

1ST CONSTITUTION BANCORP
Form 10-K
March 23, 2011

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file Number: 000-32891

1ST CONSTITUTION BANCORP
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

New Jersey
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

22-3665653
IRS Employer Identification
Number)

2650 Route 130, P.O. Box 634, Cranbury, NJ 08512
(Address of Principal Executive Offices, including Zip
Code)

(609) 655-4500
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

Common Stock, No Par Value
Stock Purchase Rights Relating to Common Stock, No Par
Value

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT:

None
(Title of Class)

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

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

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
 o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).
Yes No o

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. x

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="radio"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="radio"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="radio"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, computed by reference to the price at which the common stock was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common stock, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second quarter, is \$30,423,724.

As of March 23, 2011, 4,800,499 shares of the registrant's common stock were outstanding.

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

FORM 10-K

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Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 relating to, without limitation, our future economic performance, plans and objectives for future operations, and projections of revenues and other financial items that are based on our beliefs, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to us. The words “may,” “will,” “anticipate,” “should,” “would,” “believe,” “contemplate,” “could,” “project,” “predict,” “expect,” “estimate,” “continue,” and “intend,” as well as other similar expressions of the future, are intended to identify forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements generally relate to our plans, objectives and expectations for future events and include statements about our expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, intentions, assumptions and other statements that are not historical facts. These statements are based upon our opinions and estimates as of the date they are made. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may be beyond our control, which could cause actual results, performance and achievements to differ materially from results, performance and achievements projected, expected, expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

Examples of events that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical results or those anticipated, expressed or implied include, without limitation, changes in the overall economy and interest rate changes; inflation, market and monetary fluctuations; the ability of our customers to repay their obligations; the accuracy of our financial statement estimates and assumptions, including the adequacy of the estimate made in connection with determining the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses; increased competition and its effect on the availability and pricing of deposits and loans; significant changes in accounting, tax or regulatory practices and requirements; changes in deposit flows, loan demand or real estate values; legislation or regulatory changes, including the Dodd-Frank Act; changes in monetary and fiscal policies of the U.S. Government; changes in loan delinquency rates or in our levels of non-performing assets; our ability to declare and pay dividends; changes in the economic climate in the market areas in which we operate; the frequency and magnitude of foreclosure of our loans; changes in consumer spending and saving habits; the effects of the health and soundness of other financial institutions, including the FDIC’s need to increase the Deposit Insurance Fund assessments; technological changes; the effect of harsh weather conditions, including hurricanes and man-made disasters; the economic impact of any future terrorist threats and attacks, acts of war or threats thereof and the response of the United States to any such threats and attacks; other risks described from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission; and our ability to manage the risks involved in the foregoing. Although management has taken certain steps to mitigate any negative effect of the aforementioned items, significant unfavorable changes could severely impact the assumptions used and have an adverse effect on profitability. Additional information concerning the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements is contained in Item 1. “Business”, Item 7. “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”, and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). However, other factors besides those listed in Item 1A. Risk Factors or discussed in this Annual Report also could adversely affect our results and you should not consider any such list of factors to be a complete list of all potential risks or uncertainties. Any forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf speak only as of the date they are made. We undertake no obligation to publicly revise any forward-looking statements or cautionary factors, except as required by law.

PART I

Item 1. Business.

1st Constitution Bancorp

1st Constitution Bancorp (the “Company”) is a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. The Company was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey in February 1999 for the purpose of acquiring all of the issued and outstanding stock of 1st Constitution Bank (the “Bank”) and thereby enabling the Bank to operate within a bank holding company structure. The Company became an active bank holding company on July 1, 1999. As of December 31, 2010, the Company has two employees, both of whom are full-time. The Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Other than its investment in the Bank, the Company currently conducts no other significant business activities.

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The main office of the Company and the Bank is located at 2650 Route 130 North, Cranbury, New Jersey 08512, and the telephone number is (609) 655-4500.

1st Constitution Bank

The Bank is a commercial bank formed under the laws of the State of New Jersey and engages in the business of commercial and retail banking. As a community bank, the Bank offers a wide range of services (including demand, savings and time deposits and commercial and consumer/installment loans) to individuals, small businesses and not-for-profit organizations principally in the Fort Lee area of Bergen County and in Middlesex, Mercer and Somerset Counties, New Jersey. The Bank conducts its operations through its main office located in Cranbury, New Jersey, and operates eleven additional branch offices in downtown Cranbury, Hamilton Square, Hightstown, Jamesburg, Lawrenceville, Montgomery, Perth Amboy, Plainsboro, West Windsor, Fort Lee and Princeton, New Jersey. The Bank's deposits are insured up to applicable legal limits by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). As of December 31, 2010, the Bank had 135 employees, of which 126 were full-time employees.

Management efforts focus on positioning the Bank to meet the financial needs of the communities in Middlesex, Mercer and Somerset Counties and the Fort Lee area of Bergen County and to provide financial services to individuals, families, institutions and small businesses. To achieve this goal, the Bank is focusing its efforts on:

- personal service;
- expansion of its branch network;
- innovative product offerings; and
- technological advances and e-commerce.

Personal Service

The Bank provides a wide range of commercial and consumer banking services to individuals, families, institutions and small businesses in central New Jersey and the Fort Lee area of Bergen County. The Bank's focus is to understand the needs of the community and the customers and tailor products, services and advice to meet those needs. The Bank seeks to provide a high level of personalized banking services, emphasizing quick and flexible responses to customer demands.

Expansion of Branch Network

On December 31, 2010, the Company, through its primary banking subsidiary 1ST Constitution Bank, announced that it has entered into a Branch Purchase and Assumption Agreement and Agreement for Purchase to acquire all of the deposit liabilities, real estate, and related assets of the Rocky Hill, Hillsborough and Hopewell, New Jersey branch banking offices of Amboy Bank. The purchase is subject to regulatory approval and certain closing conditions. The transaction is expected to close during the first quarter of 2011.

The Bank will acquire the deposit liabilities of the purchased branches for cash, with an option to purchase certain loan relationships associated with three branch offices, on or before closing. The Bank will pay a deposit premium of \$5.25 million, subject to certain adjustments, for approximately \$110 million of deposit liabilities. This agreement also provides for the acquisition of the real estate on which the acquired branches are located for cash in the amount of \$4.6 million.

The Bank continually evaluates opportunities for branch bank expansion, either mini-branches or full service branches, to continue to grow and meet the needs of the community.

Innovative Product Offerings

The Bank's Mortgage Warehouse Unit provides a revolving line of credit that is available to licensed mortgage banking companies (the "Warehouse Line of Credit") and that has been successful since inception in 2008. The Warehouse Line of Credit is used by the mortgage banker to originate one-to-four family residential mortgage loans that are pre-sold to the secondary mortgage market, which includes state and national banks, national mortgage banking firms, insurance companies and government-sponsored enterprises, including the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and others. On average, an advance under the Warehouse Line of Credit remains outstanding for a period of less than 30 days, with repayment coming directly from the sale of the loan into the secondary mortgage market. Interest (the spread between our borrowing cost and the rate charged to the client) and a transaction fee are collected by the Bank at the time of repayment. Additionally, customers of the Warehouse Lines of Credit are required to maintain deposit relationships with the Bank that, on average, represent 10% to 15% of the loan balances. The Bank had outstanding Warehouse Line of Credit advances of \$169,575,899 at December 31, 2010.

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Technological Advances and e-Commerce

The Bank recognizes that customers want to receive service via their most convenient delivery channel, be it the traditional branch office, by telephone, ATM, or the internet. For this reason, the Bank continues to enhance its e-commerce capabilities. At www.1stconstitution.com, customers have easy access to online banking, including account access, and to the Bank's bill payment system. Consumers can apply online for loans and interact with senior management through the e-mail system. Business customers have access to cash management information and transaction capability through the Bank's online Cash Manager product which permits business customers to make deposits, originate ACH payments, initiate wire transfers, retrieve account information and place "stop payment" orders. This overall expansion in electronic banking offers the Bank's customers means to access the Bank's services easily and at their own convenience.

Competition

The Bank experiences substantial competition in attracting and retaining deposits and in making loans. In attracting deposits and borrowers, the Bank competes with commercial banks, savings banks, and savings and loan associations, as well as regional and national insurance companies and non-bank financial institutions, regulated small loan companies and local credit unions, regional and national issuers of money market funds and corporate and government borrowers. Within the direct market area of the Bank, there are a significant number of offices of competing financial institutions. In New Jersey generally, and in the Bank's local market specifically, the Bank's most direct competitors are large commercial banks including Bank of America, PNC Bank, Wells Fargo and Sovereign Bank, as well as savings banks and savings and loan associations, including Provident Savings Bank and Hudson City Savings Bank.

The Bank is at a competitive disadvantage compared with these larger national and regional commercial and savings banks. By virtue of their larger capital, asset size or reserves, many of such institutions have substantially greater lending limits (ceilings on the amount of credit a bank may provide to a single customer that are linked to the institution's capital) and other resources than the Bank. Many such institutions are empowered to offer a wider range of services, including trust services, than the Bank and, in some cases, have lower funding costs (the price a bank must pay for deposits and other borrowed monies used to make loans to customers) than the Bank. In addition to having established deposit bases and loan portfolios, these institutions, particularly large national and regional commercial and savings banks, have the financial ability to finance extensive advertising campaigns and to allocate considerable resources to locations and products perceived as profitable.

In addition, non-bank financial institutions offer services that compete for deposits with the Bank. For example, brokerage firms and insurance companies offer such instruments as short-term money market funds, corporate and government securities funds, mutual funds and annuities. It is expected that competition in these areas will continue to increase. Some of these competitors are not subject to the same degree of regulation and supervision as the Company and the Bank and therefore may be able to offer customers more attractive products than the Bank.

However, management of the Bank believes that loans to small and mid-sized businesses and professionals, which represent the main commercial loan business of the Bank, are not always of primary importance to the larger banking institutions. The Bank competes for this segment of the market by providing responsive personalized services, making timely local decisions, and acquiring knowledge of its customers and their businesses.

Lending Activities

The Bank's lending activities include both commercial and consumer loans. Loan originations are derived from a number of sources including real estate broker referrals, mortgage loan companies, direct solicitation by the Bank's loan officers, existing depositors and borrowers, builders, attorneys, walk-in customers and, in some instances, other

lenders. The Bank has established disciplined and systematic procedures for approving and monitoring loans that vary depending on the size and nature of the loan.

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Commercial Lending

The Bank offers a variety of commercial loan services, including term loans, lines of credit, and loans secured by equipment and receivables. A broad range of short-to-medium term commercial loans, both secured and unsecured, are made available to businesses for working capital (including inventory and receivables), business expansion (including acquisition and development of real estate and improvements), and the purchase of equipment and machinery. The Bank also makes construction loans to real estate developers for the acquisition, development and construction of residential subdivisions.

Commercial loans are granted based on the borrower's ability to generate cash flow to support its debt obligations and other cash related expenses. A borrower's ability to repay commercial loans is substantially dependent on the success of the business itself and on the quality of its management. As a general practice, the Bank takes as collateral a security interest in any available real estate, equipment, inventory, receivables or other personal property of its borrowers, although occasionally the Bank makes commercial loans on an unsecured basis. Generally, the Bank requires personal guaranties of its commercial loans to offset the risks associated with such loans.

Residential Consumer Lending

A portion of the Bank's lending activities consists of the origination of fixed and adjustable rate residential first mortgage loans secured by owner-occupied property located in the Bank's primary market areas. Home mortgage lending is unique in that a broad geographic territory may be serviced by originators working from strategically placed offices either within the Bank's traditional banking facilities or from affordable storefront locations in commercial buildings. The Bank also offers construction loans, second mortgage home improvement loans and home equity lines of credit.

The Bank finances the construction of individual, owner-occupied houses on the basis of written underwriting and construction loan management guidelines. First mortgage construction loans are made to contractors and are secured by real estate that is both a pre-sold and a "speculation" basis. Such loans are also made to qualified individual borrowers and are generally supported by a take-out commitment from a permanent lender. The Bank makes residential construction loans to individuals who intend to erect owner occupied housing on a purchased parcel of real estate. The construction phase of these loans has certain risks, including the viability of the contractor, the contractor's ability to complete the project and changes in interest rates.

In most cases, the Bank will sell its mortgage loans with terms of 15 years or more in the secondary market. The sale to the secondary market allows the Bank to hedge against the interest rate risks related to such lending operations. This brokerage arrangement allows the Bank to accommodate its clients' demands while eliminating the interest rate risk for the 15- to 30- year period generally associated with such loans.

The Bank in most cases requires borrowers to obtain and maintain title, fire, and extended casualty insurance, and, where required by applicable regulations, flood insurance. The Bank maintains its own errors and omissions insurance policy to protect against loss in the event of failure of a mortgagor to pay premiums on fire and other hazard insurance policies. Mortgage loans originated by the Bank customarily include a "due on sale" clause, which gives the Bank the right to declare a loan immediately due and payable in certain circumstances, including, without limitation, upon the sale or other disposition by the borrower of the real property subject to a mortgage. In general, the Bank enforces due on sale clauses. Borrowers are typically permitted to refinance or repay loans at their option without penalty.

Non-Residential Consumer Lending

Non-residential consumer loans made by the Bank include loans for automobiles, recreation vehicles, and boats, as well as personal loans (secured and unsecured) and deposit account secured loans. The Bank also conducts various indirect lending activities through established retail companies in its market areas. Non-residential consumer loans are attractive to the Bank because they typically have a shorter term and carry higher interest rates than are charged on other types of loans. Non-residential consumer loans, however, do pose additional risk of collectibility when compared to traditional types of loans, such as residential mortgage loans.

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Consumer loans are granted based on employment and financial information solicited from prospective borrowers as well as credit records collected from various reporting agencies. The stability of the borrower, willingness to pay and credit history are the primary factors to be considered. The availability of collateral is also a factor considered in making such a loan. The Bank seeks collateral that can be assigned and has good marketability with a clearly adequate margin of value. The geographic area of the borrower is another consideration, with preference given to borrowers in the Bank's primary market areas.

Supervision and Regulation

Banking is a complex, highly regulated industry. The primary goals of the bank regulatory scheme are to maintain a safe and sound banking system and to facilitate the conduct of monetary policy. In furtherance of those goals, Congress has created several largely autonomous regulatory agencies and enacted a myriad of legislation that governs banks, bank holding companies and the banking industry. This regulatory framework is intended primarily for the protection of depositors and not for the protection of the Company's shareholders or creditors. Descriptions of, and references to, the statutes and regulations below are brief summaries thereof, and do not purport to be complete. The descriptions are qualified in their entirety by reference to the specific statutes and regulations discussed.

State and Federal Regulations

The Company is a bank holding company within the meaning of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "BHCA"). As a bank holding company, the Company is subject to inspection, examination and supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve Board") and is required to file with the Federal Reserve Board an annual report and such additional information as the Federal Reserve Board may require pursuant to the BHCA. The Federal Reserve Board may also make examinations of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company is subject to capital standards similar to, but separate from, those applicable to the Bank.

Under the BHCA, bank holding companies that are not financial holding companies generally may not acquire the ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares, or substantially all of the assets, of any company, including a bank or another bank holding company, without the Federal Reserve Board's prior approval. The Company has not applied to become a financial holding company but did obtain such approval to acquire the shares of the Bank. A bank holding company that does not qualify as a financial holding company is generally limited in the types of activities in which it may engage to those that the Federal Reserve Board had recognized as permissible for bank holding companies prior to the date of enactment of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999. For example, a holding company and its banking subsidiary are prohibited from engaging in certain tie-in arrangements in connection with any extension of credit or lease or sale of any property or the furnishing of services. At present, the Company does not engage in any significant activity other than owning the Bank.

In addition to federal bank holding company regulation, the Company is registered as a bank holding company with the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance (the "Department"). The Company is required to file with the Department copies of the reports it files with the federal banking and securities regulators.

