SFAS 123R to incorporate that a cash settlement feature that can be exercised only upon the occurrence of a contingent event that is outside the employee’s control does not meet certain conditions in SFAS 123R until it becomes probable that the event will occur. The guidance in this FASB Staff Position was applied upon initial adoption of SFAS 123R and had no effect on the financial statements.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *“Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - An interpretation of FASB No. 109”* (“FIN 48”). FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The Interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of FIN 48 on its results of operations, financial position and liquidity.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "*Fair Value Measurements*" ("SFAS 157"). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement does not require any new fair value measurements. It is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of SFAS 157, with respect to its current practice of measuring fair value and disclosure in its financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "*Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)*" ("SFAS 158"). SFAS 158 requires employers to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an

asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year the changes occur through comprehensive income. This statement is effective as of the end of the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of SFAS 158, with respect to its financial position and comprehensive income.

In September 2006, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) amended Part 211 of Title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations by adding the Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, “*Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*” (“SAB 108”). SAB 108 provides guidance on the consideration of the effects of prior year misstatements in quantifying current year misstatements for the purpose of a materiality assessment. SAB 108 is effective for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006. The Company has reviewed SAB 108 and does not expect the application will have a material effect on the financial statements.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Asset/Liability Management

Management considers interest rate risk to be the most significant market risk for the Company. Market risk is the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and rates. Interest rate risk is the exposure to adverse changes in the net income of the Company as a result of changes in interest rates.

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

The Company's Asset and Liability Committee evaluates periodically, but at least four times a year, the impact of changes in market interest rates on assets and liabilities, net interest margin, capital and liquidity. Risk assessments are governed by policies and limits established by senior management, which are reviewed and approved by the full Board of Directors at least annually. The economic environment continually presents uncertainties as to future interest rate trends. The Asset and Liability Committee regularly utilizes a model that projects net interest income based on increasing or decreasing interest rates, in order to be better able to respond to changes in interest rates.

The Company utilizes the results of a detailed and dynamic simulation model to quantify the estimated exposure to net interest income to sustained interest rate changes. Management routinely monitors simulated net interest income sensitivity over a rolling two-year horizon. The simulation model captures the impact of changing interest rates on the interest income received and the interest expense paid on all assets and liabilities reflected on the Company's Statement of Condition. This sensitivity analysis is compared to the asset and liability policy limits that specify a maximum tolerance level for net interest income exposure over a one-year horizon given both a 200 basis point upward and downward shift in interest rates. A parallel and pro rata shift in rates over a twelve-month period is assumed. The following reflects the Company's net interest income sensitivity analysis:

Change in Interest Rates in Basis Points (RATE SHOCK) (In thousands)	September 30, 2006 Potential Change in Net Interest Income		December 31, 2005 Potential Change in Net Interest Income	
	\$ Change	% Change	\$ Change	% Change
	200	\$ (1,196)	(4.73)%	\$ (1,620)
Static	-	-	-	-
(200)	\$ 189	0.75%	\$ (438)	(1.67)%

The preceding sensitivity analysis does not represent a Company forecast and should not be relied upon as being indicative of expected operating results. These hypothetical estimates are based upon numerous assumptions including, but not limited to, the nature and timing of interest rate levels and yield curve shapes, prepayments on loans and securities, deposit decay rates, pricing decisions on loans and deposits, and reinvestment and replacement of asset and liability cash flows. While assumptions are developed based upon perceived current economic and local market conditions, the Company cannot make any assurances as to the predictive nature of these assumptions including how customer preferences or competitor influences may change.

Also, as market conditions vary from those assumed in the sensitivity analysis, actual results will also differ due to prepayment and refinancing levels likely deviating from those assumed, the varying impact of interest rate change caps or floors on adjustable rate assets, the potential effect of changing debt service levels on customers with adjustable rate loans, depositor early withdrawals, prepayment penalties and product preference changes and other internal and external variables. Furthermore, the sensitivity analysis does not reflect actions that management might take in responding to, or anticipating changes in interest rates and market conditions.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of September 30, 2006. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION**Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

None.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes to the factors disclosed in Item 1A., Risk Factors, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

(a) Not applicable.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The following information is provided regarding the repurchase of treasury shares of the Company during the quarter:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased in Month	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs-2006 ⁽¹⁾	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
July 2006	10,000	\$25.50	68,300	240,700
August 2006	210	\$25.75	68,510	240,490
September 2006	63,449	\$25.31	131,959	177,041

(1) The Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase program on March 27, 2006.

- The Board of Directors approved repurchase of shares up to 309,000 shares.
- There is no expiration date for the stock repurchase plan.
- There is no stock repurchase plan that has expired nor been terminated during the three month period ended September 30, 2006.

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

Not applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits

31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)

31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)

32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirement of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

BRIDGE BANCORP, INC.
Registrant

November 7, 2006

/s/ Thomas J. Tobin
Thomas J. Tobin
President and Chief Executive Officer

November 7, 2006

/s/ Janet T. Verneuille
Janet T. Verneuille
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial
Officer
and Treasurer

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EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a)

I, Thomas J. Tobin, certify that:

- 1) I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Bridge Bancorp, Inc.;
- 2) Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- 3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- 4) The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15(d)-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;
- 5) The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors:
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 7, 2006

/s/ Thomas J. Tobin

Thomas J. Tobin

President and Chief Executive Officer

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EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a)

I, Janet T. Verneuille, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Bridge Bancorp, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15(d)-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting;
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors:
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 7, 2006

/s/ Janet T. Verneuille

Janet T. Verneuille

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
and Treasurer

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This certification is being furnished as required by Rule 13a-14(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or otherwise subject to the liability of that section. This certification shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Exchange Act, except as otherwise stated in such filing.

EXHIBIT 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(b) 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,

As adopted pursuant to

SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Bridge Bancorp, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2006 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 7, 2006, (the "Report"), we, Thomas J. Tobin, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company and, Janet T. Verneuille, Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 7, 2006

/s/ Thomas J. Tobin
Thomas J. Tobin
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Janet T. Verneuille
Janet T. Verneuille
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial
Officer,
and Treasurer