ACMAT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
MARCH 31, 2009

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ACMAT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets

Assets	March 31, 2009 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2008
Investments:		
Fixed maturities-available for sale at fair value (Cost of $61,618,209 in 2009 and $60,797,261 in 2008)	$60,282,514	59,701,247
Equity securities, at fair value (Cost of $2,710,307 in 2009 and $1,913,359 in 2008)	1,427,568	995,722
Short-term investments, at cost which approximates fair value	12,502,173	15,963,120
Total investments	74,212,255	76,660,089
Cash and cash equivalents	5,676,238	12,554,590
Accrued interest receivable	582,835	338,486
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $71,231 in 2009 and 2008	1,365,829	1,323,415
Reinsurance recoverable:		
Unpaid losses	3,572,670	3,530,878
Paid losses	--	98,652
Prepaid expenses	182,378	192,317
Property & equipment, net	10,546,134	10,644,847
Income taxes receivable	906,637	1,004,764
Deferred policy acquisition costs	851,066	940,700
Other assets	908,113	1,054,957
Intangibles	1,920,360	1,920,360
	$100,724,515	110,264,055
Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity		
Accounts payable	$ 1,596,056	1,923,689
Reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses	23,258,218	23,064,539
Unearned premiums	2,428,501	2,911,613
Collateral held	26,505,307	28,541,360
Deferred income taxes	213,845	234,887
Accrued liabilities	1,741,657	3,088,431
Long-term debt	5,777,777	6,037,427
Total liabilities	61,521,361	65,801,946
Stockholders' Equity:		
Common Stock (No par value; 3,500,000 shares authorized; 468,896 and 471,606 shares issued and outstanding)	468,896	471,606
Class A Stock (No par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 899,005 and 1,089,193 shares issued and outstanding)	899,005	1,089,193
Retained earnings	40,519,061	45,001,854
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,683,808)	(2,100,544)
Total stockholders' equity	39,203,154	44,462,109
	$100,724,515	$110,264,055

See Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

ACMAT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Earnings (Unaudited)
Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

	2009	2008
Earned premiums	$1,432,479	2,137,112
Contract revenues	590,956	505,712
Investment income, net	795,311	1,115,501
Net realized capital gains (losses)	10,266	(121,986)
Other income	169,910	199,081
	2,998,922	3,835,420
Cost of contract revenues	814,625	659,573
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	316,496	534,278
Amortization of policy acquisition costs	441,235	484,678
General and administrative expenses	1,029,232	1,166,619
Interest expense	69,805	140,832
	2,671,393	2,985,980
Earnings before income taxes	327,529	849,440
Income taxes	91,032	304,372
Net earnings	$ 236,497	545,068
Basic Earnings Per Share	$ .17	.31
Diluted Earnings Per Share	$ .16	.28

See Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

ACMAT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Unaudited)
March 31, 2009 and 2008

	Common Stock par value	Class A Stock par value	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total stockholders' equity
Balance as of December 31, 2007	$478,692	1,315,960	49,188,831	(2,017,899)	48,965,584
Comprehensive income:					
Net unrealized gains on debt and equity securities	-	-	-	1,716,323	1,716,323
Net unrealized loss on derivatives qualifying As hedges	-	-	-	(68,556)	(68,556)
Net earnings	-	-	545,068	-	545,068
Total comprehensive income					2,192,835
Stock based compensation	--	--	21,946	--	21,946
Acquisition and retirement of 2,140 shares of Common Stock	(2,140)	-	(55,011)	-	(57,151)
Acquisition and retirement of 82,975 shares of Class A Stock	--	(82,975)	(2,153,874)	--	(2,236,849)
Balance as of March 31, 2008	$476,552	1,232,985	47,546,960	(370,132)	48,886,365
Balance as of December 31, 2008	$471,606	1,089,193	45,001,854	(2,100,544)	44,462,109
Comprehensive income:					
Net unrealized losses on debt and equity securities, net of reclassification	-	-	-	(604,781)	(604,781)
Net unrealized gain on derivatives qualifying as hedges	-	-	-	21,517	21,517
Net earnings	-	-	236,497	-	236,497
Total comprehensive income					(346,767)
Stock based compensation	-	-	12,102	-	12,102
Acquisition and retirement of 2,710 shares of Common Stock	(2,710)	-	(58,480)	-	(61,190)
Acquisition and retirement of 190,188 shares of Class A Stock	-	(190,188)	(4,672,912)	-	(4,863,100)
Balance as of March 31, 2009	$468,896	899,005	40,519,061	(2,683,808)	39,203,154

See Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

ACMAT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)
Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net earnings	$ 236,497	545,068
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	124,274	66,426
Stock option expense	12,102	21,946
Net realized capital (gains) losses	(10,266)	121,986
Changes in:		
Accrued interest receivable	(244,349)	(181,341)
Reinsurance recoverable	(42,414)	74,691
Receivables, net	56,860	610,455
Deferred policy acquisition costs	89,634	(32,483)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	156,783	5,442
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,652,890)	(3,013,703)
Cash collateral held	(2,036,053)	(2,460,119)
Reserves for losses and loss adjustment expenses	193,679	308,675
Income taxes, net	77,085	261,250
Unearned premiums	(483,112)	(265,949)
Net cash used for operating activities	(3,522,170)	(3,937,656)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from investments sold or matured:		
Fixed maturities–sold	1,144,331	6,930,495
Fixed maturities-matured	5,394,451	--
Purchases of:		
Fixed maturities	(7,344,010)	(3,853,813)
Equity securities	(796,948)	(250,000)
Short-term investments, (purchases) sales, net	3,460,947	13,655,995
Capital expenditures	(31,013)	(34,372)
Net cash provided by investing activities	1,827,758	16,448,305
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayments on long-term debt	(259,650)	(671,938)
Payments for acquisition & retirement of stock	(4,924,290)	(2,294,000)
Net cash used for financing activities	(5,183,940)	(2,965,938)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(6,878,352)	9,544,711
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	12,554,590	6,239,190
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$5,676,238	15,783,901

See Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

ACMAT CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of ACMAT Corporation ("ACMAT" or the "Company") and its subsidiaries. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and are unaudited.

The interim financial information contained in this report has been prepared from the books and records of the Company and its subsidiaries and reflects, in the opinion of the management of the Company, all adjustments (consisting of normal and recurring accruals) necessary to fairly present results of operations for the periods indicated. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

These statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's annual report for the year ended December 31, 2008.

(2) Adoption of New Accounting Standards

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (FAS 157). FAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure about fair value measurement. It applies to other pronouncements that require or permit fair value but does not require any new fair value measurements. The statement defines fair value as “the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.”

FAS 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and disclosures. The hierarchy is based on the input used in valuation and gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets. The highest possible level should be used to measure fair value. FAS 157 was effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007.

In February 2008, FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* (FSP FAS 157-2), which permits a one-year deferral of the application of FASB Statement No. 157, for all non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually).

The Company adopted FAS 157 and FSP FAS 157-2 effective January 1, 2008. Accordingly, the provisions of FAS 157 were not applied to intangible assets held by the Company and will be measured annually for impairment testing purposes only. The adoption of FAS 157 and FSP FAS 157 on January 1, 2009 for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities did not have a material effect on the Company’s results of operations, financial position of liquidity.

Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (FAS 159). FAS 159 permits an entity to irrevocably elect fair value on a contract-by-contract basis as the initial and subsequent measurement attributed for many financial assets and liabilities and certain other items including property and casualty insurance contracts. Entities electing the fair value option would be required to recognize changes in fair value in earnings and to expense upfront costs and fees associated with the item for which the fair value option is elected. Entities electing the fair value option are required to distinguish on the face of the statement of financial position, the fair value of assets and liabilities for which the fair value option has been elected and similar assets and liabilities measured using another measurement attribute. An entity can accomplish this by either reporting the fair value and non-fair value carrying amounts as separate line items or aggregate those amounts and disclose parenthetically the amount of fair value included in the aggregate amount.

FAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Upon adoption, an entity is permitted to elect the fair value option irrevocably for any existing asset or liability within the scope of the standard. The adjustment to reflect the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount would be accounted for as a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the date of initial adoption. Retrospective application would not be permitted. The Company did not elect the fair value option for assets and liabilities currently held upon its adoption of FAS 159 effective January 1, 2008. Therefore FAS 159 did not have an impact on the Company’s results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets.* The FSP amends the factors that an entity should consider in determining the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under FAS 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, to include the entity's historical experience in renewing or extending similar arrangements, whether or not the arrangements have explicit renewal or extension provisions. Previously, an entity was precluded from using its own assumptions about renewal or extension of an arrangement where there was likely to be substantial cost or modifications. Entities without their own historical experience should consider the assumptions market participants would use about renewal or extension. The amendment may result in the useful life of an entity's intangible asset differing from the period of expected cash flows that was used to measure the fair value of the underlying asset using the market participant's perceived value. The FSP also requires disclosure to provide information on an entity's intent and/or ability to renew or extend the arrangement.

FSP FAS 142-3 was effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of FSP FAS 142-3 on January 1, 2009 did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operation, financial position or liquidity and did not require additional disclosures related to existing intangibles.

Collateral Assignment Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements

In March 2007, the FASB issued Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 06-10, *Accounting for Deferred Compensation and Postretirement Benefit Aspects of Collateral Assignment Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements* (EITF 06-10). EITF 06-10 provides guidance on the recognition and measurement of assets related to collateral assignment split-dollar life insurance arrangements. The Company adopted provisions of EITF 06-10 effective January 1, 2008, EITF 06-10 did not have a material effect on its results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

(3) <u>Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted</u>

Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments* (FSP FAS 107-1). FSP FAS 107-1 amends FASB Statement No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments,* to require fair value of financial instrument disclosures whenever a publicly traded company issues financial information in interim reporting periods in addition to the annual disclosure at year-end. The provisions of FSP FAS 107-1 are effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009.

Additional Fair Value Measurement Guidance

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly* (FSP FAS 157-4), FSP FAS 157-4 provides guidance for determining when a transaction is not orderly and for estimating fair value in accordance with FASB Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (FAS 157), when there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability. FSP FAS 157-4 does not change the measurement objective of FAS 157 which is "the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date."

FSP FAS 157-4 requires the disclosure of the inputs and valuation techniques used, as well as any changes in valuation techniques and inputs used during the period, to measure fair value in interim and annual periods. In addition, FSP FAS 157-4 requires that the presentation of the fair value hierarchy be presented by major security type as described in FASB Statement No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities* (as amended by FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments).*

The provisions of FSP FAS 157-4 are effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company will adopt FSP FAS 157-4 on April 1, 2009 and does not expect the adoption will have a material effect on its results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairments

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments* (FSP FAS 115-2). FSP FAS 115-2 modifies the existing other-than-temporary impairment guidance to require the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment when an entity has the intent to sell a debt security or when it is more likely than not an entity will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery.

Additionally, FSP FAS 115-2 changes the presentation and amount of other-than-temporary losses recognized in the income statement for instances when the Company determines that there is a credit loss on a debt security but it is more likely than not that the entity will not be required to sell the security prior to the anticipated recovery of its remaining cost basis. For these debt securities, the amount representing the credit loss will be reported as an impairment loss in the Consolidated Statement of Income and the amount related to all other factors will be reported in accumulated other comprehensive income. FSP FAS 115-2 also requires the presentation of other-than-temporary impairments separately from realized gains and losses on the face of the income statement.

In addition to the changes in measurement and presentation, FSP FAS 115-2 is intended to enhance the existing disclosure requirements for other-than-temporary impairments and requires all disclosures related to other-than-temporary impairments in both interim and annual periods.

