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defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No
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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No
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The number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: November 11, 2005.

\$0.10 par value common stock - 72,737,500 shares outstanding

KEARNY FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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KEARNY FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

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(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data, Unaudited)

Assets -----	September 30, 2005 -----	June 30, 2005 -----
Cash and amounts due from depository institutions	\$ 19,716	\$ 16,683
Interest-bearing deposits in other banks	65,572	123,182
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents	85,288	139,865
Securities available for sale	25,534	33,591
Investment securities held to maturity	463,551	470,098
Loans receivable, including net deferred loan costs of \$898 and \$815	602,985	563,434
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(5,485)	(5,416)
	-----	-----
Net loans receivable	597,500	558,018
	-----	-----
Mortgage-backed securities held to maturity	746,193	758,121
Premises and equipment	35,479	34,977
Federal Home Loan Bank of New York stock ("FHLB")	11,361	11,361
Interest receivable	9,617	10,430
Goodwill	82,263	82,263
Bank Owned Life Insurance ("BOLI")	13,679	3,981
Other assets	5,494	4,300
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$ 2,075,959	\$ 2,107,005
	=====	=====
 Liabilities and stockholders' equity -----		
Liabilities -----		
Deposits:		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 54,912	\$ 56,142
Interest bearing	1,441,832	1,472,635
	-----	-----
Total deposits	1,496,744	1,528,777
Advances from FHLB	61,544	61,687
Advance payments by borrowers for taxes	4,662	4,627
Other liabilities	6,963	6,432
	-----	-----
Total liabilities	1,569,913	1,601,523
	-----	-----
Stockholders' equity -----		
Preferred stock \$0.10 par value, 25,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock \$0.10 par value, 75,000,000 shares authorized; 72,737,500 issued and outstanding	7,274	7,274
Paid in capital	207,914	207,838

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Retained earnings - substantially restricted	302,857	301,857
Unearned Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOP") shares	(16,608)	(16,972)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	4,609	5,485
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity	506,046	505,482
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,075,959	\$ 2,107,005
	=====	=====

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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KEARNY FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data, Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	2004
Interest income:		
Loans	\$ 8,121	\$ 7,132
Mortgage-backed securities	8,568	8,649
Investment and available for sale securities	4,363	4,011
Other interest earning assets	919	115
	-----	-----
Total interest income	21,971	19,907
	-----	-----
Interest expense:		
Deposits	8,287	6,112
Borrowings	871	991
	-----	-----
Total interest expense	9,158	7,103
	-----	-----
Net interest income	12,813	12,804
Provision for loan losses	75	151
	-----	-----
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	12,738	12,653
	-----	-----
Non-interest income:		
Fees and service charges	277	177
Gain on the sale of available for		

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sale securities	86	-
Miscellaneous	230	317
	-----	-----
Total non-interest income	593	494
	-----	-----
Non-interest expense:		
Salaries and employee benefits	5,603	4,652
Net occupancy expense of premises	896	647
Equipment	1,052	874
Advertising	325	281
Federal insurance premium	134	140
Amortization of intangible assets	159	159
Directors' fees	230	217
Miscellaneous	979	819
	-----	-----
Total non-interest expense	9,378	7,789
	-----	-----
Income before income taxes	3,953	5,358
Income taxes	989	1,562
	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 2,964	\$ 3,796
	=====	=====

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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KEARNY FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Cont'd)

(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Data, Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Net income per common share:		
Basic	\$ 0.04	\$ 379.60
Diluted	0.04	379.60
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:		
Basic	71,052,679	10,000
Diluted	71,052,679	10,000

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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KEARNY FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In Thousands, Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	2004
Net income	\$ 2,964	\$ 3,796
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes:		
Gross realized holdings (gain) on securities available for sale	(86)	-
Income tax expense	30	-
Gross unrealized holdings gain (loss) on securities available for sale	(1,261)	770
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)	441	(269)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(876)	501
Comprehensive income	\$ 2,088	\$ 4,297

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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KEARNY FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands, Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	2004
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 2,964	\$ 3,796
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	452	31