On October 27, 2010, the Company repurchased from the United States Department of the Treasury (the "Treasury") all of the outstanding shares of the Company's Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B ("Preferred Stock Series B") that were issued to the Treasury pursuant to the Troubled Asset Relief Program ("TARP") Capital Purchase Program (the "CPP") under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 ("EESA"). During the period in which the Preferred Stock Series B was outstanding, the Company was subject to restrictions contained in the agreement between the Treasury and the Company related to the sale of the Preferred Stock Series B which, among other things, restricted the payment of cash dividends, the making of other distributions by the Company on its common stock and the repurchase of its shares of common stock or other capital stock or other equity securities of any

kind of the Company or any of its or its affiliates' trust preferred securities without approval of the Treasury, with certain exceptions. Further, the Company was prohibited by the terms of the Preferred Stock Series B from paying dividends on the common stock of the Company or redeeming or otherwise acquiring its common stock or certain other of its equity securities unless all dividends on the Preferred Stock Series B were declared and either paid in full or set aside, with certain limited exceptions.

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In addition, during the period in which the Preferred Stock Series B was outstanding, EESA, as amended by The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the “Stimulus Package Act”), and guidance issued by the Treasury with respect to this legislation limited executive compensation, required the reporting of information to the Treasury and others, limited the deductibility for Federal income tax purposes of compensation paid to certain executives in excess of \$500,000 per year, limited the payment of certain severance and change in control payments to certain executives, limited the type and amount of compensation paid to our highest paid executive (our chief executive officer) of the Company or the Bank, imposed a claw back of certain compensation paid to certain executives of the Company or the Bank and imposed new corporate governance requirements on the Company, including the inclusion of a non-binding “say to pay” proposal in the Company’s annual proxy statement.

The Federal Reserve Board has issued a supervisory letter to bank holding companies that contains guidance on when the board of directors of a bank holding company should eliminate or defer or severely limit dividends including, for example, when net income available for shareholders for the past four quarters net of previously paid dividends paid during that period is not sufficient to fully fund the dividends. The letter also contains guidance on the redemption of stock by bank holding companies which urges bank holding companies to advise the Federal Reserve of any such redemption or repurchase of common stock for cash or other value which results in the net reduction of a bank holding company’s capital at the beginning of the quarter below the capital outstanding at the end of the quarter.

On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). The Dodd-Frank Act will have a broad impact on the financial services industry, including significant regulatory and compliance changes including, among other things, (i) enhanced resolution authority of troubled and failing banks and their holding companies; (ii) increased capital and liquidity requirements; (iii) increased regulatory examination fees; (iv) changes to assessments to be paid to the FDIC for federal deposit insurance; and (v) numerous other provisions designed to improve supervision and oversight of, and strengthening safety and soundness for, the financial services sector. Additionally, the Dodd-Frank Act establishes a new framework for systemic risk oversight within the financial system to be distributed among new and existing federal regulatory agencies, including the Financial Stability Oversight Council, the Federal Reserve, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the FDIC.

Effective one year after the date of enactment, the Dodd-Frank Act provides the elimination of the federal prohibitions on paying interest on demand deposits, thus allowing businesses to have interest bearing checking accounts. Depending on competitive responses, this significant change to existing law could have an adverse impact on our net interest margin by potentially increasing our interest expense.

The Dodd-Frank Act also changes the base for FDIC deposit insurance assessments. Assessments will now be based on the average consolidated total assets less tangible equity capital of a financial institution, rather than on deposits. The Dodd-Frank Act also permanently increases the maximum amount of deposit insurance for banks, savings institutions and credit unions to \$250,000 per account, retroactive to January 1, 2008, and non-interest bearing transaction accounts have unlimited deposit insurance through December 31, 2013. The legislation also increases the required minimum reserve ratio for the Deposit Insurance Fund, from 1.15% to 1.35% of insured deposits, and directs the FDIC to offset the effects of increased assessments on depository institutions with less than \$10 billion in assets, including the Bank.

The Dodd-Frank Act will require publicly traded companies, like the Company, to give their stockholders a non-binding vote on executive compensation and so-called “golden parachute” payments, and authorizes the Securities and Exchange Commission to promulgate rules that would allow stockholders to nominate their own candidates using a company’s proxy materials. It also provides that the listing standards of the national securities exchanges shall require listed companies to implement and disclose “clawback” policies mandating the recovery of incentive compensation paid to executive officers in connection with accounting restatements. The legislation also directs the

Federal Reserve Board to promulgate rules prohibiting excessive compensation paid to bank holding company executives, regardless of whether the company is publicly traded or not.

The Dodd-Frank Act creates a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau with broad powers to supervise and enforce consumer protection laws. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has broad rule-making authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws that apply to all banks and savings institutions, including the authority to prohibit “unfair, deceptive or abusive” acts and practices. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has examination and enforcement authority over all banks and savings institutions with more than \$10 billion in assets, which authority does not extend to the Bank at this time since we do not meet the asset threshold.

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The Dodd-Frank Act also weakens the federal preemption rules that have been applicable for national banks and federal savings associations, and gives state attorneys general the ability to enforce federal consumer protection laws. The Dodd-Frank Act requires minimum leverage (Tier 1) and risk based capital requirements for bank and savings and loan holding companies that are no less than those applicable to banks, which will exclude certain instruments that previously have been eligible for inclusion by bank holding companies as Tier 1 capital, such as trust preferred securities; however, bank holding companies with assets of less than \$15 billion as of December 31, 2009 will be permitted to include trust preferred securities that were issued before May 19, 2010 as Tier 1 capital and bank holding companies with assets of less than \$500 million will be permitted to continue to issue trust preferred securities and have them count as Tier 1 capital.

It is difficult to predict at this time what specific impact the Dodd-Frank Act and the yet to be written implementing rules and regulations will have on community banks. However, it is expected that at a minimum they will increase our operating and compliance costs and could increase our interest expense.

Capital Adequacy

The Company is required to comply with minimum capital adequacy standards established by the Federal Reserve Board. There are two basic measures of capital adequacy for bank holding companies and the depository institutions that they own: a risk based measure and a leverage measure. All applicable capital standards must be satisfied for a bank holding company to be considered in compliance.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (“FDICIA”) required each federal banking agency to revise its risk-based capital standards to ensure that those standards take adequate account of interest rate risk, concentration of credit risk and the risks of non-traditional activities. In addition, pursuant to FDICIA, each federal banking agency has promulgated regulations, specifying the levels at which a bank would be considered “well capitalized,” “adequately capitalized,” “undercapitalized,” “significantly undercapitalized,” or “critically undercapitalized,” and to take certain mandatory and discretionary supervisory actions based on the capital level of the institution.

The regulations implementing these provisions of FDICIA provide that a bank will be classified as “well capitalized” if it (i) has a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 10.0 percent, (ii) has a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 6.0 percent, (iii) has a Tier 1 leverage ratio of at least 5.0 percent, and (iv) meets certain other requirements. A bank will be classified as “adequately capitalized” if it (i) has a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 8.0 percent, (ii) has a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 4.0 percent, (iii) has a Tier 1 leverage ratio of (a) at least 4.0 percent, or (b) at least 3.0 percent if the bank was rated 1 in its most recent examination and is not experiencing or anticipating significant growth, and (iv) does not meet the definition of “well capitalized.” A bank will be classified as “undercapitalized” if it (i) has a total risk-based capital ratio of less than 8.0 percent, (ii) has a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 4.0 percent, or (iii) has a Tier 1 leverage ratio of (a) less than 4.0 percent, or (b) less than 3.0 percent if the bank was rated 1 in its most recent examination and is not experiencing or anticipating significant growth. A bank will be classified as “significantly undercapitalized” if it (i) has a total risk-based capital ratio of less than 6.0 percent, (ii) has a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of less than 3.0 percent, or (iii) has a Tier 1 leverage ratio of less than 3.0 percent. An institution will be classified as “critically undercapitalized” if it has a tangible equity to total assets ratio that is equal to or less than 2.0 percent. An insured depository institution may be deemed to be in a lower capitalization category if it receives an unsatisfactory examination.

As of December 31, 2010, the Bank’s capital ratios exceed the requirements to be considered a “well capitalized” institution under these regulations.

The risk-based capital guidelines for bank holding companies such as the Company currently require a minimum ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets (including off-balance sheet activities, such as standby letters of credit) of 8%.

At least half of the total capital is required to be Tier 1 capital, consisting principally of common shareholders' equity, non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, a limited amount of cumulative perpetual preferred stock and minority interest in the equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, less goodwill. The remainder of the total capital (Tier 2 capital) may consist of a limited amount of subordinated debt and intermediate-term preferred stock, certain hybrid capital instruments and other debt securities, perpetual preferred stock and a limited amount of the general loan loss allowance. At December 31, 2010, the Company maintained a Tier 1 capital ratio of 12.99% and total qualifying capital ratio of 14.43%.

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In addition to the risk-based capital guidelines, the federal banking regulators established minimum leverage ratio (Tier 1 capital to total assets) guidelines for bank holding companies. These guidelines provide for a minimum leverage ratio of 3% for those bank holding companies which have the highest regulatory examination ratings and are not contemplating or experiencing significant growth or expansion. All other bank holding companies are required to maintain a leverage ratio of at least 1% to 2% above the 3% stated minimum. The Company's leverage ratio at December 31, 2010 was 9.63%.

The current risk-based capital guidelines are based upon the 1988 capital accord of the International Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, a committee of central banks and bank supervisors and regulators from the major industrialized countries that develops broad policy guidelines for use by each country's supervisors in determining the supervisory policies they apply. A new international accord, referred to as Basel II, became mandatory for large or "core" international banks outside the U.S. in 2008 (total assets of \$250 billion or more or consolidated foreign exposures of \$10 billion or more) and emphasizes internal assessment of credit, market and operational risk, as well as supervisory assessment and market discipline in determining minimum capital requirements. It is optional for other banks. In September 2010, the Group of Governors and Heads of Supervisors of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the oversight body of the Basel Committee, published its "calibrated" capital standards for major banking institutions, referred to as Basel III. Under these standards, when fully phased-in on January 1, 2019, banking institutions will be required to maintain heightened Tier 1 common equity, Tier 1 capital, and total capital ratios, as well as maintaining a "capital conservation buffer." The Tier 1 common equity and Tier 1 capital ratio requirements will be phased-in incrementally between January 1, 2013 and January 1, 2015; the deductions from common equity made in calculating Tier 1 common equity will be phased-in incrementally over a four-year period commencing on January 1, 2014; and the capital conservation buffer will be phased-in incrementally between January 1, 2016 and January 1, 2019. The Basel Committee also announced that a countercyclical buffer of 0% to 2.5% of common equity or other fully loss-absorbing capital will be implemented according to national circumstances as an extension of the conservation buffer.

On May 30, 2006, the Company established 1st Constitution Capital Trust II, a Delaware business trust and wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company ("Trust II"), for the sole purpose of issuing \$18 million of trust preferred securities (the "Capital Securities"). Trust II utilized the \$18 million proceeds along with \$557,000 invested in Trust II by the Company to purchase \$18,557,000 of floating rate junior subordinated debentures issued by the Company and due to mature on June 15, 2036. The Capital Securities were issued in connection with a pooled offering involving approximately 50 other financial institution holding companies. All of the Capital Securities were sold to a single pooling vehicle. The floating rate junior subordinated debentures are the only asset of Trust II and have terms that mirror the Capital Securities. These debentures are redeemable in whole or in part prior to maturity after June 15, 2011. Trust II is obligated to distribute all proceeds of a redemption of these debentures, whether voluntary or upon maturity, to holders of the Capital Securities. The Company's obligation with respect to the Capital Securities and the debentures, when taken together, provided a full and unconditional guarantee on a subordinated basis by the Company of the obligations of Trust II to pay amounts when due on the Capital Securities. Interest payments on the floating rate junior subordinated debentures flow through Trust II to the pooling vehicle.

On December 23, 2008, pursuant to the TARP CPP under EESA, the Company entered into a Letter Agreement, including the Securities Purchase Agreement – Standard Terms, with the Treasury, pursuant to which the Company issued and sold, and the Treasury purchased (i) 12,000 shares of the Company's Preferred Stock Series B and (ii) a ten-year warrant to purchase up to 200,222 shares of the Company's common stock, no par value, at an initial exercise price of \$8.99 per share, for aggregate cash consideration of \$12 million. As a result of the declarations of stock dividends to holders of common stock since the issuance of the warrant, the shares of common stock underlying the warrant have been adjusted to 231,782 shares and the initial exercise price was adjusted to \$7.766 per share. On October 27, 2010, the Company repurchased all of the outstanding shares of the Preferred Stock Series B from the Treasury. As of the date hereof, the warrant remains outstanding and is held by the Treasury.

The Preferred Stock Series B pays quarterly cumulative dividends at a rate of 5% per year for the first five years and thereafter at a rate of 9% per year and has a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share. The warrant provides for the adjustment of the exercise price and the number of shares of the Company's common stock issuable upon exercise pursuant to customary anti-dilution provisions, such as upon stock splits or distributions of securities or other assets to holders of the Company's common stock, and upon certain issuances of the Company's common stock at or below a specified price relative to the initial exercise price. The warrant is immediately exercisable and expires ten years from the issuance date. In addition, the Treasury has agreed not to exercise voting power with respect to any shares of common stock issued upon exercise of the warrant.

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Restrictions on Dividends

The primary source of cash to pay dividends, if any, to the Company's shareholders and to meet the Company's obligations is dividends paid to the Company by the Bank. Dividend payments by the Bank to the Company are subject to the New Jersey Banking Act of 1948 (the "Banking Act") and the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (the "FDIA"). Under the Banking Act and the FDIA, the Bank may not pay any dividends if after paying the dividend, it would be undercapitalized under applicable capital requirements. In addition to these explicit limitations, the federal regulatory agencies are authorized to prohibit a banking subsidiary or bank holding company from engaging in an unsafe or unsound banking practice. Depending upon the circumstances, the agencies could take the position that paying a dividend would constitute an unsafe or unsound banking practice.

It is the policy of the Federal Reserve Board that bank holding companies should pay cash dividends on common stock only out of income available over the immediately preceding year and only if prospective earnings retention is consistent with the organization's expected future needs and financial condition. The policy provides that bank holding companies should not maintain a level of cash dividend that undermines the bank holding company's ability to serve as a source of strength to its banking subsidiary. A bank holding company may not pay dividends when it is insolvent.

The Company has never paid a cash dividend and the Company's Board of Directors has no plans to pay a cash dividend in the foreseeable future. In addition, please refer to the discussion above of the Preferred Stock Series B under the heading "State and Federal Regulations" for additional restrictions on cash dividends that applied to the Company when those shares were outstanding.

The Bank paid a stock dividend every year from 1993 until 1999, when it was acquired by the Company. The Company has paid a stock dividend every year since its formation in 1999. From 1999 through 2006, the Company paid a 5% stock dividend each year. In 2006 and 2007, the Company declared a 6% stock dividend. In 2008, 2009, and 2010, the Company declared a 5% stock dividend. The Company also declared a two-for-one stock split on January 20, 2005, which was paid on February 28, 2005 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on February 10, 2005. All share and per share data has been retroactively adjusted for the stock split and stock dividends.

Priority on Liquidation

The Company is a legal entity separate and distinct from the Bank. The rights of the Company as the sole shareholder of the Bank, and therefore the rights of the Company's creditors and shareholders, to participate in the distributions and earnings of the Bank when the Bank is not in bankruptcy, are subject to various state and federal law restrictions as discussed above under the heading "Restrictions on Dividends." In the event of a liquidation or other resolution of an insured depository institution such as the Bank, the claims of depositors and other general or subordinated creditors are entitled to a priority of payment over the claims of holders of an obligation of the institution to its shareholders (the Company) or any shareholder or creditor of the Company. The claims on the Bank by creditors include obligations in respect of federal funds purchased and certain other borrowings, as well as deposit liabilities.

Financial Institution Legislation

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Modernization Act of 1999 (the "Modernization Act") became effective in early 2000. The Modernization Act:

- allows bank holding companies meeting management, capital and Community Reinvestment Act standards to engage in a substantially broader range of non-banking activities than is permissible for a bank holding company, including insurance underwriting and making merchant banking investments in commercial and financial companies; if a bank holding company elects to become a financial holding company, it files a certification,

effective in 30 days, and thereafter may engage in certain financial activities without further approvals;

- allows banks to establish subsidiaries to engage in certain activities which a financial holding company could engage in, if the bank meets certain management, capital and Community Reinvestment Act standards;

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- allows insurers and other financial services companies to acquire banks and removes various restrictions that currently apply to bank holding company ownership of securities firms and mutual fund advisory companies; and establishes the overall regulatory structure applicable to financial holding companies that also engage in insurance and securities operations.

The Modernization Act modified other laws, including laws related to financial privacy and community reinvestment.