The provisions of FSP FAS 115-2 are effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company will adopt FSP FAS 115-2 on April 1, 2009. The Company has not yet determined the cumulative effect of adoption, but does not expect the adoption will have a material effect on its results of operations, financial position or liquidity.

(4) Earnings Per Share

The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") computations for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008:

2009:	Earnings	Average Shares Outstanding	Per-Share Amount
Basic EPS:			
Earnings available to stockholders	$236,497	1,392,842	$.17
Effect of Dilutive Securities:			
Stock options	---	121,281	
Diluted EPS:			
Earnings available to stockholders	$236,497	1,514,123	$.16
2008:			
Basic EPS:			
Earnings available to stockholders	$545,068	1,777,345	$.31
Effect of Dilutive Securities:			
Stock options	--	144,549	
Diluted EPS:			
Earnings available to stockholders	$545,068	1,921,894	$.28

(5) Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Income tax paid during the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 was $13,947 and $43,122, respectively. Interest paid for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 was $69,805 and $141,117, respectively.

(6) Comprehensive Income

The following table summarizes reclassification adjustments for other comprehensive income (loss) and the related tax effects for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008:

	2009	2008
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments:		
Unrealized holding gain (loss) arising during period, net of income tax	$(611,557)	1,796,834
Less reclassification adjustment for gains (losses) included in net earnings, net of income tax (benefit) expense of $3,490 and ($41,475) in 2009 and 2008, respectively	(6,776)	80,511
Unrealized loss on derivatives qualifying as cash flow hedges	21,517	(68,556)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	$(583,264)	1,647,767

(7) Stock-Based Compensation

The Company periodically grants non-qualified stock options giving such individuals the right to purchase restricted shares of the Company's Common Stock and Class A Stock. The majority of the options outstanding to officers generally vest evenly over a five to ten year period and generally have a term of 10 years. The exercise price is equal to the fair value at the date of grant. The Company uses a variation of the Black-Scholes option pricing model to value stock options.

The Company applied the recognition and measurement principles of SFAS 123R, Share Based Payment beginning January 1, 2006. Compensation expense of $12,102 and $21,946 is reflected in net earnings for the first quarter of 2009 and 2008, respectively.

As of March 31, 2009 there were 339,500 stock options outstanding of which 62,667 were not yet vested. The compensation costs related to non-vested share compensation arrangements granted but not yet recognized was approximately $46,000 as of March 31, 2009. The Company expects to recognize that cost over a weighted average period of 1.8 years.

(8) Investments

The Company's portfolio is comprised primarily of fixed maturity securities rated AA or better by Standard and Poor's and includes mostly U.S. Treasuries and tax-free municipal securities.

The Company makes investments in residential collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) that typically have high credit quality, offer good liquidity, and are expected to provide a significant advantage in yield compared to U.S. Treasury securities. The Company's investment strategy is to purchase CMO tranches which offer the most favorable return given the risks involved. One significant risk evaluated is prepayment sensitivity. While prepayment risk (either shortening or lengthening of duration) and its effect on total return cannot be fully controlled, particularly when interest rates move dramatically, the investment process generally favors securities that control this risk within expected interest rate ranges. The Company does invest in other types of CMO tranches if a careful assessment indicates a favorable risk/return tradeoff. The Company does not purchase residual interests in CMOs.

An investment in debt or equity security is other-than-temporarily impaired if its fair value falls below its book value and the decline is considered to be other-than temporary. Factors considered in determining whether a decline is other-than-temporary include the length of time and the extent to which fair value has been below cost, the financial condition and the near-term prospects of the issuer; and the Company's ability and intent to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery.