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Net amortization of premiums, discounts and loan fees and costs	202	30
Deferred income taxes	(214)	(58)
Amortization of intangible assets	159	15
Provision for loan losses	75	15
Realized gain on sale of securities available for sale	(86)	(7)
Decrease (increase) in interest receivable	813	1,00
Decrease (increase) in other assets	(1,239)	2,85
Realized loss on sale of real estate owned	35	
Increase (decrease) in interest payable	12	3
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(87)	64
Increase in cash surrender value of bank owned life insurance	(73)	(3
ESOP expenses	437	
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities	3,450	8,61
	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of securities available for sale	(67)	(4
Proceeds from sale of securities available for sale	6,864	1,11
Purchases of investment securities held to maturity	(4,000)	(14,05
Proceeds from calls and maturities of investment securities held to maturity	9,204	3,10
Proceeds from repayments of investment securities held to maturity	1,348	1,04
Purchase of loans	(8,819)	
Net (increase) decrease in loans receivable	(30,694)	(9,59
Proceeds from sale of real estate owned	65	
Purchases of mortgage-backed securities held to maturity	(41,900)	(1,30
Principal repayments on mortgage-backed securities held to maturity	53,576	47,51
Additions to premises and equipment	(954)	(2,05
Purchase of bank owned life insurance	(9,625)	
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(25,002)	25,73
	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net (decrease) increase in deposits	(32,047)	(26,70
Repayment of FHLB advances	(143)	(13
Net change in short-term borrowings from FHLB	-	(10,00
Increase (decrease) in advance payments by borrowers for taxes	35	(13
Refund of common stock offering expenses	3	
Dividends paid to minority stockholders of Kearny Financial Corp.	(873)	
	-----	-----
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(33,025)	(36,97
	-----	-----
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(54,577)	(2,62
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	139,865	39,48
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	\$ 85,288	\$ 36,86
	=====	=====

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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KEARNY FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Cont'd)

(In Thousands, Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	2004
Supplemental disclosures of cash flows information:		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 4,076	\$ (1,98
Interest	\$ 9,146	\$ 7,06
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash transactions:		
Cash dividend declared	\$ 1,091	\$

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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KEARNY FINANCIAL CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Kearny Financial Corp. (the "Company"), its wholly owned subsidiaries, Kearny Federal Savings Bank (the "Bank") and Kearny Financial Securities, Inc., and the Bank's wholly owned subsidiaries, KFS Financial Services, Inc. and Kearny Federal Investment Corp. The Company conducts its business principally through the Bank. Management eliminated all significant inter-company accounts and transactions during consolidation.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with instructions for Form 10-Q and Regulation S-X and do not include information or footnotes necessary for a complete presentation of financial condition, results of operations and cash flows in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. However, in the opinion of management, all

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adjustments (consisting of normal adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements have been included. The results of operations for the three-month period ended September 30, 2005, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the entire fiscal year or any other period.

3. NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE

Weighted average number of common shares actually outstanding provides the basis for calculation of basic net income per common share. Adjusting the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding to include the effect of contracts or securities exercisable or which could be converted into common stock, if dilutive, using the treasury stock method, provides the basis for calculating diluted net income per share. Though the effective date of the Company's initial public offering was February 23, 2005, the presentation of basic and diluted net income per share assumes the effective date of the transaction was July 1, 2004. The calculation of basic and diluted net income per share includes the 30% of the outstanding shares sold to the public as well as the 70% of the outstanding shares held by Kearny MHC and excludes Kearny Federal Savings Bank Employee Stock Ownership Plan (the "ESOP") shares that have not been previously allocated to participants or have not been committed to be released for allocation to participants.

4. DIVIDEND WAIVER

During the three months ended September 30, 2005, the federally chartered mutual holding company of the Company (Kearny MHC), waived its right, upon non-objection from the Office of Thrift Supervision, to receive cash dividends of \$2,037,000 paid during the quarter and cash dividends of \$2,546,000 declared during the quarter, on the shares of Company common stock it owns.