The Modernization Act also amended the BHCA and the Bank Merger Act to require the federal banking agencies to consider the effectiveness of a financial institution's anti-money laundering activities when reviewing an application under these acts.

Additional proposals to change the laws and regulations governing the banking and financial services industry are frequently introduced in Congress, in the state legislatures and before the various bank regulatory agencies. The likelihood and timing of any such changes and the impact such changes might have on the Company cannot be determined at this time.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("Sarbanes-Oxley Act"), which became law on July 30, 2002, added new legal requirements affecting corporate governance, accounting and corporate reporting for companies with publicly traded securities.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act provides for, among other things:

- a prohibition on personal loans made or arranged by the issuer to its directors and executive officers (except for loans made by a bank subject to Regulation O of the Federal Reserve Board);
 - independence requirements for audit committee members;
- disclosure of whether at least one member of the audit committee is a "financial expert" (as such term is defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and if not, why not);
 - independence requirements for outside auditors;
- a prohibition by a company's registered public accounting firm from performing statutorily mandated audit services for the company if the company's chief executive officer, chief financial officer, comptroller, chief accounting officer or any person serving in equivalent positions had been employed by such firm and participated in the audit of such company during the one-year period preceding the audit initiation date;
- certification of financial statements and annual and quarterly reports by the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer;
- the forfeiture of bonuses or other incentive-based compensation and profits from the sale of an issuer's securities by directors and senior officers in the twelve month period following initial publication of any financial statements that later require restatement due to corporate misconduct;
 - disclosure of off-balance sheet transactions;
- two-business day filing requirements for insiders filing Forms 4;
- disclosure of a code of ethics for financial officers and filing a Form 8-K for a change or waiver of such code;

- “real time” filing of periodic reports;
- posting of certain SEC filings and other information on the company website;

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- the reporting of securities violations “up the ladder” by both in-house and outside attorneys;
 - restrictions on the use of non-GAAP financial measures;
 - the formation of a public accounting oversight board; and
- various increased criminal penalties for violations of securities laws.

Additionally, Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires that a public company subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), include in its annual report (i) a management’s report on internal control over financial reporting assessing the company’s internal controls, and (ii) if the company is an “accelerated filer” or a “large accelerated filer”, an auditor’s attestation report, completed by the registered public accounting firm that prepares or issues an accountant’s report which is included in the company’s annual report, attesting to the effectiveness of management’s internal control assessment.

Each of the national stock exchanges, including the Nasdaq Global Market where the Company’s common stock is listed, have implemented new corporate governance rules, including rules strengthening director independence requirements for boards, and the adoption of charters for the nominating, corporate governance, and audit committees. The rule changes are intended to, among other things, make the board of directors independent of management and allow shareholders to more easily and efficiently monitor the performance of companies and directors. These increased burdens have increased the Company’s legal and accounting fees and the amount of time that the Board of Directors and management must devote to corporate governance issues.

Effective August 29, 2002, as directed by Section 302(a) of Sarbanes-Oxley, the Company’s principal executive officer and principal financial officer are each required to certify that the Company’s Quarterly and Annual Reports do 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 circumstances under which they were made, not misleading. The rules have several requirements, including having these officers certify that: they are responsible for establishing, maintaining and regularly evaluating the effectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting; they have made certain disclosures to the Company’s auditors and the audit committee of the Board of Directors about the Company’s internal control over financial reporting; and they have included information in the Company’s Quarterly and Annual Reports about their evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures and whether there have been significant changes in the Company’s internal controls over financial reporting.

As part of the USA Patriot Act, signed into law on October 26, 2001, Congress adopted the International Money Laundering Abatement and Financial Anti-Terrorism Act of 2001 (the “Act”). The Act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the heads of other government agencies, to adopt special measures applicable to financial institutions such as banks, bank holding companies, broker-dealers and insurance companies. Among its other provisions, the Act requires each financial institution: (i) to establish an anti-money laundering program; (ii) to establish due diligence policies, procedures and controls that are reasonably designed to detect and report instances of money laundering in United States private banking accounts and correspondent accounts maintained for non-United States persons or their representatives; and (iii) to avoid establishing, maintaining, administering, or managing correspondent accounts in the United States for, or on behalf of, a foreign shell bank that does not have a physical presence in any country. In addition, the Act expands the circumstances under which funds in a bank account may be forfeited and requires covered financial institutions to respond under certain circumstances to requests for information from federal banking agencies within 120 hours.

The Department of Treasury has issued regulations implementing the due diligence requirements. These regulations require minimum standards to verify customer identity and maintain accurate records, encourage cooperation among

financial institutions, federal banking agencies, and law enforcement authorities regarding possible money laundering or terrorist activities, prohibit the anonymous use of “concentration accounts,” and require all covered financial institutions to have in place an anti-money laundering compliance program.

As a New Jersey-chartered commercial bank, the Bank is subject to supervision and examination by the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance. The Bank is also subject to regulation by the FDIC, which is its principal federal bank regulator.

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The Bank must comply with various requirements and restrictions under federal and state law, including the maintenance of reserves against deposits, restrictions on the types and amounts of loans that may be granted and the interest that may be charged thereon, limitations on the types of investments that may be made and the services that may be offered, and restrictions on dividends as described in the preceding section. Consumer laws and regulations also affect the operations of the Bank. In addition to the impact of regulation, commercial banks are affected significantly by the actions of the Federal Reserve Board which influence the money supply and credit availability in the national economy.

Community Reinvestment Act

Under the Community Reinvestment Act (“CRA”), as implemented by FDIC regulations, a bank has a continuing and affirmative obligation, consistent with its safe and sound operation, to help meet the credit needs of its entire community, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. CRA does not establish specific lending requirements or programs for financial institutions nor does it limit an institution’s discretion to develop the types of products and services that it believes are best suited to its particular community, consistent with CRA. CRA requires the FDIC to assess an institution’s record of meeting the credit needs of its community and to take such record into account in its evaluation of certain applications by the applicable institution. The CRA requires public disclosure of an institution’s CRA rating and requires that the FDIC provide a written evaluation of an institution’s CRA performance utilizing a four-tiered descriptive rating system. An institution’s CRA rating is considered in determining whether to grant charters, branches and other deposit facilities, relocations, mergers, consolidations and acquisitions. Performance less than satisfactory may be the basis for denying an application. At its last CRA examination, the Bank was rated “satisfactory” under CRA.

FIRREA

Under the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989 (“FIRREA”), a depository institution insured by the FDIC can be held liable for any loss incurred by, or reasonably expected to be incurred by, the FDIC in connection with (i) the default of a commonly controlled FDIC-insured depository institution or (ii) any assistance provided by the FDIC to a commonly controlled FDIC-insured depository institution in danger of default. These provisions have commonly been referred to as FIRREA’s “cross guarantee” provisions. Further, under FIRREA, the failure to meet capital guidelines could subject a bank to a variety of enforcement remedies available to federal regulatory authorities.

FIRREA also imposes certain independent appraisal requirements upon a bank’s real estate lending activities and further imposes certain loan-to-value restrictions on a bank’s real estate lending activities. The bank regulators have promulgated regulations in these areas.

Insurance of Deposits

The Bank’s deposits are insured up to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund of the FDIC. Due to the recent difficult economic conditions, deposit insurance per account owner were raised to \$250,000. That limit was made permanent by the Dodd-Frank Act. The FDICIA is applicable to depository institutions and deposit insurance. The FDICIA requires the FDIC to establish a risk-based assessment system for all insured depository institutions. Under this legislation, the FDIC is required to establish an insurance premium assessment system based upon: (i) the probability that the insurance fund will incur a loss with respect to the institution, (ii) the likely amount of the loss, and (iii) the revenue needs of the insurance fund. In compliance with this mandate, the FDIC has developed a matrix that sets the assessment premium for a particular institution in accordance with its capital level and overall rating by the primary regulator. Under the matrix as currently in effect, the assessment rate ranges from 0 to 27 basis points of assessed deposits. Additionally, the Financing Corporation (“FICO”), a mixed-ownership government corporation

established to recapitalize the Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corporation, a predecessor to the Deposit Insurance Fund, is authorized to impose and collect, with the approval of the FDIC, assessments for anticipated interest payments, issuance costs and custodial fees on noncallable bonds historically issued by FICO in connection with such recapitalization. The bonds issued by FICO are due to mature in 2017 through 2019. The FICO assessment is a component of the FDIC assessment.

The FDIC's Transaction Account Guarantee Program (the "TAG Program"), one of two components of the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (the "TLG Program"), provides participating depository institutions full federal deposit insurance coverage for non-interest bearing transaction deposit accounts, regardless of dollar amount. Under the TLG Program, effective December 5, 2008, insured depository institutions that have not opted out of the TLG Program are subject to a 0.10% surcharge applied to non-interest bearing transaction deposit account balances in excess of \$250,000, which surcharge will be added to the institution's existing risk-based deposit insurance assessments. The Bank opted in the TLG Program, which was initially set to expire on December 31, 2009. On August 26, 2009, the FDIC extended the program until June 30, 2010, and revised the annualized assessment rate charged for the guarantee to between 15 and 25 basis points, depending on the institution's risk category, on balances in noninterest-bearing transaction accounts that exceed the existing deposit insurance limit of \$250,000. On April 13, 2010, the FDIC announced a second extension of the program until December 31, 2010, and that it retained the discretion to further extend the program until December 31, 2011 without further rulemaking. The Bank opted into the extensions.

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The Dodd Frank Act included a two-year extension of the TAG Program, though the extension does not apply to all accounts covered under the current program. The extension through December 31, 2012 applies only to non-interest bearing transaction accounts. Beginning January 1, 2011, low-interest consumer checking accounts (NOW Accounts) and Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts (IOLTAs) will no longer be eligible for the unlimited guarantee. Unlike the original TAG Program, which allowed banks to opt in, the extended program will apply at all FDIC-insured institutions and will no longer be funded by separate premiums. The FDIC will account for the additional TAG insurance coverage in determining the amount of the general assessment it charges under the risk-based assessment system.

The second component of the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program, the Debt Guarantee Program, guarantees certain senior unsecured debt of participating organizations. The Bank opted not to participate in this component of the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program.

In February 2009, the FDIC announced that it would impose an emergency special assessment of 0.20% surcharge on all insured institutions to be collected on September 30, 2009 and that it may also impose possible additional special assessments of up to 0.10% to maintain public confidence in the Deposit Insurance Fund. The FDIC subsequently reduced the amount of the emergency special assessment to 0.10% in March 2009.

In November 2009, the FDIC announced that it would require insured institutions to prepay slightly over three years of estimated insurance assessments. The prepayment allowed the FDIC to strengthen the cash position of the Deposit Insurance Fund. Payment of the prepaid assessment of \$2,918,390, along with the \$198,853 payment of the regular third quarter assessment, was made by the Bank on December 30, 2009.

In November 2010, as required by the Dodd Frank Act, the FDIC proposed to revise the assessment base to consist of average consolidated total assets during the assessment period minus the average tangible equity during the assessment period. In addition, the proposed revisions would eliminate the adjustment for secured borrowings and make certain other changes to the impact of unsecured borrowings and brokered deposits on an institution's deposit insurance assessment. The proposed rule also revises the assessment rate schedule to provide assessments ranging from five to 45 basis points. No assurance can be given as to the final form of the proposed regulations or its impact on the Company.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

The following are some important factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those referred to or implied in any forward-looking statement. These are in addition to the risks and uncertainties discussed elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the Company's other filings with the SEC.

A prolonging of the economic downturn or the return of negative developments in the financial services industry could negatively impact our operations.

The global and U.S. economic downturn has resulted in uncertainty in the financial markets in general with the possibility of a slow recovery or a fall back into recession. The Federal Reserve, in an attempt to help the overall economy, has kept interest rates low through its targeted federal funds rate, the purchase of mortgage-backed securities and the purchase of the Treasury securities. If the Federal Reserve increases the federal funds rate, overall interest rates will likely rise which may negatively impact the housing markets and the U.S. economic recovery. A prolonging of the economic downturn or the return of negative developments in the financial services industry could negatively impact our operations by causing an increase in our provision for loan losses and a deterioration of our loan portfolio. Such a downturn may also adversely affect our ability to originate or sell loans. The occurrence of any of these events could have an adverse impact our financial performance.

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A prolonging or worsening of the downturn affecting the economy and/or the real estate market in our primary market area would adversely affect our loan portfolio and our growth potential.

Much of the Company's lending is in northern and central New Jersey. As a result of this geographic concentration, a further continued significant broad-based deterioration in economic conditions in the New Jersey metropolitan area could have a material adverse impact on the quality of the Company's loan portfolio, results of operations and future growth potential. A prolonged decline in economic conditions in our market area could restrict borrowers' ability to pay outstanding principal and interest on loans when due, and consequently, adversely affect the cash flows and results of operation of the Company's business.

The Company's loan portfolio is largely secured by real estate collateral located in the State of New Jersey. Conditions in the real estate markets in which the collateral for the Company's loans are located strongly influence the level of the Company's non-performing loans and results of operations. A continued decline in the New Jersey real estate markets could adversely affect the Company's loan portfolio. Decreases in local real estate values would adversely affect the value of property used as collateral for our loans. Adverse changes in the economy also may have a negative effect on the ability of our borrowers to make timely repayments of their loans, which would have an adverse impact on our earnings.

The Company faces significant competition.

The Company faces significant competition from many other banks, savings institutions and other financial institutions which have branch offices or otherwise operate in the Company's market area. Non-bank financial institutions, such as securities brokerage firms, insurance companies and money market funds, engage in activities which compete directly with traditional bank business, which has also led to greater competition. Many of these competitors have substantially greater financial resources than the Company, including larger capital bases that allow them to attract customers seeking larger loans than the Company is able to accommodate and the ability to aggressively advertise their products and to allocate considerable resources to locations and products perceived as profitable. There can be no assurance that the Company and the Bank will be able to successfully compete with these entities in the future.

The Company is subject to interest rate risk.

The Company's earnings are largely dependent upon its net interest income. Net interest income is the difference between interest income earned on interest-earning assets such as loans and securities and interest expense paid on interest-bearing liabilities such as deposits and borrowed funds. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors that are beyond the Company's control, including general economic conditions and policies of various governmental and regulatory agencies and, in particular, the Federal Reserve Board. Changes in monetary policy, including changes in interest rates, could influence not only the interest the Company receives on loans and securities and the amount of interest it pays on deposits and borrowings, but such changes could also affect (i) the Company's ability to originate loans and obtain deposits, (ii) the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, and (iii) the average duration of the Company's mortgage-backed securities portfolio. If the spread between the interest rates paid on deposits and other borrowings and the interest rates received on loans and other investments narrows, the Company's net interest income, and therefore earnings, could be adversely affected. This also includes the risk that interest-earning assets may be more responsive to changes in interest rates than interest-bearing liabilities, or vice versa (repricing risk), the risk that the individual interest rates or rate indices underlying various interest-earning assets and interest bearing liabilities may not change in the same degree over a given time period (basis risk), and the risk of changing interest rate relationships across the spectrum of interest-earning asset and interest-bearing liability maturities (yield curve risk).

Although management believes it has implemented effective asset and liability management strategies to reduce the potential effects of changes in interest rates on the Company's results of operations, any substantial, unexpected, prolonged change in market interest rates could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

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The Company is subject to risks associated with speculative construction lending.

The risks associated with speculative construction lending include the borrower's inability to complete the construction process on time and within budget, the sale of the project within projected absorption periods, the economic risks associated with real estate collateral, and the potential of a rising interest rate environment. Such loans may include financing the development and/or construction of residential subdivisions. This activity may involve financing land purchase, infrastructure development (i.e. roads, utilities, etc.), as well as construction of residences or multi-family dwellings for subsequent sale by developer/builder. Because the sale of developed properties is integral to the success of developer business, loan repayment may be especially subject to the volatility of real estate market values. Management has established underwriting and monitoring criteria to minimize the inherent risks of speculative commercial real estate construction lending. Further, management concentrates lending efforts with developers demonstrating successful performance on marketable projects within the Bank's lending areas.

If our allowance for loan losses is not sufficient to cover actual loan losses, our earnings could decrease.