If management determines that the fair value of its securitized financial asset is less than its carrying amount and there has been a decrease in the present value of the estimated cash flows since the last revised estimate, considering both timing and amount, then an other-than-temporary impairment charge is recognized. A debt security is impaired if it is probable that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due under the security's contractual terms. Equity investments are impaired when it becomes apparent that the Company will not recover its cost over the expected holding period and consideration is given to the financial condition of the issuer. Further, for securities expected to be sold, an other-than-temporary impairment charge is recognized if the Company does not expect the fair value of a security to recover the cost prior to the expected date of sale.

The Company's process for reviewing invested assets for impairments during any quarter includes the following:

- Identification and evaluation of investments which have possible indications of impairment;
- Analysis of investments with gross unrealized investment losses that have fair value less than 80% of amortized cost during successive quarterly periods over a rolling one-year period;
- Management review of for other-than-temporary impairments based on the investee's current financial condition, liquidity, near term recovery prospects and other factors, as well as consideration of other investments that were not recommended for other-than-temporary impairments;
- Consideration of evidential matter, including an evaluation of factors or triggers that would or could cause individual investments to qualify as having other-than-temporary impairment and those that would not support other-than-temporary impairments; and
- Determination of the status of each analyzed investment as other-than-temporary or not, with documentation of the rationale for the decision.

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investments in fixed maturities classified as available for sale and equity securities at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 were as follows:

	March 31, 2009			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Gains	Gross Losses	Fair Value
Fixed Maturities:				
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	$ 9,135,785	376,371	(39,861)	9,472,295
U.S. Government and government agencies	8,720,013	307,366	(98)	9,027,281
Mortgage-backed securities	26,663,559	686,371	(1,286,080)	26,063,850
Industrial and miscellaneous	14,373,677	151,854	(582,991)	13,942,540
Redeemable preferred securities	2,725,175	--	(948,627)	1,776,548
	$61,618,209	1,521,962	(2,857,657)	60,282,514
Equity Securities	$ 2,710,307	20,280	(1,303,019)	1,427,568

	December 31, 2008			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Gains	Gross Losses	Fair Value
Fixed Maturities:				
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	$ 8,335,774	209,436	(52,551)	8,492,659
U.S. Government and government agencies	9,727,287	384,292	--	10,111,579
Mortgage-backed securities	30,939,508	433,264	(1,392,528)	29,980,244
Industrial and miscellaneous	7,827,142	98,532	(156,919)	7,768,755
Redeemable preferred securities	3,967,550	--	(619,540)	3,348,010
	$60,797,261	1,125,524	(2,221,538)	59,701,247
Equity Securities	$ 1,913,359	1,362	(918,999)	995,722

Management has determined that the above unrealized losses were temporary.

(9) Fair Value Measurements

The Company's estimates of fair value for financial assets and financial liabilities are based on the framework established in FAS 157. The framework is based on the inputs used in valuation, gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets and requires that observable inputs be used in the valuations when available. The disclosure of fair value estimates in the FAS 157 hierarchy is based on whether the significant inputs into the valuation are observable. In determining the level of the hierarchy in which the estimate is disclosed, the highest priority is given to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs that reflect the Company's significant market assumptions. The three levels of the hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted market prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Company has the ability to access.
- Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets; or valuations based on models where the significant inputs are observable (e.g., interest rates, yield curves, prepayment speeds, default rates, loss severities, etc.) or can be corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 – Valuations based on models where significant inputs are not observable. The unobservable inputs reflect the Company's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use.

Valuation of Investments Reported at Fair Value in Financial Statements

The fair value of a financial instrument is the estimated amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in an orderly transaction between knowledgeable, unrelated willing parties, i.e., not in a forced transaction. The estimated fair value of a financial instrument may differ from the amount that could be realized if the security was sold in an immediate sale, e.g., a forced transaction. Additionally, the valuation of fixed maturity investments is more subjective when markets are less liquid due to the lack of market based inputs, which may increase the potential that the estimated fair value (i.e., the carrying amount) of an investment is not reflective of the price at which an actual transaction would occur.