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

Forward-Looking Statements

This Form 10-Q may include certain forward-looking statements based on current management expectations. The actual results of Kearny Financial Corp. (the "Company") could differ materially from those management expectations. Factors that could cause future results to vary from current management expectations include, but are not limited to, general 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. Additional potential factors include changes in interest rates, deposit flows, the cost of funds, demand for loan products, demand for financial services, competition, changes in the quality or composition of loan and investment portfolios of Kearny Federal Savings Bank, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, (the "Bank"). Other factors that could cause future results to vary from current management expectations include changes in accounting principles, policies or guidelines, and other economic, competitive, governmental and technological factors affecting the Company's operations, markets, products, services and prices. Further description of the risks and uncertainties to the

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business are included in the Company's other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Comparison of Financial Condition at September 30, 2005 and June 30, 2005

Total assets decreased by \$31.0 million, or 1.5%, to \$2.08 billion at September 30, 2005, from \$2.11 billion at June 30, 2005, due primarily to decreases in cash and cash equivalents, investment securities held to maturity and mortgage-backed securities held to maturity partially offset by an increase in loans receivable, net, and bank owned life insurance. Generally, cash and cash equivalents and cash flows from the securities portfolio funded loan originations and deposit outflows during the quarter.

Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$54.6 million, or 39.0%, to \$85.3 million at September 30, 2005, from \$139.9 million at June 30, 2005. The Company continued to deploy the proceeds from its initial public offering completed in February 2005, primarily reinvesting cash and cash equivalents in the loan portfolio, purchasing additional bank owned life insurance and funding deposit outflows.

The carrying value of securities available for sale decreased \$8.1 million, or 24.1%, to \$25.5 million at September 30, 2005, from \$33.6 million at June 30, 2005. The decrease was due primarily to the sale of a \$6.9 million government income fund acquired during an earlier merger, and mark-to-market adjustments to other investments in the available for sale portfolio.

Investment securities held to maturity decreased \$6.5 million, or 1.4%, to \$463.6 million at September 30, 2005, from \$470.1 million at June 30, 2005. The decrease came primarily in the government agency notes category, with the proceeds from maturing notes funding loan originations and deposit outflows during the quarter.

Loans receivable, net of deferred fees and the allowance for loan losses, increased \$39.5 million, or 7.1%, to \$597.5 million at September 30, 2005, from \$558.0 million at June 30, 2005. The ratio of loans to deposits improved to 39.9% at September 30, 2005, from 36.5% at June 30, 2005. The increase came in one-to-four family mortgage loans, particularly first mortgages, home equity loans and home equity lines of credit, and, to a lesser extent, in non-residential mortgage loans and construction loans, offset by nominal decreases in multi-family mortgages and commercial business loans.

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Mortgage-backed securities held to maturity decreased \$11.9 million, or 1.6%, to \$746.2 million at September 30, 2005, from \$758.1 million at June 30, 2005. Cash flows from monthly principal and interest payments funded loan originations and deposit outflows during the quarter.

Bank owned life insurance ("BOLI") increased \$9.7 million to \$13.7 million at September 30, 2005, from \$4.0 million at June 30, 2005. Of the \$9.7 million increase, \$9.6 million resulted from the purchase of additional policies. The contract calls for the payment of an additional \$400,000 to bring the Bank's total BOLI investment to \$10.0 million.

Deposits decreased \$32.1 million, or 2.1%, to \$1.50 billion at September 30, 2005, from \$1.53 billion at June 30, 2005. The decrease was primarily in certificates of deposit. After reacting to competitive pressures in the market place by raising short-term interest rates during the previous quarter, which attracted new deposits, the Bank pulled back from that strategy during the current quarter to slow the increase in the cost of funds. During the quarter ended June 30, 2005, deposits increased \$77.8 million. The increase was

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primarily in certificates of deposit.

Federal Home Loan Bank advances decreased \$143,000, to \$61.5 million at September 30, 2005, from \$61.7 million at June 30, 2005. The decrease resulted from scheduled monthly principal payments on amortizing advances.