We make various assumptions and judgments about the collectability of our loan portfolio, including the creditworthiness of our borrowers and the value of the real estate and other assets serving as collateral for the repayment of many of our loans. In determining the amount of the allowance for loan losses, we review our loans and our loan and delinquency experience, and we evaluate economic conditions. If our assumptions are incorrect, our allowance for loan losses may not be sufficient to cover losses inherent in our loan portfolio, resulting in additions to our allowance. Material additions to our allowance would materially decrease our net income.

In addition, bank regulators periodically review our loan portfolio and our allowance for loan losses and may require us to increase our provision for loan losses or recognize further loan charge-offs or reclassify loans. Any increase in our allowance for loan losses or loan charge-offs or loan reclassifications as required by these regulatory authorities might have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Federal and state government regulation impacts the Company's operations.

The operations of the Company and the Bank are heavily regulated and will be affected by present and future legislation and by the policies established from time to time by various federal and state regulatory authorities. In particular, the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve Board have had a significant effect on the operating results of banks in the past and are expected to continue to do so in the future. Among the instruments of monetary policy used by the Federal Reserve Board to implement its objectives are changes in the discount rate charged on bank borrowings. It is not possible to predict what changes, if any, will be made to the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve Board or to existing federal and state legislation or the effect that such changes may have on the future business and earnings prospects of the Company.

The Company and the Bank are subject to examination, supervision and comprehensive regulation by various federal and state agencies. Compliance with the rules and regulations of these agencies may be costly and may limit growth and restrict certain activities, including payment of dividends, investments, loans and interest rate charges, interest rates paid on deposits, and locations of offices. The Bank is also subject to capitalization guidelines set forth in federal legislation and regulations.

The laws and regulations applicable to the banking industry could change at any time, and we cannot predict the impact of these changes on our business and profitability. Because government regulation greatly affects the business and financial results of all commercial banks and bank holding companies, the cost of compliance could adversely affect the Company's result of operations.

Legislative and regulatory reforms may materially adversely impact our financial condition, results of operation, liquidity, or stock price.

The Dodd-Frank Act restructures the regulation of depository institutions. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the Office of Thrift Supervision will be transferred to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, which regulates national banks. Savings and loan holding companies will be regulated by the Federal Reserve Board. The Dodd-Frank Act contains various provisions designed to enhance the regulation of depository institutions and prevent the recurrence of a financial crisis such as occurred in 2008-2009. Also included is the creation of a new federal agency to administer consumer and fair lending laws, a function that is now performed by the depository institution regulators. The federal preemption of state laws currently accorded federally chartered depository institutions will be reduced as well. We expect that many of the requirements called for in the Dodd-Frank Act will be implemented over time, and most will be subject to implementing regulations over the course of several years. Given the uncertainty associated with the manner in which the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act will be implemented by the various regulatory agencies and through regulations, the full extent of the impact such requirements will have on financial institutions' operations is unclear. The changes resulting from the Dodd-Frank Act may impact the profitability of our business activities, require changes to certain of our business practices, impose upon us more stringent capital, liquidity and leverage ratio requirements or otherwise adversely affect our business. These changes may also require us to invest significant management attention and resources to evaluate and make necessary changes in order to comply with new statutory and regulatory requirements.

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In addition, international banking industry regulators have largely agreed upon significant changes in the regulation of capital required to be held by banks and their holding companies to support their businesses. The new international rules, known as Basel III, generally increase the capital required to be held and narrow the types of instruments which will qualify as providing appropriate capital and impose a new liquidity measurement. The Basel III requirements are complex and will be phased in over many years.

The Basel III rules do not apply to U.S. banks or holding companies automatically. Among other things, the Dodd-Frank Act requires U.S. regulators to reform the system under which the safety and soundness of banks and other financial institutions, individually and systemically, are regulated. That reform effort will include the regulation of capital and liquidity. It is not known whether or to what extent the U.S. regulators will incorporate elements of Basel III into the reformed U.S. regulatory system, but it is expected that the U.S. reforms will include an increase in capital requirements, a narrowing of what qualifies as appropriate capital, and impose a new liquidity measurement. One likely effect of a significant tightening of U.S. capital requirements would be to increase our cost of capital, among other things. Any permanent significant increase in our cost of capital could have significant adverse impacts on the profitability of many of our products, the types of products we could offer profitably, our overall profitability, and our overall growth opportunities, among other things. Although most financial institutions would be affected, these business impacts could be felt unevenly, depending upon the business and product mix of each institution. Other potential effects could include less ability to repurchase our common shares, higher dilution of common shareholders, and a higher risk that we might fall below regulatory capital thresholds in an adverse economic cycle.

The price of our common stock may fluctuate.

The price of our common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market constantly changes and recently, given the uncertainty in the financial markets, has fluctuated widely. From the beginning of fiscal year 2009 through the end of fiscal year 2010, our stock price fluctuated between a high of \$9.76 per share and a low of \$3.67 per share. We expect that the market price of our common stock will continue to fluctuate. Consequently, the current market price of our common stock may not be indicative of future market prices, and we may be unable to sustain or increase the value of an investment in our common stock.

Our common stock price can fluctuate as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include:

- quarterly fluctuations in our operating and financial results;
- operating results that vary from the expectations of management, securities analysts and investors;
- changes in expectations as to our future financial performance, including financial estimates by securities analysts and investors;
- events negatively impacting the financial services industry which result in a general decline in the market valuation of our common stock;
 - announcements of material developments affecting our operations or our dividend policy;
 - future sales of our equity securities;

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- new laws or regulations or new interpretations of existing laws or regulations applicable to our business;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations or principles; and
 - general domestic economic and market conditions.

In addition, recently the stock market generally has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, and industry factors and general economic and political conditions and events, such as economic slowdowns or recessions, interest rate changes or credit loss trends, could also cause our stock price to decrease regardless of our operating results.

The Company is subject to liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk is the potential that the Company will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due, capitalize on growth opportunities as they arise, or pay regular dividends because of an inability to liquidate assets or obtain adequate funding in a timely basis, at a reasonable cost and within acceptable risk tolerances.

Liquidity is required to fund various obligations, including credit commitments to borrowers, mortgage and other loan originations, withdrawals by depositors, repayment of borrowings, dividends to shareholders, operating expenses and capital expenditures.

Liquidity is derived primarily from retail deposit growth and retention; principal and interest payments on loans; principal and interest payments; sale, maturity and prepayment of investment securities; net cash provided from operations and access to other funding sources.

Our access to funding sources in amounts adequate to finance our activities could be impaired by factors that affect us specifically or the financial services industry in general. Factors that could detrimentally impact our access to liquidity sources include a decrease in the level of our business activity due to a market downturn or adverse regulatory action against us. Our ability to borrow could also be impaired by factors that are not specific to us, such as a severe disruption of the financial markets or negative views and expectations about the prospects for the financial services industry as a whole. If we become unable to obtain funds when needed, it could have a material adverse effect on our business and in turn, our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Future growth, operating results or regulatory requirements may require us to raise additional capital but that capital may not be available.

We are required by federal and state regulatory authorities to maintain adequate levels of capital to support our operations. To the extent our future operating results erode capital or we elect to expand through loan growth or acquisition, we may be required to raise additional capital. Our ability to raise capital will depend on conditions in the capital markets, which are outside of our control, and on our financial performance. Accordingly, we cannot be assured of our ability to raise capital when needed or on favorable terms. If we cannot raise additional capital when needed, we will be subject to increased regulatory supervision and the imposition of restrictions on our growth and business. These actions could negatively impact our ability to operate or further expand our operations and may result in increases in operating expenses and reductions in revenues that could have a material effect on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Higher FDIC deposit insurance premiums and assessments could adversely affect our financial condition.

On February 7, 2011, the FDIC adopted final rules to implement changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act with respect to the FDIC assessment rules. In particular, the definition of an institution's deposit insurance assessment base

is being changed from total deposits to total assets less tangible equity. In addition, the FDIC is revising the deposit insurance assessment rates down. The changes will become effective April 1, 2011. The new initial base assessment rates range from 5 to 9 basis points for Risk Category I banks to 35 basis points for Risk Category IV banks. Risk Category II and III banks will have an initial base assessment rate of 14 or 23 basis points, respectively. The Company expects that the new rates and assessment base will further reduce our current FDIC insurance assessments. However, if the risk category of the Bank changes adversely, our FDIC insurance premiums could increase.

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Recent insured depository institution failures, as well as deterioration in banking and economic conditions, have significantly increased the loss provisions of the FDIC, resulting in a decline in the designated reserve ratio of the Deposit Insurance Fund to historical lows. The FDIC recently increased the designated reserve ratio from 1.25 to 2.00. In addition, the deposit insurance limit on FDIC deposit insurance coverage generally has increased to \$250,000, which may result in even larger losses to the Deposit Insurance Fund.

The FDIC may further increase or decrease the assessment rate schedule in order to manage the Deposit Insurance Fund to prescribed statutory target levels. An increase in the risk category for the Bank or in the assessment rates could have an adverse effect on the Bank's earnings. The FDIC may terminate deposit insurance if it determines the institution involved has engaged in or is engaging in unsafe or unsound banking practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition, or has violated applicable laws, regulations or orders.

Future offerings of debt or other securities may adversely affect the market price of our stock.

In the future, we may attempt to increase our capital resources or, if our or the Bank's capital ratios fall below the required minimums, we or the Bank could be forced to raise additional capital by making additional offerings of debt or preferred equity securities, including medium-term notes, trust preferred securities, senior or subordinated notes and preferred stock. Upon liquidation, holders of our debt securities and shares of preferred stock and lenders with respect to other borrowings will receive distributions of our available assets prior to the holders of our common stock. Additional equity offerings may dilute the holdings of our existing shareholders or reduce the market price of our common stock, or both. Holders of our common stock are not entitled to preemptive rights or other protections against dilution.

The Company may lose lower-cost funding sources.

Checking, savings, and money market deposit account balances and other forms of customer deposits can decrease when customers perceive alternative investments, such as the stock market, as providing a better risk/return tradeoff. If customers move money out of bank deposits and into other investments, the Company could lose a relatively low-cost source of funds, increasing its funding costs and reducing the Company's net interest income and net income.

There may be changes in accounting policies or accounting standards.

The Company's accounting policies are fundamental to understanding its financial results and condition. Some of these policies require the use of estimates and assumptions that may affect the value of the Company's assets or liabilities and financial results. The Company identified its accounting policies regarding the allowance for loan losses, security impairment, goodwill and other intangible assets, and income taxes to be critical because they require management to make difficult, subjective and complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain. Under each of these policies, it is possible that materially different amounts would be reported under different conditions, using different assumptions, or as new information becomes available.

From time to time the Financial Accounting Standards Board and the SEC change the financial accounting and reporting standards that govern the form and content of the Company's external financial statements. Recently, FASB has proposed new accounting standards related to fair value accounting and accounting for leases that could materially change the Company's financial statements in the future. In addition, accounting standard setters and those who interpret the accounting standards (such as the FASB, SEC, banking regulators and the Company's outside auditors) may change or even reverse their previous interpretations or positions on how these standards should be applied. Changes in financial accounting and reporting standards and changes in current interpretations may be beyond the Company's control, can be hard to predict and could materially impact how the Company reports its

financial results and condition. In certain cases, the Company could be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively or apply an existing standard differently (also retroactively) which may result in the Company restating prior period financial statements in material amounts.

The Company encounters continuous technological change.

The financial services industry is continually undergoing rapid technological change with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. The effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to better serve customers and to reduce costs. The Company's future success depends, in part, upon its ability to address the needs of its customers by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy customer demands, as well as to create additional efficiencies in the Company's operations. Many of the Company's competitors have substantially greater resources to invest in technological improvements. The Company may not be able to effectively implement new technology-driven products and services or be successful in marketing these products and services to its customers. Failure to successfully keep pace with technological change affecting the financial services industry could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business and, in turn, the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

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The Company is subject to operational risk.

The Company faces the risk that the design of its controls and procedures, including those to mitigate the risk of fraud by employees or outsiders, may prove to be inadequate or are circumvented, thereby causing delays in detection of errors or inaccuracies in data and information. Management regularly reviews and updates the Company's internal controls, disclosure controls and procedures, and corporate governance policies and procedures. Any system of controls, however well designed and operated, is based in part on certain assumptions and can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurances that the objectives of the system are met. Any failure or circumvention of the Company's controls and procedures or failure to comply with regulations related to controls and procedures could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company may also be subject to disruptions of its systems arising from events that are wholly or partially beyond its control (including, for example, computer viruses or electrical or telecommunications outages), which may give rise to losses in service to customers and to financial loss or liability. The Company is further exposed to the risk that its external vendors may be unable to fulfill their contractual obligations (or will be subject to the same risk of fraud or operational errors by their respective employees as is the Company) and to the risk that the Company's (or its vendors') business continuity and data security systems prove to be inadequate.

The Company's performance is largely dependent on the talents and efforts of highly skilled individuals. There is intense competition in the financial services industry for qualified employees. In addition, the Company faces increasing competition with businesses outside the financial services industry for the most highly skilled individuals. The Company's business operations could be adversely affected if it were unable to attract new employees and retain and motivate its existing employees.

There may be claims and litigation.

From time to time as part of the Company's normal course of business, customers make claims and take legal action against the Company based on actions or inactions of the Company. If such claims and legal actions are not resolved in a manner favorable to the Company, they may result in financial liability and/or adversely affect the market perception of the Company and its products and services. This may also impact customer demand for the Company's products and services. Any financial liability or reputation damage could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

Severe weather, acts of terrorism and other external events could significantly impact our business.

A significant portion of our primary markets are located near coastal waters which could generate naturally occurring severe weather, or in response to climate change, that could have a significant impact on our ability to conduct business. Additionally, surrounding areas, including New Jersey, may be central targets for potential acts of terrorism against the United States. Such events could affect the stability of our deposit base, impair the ability of borrowers to repay outstanding loans, impair the value of collateral securing loans, cause significant property damage, result in loss of revenue and/or cause us to incur additional expenses. Although we have established disaster recovery policies and procedures, the occurrence of any such event in the future could have a material adverse effect on our business, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

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Item 2. Properties.

We currently operate 12 branch offices in New Jersey, which includes the Bank's main office in Cranbury, New Jersey. In addition, we have a Mortgage Warehousing Funding Office which we lease in Somerset, New Jersey and an Operations Center which we lease in Cranbury, New Jersey. The following table provides certain information with respect to our offices as of December 31, 2010:

Location	Leased or Owned	Original Year Leased or Acquired	Year of Lease Expiration
Main Office 2650 Route 130 Cranbury, New Jersey	Leased	1989	2017
Village Office 74 North Main Street Cranbury, New Jersey	Owned	2005	---
Montgomery Office 947 State Road Princeton, New Jersey	Leased	1995	2011
Plainsboro Office Plainsboro Village Center 11 Shalks Crossing Road Plainsboro, New Jersey	Leased	1998	2021
Hamilton Office 3659 Nottingham Way Hamilton, New Jersey	Leased	1999	2014
Princeton Office The Windrows at Princeton Forrestal 2000 Windrow Drive Princeton, New Jersey	Leased	2001	2011
Perth Amboy Office 145 Fayette Street Perth Amboy, New Jersey	Leased	2003	2018
Jamesburg Office 1 Harrison Street Jamesburg, New Jersey	Owned	2002	---
West Windsor Office 44 Washington Road Princeton Jct, New Jersey	Leased	2004	2019
Fort Lee Office			

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180 Main Street Fort Lee, New Jersey	Leased	2006	2014
Hightstown Office 140 Mercer Street Hightstown, New Jersey	Leased	2007	2014
Mortgage Warehouse Funding Office 285 Davidson Avenue Somerset, New Jersey	Leased	2009	2015
Lawrenceville Property 146 Lawrenceville-Pennington Road, Lawrenceville, New Jersey	Owned	2009	---
South River Operations Center 1246 South River Road, Bldg. 1 Cranbury, New Jersey	Leased	2010	2015

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Management believes the foregoing facilities are suitable for the Company's and the Bank's present and projected operations.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

The Company may, in the ordinary course of business, become a party to litigation involving collection matters, contract claims and other legal proceedings relating to the conduct of its business. Management is not aware of any material pending legal proceedings against the Company which, if determined adversely, would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Item 4. (Removed and Reserved).

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

The common stock of the Company trades on the Nasdaq Global Market under the trading symbol "FCCY". The following are the high and low sales prices per share for each quarter during 2010 and 2009, as reported on the Nasdaq Global Market.