For investments that have quoted market prices in active markets, the Company uses the quoted market prices as fair value and includes these prices in the amounts disclosed in Level 1 of the hierarchy. The Company receives the quoted market prices from a third party nationally recognized pricing service (pricing service). When quoted market prices are unavailable, the Company utilizes a pricing service to determine an estimate of fair value, which is mainly for its fixed maturity investments. The fair value estimates provided from this pricing service are included in the amount disclosed in Level 2 of the hierarchy. If quoted market prices and an estimate from a pricing service are unavailable, the Company produces an estimate of fair value based on internally developed valuation techniques, which, depending on the level of observable market inputs, will render the fair value estimate as Level 2 or Level 3. The Company bases all of its estimates of fair value for assets on the bid price as it represents what a third party market participant would be willing to pay in an arm's length transaction. The following section describes the valuation methods used by the Company for each type of financial instrument it holds that is carried at fair value.

Fixed Maturities

The Company utilizes a pricing service to estimate fair value measurements for all of its fixed maturities. The pricing service utilizes market quotations for fixed maturity securities that have quoted prices in active markets. Since fixed maturities other than U.S. Treasury securities generally do not trade on a daily basis, the pricing service prepares estimates of fair value measurements for these securities using its proprietary pricing applications which include available relevant market information, benchmark curves, benchmarking of like securities, sector groupings and matrix pricing.

The fair value estimates of most fixed maturity investments are based on observable market information rather than market quotes. Accordingly, the estimates of fair value for such fixed maturities, other than U.S. Treasury securities, provided by the pricing service are included in the amount disclosed in Level 2 of the hierarchy. The estimated fair value U.S. Treasury securities are included in the amount disclosed in Level 1 as the estimates are based on unadjusted market prices.

Equities

For public common and preferred stocks, the Company receives prices from a nationally recognized pricing service that are based on observable market transactions and includes these estimates in the amount disclosed in Level 1. Infrequently, current market quotes in active markets are unavailable for certain non-redeemable preferred stocks held by the Company. In these instances, the Company receives an estimate of fair value from the pricing service that provides fair value estimates for the Company's fixed maturities. The service utilizes some of the same methodologies to price the non-redeemable preferred stocks as it does for the fixed maturities. The Company includes the estimate in the amount disclosed in Level 2.

__Fair Value Hierarchy__

The following table presents the level within the fair value hierarchy at which the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured on a recurring basis at March 31, 2009.

(in millions)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Invested assets;				
Fixed maturities	60,282,514	9,027,281	51,255,233	--
Equity securities	1,427,568	48,580	1,378,988	--
Short-term investments	12,502,173	12,502,173	--	--
Total	74,212,225	21,578,034	52,634,221	--

The gross unrealized investment losses and related fair value for fixed maturities and equity securities at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 were as follows:

	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss
2009:						
Fixed maturities:						
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	$ 1,639,985	15,257	760,480	24,604	2,400,465	39,861
United States government and government agencies	278,275	98	--	--	278,275	98
Mortgage-backed securities	716,859	260,574	4,359,218	1,025,506	5,076,077	1,286,080
Industrial and miscellaneous	8,560,441	511,956	428,965	71,035	8,989,406	582,991
Redeemable preferred:	--	--	1,776,548	948,627	1,776,548	948,627
Total fixed maturities	11,195,560	787,885	7,325,211	2,069,772	18,520,771	2,857,657
Equity securities – common stocks:	502,900	101,828	51,788	28,771	554,688	130,599
Equity securities – perpetual preferred:	--	--	660,380	1,172,420	660,380	1,172,420
Total equity	502,900	101,828	712,168	1,201,191	1,215,068	1,303,019
Total temporarily impaired securities	$11,698,460	889,713	8,037,379	3,270,963	19,735,839	4,160,676
2008:						
Fixed maturities:						
States, municipalities and political subdivisions	$251,495	12,617	482,595	39,934	734,090	52,551
United States government and government agencies	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mortgage-backed securities	3,372,538	466,418	6,100,500	926,110	9,473,038	1,392,528
Industrial and miscellaneous	4,191,100	126,664	469,745	30,255	4,660,845	156,919
Redeemable preferred stock	997,600	2,400	2,350,410	617,140	3,348,010	619,540
Total fixed maturities	8,812,733	608,099	9,403,250	1,613,439	18,215,983	2,221,538
Equity securities – common stocks:	64,998	10,299	--	--	64,998	10,299
Equity securities – perpetual preferred:	--	--	924,100	908,700	924,100	908,700
Total equity	64,998	10,299	924,100	908,700	989,098	918,999
Total temporarily impaired securities	$8,877,731	618,398	10,327,350	2,522,139	19,205,081	3,140,537