Stockholders' equity increased \$564,000, to \$506.0 million at September 30, 2005, from \$505.5 million at June 30, 2005. The increase resulted from net income recorded during the quarter plus the release of ESOP shares offset by a decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income and a cash dividend of \$0.04 paid during the quarter and a cash dividend of \$0.05 declared during the quarter. The decrease in accumulated other comprehensive income resulted from a reduction in the carrying value, net of taxes, of the Company's available for sale portfolio.

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

General. Net income for the three months ended September 30, 2005 was \$3.0 million, a decrease of \$832,000, or 21.9%, from \$3.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The decrease in net income resulted from an increase in non-interest expense, particularly salaries and employee benefits and the cost of office occupancy and equipment, with virtually no change in net interest income to help offset the increase in non-interest expense.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income remained unchanged at \$12.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005 and the three months ended September 30, 2004. Despite decreases in interest rate spread and net interest margin, a substantial increase in the ratio of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities helped interest income to keep pace with interest expense, year-over-year.

Interest rate spread decreased 54 basis points to 2.11% for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from 2.65% for the three months ended September 30, 2004. Presently, interest-bearing liabilities are repricing faster than interest-earning assets. The cost of average interest-bearing liabilities increased 58 basis points, from 1.82% for the three months ended September 30, 2004, to 2.40% for the three months ended September 30, 2005. Over the same period, the yield on average interest-earning assets increased four basis points, to 4.51% for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from 4.47% for the three months ended September 30, 2004. Net interest margin decreased 24 basis points to 2.63% for the three months ended September 30, 2005, compared with 2.87% for the three months ended September 30, 2004.

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The ratio of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities increased from 114.31% for the three months ended September 30, 2004, to 127.71% for the three months ended September 30, 2005. The primary reason for the increase in the ratio was the infusion of cash resulting from the Company's initial public offering completed in February 2005. The Company continues to deploy the proceeds from the initial public offering, primarily into loans receivable, which is expected to help mitigate the increase in the cost of funds.

Interest Income. Total interest income increased \$2.1 million, or 10.6%, to \$22.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$19.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. Average interest-earning assets increased \$165.1 million, or 9.3%, to \$1.95 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$1.78 billion for the three months ended September 30,

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2004. The increase in average interest-earning assets was significantly more important to the increase in interest income than the four basis point increase in the yield on average interest-earning assets. Management attributes the increase in average interest-earning assets primarily to the proceeds from the Company's initial public offering.

Interest income on loans receivable increased \$989,000, or 13.9%, to \$8.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$7.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The average balance of loans receivable increased \$66.1 million, or 12.9%, to \$576.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$510.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. A four basis point increase in the yield on average loans receivable to 5.63% from 5.59%, year-over-year, also contributed to the increase in interest income. A major marketing effort contributed to the increase in the average balance of loans receivable. The slighter higher yield reflects rising rates on loan originations and upward rate adjustments on adjustable rate and floating rate loans.

Interest income on mortgage-backed securities held to maturity decreased \$81,000, virtually unchanged at \$8.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005 and the three months ended September 30, 2004. There was an increase of \$2.5 million in the average balance of mortgage-backed securities, to \$757.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$755.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The yield on average mortgage-backed securities decreased to 4.52% for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from 4.58% for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The relatively stable average balance of mortgage-backed securities, year-over-year, resulted from reinvestment of monthly principal and interest payments into new mortgage-backed securities. The decrease in yield resulted from maturing higher yielding securities being reinvested in new purchases, which occurred in a lower interest rate environment. Additionally, most mortgage-backed securities purchased during the year were adjustable rate, sacrificing higher yields on fixed rate securities in the short-term, for some interest rate risk protection in the future.