	2010(1)		2009(1)	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 8.29	\$ 5.07	\$ 9.76	\$ 3.67
Second Quarter	8.50	6.12	9.06	5.44
Third Quarter	7.57	5.80	8.26	6.67
Fourth Quarter	8.14	5.86	7.39	5.00

(1) Prices have been retroactively adjusted for the 5% stock dividend declared December 16, 2010 and paid February 2, 2011 to shareholders of record on January 18, 2011.

As of March 23, 2011, there were approximately 307 record holders of the Company's common stock.

The Company paid 5% stock dividends on February 2, 2011, February 3, 2010 and February 2, 2009.

The Company has never paid a cash dividend on its common stock and there are no plans to pay a cash dividend on its common stock at this time. In addition, please refer to the discussion under the heading "Shareholders' Equity and Dividends" under Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for additional restrictions on cash dividends.

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Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On July 21, 2005, the Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program under which the Company may repurchase in open market or privately negotiated transactions up to 5% of its common shares outstanding at that date. The Company undertook this repurchase program in order to increase shareholder value. The following table provides common stock repurchases made by or on behalf of the Company during the three months ended December 31, 2010, which purchases were made under the stock repurchase program.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities (1)

Beginning	Period	Ending	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased As Part of Publicly Announced Plan or Program	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet be Purchased Under the Plan or Program
October 1, 2010		October 31, 2010	-	-	-	171,394
November 1, 2010		November 30, 2010	647	\$ 8.09	616	170,163
December 1, 2010		December 31, 2010	584	7.64	556	170,163
		Total	1,231	\$ 7.88	1,172	170,163

(1) The Company's common stock repurchase program covers a maximum of 204,829 shares of common stock of the Company, representing 5% of the outstanding common stock of the Company on July 21, 2005, as adjusted for subsequent stock dividends.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

Not required.

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

This discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, notes and tables included elsewhere in this report. Throughout the following sections, the "Company" refers to 1st Constitution Bancorp and its wholly owned subsidiaries, including 1st Constitution Bank and 1st Constitution Capital Trust II; the "Bank" refers to 1st Constitution Bank, and the "Trust II" refers to 1st Constitution Capital Trust II. The purpose of this discussion and analysis is to assist in the understanding and evaluation of the Company's financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

"Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation" is based upon the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to

make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Note 1 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 contains a summary of the Company's significant accounting policies. Management believes the Company's policies with respect to the methodologies for the determination of the allowance for loan losses and for determining other-than-temporary security impairment involve a higher degree of complexity and requires management to make difficult and subjective judgments which often require assumptions or estimates about highly uncertain matters. Changes in these judgments, assumptions or estimates could materially impact results of operations. These critical policies and their application are periodically reviewed with the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors. The provision for loan losses is based upon management's evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance, including an assessment of known and inherent risks in the portfolio, giving consideration to the size and composition of the loan portfolio, actual loan loss experience, level of delinquencies, detailed analysis of individual loans for which full collectibility may not be assured, the existence and estimated net realizable value of any underlying collateral and guarantees securing the loans, and current economic and market conditions. Although management uses the best information available to it, the level of the allowance for loan losses remains an estimate which is subject to significant judgment and short-term change. Various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Company to make additional provisions for loan losses based upon information available to them at the time of their examination. Furthermore, the majority of the Company's loans are secured by real estate in the State of New Jersey. Accordingly, the collectibility of a substantial portion of the carrying value of the Company's loan portfolio is susceptible to changes in local market conditions and may be adversely affected should real estate values decline or should the Central New Jersey area experience an adverse economic shock. Future adjustments to the allowance for loan losses may be necessary due to economic, operating, regulatory and other conditions beyond the Company's control.

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Management utilizes various inputs to determine the fair value of its investment portfolio. To the extent they exist, unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets (level 1) or quoted prices on similar assets (level 2) are utilized to determine the fair value of each investment in the portfolio. In the absence of quoted prices, valuation techniques would be used to determine fair value of any investments that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (level 3). Valuation techniques are based on various assumptions, including, but not limited to cash flows, discount rates, rate of return, adjustments for nonperformance and liquidity, and liquidation values. A significant degree of judgment is involved in valuing investments using level 3 inputs. The use of different assumptions could have a positive or negative effect on consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Management must periodically evaluate if unrealized losses (as determined based on the securities valuation methodologies discussed above) on individual securities classified as held to maturity or available for sale in the investment portfolio are considered to be other-than-temporary. The analysis of other-than-temporary impairment requires the use of various assumptions, including, but not limited to, the length of time an investment's book value is greater than fair value, the severity of the investment's decline, as well as any credit deterioration of the investment. If the decline in value of an investment is deemed to be other-than-temporary, the investment is written down to fair value and a non-cash impairment charge is recognized in the period of such evaluation.

Results of Operations

The Company reported net income for the year ended December 31, 2010 of \$3,307,791, an increase of 29.2% from the \$2,560,761 reported for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase is due primarily to an increase in net interest income, partially offset by increases in non-interest expenses and income taxes during the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the prior year. Net income available to common shareholders increased by 24.2% to \$2,286,053 for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$1,841,160 for the year ended December 31, 2009 primarily for the reasons indicated above, partially offset by an increase in dividends and discount accretion in 2010 on preferred stock that was redeemed in 2010.

Diluted net income per common share was \$0.48 for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$0.39 reported for the year ended December 31, 2009. Basic net income per common share for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$0.48 as compared to the \$0.39 reported for the year ended December 31, 2009. Net income available to common shareholders was decreased by \$302,137 for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31, 2009 as a result of the increase in dividends and discount accretion related to the preferred stock issued to the United States Department of the Treasury from \$719,601 for 2009 to \$1,021,738 for 2010. This increase resulted from the Company's redemption of the preferred stock on October 27, 2010, which required the immediate recognition of the remaining discount thereon. As a result of the redemption of the preferred stock in 2010, we do not expect any preferred stock dividends or discount accretion to be recorded in 2011. The recording of preferred stock dividends and discount accretion during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 served to reduce diluted earnings per share by \$0.21 and \$0.15, respectively. All share information has been restated for the effect of a 5% stock dividend declared on December 16, 2010 and paid on February 2, 2011 to shareholders of record on January 18, 2011.

Return on average assets ("ROA") and return on average equity ("ROE") were 0.50% and 5.78%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to 0.41% and 4.52%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2009 and 0.56% and 6.52%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2008. Key performance ratios improved for the 2010 fiscal year as compared to the prior year due to the higher net income for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2009.

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The Bank's results of operations depend primarily on net interest income, which is primarily affected by the market interest rate environment, the shape of the U.S. Treasury yield curve, and the difference between the yield on interest-earning assets and the rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities. Other factors that may affect the Bank's operating results are general and local economic and competitive conditions, government policies and actions of regulatory authorities. The net interest margin for the year ended December 31, 2010 was 3.27% as compared to the 3.06% net interest margin recorded for the year ended December 31, 2009, an increase of 21 basis points. The Company will continue to closely monitor the mix of earning assets and funding sources to maximize net interest income during this challenging interest rate environment.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income, the Company's largest and most significant component of operating income, is the difference between interest and fees earned on loans and other earning assets, and interest paid on deposits and borrowed funds. This component represented 82.9% of the Company's net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2010. Net interest income also depends upon the relative amount of average interest earning assets, average interest-bearing liabilities, and the interest rate earned or paid on them, respectively.

The following tables set forth the Company's consolidated average balances of assets and liabilities and shareholders' equity as well as interest income and expense on related items, and the Company's average yield or rate for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. The average rates are derived by dividing interest income and expense by the average balance of assets and liabilities, respectively.

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Average Balance Sheets with Resultant Interest and Rates

(interest and yields on a tax-equivalent basis)	2010			2009		
	Average Balance Outstanding	Interest	Average Rate	Average Balance Outstanding	Interest	Average Rate
Assets:						
Federal Funds Sold/Short-Term Investments						
	\$ \$18,009,601	\$ 45,023	0.25%	\$ 39,676,869	\$ 116,070	0.29%
Investment Securities:						
Taxable	197,134,646	4,782,984	2.43%	136,588,291	5,143,123	3.73%
Tax-exempt (4)	11,961,266	670,657	5.61%	12,483,060	720,245	5.77%
Total	209,095,912	5,453,641	2.61%	149,071,351	5,863,368	3.90%
Loan Portfolio (1):						
Construction	71,590,569	4,080,517	5.70%	89,202,415	5,451,941	6.11%
Residential Real Estate	10,866,758	635,681	5.85%	10,834,490	675,464	6.24%
Home Equity	13,500,060	786,419	5.83%	14,722,638	869,531	5.89%
Commercial and Commercial Real Estate	139,672,655	9,441,741	6.76%	140,449,945	9,751,822	6.94%
Mortgage Warehouse Lines	139,430,511	6,585,590	4.72%	114,749,562	5,305,911	4.62%
Installment	523,354	39,409	7.53%	770,169	60,572	7.86%
All Other Loans	30,644,358	2,450,509	8.00%	32,843,891	2,275,030	6.93%
Total	406,228,265	24,019,866	5.91%	403,573,110	24,390,271	6.03%
Total Interest-Earning Assets	633,333,778	29,518,530	4.66%	592,321,330	30,369,709	5.13%
Allowance for Loan Losses	(5,249,095)			(4,155,438)		
Cash and Due From Banks	9,468,512			18,414,336		
Other Assets	29,680,680			21,030,355		
Total Assets	\$ 667,233,875			\$ 627,610,583		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:						
Interest-Bearing Liabilities:						
Money Market and NOW Accounts	\$ 121,849,620	\$ 1,705,233	1.40%	\$ 105,526,965	\$ 1,987,269	1.88%
Savings Accounts	177,605,496	1,896,323	1.07%	154,261,417	2,907,443	1.90%
Certificates of Deposit under \$100,000	87,523,084	1,525,160	1.74%	84,121,374	2,454,236	2.91%
Certificates of Deposit of \$100,000 and Over	73,573,668	1,521,153	2.07%	93,913,185	2,480,084	2.64%
Other Borrowed Funds	35,883,534	1,100,354	3.07%	29,526,575	1,353,489	4.58%
Trust Preferred Securities	18,557,000	1,071,275	5.78%	18,557,000	1,072,827	5.78%
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	514,992,402	8,819,498	1.71%	485,906,516	12,255,348	2.52%
Net Interest Spread (2)			2.95%			

Non-interest Bearing			
Demand Deposits	87,482,143		78,588,727
Other Liabilities	7,497,664		6,480,126
Total Liabilities	609,972,209		570,975,369
Shareholders' Equity	57,261,666		56,635,214
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 667,233,875		\$ 627,610,583
Net Interest Margin (3)	\$ 20,699,032	3.27%	\$ 18,114,361

(1) Loan origination fees are considered an adjustment to interest income. For the purpose of calculating loan yields, average loan balances include nonaccrual loans with no related interest income. Please refer to Item 7.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation under the heading "Non-Performing Assets" for a discussion of the Bank's policy with regard to non-accrual loans.

(2) The interest rate spread is the difference between the average yield on interest earning assets and the average rate paid on interest bearing liabilities.

(3) The net interest margin is equal to net interest income divided by average interest earning assets.

(4) Tax equivalent basis.

Changes in net interest income and margin result from the interaction between the volume and composition of interest earning assets, interest bearing liabilities, related yields, and associated funding costs. The Rate/Volume Table demonstrates the impact on net interest income of changes in the volume of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities and changes in interest rates earned and paid.

The Company's net interest income increased on a tax equivalent basis by \$2,584,671, or 14.3%, to \$20,699,032 for the year ended December 31, 2010, from the \$18,114,361 reported for the year ended December 31, 2009. As indicated in the Rate/Volume Table, the principal factor contributing to the increase in net interest income for the year ended December 31, 2010 was a decrease in the interest expense of \$3,435,850, resulting from decreased rates on the interest-bearing liability components. This was partially offset by a decrease in interest income resulting from decreases in the rates of the earning assets components.

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The Company's net interest income increased on a tax-equivalent basis by \$1,457,551, or 8.8%, to \$18,114,361 for the year ended December 31, 2009, from the \$16,656,810 reported for the year ended December 31, 2008. As indicated in the Rate/Volume Table, the principal factor contributing to the increase in net interest income for the year ended December 31, 2009 was an increase in the interest income of \$980,451, resulting from increased volumes on the earning assets components. This was combined with a decrease in interest expense resulting from decreases in the rates of the deposit components.

Rate/Volume Table (Tax-equivalent basis)	Amount of Increase (Decrease)			Year Ended December 2009 versus 2008	
	Year Ended December 31, 2010 versus 2009 Due to Change in:			Year Ended December 31, 2009 versus 2008 Due to Change in:	
	Volume	Rate	Total	Volume	Rate
Interest Income:					
Loans:					
Construction	\$ (1,040,889)	\$ (330,535)	\$ (1,371,424)	\$ (1,693,382)	\$ (945,121)
Residential Real Estate	1,699	(41,482)	(39,783)	28,874	(6,138)
Home Equity	(71,794)	(11,318)	(83,112)	(47,116)	(69,469)
Commercial and Commercial Real Estate	(55,607)	(254,474)	(310,081)	870,410	(421,403)
Mortgage Warehouse Lines	1,152,595	127,085	1,279,679	2,695,979	(145,072)
Installment	(19,011)	(2,153)	(21,163)	(34,424)	(1,379)
All Other Loans	(164,189)	339,668	175,479	492,389	(622,537)
Total Loans	(197,196)	(173,209)	(370,405)	2,312,730	(2,221,118)
Investment Securities :					
Taxable	1,876,372	(2,236,511)	(360,139)	2,257,248	(1,273,048)
Tax-exempt	(29,863)	(19,725)	(49,588)	(114,354)	5,350
Total Investment Securities	1,846,509	(2,256,236)	(409,727)	2,142,894	(1,267,697)
Federal Funds Sold / Short-Term Investments	176,019	(247,066)	(71,047)	180,375	(176,732)
Total Interest Income	1,825,332	(2,676,511)	(851,179)	4,635,999	(3,655,548)
Interest Expense :					
Money Market and NOW Accounts	\$ 265,680	\$ (547,716)	\$ (282,036)	\$ 349,145	\$ (526,243)
Savings Accounts	338,633	(1,349,753)	(1,011,120)	1,628,306	(711,343)
Certificates of Deposit under \$100,000	81,443	(1,010,519)	(929,076)	250,617	(893,368)
Certificates of Deposit of \$100,000 and Over	(480,295)	(478,636)	(958,931)	791,043	(1,165,984)
Other Borrowed Funds	241,933	(495,068)	(253,135)	(332,648)	129,899
Trust Preferred Securities	0	(1,552)	(1,552)	0	3,476
Total Interest Expense	447,394	(3,883,244)	(3,435,850)	2,686,463	(3,163,563)
Net Interest Income	\$ 1,377,938	\$ 1,206,733	\$ 2,584,671	\$ 1,949,536	\$ (491,985)

Average interest earning assets increased by \$41,012,448, or 6.9%, to \$633,333,778 for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$592,321,330 for the year ended December 31, 2009. Led by the mortgage warehouse lines component, the average total loan portfolio increased by \$2,655,155, or 0.7%, to \$406,228,265 for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$403,573,110 for the year ended December 31, 2009. Due to the low level of market interest rates during 2010, loan yields averaged 5.91% for the year ended December 31, 2010, 13 basis points lower than for the year ended December 31, 2009. The average investment securities portfolio increased 40.3%, while the yield on that portfolio decreased 132 basis points for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31,

2009. Overall, the yield on interest earning assets decreased 47 basis points to 4.66% in the year ended December 31, 2010 from 5.13% in the year ended December 31, 2009.

Average interest earning assets increased by \$134,466,477, or 29.4%, to \$592,321,330 for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$457,854,853 for the year ended December 31, 2008. Led by the mortgage warehouse lines component, the average total loan portfolio increased by \$49,467,858, or 14.0%, to \$403,573,110 for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$354,105,252 for the year ended December 31, 2008. However, due to the low level of market interest rates during 2009, loan yields averaged 6.04% for the year ended December 31, 2009, 82 basis points lower than for the year ended December 31, 2008. The average investment securities portfolio increased 50.5%, while the yield on that portfolio decreased 110 basis points for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008. Overall, the yield on interest earning assets decreased 129 basis points to 5.13% in the year ended December 31, 2009 from 6.42% in the year ended December 31, 2008.