Management has determined that the above unrealized losses were temporary

(10) Segment Reporting

The Company has two reportable operating segments: ACMAT Contracting and ACSTAR Bonding. The Company's reportable segments are primarily the main legal entities of the Company which offer different products and services. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies.

The Bonding operating segment provides surety bonds written for prime, specialty trade, environmental, asbestos and lead abatement contractors and miscellaneous obligations. ACSTAR also offers commercial and other miscellaneous surety such as workers' compensation bonds, supply bonds, subdivision bonds and license and permit bonds as well as some general liability insurance.

ACMAT Contracting provides construction contracting services to commercial and governmental customers. ACMAT Contracting also provides underwriting services to its insurance subsidiaries. In addition, ACMAT Contracting owns a commercial office building in New Britain Connecticut and leases office space to its subsidiaries as well as to third parties.

The Company evaluates performance based on earnings before income taxes and excluding interest expense. The Company accounts for intersegment revenue and expenses as if the products/services were to third parties. Information relating to the three segments for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 is summarized as follows:

	2009	2008
Revenues:		
ACSTAR Bonding	$2,181,719	2,883,786
ACMAT Contracting	994,123	1,216,867
	$3,175,842	4,100,653
Operating Earnings (Loss):		
ACSTAR Bonding	$1,086,766	1,382,450
ACMAT Contracting	(689,432)	(392,178)
	$ 397,334	990,272
Depreciation and Amortization:		
ACSTAR Bonding	$ 2,825	(43,993)
ACMAT Contracting	121,449	110,419
	$124,274	66,426
Identifiable Assets:		December 31, 2008
ACSTAR Bonding	$ 87,160,259	90,303,757
ACMAT Contracting	13,564,256	19,960,298
	$100,724,515	110,264,055

The components of revenue for each segment for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	2009	2008
ACSTAR Bonding:		
Premiums	$1,432,479	2,137,112
Investment income, net	712,652	887,287
Capital gains (losses)	10,310	(140,891)
Other income (expense)	26,278	278
	$2,181,719	2,883,786
ACMAT Contracting:		
Contract revenues	$590,956	505,712
Investment income, net	7,659	156,497
Capital gains (losses)	(44)	18,905
Intersegment revenue:		
Rental income	79,149	79,149
Underwriting services and agency commissions	172,771	319,756
Other	143,632	136,848
	$994,123	1,216,867

The following is a reconciliation of segment totals for revenue and operating income to corresponding amounts in the Company's statement of earnings:

	2009	2008
Revenue:		
Total revenue for reportable segments	$3,175,842	4,100,653
Intersegment eliminations	(176,920)	(265,233)
	$2,998,922	3,835,420

The adjustments and eliminations required to arrive at consolidated amounts shown above consist principally of the elimination of the intersegment revenues related to the performance of certain services and rental charges. Identifiable assets are those assets that are used by each segment's operations.

Operating Earnings:	2009	2008
Total operating earnings for reportable segments	$397,334	990,272
Interest expense	(69,805)	(140,832)
	$327,529	849,440

Operating earnings for ACMAT contracting are operating revenues less cost of contract revenues and identifiable selling, general and administrative expenses. Operating earnings for the bonding and liability insurance segments are revenues less losses and loss adjustment expenses, amortization of policy acquisition costs and identifiable general and administrative expenses.