Interest income on investment securities available for sale and held to maturity increased \$352,000, or 8.8%, to \$4.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$4.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The increase in interest income resulted from an increase of \$19.7 million, or 4.1%, in the average balance of investment securities to \$501.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$482.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004, and an increase in the yield on average investment securities. The yield improved from 3.33% for the three months ended September 30, 2004, to 3.48% for the three months ended September 30, 2005. The growth in the average balance of the investment securities portfolio resulted from the redeployment of cash and cash equivalents, and came primarily in the tax-exempt category. The higher yield resulted from maturing short-term government agency notes being reinvested in tax-exempt municipal bonds featuring nominally higher coupons as well as higher tax equivalent yields.

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Interest income on other interest-earning assets increased to \$919,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$115,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2004. This was a result of a \$76.8 million increase in the average balance of other interest-earning assets to \$111.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$34.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The average balance of other interest-earning assets increased due to the increase in interest-earning deposits, the primary

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component of other interest-earning assets. Interest-earning deposits increased due to the proceeds from the initial public offering completed in February 2005. There was a 197 basis point increase in the yield on average other interest-earning assets to 3.30% for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from 1.33% for the three months ended September 30, 2004, due to rising short-term interest rates.

Interest Expense. Total interest expense increased \$2.1 million, or 29.6%, to \$9.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$7.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The increase resulted primarily from an increase in the cost of average interest-bearing liabilities, nominally offset by a decrease in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities. There was a 58 basis point increase in the cost of average interest-bearing liabilities to 2.40% for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from 1.82% for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The average balance of interest-bearing liabilities decreased \$34.3 million, or 2.2%, to \$1.52 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$1.56 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2004.

Interest expense on deposits increased \$2.2 million, or 36.1%, to \$8.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$6.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The increase resulted primarily from an increase in the cost of average interest-bearing deposits, which more than offset a nominal decrease in the average balance of interest-bearing deposits. The cost of average interest-bearing deposits increased 61 basis points to 2.27% for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from 1.66% for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The average balance of interest-bearing deposits decreased \$11.0 million, to \$1.46 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$1.47 billion for the three months ended September 30, 2004. Management found it necessary to begin raising certificate of deposit interest rates, reacting to rising short-term interest rates during the months between reporting periods, to address deposit outflows.

Interest expense on Federal Home Loan Bank advances decreased \$120,000, or 12.1%, to \$871,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$991,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The average balance decreased \$23.3 million, or 27.1%, to \$62.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$86.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004, which was more than enough to offset an increase in the cost of average borrowings. The cost of average borrowings increased 95 basis points to 5.55% from 4.60%, year-over-year. The decrease in the average balance resulted from the repayment of short-term advances obtained to fund the purchase of securities, subsequently paid off with proceeds from the initial public offering completed in February 2005. The cost of average borrowings increased due to the repayment of the short-term, low cost advances, leaving mostly higher rate long-term advances on the Company's books.

Provision for Loan Losses. The provision for loan losses decreased \$76,000, or 50.3%, to \$75,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$151,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2004. Total loans increased to \$602.1 million at September 30, 2005, from \$562.6 million at June 30, 2005. Non-performing loans were \$2.0 million, or 0.33% of total loans at September 30, 2005, as compared to \$1.9 million, or 0.34% of total loans at June 30, 2005. The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of gross loans outstanding was 0.91% at September 30, 2005 and 0.96% at June 30, 2005, reflecting allowance balances of \$5.5 million and \$5.4 million, respectively. The allowance for loan losses was \$5.3 million at September 30, 2004.

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Management assesses the allowance for loan losses monthly. Management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, however, additional loan loss provisions may be necessary in the future, based on changes in economic conditions. In addition, regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the allowance for loan losses and may require us to recognize additional provisions based on their judgment of information available to them at the time of their examination. We maintained the allowance for loan losses as of September 30, 2005 at a level that represented management's best estimate of losses in the loan portfolio to the extent they were both probable and reasonably estimable.

Non-Interest Income. Non-interest income attributed to fees, service charges and miscellaneous income increased \$13,000, or 2.6%, to \$507,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2005, compared to \$494,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The increase in non-interest income attributed to fees, service charges and miscellaneous income was due primarily to income realized from additional bank owned life insurance purchased during the quarter ended September 30, 2005, offset by lower non-recurring loan fee income.