Interest expense decreased by \$3,435,850, or 28.0%, to \$8,819,498 for the year ended December 31, 2010, from \$12,255,348 for the year ended December 31, 2009. This decrease in interest expense is principally attributable to higher levels of interest-bearing liabilities priced at a significantly lower market interest rate level. Savings accounts, helped by higher FDIC deposit insurance limits, increased on average by \$23,344,079 in 2010, or 15.1%, as compared to 2009, contributing to the funding of investment portfolio growth. The cost on these deposits decreased 81 basis points in 2010 as compared to 2009. Average interest bearing liabilities rose 6.0% in 2010 from 2009. The cost of total interest-bearing liabilities decreased 81 basis points to 1.71% in 2010 from 2.52% in 2009.

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Interest expense decreased by \$477,100, or 3.7%, to \$12,255,348 for the year ended December 31, 2009, from \$12,732,447 for the year ended December 31, 2008. This decrease in interest expense is principally attributable to higher levels of interest-bearing liabilities priced at a significantly lower market interest rate level. Savings accounts, helped by higher FDIC deposit insurance limits, increased on average by \$74,396,601 in 2009, or 93.2%, as compared to 2008, contributing to the funding of loan portfolio growth. The cost on these deposits decreased 61 basis points in 2009 as compared to 2008. Average interest bearing liabilities rose 30.6% in 2009 from 2008. The cost of total interest-bearing liabilities decreased 90 basis points to 2.52% in 2009 from 3.42% in 2008.

Average non-interest bearing demand deposits increased by \$8,893,416, or 11.3%, to \$87,482,143 for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$78,588,727 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The primary cause of this increase for 2010 was the requirement for customers of the Warehouse Line of Credit to maintain deposit relationships with the Bank that, on average, represent 10% to 15% of the loan balances.

Non-Interest Income

Non-interest income decreased by \$267,645, or 5.9%, to \$4,237,431 for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$4,505,076 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Service charges on deposit accounts decreased by \$154,458 to \$731,244 for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$885,702 for the year ended December 31, 2009. This component of non-interest income represented 17.3% and 19.7% of the total non-interest income for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The decrease was the result of a lower volume of uncollected funds and overdraft fees collected on deposit accounts during 2010 compared to 2009.

Gains on sales of loans held for sale increased by \$310,629, or 23.4%, to \$1,635,903 for the year ended December 31, 2010, from \$1,325,274 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The Bank sells both residential mortgage loans and Small Business Administration loans in the secondary market. The low interest rate environment that continued into 2010 has positively impacted the volume of sales transactions in the mortgage loan market and the resultant gains from these sales transactions.

There were no security sales for the year ended December 31, 2010. Gains from the sales of available-for-sale securities totaled \$1,138,655 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The gains resulted from the sales of mortgage-backed securities in 2009.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2009, the Bank recognized an other-than-temporary impairment charge of \$864,727 attributed to its only pooled trust preferred security. Of this amount, \$363,783 was a credit loss recorded in the income statement and \$500,944 was a non-credit related loss recorded as an increase to the other comprehensive loss component of shareholders' equity in the balance sheet. The Bank recognized no other charges for other-than-temporary impairment during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Non-interest income also includes income from bank-owned life insurance ("BOLI") which amounted to \$405,588 for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$389,851 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The Bank purchased tax-free BOLI assets to partially offset the cost of employee benefit plans and reduce the Company's overall effective tax rate.

The Bank also generates non-interest income from a variety of fee-based services. These include safe deposit rentals, wire transfer service fees and Automated Teller Machine fees for non-Bank customers. Increased customer demand for these services contributed to the increase in the other income component of non-interest income, amounting to \$1,464,696 for the year ended December 31, 2010, as compared to \$1,129,377 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

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Non-Interest Expenses

Non-interest expenses increased by \$703,322, or 4.1%, to \$17,819,123 for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$17,115,801 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The following table presents the major components of non-interest expenses for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Non-interest Expenses	2010	2009
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 10,087,569	\$ 9,352,360
Occupancy expense	1,903,702	1,783,031
Data processing services	1,121,519	1,085,257
Equipment expense	657,905	631,677
Marketing	140,975	130,393
Regulatory, professional and consulting fees	1,087,314	1,006,830
Office expense	657,430	572,477
FDIC deposit insurance	816,125	1,193,309
Directors' fees	104,375	105,700
Other real estate owned expenses	336,307	123,795
Other expenses	905,902	1,130,972
Total	\$ 17,819,123	\$ 17,115,801

Salaries and employee benefits, which represent the largest portion of non-interest expenses, increased by \$735,209, or 7.9%, to \$10,087,569 for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$9,352,360 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in salaries and employee benefits for the year ended December 31, 2010 was a result of an increase in the number of employees, regular merit increases and increased health care costs. Staffing levels overall increased to 135 full-time equivalent employees as of December 31, 2010, comprised of 126 full time employees and 9 full-time equivalent employees, as compared to 121 full-time equivalent employees at December 31, 2009.

Regulatory, professional and consulting fees increased by \$80,484, or 8.0%, to \$1,087,314 for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$1,006,830 for the year ended December 31, 2009. During 2010, the Company incurred additional legal fees primarily in connection with the recovery of non-performing asset balances. The Bank also incurred additional fees in connection with examinations performed by independent consultants during 2010 to assess the effectiveness of internal controls as required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Office expenses increased by \$84,953, or 14.8%, to \$657,430 for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$572,477 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in expense was primarily attributable to increased costs in enhancing the Bank's telephone and data transmission systems.

The cost of FDIC deposit insurance decreased to \$816,125 for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$1,193,309 for the year ended December 31, 2009. During the second quarter of 2009, the FDIC announced a special assessment on all insured financial institutions to replenish the deposit insurance fund. Included in the expense for the 2009 period was a one-time \$272,518 accrual for this special assessment.

Other real estate owned expenses increased by \$212,512, or 171.7%, to \$336,307 for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$123,795 for the year ended December 31, 2009, as the Company wrote down the carrying value of

one property by \$159,612 to its current fair value, and incurred maintenance costs on more properties held as Other Real Estate Owned than were held during 2009.

All other categories of expenses, in the aggregate, decreased by \$32,652, or 0.7%, to \$4,834,378 for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$4,867,030 for the year ended December 31, 2009. These expenses are comprised of a variety of operating expenses and fees as well as expenses associated with lending activities.

The Bank's ratio of non-interest expense to average assets has remained consistently favorable at 2.67% for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 2.73% for the year ended December 31, 2009.

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Income Taxes

Pre-tax income increased to \$4,574,829 for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$2,717,043 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

The Company had income tax expense of \$1,267,038 for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to income tax expense of \$156,282 for year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in the income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared with the year ended December 31, 2009 was primarily due to the 2010 increase in pre-tax income of \$1,857,786 compared to 2009 plus the reversal in 2009 of an over-accrual of income taxes that coincided with the completion of an Internal Revenue Service examination of the Company's 2007 and 2006 Federal income tax returns.

During 2009, the Internal Revenue Service completed an examination of the Company's 2007 and 2006 Federal tax returns and issued its Revenue Agent Report. The Company had deferred the annual process of adjusting the recorded Federal and State liability balances pending the completion of the examination which began in September 2008. The examination adjustments were included in this annual process of adjusting recorded liabilities with balances per the tax returns and resulted in over-accrued Federal and State liabilities being reversed by a current period credit to income tax expense during the second and third quarters of 2009.

Financial Condition

Cash and Cash Equivalents

At December 31, 2010, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$17,710,501 compared to \$25,854,285 at December 31, 2009. Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2010 consisted of cash and due from banks of \$17,699,103 and federal funds sold/short-term investments of \$11,398. The corresponding balances at December 31, 2009 were \$25,842,901 and \$11,384, respectively. The decrease was due primarily to timing of cash flows related to the Bank's business activities. To the extent that the Bank did not utilize the funds for loan originations or securities purchases, the cash inflows accumulated in cash and cash equivalents.

Investment Securities

The investment securities portfolio amounted to \$167,360,888, or 26.0% of total assets, at December 31, 2010, compared to \$227,727,830, or 33.6% of total assets, at December 31, 2009. Proceeds from maturities and prepayments for the year ended December 31, 2010 totaled \$222,196,527 which exceeded purchases totaling \$162,030,721 during this period. On an average balance basis, the investment securities portfolio represented 33.0% and 25.2%, respectively, of average interest-earning assets for each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. The average yield earned on the portfolio was 2.61% for the year ended December 31, 2010, a decrease of 132 basis points from 3.93% earned for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Securities available for sale are investments that may be sold in response to changing market and interest rate conditions or for other business purposes. Activity in this portfolio is undertaken primarily to manage liquidity and interest rate risk and to take advantage of market conditions that create economically more attractive returns. At December 31, 2010, available-for-sale securities amounted to \$85,470,993, a decrease from \$204,118,850 at December 31, 2009.

Amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, and the estimated fair value by security type are as follows:

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2010	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available for sale-				
U. S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations (“GSE”) and agencies	\$ 34,299,374	\$ 60,189	\$ 0	\$ 34,359,563
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations- GSE	18,653,850	483,908	0	19,137,758
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations- non GSE	5,677,577	113,496	(29,751)	5,761,322
Residential mortgage backed securities - GSE	16,963,589	1,206,146	0	18,169,735
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	3,110,145	23,768	(112,485)	3,021,428
Trust preferred debt securities	2,460,380	0	(602,877)	1,857,503
Corporate debt securities	1,495,438	4,973	(1,827)	1,498,584
Restricted stock	1,640,100	0	0	1,640,100
Mutual fund	25,000	0	0	25,000
	\$ 84,325,453	\$ 1,892,480	\$ (746,940)	\$ 85,470,993

	Amortized Cost	Other-Than- Temporary Impairment Recognized In Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Carrying Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Held to maturity-						
U. S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations (“GSE”) and agencies	\$ 23,170,741	\$ 0	\$ 23,170,741	\$ 93,600	\$ (50,721)	\$ 23,213,620
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations – GSE	2,520,690	0	2,520,690	84,253	0	2,604,943
Residential mortgage backed securities – GSE	9,344,517	0	9,344,517	131,443	(41,711)	9,434,249
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	19,467,404	0	19,467,404	245,290	(352,534)	19,360,160
Trust preferred debt securities - pooled	642,478	(500,944)	141,534	0	(137,361)	4,173

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Corporate debt securities	27,245,009	0	27,245,009	67,696	(217,846)	27,094,859
	\$82,390,839	\$ (500,944)	\$81,889,895	\$622,282	\$(800,173)	\$81,712,004

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2009	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available for sale-				
U. S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations (“GSE”) and agencies	\$ 138,351,028	\$ 291,906	\$ (673,252)	\$ 137,969,682
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations - GSE	26,541,021	141,061	(158,696)	26,523,387
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations – non- GSE	8,208,102	31,637	(93,327)	8,146,411
Residential mortgage backed securities – GSE	24,182,584	1,449,071	0	25,631,655
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	2,633,210	45,644	(91,212)	2,587,642
Trust preferred debt securities	2,457,262	0	(687,089)	1,770,173
Restricted stock	1,464,900	0	0	1,464,900
Mutual fund	25,000	0	0	25,000
	\$ 203,863,107	\$ 1,959,319	\$ (1,703,576)	\$ 204,118,850

	Amortized Cost	Other-Than- Temporary Impairment Recognized In Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Carrying Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Held to maturity-						
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations – GSE	\$4,881,475	\$ -	\$4,881,475	\$150,055	\$0	\$5,031,530
Residential mortgage backed securities – GSE	6,111,131	-	6,111,131	97,782	(29,521)	6,179,392
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	8,600,596	-	8,600,596	270,947	0	8,871,543
Trust preferred debt securities - pooled	633,998	(500,944)	133,054	0	0	133,054
Corporate debt securities	3,882,724	-	3,882,724	117,287	0	4,000,011
	\$24,109,924	\$ (500,944)	\$23,608,980	\$636,071	\$ (29,521)	\$24,215,530

2008	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
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Available for sale-

U. S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations (“GSE”) and agencies	\$ 22,802,334	\$ 415,626	\$ 0	\$ 23,217,960
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations – GSE	7,014,272	16,792	(253,432)	6,777,632
Residential mortgage backed securities - GSE	54,727,033	1,930,299	(594)	56,656,738
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	2,868,049	6,872	(16,234)	2,858,687
Trust preferred debt securities	2,454,969	0	(1,173,163)	1,281,806
Restricted stock	2,659,200	0	0	2,659,200
Mutual fund	25,000	0	0	25,000
	\$ 92,550,857	\$ 2,369,589	\$ (1,443,423)	\$ 93,477,023

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	Amortized Cost	Other-Than- Temporary Impairment Recognized In Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Loss	Carrying Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Held to maturity-						
U. S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations (“GSE”) and agencies	\$ 10,000,000	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 193,800	\$ 0	\$ 10,193,800
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations – GSE	8,727,315	-	8,727,315	49,897	(9,675)	8,767,537
Residential mortgage backed securities – GSE	3,794,931	-	3,794,931	33,007	(212)	3,827,726
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	10,516,726	-	10,516,726	75,515	(93,502)	10,498,739
Trust preferred debt securities - pooled	982,160	-	982,160	0	(635,172)	346,988
Corporate debt securities	2,529,445	-	2,529,445	0	(23,856)	2,505,589
	\$ 36,550,577	-	\$ 36,550,577	\$ 352,219	\$(762,417)	\$ 36,140,379

Proceeds from maturities and prepayments of securities available for sale amounted to \$158,903,787 for the year ended December 31, 2010 and \$87,005,097 for the year ended December 31, 2009. At December 31, 2010, the portfolio had net unrealized gains of \$1,145,540, compared to net unrealized gains of \$255,743 at December 31, 2009. These unrealized gains are reflected net of tax in shareholders’ equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Securities held to maturity, which are carried at amortized historical cost, are investments for which there is the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. At December 31, 2010, securities held to maturity were \$81,889,895, an increase of \$58,280,915 from \$23,608,980 at December 31, 2009. The fair value of the held-to-maturity portfolio at December 31, 2010 was \$81,712,004.

The amortized cost, estimated fair value and weighted average yield of investment securities at December 31, 2010, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Federal Home Loan Bank stock is included in “Available for Sale - Due in one year or less.”

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield*
Available for sale-			
Due in one year or less	\$ 35,978,738	\$ 36,039,903	0.90%
Due after one year through five years	3,021,270	3,087,164	3.38%
Due after five years through ten years	5,855,939	6,167,604	5.04%

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Due after ten years	39,469,506	40,176,322	3.90%
Total	\$ 84,325,453	\$ 85,470,993	2.70%
Held to maturity-			
Due in one year or less	\$ 1,268,643	\$ 1,264,678	1.70%
Due after one year through five years	48,663,237	48,622,175	1.71%
Due after five years through ten years	12,653,167	12,825,064	4.21%
Due after ten years	19,805,792	19,000,087	4.86%
Total	\$ 82,390,839	\$ 81,712,004	2.85%

* computed on a tax equivalent basis.

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The Company regularly reviews the composition of the investment securities portfolio, taking into account market risks, the current and expected interest rate environment, liquidity needs, and its overall interest rate risk profile and strategic goals.

On a quarterly basis, management evaluates each security in the portfolio with an individual unrealized loss to determine if that loss represents other-than-temporary impairment. During the fourth quarter of 2009, management determined that it was necessary, following other-than-temporary impairment requirements, to write down the cost basis of the Company's only pooled trust preferred security. The trust preferred security, which is held in our held to maturity portfolio, was issued by a two issuer pool (Preferred Term Securities XXV, Ltd. co-issued by Keefe, Bruyette and Woods, Inc. and First Tennessee ("PreTSL XXV")), consisting primarily of financial institution holding companies. The primary factor used to determine the credit portion of the impairment loss to be recognized in the income statement for this security was the discounted present value of projected cash flow where that present value of cash flow was less than the amortized cost basis of the security. The present value of cash flow was developed using an EITF 99-20 model that considered performing collateral ratios, the level of subordination to senior tranches of the security, credit ratings of and projected credit defaults in the underlying collateral.