Non-interest income from gains on the sale of securities was \$86,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2005, resulting from the sale of a \$6.9 million government income fund acquired during an earlier merger, and held in the Company's available for sale portfolio. There was no income from gains on the sale of securities during the quarter ended September 30, 2004.

Non-Interest Expense. Total non-interest expense increased \$1.6 million, or 20.5%, to \$9.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$7.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The increase consisted primarily of an increase in salaries and employee benefits, an increase in the cost of office occupancy and equipment and an increase in miscellaneous expenses.

Salaries and employee benefits increased \$951,000, or 20.2%, to \$5.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005, compared to \$4.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The increase was the result of normal salary increases, increased benefit costs and hiring of additional staff. Pension plan contribution expense for the three months ended September 30, 2005 was \$636,000, as compared to \$322,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The increase is due to lower than expected investment returns on plan assets and higher required contributions resulting from the incremental effect of normal salary increases. The quarter ended September 30, 2005 contained employee stock ownership plan ("ESOP") compensation expense of \$436,000, while the quarter ended September 30, 2004 did not include this expense category. The Bank established the ESOP during the initial public offering completed in February 2005 and purchased 1.7 million shares in the IPO.

Net occupancy expense of premises and equipment expense increased \$427,000, or 28.5%, to \$1.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$1.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. This increase primarily reflects normal increases in the cost of office occupancy and equipment, as well as operating expenses and depreciation expense attributed to the Company's new 53,000 square foot administrative headquarters building in Fairfield, New Jersey. The administrative headquarters building was occupied during the quarter ended December 31, 2004; therefore, the quarter ended September 30, 2004 does not include expenses associated with its occupancy. The increase in equipment expense resulted from higher depreciation expense and increased costs related to data processing, ATM support and Internet banking, all of which are outsourced.

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All other elements of non-interest expense totaled \$1.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005; an increase of \$211,000, or 13.2%, from \$1.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. Miscellaneous expenses increased \$160,000, to \$979,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2005, as compared to \$819,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2004. Professional fees consisting of legal expense and audit and accounting services expense increased \$26,000 and \$70,000, respectively, in large part due to becoming a public company during the months between the reporting periods.

Provision for Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes decreased \$573,000, or 35.8%, to \$989,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$1.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. The effective income tax rates were 25.0% for the three months ended September 30, 2005, as compared to 29.2% for the three months ended September 30, 2004. Management attributes the decrease in income tax expense to a decrease in pre-tax income of \$1.4 million, or 25.9%, to \$4.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2005, from \$5.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2004. Management attributes the lower effective income tax rate to tax management strategies, including investing in bank-qualified tax-exempt municipal bonds and transferring investment securities held to maturity and mortgage-backed securities held to maturity to a New Jersey investment company, Kearny Federal Investment Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank, which commenced operations in July 2004.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Bank is required to have enough investments that qualify as liquid assets in order to maintain sufficient liquidity to ensure a safe operation. Liquidity may increase or decrease depending upon the availability of funds and comparative yields on investments in relation to the return on loans. The Bank attempts to maintain liquid assets at levels believed to be adequate to meet the requirements of normal operations, including potential deposit outflows. The Bank reviews cash flow projections regularly and updates them to assure maintenance of adequate but not excessive liquidity. Liquidity management is both a daily and long-term function of business management.

The Bank's liquidity, represented by cash and cash equivalents, is a product of its operating, investing and financing activities. The Bank's primary sources of funds are deposits, amortization, prepayments and maturities of mortgage-backed securities and outstanding loans, maturities of investment securities and funds provided from operations. In addition, the Bank invests excess funds in short-term interest-earning assets such as overnight deposits or U.S. agency securities, which provide liquidity to meet lending requirements. While scheduled payments from the amortization of loans and mortgage-backed securities and maturing investment securities and short-term investments are relatively predictable sources of funds, general interest rates, economic conditions and competition greatly influence deposit flows and prepayments on loans and mortgage-backed securities. The Bank also generates cash through borrowings. If the Bank requires funds beyond its ability to generate them internally, borrowing agreements exist with the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York (the "FHLB") which provides an additional source of funds.