The following table sets forth information with respect to this security at December 31, 2010:

Pooled Trust Preferred Security Detail								
Security	Class	Book Value	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Percent of	Percent of	Percent of	Moody's/ S & P Ratings
					Underlying Performing Collateral	Underlying Collateral In Deferral	Underlying Collateral In Default	
PreTSL XXV	B-1	\$141,534	\$4,273	\$(137,261)	64.1%	23.3%	12.6%	Caa2/NR

The original cost of PreTSL XXV at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$997,781. In reviewing our investment in PreTSL XXV at December 31, 2010, we have assumed average deferrals and defaults of 1.50% per year through the remaining term of the security (through June 2027). Based on management's evaluation of this security at December 31, 2010, and because the Company does not intend to sell this security before a market price recovery or maturity, there was no additional other-than-temporary impairment recorded at December 31, 2010.

During the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company recognized an other-than-temporary impairment charge of \$864,727 on this held to maturity security, of which \$363,783 was determined to be a credit loss and charged to operations and \$500,944 was determined to be non-credit related and recognized in the other comprehensive loss component of shareholders' equity.

A number of factors or combinations of factors could cause management to conclude in one or more future reporting periods that an unrealized loss that exists with respect to PreTSL XXV constitutes an additional credit impairment. These factors include, but are not limited to, failure to make interest payments, an increase in the severity of the unrealized loss, an increase in the continuous duration of the unrealized loss without an impairment in value or changes in market conditions and/or industry or issuer specific factors that would render management unable to forecast a full recovery in value. In addition, the fair value of trust preferred securities could decline if the overall economy and the financial condition of the issuers continue to deteriorate and there remains limited liquidity for these securities.

All other unrealized securities losses are deemed temporary at December 31, 2010. Additional discussions of these unrealized losses can be found in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

Loans Held for Sale

Loans held for sale at December 31, 2010 amounted to \$21,219,230 compared to \$21,514,785 at December 31, 2009. As indicated in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, the amount of loans originated for sale was \$153,818,323 for 2010 compared with \$159,468,307 for 2009.

Loans

The loan portfolio, which represents our largest asset, is a significant source of both interest and fee income. Elements of the loan portfolio are subject to differing levels of credit and interest rate risk. The Bank's primary lending focus continues to be mortgage warehouse lines, construction loans, commercial loans, owner-occupied commercial mortgage loans and tenanted commercial real estate loans. Total loans averaged \$406,228,265 for the year ended December 31, 2010, an increase of \$2,655,155, or 0.7%, compared to an average of \$403,573,110 for the year ended December 31, 2009. At December 31, 2010, total loans amounted to \$411,987,339 compared to \$379,945,735 at December 31, 2009, an increase of \$32,041,604. The average yield earned on the loan portfolio was 5.91% for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 6.04% for the year ended December 31, 2009, a decrease of 13 basis points. This decrease is primarily due to the low interest rate environment that continued throughout 2010.

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The following table represents the components of the loan portfolio for the dates indicated.

	2010		2009		December 31, 2008		2007		2006
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount
Construction loans	\$ 67,890,703	16%	\$ 79,805,278	21%	\$ 94,163,997	25%	\$ 132,735,920	45%	\$ 125,268,871
Residential real estate									
Loans	10,435,038	3%	10,253,895	3%	11,078,402	3%	10,088,515	3%	7,670,370
Commercial business	54,733,172	13%	57,925,392	15%	57,528,879	15%	57,232,295	19%	48,112,857
Commercial real estate	95,277,814	23%	96,306,097	25%	90,904,418	24%	77,896,347	27%	66,784,183
Mortgage warehouse lines	169,575,899	41%	119,382,078	32%	106,000,231	28%	-	0%	-
Loans to individuals	13,349,036	3%	15,554,027	4%	16,797,194	5%	16,324,817	6%	16,728,025
Deferred loan fees	543,753	0%	489,809	0%	647,673	0%	302,818	0%	404,074
All other loans	181,924	0%	229,159	0%	227,622	0%	180,006	0%	173,933
Total	\$ 411,987,339	100%	\$ 379,945,735	100%	\$ 377,348,416	100%	\$ 294,760,718	100%	\$ 265,142,313

Commercial and commercial real estate loans averaged \$139,672,655 for the year ended December 31, 2010, a decrease of \$777,290, or 0.6%, compared to \$140,449,945 for the year ended December 31, 2009. Commercial loans consist primarily of loans to small and middle market businesses and are typically working capital loans used to finance inventory, receivables or equipment needs. These loans are generally secured by business assets of the commercial borrower. The average yield on the commercial and commercial real estate loan portfolio decreased 18 basis points to 6.76% for 2010 from 6.94% for 2009.

Construction loans averaged \$71,590,569 for the year ended December 31, 2010, a decrease of \$17,611,846, or 19.7%, compared to \$89,202,415 for the year ended December 31, 2009. Generally, these loans represent owner-occupied or investment properties and usually complement a broader commercial relationship between the bank and the borrower. Construction loans are structured to provide for advances only after work is completed and inspected by qualified professionals. The average yield on the construction loan portfolio decreased 41 basis points to 5.70% for 2010 from 6.11% for 2009.

During 2008, the Bank's Mortgage Warehouse Unit introduced a revolving line of credit that is available to licensed mortgage banking companies (the "Warehouse Line of Credit") and that has been successful since inception. The Warehouse Line of Credit is used by the mortgage banker to originate one-to-four family residential mortgage loans that are pre-sold to the secondary mortgage market, which includes state and national banks, national mortgage banking firms, insurance companies and government-sponsored enterprises, including the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and others. On average, an advance under the Warehouse

Line of Credit remains outstanding for a period of less than 30 days, with repayment coming directly from the sale of the loan into the secondary mortgage market. Interest (the spread between our borrowing cost and the rate charged to the client) and a transaction fee are collected by the Bank at the time of repayment. Additionally, customers of the Warehouse Lines of Credit are required to maintain deposit relationships with the Bank that, on average, represent 10% to 15% of the loan balances. The Bank had outstanding Warehouse Line of Credit advances of \$169,575,899 at December 31, 2010 and \$119,382,078 at December 31, 2009. During 2010, the number of active mortgage banking customers increased from 35 to 41 plus the average usage across all active lines increased due to purchase and refinance activity attributed to historically low mortgage interest rates.

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The following table provides information concerning the interest rate sensitivity of the commercial and commercial real estate loans and construction loans at December 31, 2010.

Type	Maturity Range			Total
	Within One Year	But Within Five Years	After Five Years	
Commercial & commercial real estate	\$ 41,808,492	33,096,048	75,106,446	150,010,986
Construction	64,748,758	2,240,428	901,517	67,890,703
Total	\$ 106,557,250	35,336,476	76,007,963	217,901,689
Fixed rate loans	\$ 4,496,869	20,919,105	13,020,878	38,436,852
Floating rate loans	102,060,381	14,417,371	62,987,085	179,464,837
Total	\$ 106,557,250	35,336,476	76,007,963	217,901,689

Non-Performing Assets

Non-performing assets consist of non-performing loans and other real estate owned. Non-performing loans are composed of (1) loans on a non-accrual basis, (2) loans which are contractually past due 90 days or more as to interest and principal payments but have not been classified as non-accrual, and (3) loans whose terms have been restructured to provide a reduction or deferral of interest and/or principal because of a deterioration in the financial position of the borrower.

The Bank's policy with regard to non-accrual loans is that generally, loans are placed on a non-accrual status when they are 90 days past due, unless these loans are well secured and in the process of collection or, regardless of the past due status of the loan, when management determines that the complete recovery of principal or interest is in doubt. Consumer loans are generally charged off after they become 120 days past due. Subsequent payments on loans in non-accrual status are credited to income only if collection of principal is not in doubt.

Non-performing loans increased by \$4,501,641 to \$8,809,167 at December 31, 2010, from \$4,307,526 at December 31, 2009 as the disruptions in the financial system and the real estate market during the past two years have negatively affected certain of the Bank's construction borrowers. The major segments of non-accrual loans consist of commercial loans, commercial real estate loans and SBA loans which are in the process of collection and residential real estate which is either in foreclosure or under contract to close after December 31, 2010. The table below sets forth non-performing assets and risk elements in the Bank's portfolio for the years indicated.

As the table demonstrates, non-performing loans to total loans increased to 2.14% at December 31, 2010 from 1.13% at December 31, 2009. Loan quality is still considered to be sound. This was accomplished through quality loan underwriting, a proactive approach to loan monitoring and aggressive workout strategies.

Non-performing assets increased by \$7,989,838 to \$13,659,985 at December 31, 2010 from \$5,670,147 at December 31, 2009. Other real estate owned increased by \$3,488,197 to \$4,850,818 at December 31, 2010 from \$1,362,621 at December 31, 2009. During 2010, the Bank was able to successfully dispose of five properties with an aggregate carrying value of \$1,760,140 for a net gain of \$151,532 and the Bank was able to secure the title for four other properties totaling \$5,324,212 at December 31, 2010 which will help to facilitate the sales process.

Non-performing assets represented 2.12% of total assets at December 31, 2010 and 0.84% at December 31, 2009.

The Bank had no loans classified as restructured loans at December 31, 2010 or 2009.

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Non-Performing Assets and Loans	December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Non-Performing loans:					
Loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing	\$ 0	\$ 145,898	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Non-accrual loans	8,809,167	4,161,628	3,351,777	2,036,858	4,193,209
Total non-performing loans	8,809,167	4,307,526	3,351,777	2,036,858	4,193,209
Other real estate owned:	4,850,818	1,362,621	4,296,536	2,960,727	0
Total non-performing assets	\$ 13,659,985	\$ 5,670,147	\$ 7,648,313	\$ 4,997,585	\$ 4,193,209
Non-performing loans to total loans	2.14%	1.13%	0.89%	0.67%	1.50%
Non-performing assets to total assets	2.12%	0.84%	1.40%	1.16%	1.07%

Management takes a proactive approach in addressing delinquent loans. The Company's President meets weekly with all loan officers to review the status of credits past-due ten days or more. An action plan is discussed for delinquent loans to determine the steps necessary to induce the borrower to cure the delinquency and restore the loan to a current status. Also, delinquency notices are system generated when loans are five days past-due and again at 15 days past-due.

In most cases, the Company's collateral is real estate and when the collateral is foreclosed upon, the real estate is carried at the lower of fair market value less the estimated selling costs, or the initially recorded amount. The amount, if any, by which the recorded amount of the loan exceeds the fair market value of the collateral less estimated selling costs is a loss which is charged to the allowance for loan losses at the time of foreclosure or repossession. Resolution of a past-due loan can be delayed if the borrower files a bankruptcy petition because a collection action cannot be continued unless the Company first obtains relief from the automatic stay provided by the bankruptcy code.

Allowance for Loan Losses and Related Provision

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level sufficient to absorb estimated credit losses in the loan portfolio as of the date of the financial statements. The allowance for loan losses is a valuation reserve available for losses incurred or inherent in the loan portfolio and other extensions of credit. The determination of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is a critical accounting policy of the Company.

The Company's primary lending emphasis is the origination of commercial and commercial real estate loans and mortgage warehouse lines of credit. Based on the composition of the loan portfolio, the inherent primary risks are deteriorating credit quality, a decline in the economy, and a decline in New Jersey real estate market values. Any one, or a combination, of these events may adversely affect the loan portfolio and may result in increased delinquencies, loan losses and increased future provision levels.

All, or part, of the principal balance of commercial and commercial real estate loans, and construction loans are charged off to the allowance as soon as it is determined that the repayment of all, or part, of the principal balance is highly unlikely. Consumer loans are generally charged off no later than 120 days past due on a contractual basis, earlier in the event of bankruptcy, or if there is an amount deemed uncollectible. Because all identified losses are immediately charged off, no portion of the allowance for loan losses is restricted to any individual loan or groups of loans, and the entire allowance is available to absorb any and all loan losses.

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The following table provides an aging of the loan portfolio by loan class at December 31, 2010.

Aging of Financing Receivables (By Class)

	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	Greater than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loan Receivable	Recorded Investment > 90 Days Accruing
Commercial							
Construction	\$0	\$0	\$6,569,296	\$6,569,296	\$61,321,407	\$67,890,703	\$0
Commercial Business	113,801	60,526	605,208	779,335	53,953,637	54,733,172	0
Commercial Real Estate	3,179,541	0	1,411,390	4,590,931	90,686,883	95,277,814	0
Mortgage Warehouse Lines	0	0	0	0	169,575,899	169,575,899	0
Residential Real Estate	173,708	0	0	173,708	10,261,330	10,435,038	0
Consumer							
Loans to Individuals	0	0	77,858	77,858	13,271,178	13,349,036	0
Other	0	0	0	0	181,924	181,924	0
Deferred Loan Fees	0	0	0	0	543,753	543,753	0
Total	\$3,467,050	\$60,526	\$8,663,752	\$12,191,328	\$399,796,011	\$411,987,339	\$0

Management reviews the adequacy of the allowance on at least a quarterly basis to ensure that the provision for loan losses has been charged against earnings in an amount necessary to maintain the allowance at a level that is adequate based on management's assessment of probable estimated losses. The Company's methodology for assessing the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses consists of several key elements. These elements may include a specific reserve for doubtful or high risk loans, an allocated reserve, and an unallocated portion.

The Company consistently applies the following comprehensive methodology. During the quarterly review of the allowance for loan losses, the Company considers a variety of factors that include:

- General economic conditions.
- Trends in charge-offs.
- Trends and levels of delinquent loans.
- Trends and levels of non-performing loans, including loans over 90 days delinquent.
- Trends in volume and terms of loans.
- Levels of allowance for specific classified loans.
- Credit concentrations.

The methodology includes the segregation of the loan portfolio into loan types with a further segregation into risk rating categories. This allows for an allocation of the allowance for loan losses by loan type; however, the allowance is available to absorb any loan loss without restriction. Larger balance, non-homogeneous loans representing significant individual credit exposures are evaluated individually through the internal loan review process. It is this

process that produces the watch list. The borrower's overall financial condition, repayment sources, guarantors and value of collateral, if appropriate, are evaluated. Based on these reviews, an estimate of probable losses for the individual larger-balance loans are determined, whenever possible, and used to establish loan loss reserves. In general, for non-homogeneous loans not individually assessed, and for homogeneous loans, such as residential mortgages and consumer credits, the loans are collectively evaluated based on delinquency status, loan type, and historical losses. These loan groups are then internally risk rated.

The watch list includes loans that are assigned a rating of special mention, substandard, doubtful and loss. Loans criticized special mention have potential weaknesses that deserve management's close attention. If uncorrected, the potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects. Loans classified substandard have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They include loans that are inadequately protected by the current sound net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans classified doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in loans classified substandard with the added characteristic that collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of current conditions and facts, is highly improbable. Loans rated as doubtful in whole, or in part, are placed in nonaccrual status. Loans classified as a loss are considered uncollectible and are charged to the allowance for loan losses.

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The specific reserve for impaired loans is established for specific loans which have been identified by management as being high risk loan assets. These impaired loans are assigned a doubtful risk rating grade because the loan has not performed according to payment terms and there is reason to believe that repayment of the loan principal in whole, or part, is unlikely. The specific portion of the allowance is the total amount of potential unconfirmed losses for these individual doubtful loans. To assist in determining the fair value of loan collateral, the Company often utilizes independent third party qualified appraisal firms which in turn employ their own criteria and assumptions that may include occupancy rates, rental rates, and property expenses, among others.

The second category of reserves consists of the allocated portion of the allowance. The allocated portion of the allowance is determined by taking pools of loans outstanding that have similar characteristics and applying historical loss experience for each pool. This estimate represents the potential unconfirmed losses within the portfolio. Individual loan pools are created for commercial and commercial real estate loans, construction loans, and various types of loans to individuals. The historical estimation for each loan pool is then adjusted to account for current conditions, current loan portfolio performance, loan policy or management changes, or any other factor which may cause future losses to deviate from historical levels.

The Company also maintains an unallocated allowance. The unallocated allowance is used to cover any factors or conditions which may cause a potential loan loss but are not specifically identifiable. It is prudent to maintain an unallocated portion of the allowance because no matter how detailed an analysis of potential loan losses is performed, these estimates by definition lack precision. Management must make estimates using assumptions and information that is often subjective and changing rapidly.

Loans are placed in a nonaccrual status when the ultimate collectability of principal or interest in whole, or part, is in doubt. Past-due loans contractually past-due 90 days or more for either principal or interest are also placed in nonaccrual status unless they are both well secured and in the process of collection. Impaired loans are evaluated individually.