The Bank uses its sources of funds primarily to meet ongoing commitments, to pay maturing certificates of deposit and savings withdrawals, to fund loan commitments and to maintain its portfolio of mortgage-backed securities and investment securities. At September 30, 2005, the Bank has outstanding commitments to originate loans of \$81.0 million. Certificates of deposit scheduled to mature in one year or less at September 30, 2005, totaled \$698.9 million. Management's policy is to maintain deposit rates at levels that are competitive with other local financial institutions. Based on the competitive rates and on historical experience, management believes that a significant portion of maturing deposits will remain with the Bank. However, if the Bank's

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loan originations remain strong and deposits continue to run off, the Bank may find it necessary to increase its FHLB advances. At September 30, 2005, advances from the FHLB amounted to \$61.5 million.

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Consistent with its goals to operate a sound and profitable financial organization, the Bank actively seeks to maintain its status as a well-capitalized institution in accordance with regulatory standards. As of September 30, 2005, Kearny Federal Savings Bank exceeded all capital requirements of the Office of Thrift Supervision (the "OTS").

The following table sets forth the Bank's capital position at September 30, 2005, as compared to the minimum regulatory capital requirements:

September 30, 2005 (Unaudited)					
Actual		Minimum Capital Requirements		To Be Capitalized Prompt Corrective Action Pr	
Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	
(In Thousands)					
Total Capital (to risk-weighted assets)	\$ 368,405	50.92%	\$ 57,877	8.00%	\$ 72,346
Tier 1 Capital (to risk-weighted assets)	\$ 359,730	49.72%	-	-	\$ 43,407
Core (Tier 1) Capital (to adjusted total assets)	\$ 359,730	18.49%	\$ 58,366	3.00%	\$ 97,276
Tangible Capital (to adjusted total assets)	\$ 359,730	18.49%	\$ 29,183	1.50%	-

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ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

Qualitative Analysis. The ability to maximize net interest income is largely dependent upon the achievement of a positive interest rate spread sustainable during fluctuations in prevailing interest rates. Interest rate sensitivity is a measure of the difference between amounts of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, which either re-price or mature within a given period. The difference, or the interest rate re-pricing "gap", provides an indication of the extent changes in interest rates may affect an institution's interest rate spread. A positive gap exists when the amount of interest-rate sensitive assets exceeds the amount of interest-rate sensitive liabilities, and a negative gap exists when the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities

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exceeds the amount of interest-rate sensitive assets. Generally, during a period of rising interest rates, a negative gap within shorter maturities would adversely affect net interest income, while a positive gap within shorter maturities would result in an increase in net interest income. During a period of falling interest rates, a negative gap within shorter maturities would result in an increase in net interest income while a positive gap within shorter maturities would result in a decrease in net interest income.

Because the Bank's interest-bearing liabilities, which mature or re-price within short periods exceed its interest-earning assets with similar characteristics, material and prolonged increases in interest rates generally would adversely affect net interest income, while material and prolonged decreases in interest rates generally would have a positive effect on net interest income.

The Bank's Board of Directors established an Interest Rate Risk Management Committee comprised of members of the board and management. The committee meets quarterly to address management of the Bank's assets and liabilities, including review of its short term liquidity position; loan and deposit pricing and production volumes and alternative funding sources; current investments; average lives, durations and re-pricing frequencies of loans and securities; and a variety of other asset and liability management topics. The committee reports the results of its quarterly review to the full board, which adjusts interest rate risk policy and strategies, as it considers necessary and appropriate.

Quantitative Analysis. Management using the OTS model, which estimates the change in the Bank's net portfolio value (the "NPV") over a range of interest rate scenarios, monitors the Bank's interest rate sensitivity. NPV is the present value of expected cash flows from assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet contracts. OTS defines the NPV ratio, under any interest rate scenario, as the NPV in that scenario divided by the market value of assets in the same scenario. The OTS produces its analysis based upon data submitted on the Bank's quarterly Thrift Financial Reports. The following table sets forth the Bank's NPV as of June 30, 2005, the most recent date for which the Bank has received the Bank's NPV as calculated by the OTS. Management does not believe that there has been a material adverse change in the Bank's interest rate risk during the three months ended September 30, 2005.

At June 30, 2005

Changes in Rates -----	Net Portfolio Value		Net Portfolio Value as % of Present Value of Assets		
	\$ Amount	\$ Change	% Change	Net Portfolio Value Ratio	Basis Point Change
			(In Thousands)		
+300 bp	270,156	-138,711	-34%	14.46%	-570 bp
+200 bp	317,332	-91,535	-22%	16.52%	-365 bp
+100 bp	364,231	-44,635	-11%	18.44%	-173 bp
0 bp	408,866	-	-	20.17%	-
-100 bp	438,355	+29,488	+7%	21.23%	+106 bp
-200 bp	455,020	+46,154	+11%	21.76%	+159 bp

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Certain shortcomings are inherent in the methodology used in the above interest rate risk measurements. Modeling changes in NPV require the making of certain assumptions, which may or may not reflect the manner in which actual yields and costs respond to changes in market interest rates. In this regard, the NPV model presented assumes that the composition of the Bank's interest sensitive assets and liabilities existing at the beginning of a period remains constant over the measurement period. The model also assumes that a particular change in interest rates reflects uniformly across the yield curve regardless of the duration to maturity or re-pricing of specific assets and liabilities. Accordingly, although the NPV measurements and net interest income models provide an indication of the Bank's interest rate risk exposure at a particular point in time, such measurements are not intended to and do not provide a precise forecast of the effect of changes in market interest rates on the Bank's net interest income and will differ from actual results.

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ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES -----

Based on their evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")), the Company's principal executive officer and the principal financial officer have concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q such disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

During the quarter under report, there was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934) 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

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings -----

At September 30, 2005, neither the Company nor the Bank were involved in any pending legal proceedings other than routine legal proceedings occurring in the ordinary course of business, which involve amounts in the aggregate believed by management to be immaterial to the financial condition of the Company and the Bank.

ITEM 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds -----

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Not applicable.

ITEM 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

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

None.

ITEM 5. Other Information

None.

ITEM 6. Exhibits

The following Exhibits are filed as part of this report:

- 3.1 Charter of Kearny Financial Corp. (1)
- 3.2 By-laws of Kearny Financial Corp. (1)
- 4.0 Specimen Common Stock Certificate of Kearny Financial Corp. (1)
- 10.1 Employment Agreement between Kearny Federal Savings Bank and John N. Hopkins (1)
- 10.2 Employment Agreement between Kearny Federal Savings Bank and Allan Beardslee (1)
- 10.3 Employment Agreement between Kearny Federal Savings Bank and Albert E. Gossweiler (1)
- 10.4 Employment Agreement between Kearny Federal Savings Bank and Sharon Jones (1)
- 10.5 Employment Agreement between Kearny Federal Savings Bank and William C. Ledgerwood (1)
- 10.6 Employment Agreement between Kearny Federal Savings Bank and Erika Sacher (1)
- 10.7 Employment Agreement between Kearny Federal Savings Bank and Patrick M. Joyce (1)
- 10.8 Directors Consultation and Retirement Plan (1)
- 10.9 Benefit Equalization Plan (1)
- 10.10 Benefit Equalization Plan for Employee Stock Ownership Plan (1)
- 11.0 Statements re: computation of per share earnings (Filed herewith).
- 31.0 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications (Filed herewith).
- 32.0 Section 1350 Certifications (Filed herewith).

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- (1) Incorporated by reference to the identically numbered exhibit to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-118815).

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SIGNATURES

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

KEARNY FINANCIAL CORP.

Date: November 14, 2005

By: /s/ John N. Hopkins

John N. Hopkins
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Duly authorized officer and principal
executive officer)

Date: November 14, 2005

By: /s/ Albert E. Gossweiler

Albert E. Gossweiler
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer
(Principal financial officer)

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