Charge-off Policy by Segment

Commercial

Loans are generally fully or partially charged down to the fair value of collateral securing the asset when:

- Management judges the loan to be uncollectible;
- Repayment is deemed to be protracted beyond reasonable time frames;
- The loan has been classified as a loss by either internal loan review process or external examiners;
- The customer has filed bankruptcy and the loss becomes evident owing to a lack of assets; or
- The loan is significantly past due unless both well secured and in the process of collection.

Consumer

Consumer loans are generally charged off no later than 120 days past due on a contractual basis, earlier in the event of bankruptcy, or if there is an amount deemed uncollectible.

Risk Characteristics by Segment

Commercial

The Company's primary lending emphasis is the origination of commercial and commercial real estate loans and mortgage warehouse lines of credit. Based on the composition of the loan portfolio, the inherent primary risks are

deteriorating credit quality, a decline in the economy, and a decline in New Jersey real estate market values. Any one or a combination of these events may adversely affect the loan portfolio and may result in increased delinquencies, loan losses and increased future provision levels.

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Consumer

The consumer loan portfolio is heavily dependent on real estate for collateral protection and the risks associated with the collateral includes changes in New Jersey real estate values and underlying economic or market conditions. A deterioration of either of these conditions will generally adversely affect the Company's collateral protection.

Credit Quality Indicators

The Company considers the following credit quality indicators in assessing the risk in the loan portfolio:

- Consumer credit scores
- Internal credit risk grades
- Loan-to-value ratios
- Collateral
- Collection experience

The Company's internal credit risk grades are based on the definitions currently utilized by the banking regulatory agencies. The grades assigned and definitions are as follows, and loans graded excellent, above average, good and watch list are treated as "pass" for grading purposes:

1. Excellent - Loans that are based upon cash collateral held at the Bank and adequately margined.

Loans that are based upon "blue chip" stocks listed on the major exchanges and adequately margined.

2. Above Average - Loans to companies whose balance sheets show excellent liquidity and long-term debt on well-spread schedules of repayment easily covered by cash flow. Such companies have been consistently profitable and have diversification in their product lines or sources of revenue. The continuation of profitable operations for the foreseeable future is likely. Management is comprised of a mix of ages, experience and backgrounds, and management succession is in place. Sources of raw materials and service companies, the source of revenue is abundant. Future needs have been planned for. Character and ability of individuals or company principals are excellent. Loans to individuals supported by high net worths and liquid assets.

3. Good - Loans to companies whose balance sheets show good liquidity and cash flow adequate to meet maturities of long-term debt with a comfortable margin. Such company has established a profitable record over a number of years, and there has been growth in net worth. Operating ratios are in line with those of the industry, and expenses are in proper relationship to the volume of business done and the profits achieved. Management is well-balanced and competent in their responsibilities. Economic environment is favorable; however, competition is strong. The prospects for growth are good. Loans in this category do not meet the collateral requirements of loans in categories 1 and 2 above. Loans to individuals supported by good net worths but whose supporting assets are illiquid.

3w. Watch List - Included in this category are loans evidencing problems identified by Bank management requiring closer supervision. Such problem has not developed to the point which requires a Special Mention rating. This category also covers situations where the Bank does not have adequate current information upon which credit quality can be determined. The account officer has the obligation to correct these deficiencies within 30 days from the time of notification.

4. Special Mention - Loans or borrowing relationships that require more than the usual amount of attention by Bank management. Industry conditions may be adverse or weak. The borrower's ability to meet current payment schedules may be questionable, even though interest and principal are being paid as agreed. Heavy reliance has been placed on the collateral. Profits, if any, are interspersed with losses. Management is "one man" or weak or incompetent or there

is no plan for management succession. Expectations of a loan loss are not immediate; however, if present trends continue, a loan loss could be expected.

5. Substandard - Loans in this category possess weaknesses that jeopardize the ultimate collection of total outstandings. These weaknesses require close supervision by Bank management. Current financial statements are unavailable and the loan is inadequately protected by the collateral pledged. This category will normally include loans that have been classified as substandard by the regulators.

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6. Doubtful - Loans with weaknesses inherent in the substandard classification and where collection or liquidation in full is highly questionable. It is likely that the loan will not be collected in full and the Bank will suffer some loss which is not quantifiable at the time of review.

7. Loss - Loans considered uncollectable and of such little value that their continuance as an active asset is not warranted. Loans in this category should immediately be eliminated from the Bank's loan loss reserve. Any accrued interest should immediately be backed out of income.

The following table provides a breakdown of the loan portfolio at December 31, 2010 by credit quality indicator.

Commercial Credit Exposure - By Internally Assigned Grade	Construction	Commercial Business	Commercial Real Estate	Mortgage Warehouse Lines	Residential Real Estate
Grade:					
Pass	\$ 52,445,421	\$ 52,587,444	\$ 85,122,509	\$ 169,575,899	\$ 10,435,038
Special Mention	4,482,569	433,377	3,668,243	0	0
Substandard	10,962,713	1,499,461	5,823,312	0	0
Doubtful	0	212,890	663,750	0	0
Total	\$ 67,890,703	\$ 54,733,172	\$ 95,277,814	\$ 169,575,899	\$ 10,435,038

Consumer Credit Exposure - By Payment Activity	Loans To Individuals	Other
Performing	\$ 13,271,178	\$ 181,924
Nonperforming	77,858	0
Total	\$ 13,349,036	\$ 181,924

Impaired Loans Disclosures

Loans are considered to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is determined that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the loan contract, including scheduled interest payments. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, it is also considered to be impaired. Loans are placed on nonaccrual status when: (1) the full collection of interest or principal becomes uncertain; or (2) they are contractually past due 90 days or more as to interest or principal payments unless both well secured and in the process of collection.

Period-End Allowance for Credit Losses Balances By Impairment Method and Loan Class

	Construction	Commercial	Commercial Real Estate	Mortgage Warehouse	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	C
Allowance for credit losses:							
Ending Balance	\$1,744,068	\$971,994	\$1,723,865	\$763,092	\$67,828	\$192,457	\$1
Ending Balance							
Individually evaluated for impairment	45,000	180,525	271,382	0	0	77,858	0
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,699,068	791,469	1,452,483	763,092	67,828	114,599	1

Loans receivables:							
Ending Balance	\$67,890,703	\$54,733,172	\$95,277,814	\$169,575,899	\$10,435,038	\$13,271,178	\$13,271,178
Individually evaluated for impairment	4,142,137	3,177,782	1,411,390	0	0	77,858	0
Collectively evaluated for impairment	63,748,566	51,555,390	93,866,424	169,575,899	10,435,038	13,271,178	13,271,178
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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When a loan is identified as impaired, the measurement of impairment is based on the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, except when the sole remaining source of repayment for the loan is the liquidation of the collateral. In such cases, the current fair value of the collateral less selling costs is used. If the value of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan, the impairment is recognized through an allowance estimate or a charge to the allowance.

Impaired Loans Receivables (By Class)

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
With no related allowance:			
Commercial			
Construction	\$ 4,409,296	\$ 4,453,796	\$ --
Commercial Business	385,370	394,654	--
Commercial Real Estate	554,986	554,986	--
Mortgage Warehouse Lines	0	0	--
Residential Real Estate	0	0	--
Consumer			
Loans to Individuals	0	0	--
Other	0	0	--
With an allowance:			
Commercial			
Construction	2,160,000	2,160,000	45,000
Commercial Business	365,253	365,253	180,525
Commercial Real Estate	856,404	856,404	271,382
Mortgage Warehouse Lines	0	0	0
Residential Real Estate	0	0	0
Consumer			
Loans to Individuals	77,858	77,858	77,858
Other	0	0	0
Total:			
Commercial	\$ 8,731,309	\$ 8,785,093	\$ 496,907
Residential Real Estate	0	0	0
Consumer	77,858	77,858	77,858

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The following table presents, for the years indicated, an analysis of the allowance for loan losses and other related data.

Allowance for Loan
Losses

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 4,505,387	\$ 3,684,764	\$ 3,348,080	\$ 3,228,360	\$ 2,361,375
Provision charged to operating expenses	2,325,000	2,553,000	640,000	130,000	893,500
Loans charged off:					
Construction loans	(450,000)	(1,226,754)	(53,946)	-	-
Residential real estate loans	-	-	(31,865)	-	-
Commercial and commercial real estate loans	(609,468)	(511,791)	(220,565)	(88,891)	(11,154)
Loans to individuals	(22,087)	(1,973)	-	(1,614)	(18,314)
All other loans	-	-	-	-	-
	(1,081,555)	(1,740,518)	(306,376)	(90,983)	(29,468)
Recoveries:					
Construction loans	-	-	-	75,000	-
Residential real estate loans	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial and commercial real estate loans	13,880	2,575	3,060	-	153
Loans to individuals	-	5,566	-	5,703	2,800
Lease financing	-	-	-	-	-
All other loans	-	-	-	-	-
	13,880	8,141	3,060	80,703	2,953
Net (charge offs) / recoveries	(1,067,675)	(1,732,377)	(303,316)	(10,280)	(26,515)
Balance, end of year	\$ 5,762,712	\$ 4,505,387	\$ 3,684,764	\$ 3,348,080	\$ 3,228,360
Loans (excluding held for sale loans):					
At year end	\$ 411,987,339	\$ 379,945,735	\$ 377,348,416	\$ 294,760,718	\$ 265,142,313
Average during the year	387,575,677	384,314,052	340,666,744	281,176,955	259,397,578
Net (charge offs) recoveries to average loans outstanding	(0.28%)	(0.45%)	(0.09%)	(0.00%)	(0.01%)
Allowance for loan losses to:					
Total loans at year end	1.40%	1.19%	0.98%	1.14%	1.22%
Non-performing loans	65.42%	104.59%	109.93%	164.37%	76.99%

The Company's provision for loan losses was \$2,325,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010 and \$2,553,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009. While the risk profile of the loan portfolio was reduced by a change in its composition via a \$11,914,575 reduction in higher risk construction loans, non-performing loans increased by \$4,453,193 and the total loan portfolio grew by \$32,041,604 from December 31, 2009 to December 31, 2010. This increase in both the loan portfolio and non-performing loans as well as the adverse economic conditions that resulted in depreciation of collateral values securing construction and commercial loans necessitated the recorded provision. Also, management replenished the reserves to compensate for the current period net charge-offs. Net charge offs/recoveries amounted to a net charge-off of \$1,067,675 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

At December 31, 2010, the allowance for loan losses was \$5,762,712 compared to \$4,505,387 at December 31, 2009, an increase of \$1,257,325, or 27.9%. The ratio of the allowance for loan losses to total loans at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was 1.40% and 1.19%, respectively. The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of non-performing loans was 65.42% at December 31, 2010, compared to 104.59% at December 31, 2009. Management believes the quality of the loan portfolio remains sound considering the economic climate and economy in the State of New Jersey and that the allowance for loan losses is adequate in relation to credit risk exposure levels.

The following table describes the allocation of the allowance for loan losses among the various categories of loans and certain other information as of the dates indicated. The allocation is made for analytical purposes and is not necessarily indicative of the categories in which future losses may occur. The total allowance is available to absorb losses from any segment of loans.

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Allocation of the Allowance for Loan Losses

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008		December 31, 2007		December 31, 2006	
	Amount	% of loans in each category to total loans	Amount	% of loans in each category to total loans	Amount	% of loans in each category to total loans	Amount	% of loans in each category to total loans	Amount	% of loans in each category to total loans
Balance at end of period applicable to:										
Domestic:										
Commercial and commercial real estate loans	\$ 2,695,859	36%	\$ 1,486,659	40%	\$ 1,477,550	39%	\$ 1,671,059	46%	\$ 1,131,266	44%
Construction loans	1,744,068	16%	1,739,332	21%	1,478,520	25%	1,308,651	45%	1,696,175	47%
Mortgage warehouse lines	763,092	41%	537,219	32%	477,001	28%	-	0%	-	0%
Residential real estate loans	67,828	3%	72,718	3%	71,087	3%	104,326	3%	61,634	3%
Loans to individuals	194,367	3%	145,542	4%	149,386	5%	154,437	6%	139,055	6%
Unallocated	297,498		523,917		31,220		109,607		200,230	
	\$ 5,762,712	100%	\$ 4,505,387	100%	\$ 3,684,764	100%	\$ 3,348,080	100%	\$ 3,228,360	100%

Deposits

Deposits, which include demand deposits (interest bearing and non-interest bearing), savings deposits and time deposits, are a fundamental and cost-effective source of funding. The flow of deposits is influenced significantly by general economic conditions, changes in market interest rates and competition. The Bank offers a variety of products designed to attract and retain customers, with the Bank's primary focus being on the building and expanding of long-term relationships. Deposits in the year ended December 31, 2010 averaged \$548,034,011, an increase of \$31,622,343, or 6.1%, compared to \$516,411,668 in the year ended December 31, 2009. At December 31, 2010, total deposits were \$543,735,149, a decrease of \$28,420,205, or 5.0%, from \$572,155,354 at December 31, 2009. Although the Bank's non-interest bearing demand deposits increased by \$9,549,795, or 11.6% at December 31, 2010 compared to December 31, 2009, the Company's strategy to remain more liquid and guard against the potential ill-effects of rising market rates included the managed outflow of higher rate interest bearing demand accounts, savings accounts and time accounts. Management believes this strategy will improve the net interest margin in future quarters. The average rate paid on the Bank's interest-bearing deposit balances for 2010 was 1.44%, decreasing from

the 2.24% average rate for 2009. Average interest bearing deposits increased by \$22,728,907, or 5.2%, to \$460,551,868 for 2010 from \$437,822,941 for 2009.

Time deposits consist primarily of retail certificates of deposit and certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more. Time deposits at December 31, 2010 were \$156,454,417, a decrease of \$14,328,746, or 8.4%, from \$170,783,163 at December 31, 2009. The retail certificates of deposit component of time deposits increased by \$3,401,710, or 4.0%, to an average of \$87,523,084 for 2010 from an average of \$84,121,374 for 2009. The average cost of these deposits decreased by 118 basis points to 1.74% for 2010 from 2.92% for 2009. Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more decreased by \$20,339,517 to an average of \$73,573,668 for 2010 from an average of \$93,913,185 for 2009. Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more are a less stable funding source and are used primarily as an alternative to other sources of borrowed funds. For information concerning time deposits of \$100,000 or more by time remaining until maturity, see Note 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Average non-interest bearing demand deposits increased by \$8,893,416, or 11.3%, to \$87,482,143 for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$78,588,727 for the year ended December 31, 2009. At December 31, 2010, non-interest bearing demand deposits totaled \$92,023,123 an increase of 11.6% compared to \$82,473,328 at December 31, 2009. Non-interest bearing demand deposits made up 16.9% and 14.4% of total deposits at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and represent a stable, interest-free source of funds.

Savings accounts decreased by \$27,981,076, or 14.5%, to \$165,388,564 at December 31, 2010 from \$193,369,640 at December 31, 2009. The average balance of savings accounts for 2010 increased by \$23,344,079 to \$177,605,496 compared to an average balance of \$154,261,417 for 2009.

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Interest bearing demand deposits, which include interest-bearing checking, money market and the Bank's premier money market product, 1st Choice account, increased by \$16,322,655, or 15.5%, to an average of \$121,849,620 for 2010 from an average of \$105,526,965 in 2009. The average cost of interest bearing demand deposits decreased 48 basis points to 1.40% for 2010 compared to 1.88% for 2009.

The following table illustrates the components of average total deposits for the dates indicated.

Average Deposit Balances

	2010		2009		2008	
	Average Balance	Percentage of Total	Average Balance	Percentage of Total	Average Balance	Percentage of Total
Non-interest bearing demand Deposits	\$ 87,482,143	16%	\$ 78,588,727	15%	\$ 69,907,048	18%
Interest bearing demand deposits	121,849,620	22%	105,526,965	21%	89,274,785	23%
Savings deposits	177,605,496	32%	154,261,417	30%	79,864,816	21%
Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more	73,573,668	13%	93,913,185	18%	70,297,311	18%
Other certificates of deposit	87,523,084	16%	84,121,374	16%	76,921,495	20%
Total	\$ 548,034,011	100%	\$ 516,411,668	100%	\$ 386,265,455	100%

Borrowings

Borrowings are mainly comprised of Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") borrowings and overnight funds purchased. These borrowings are primarily used to fund asset growth not supported by deposit generation. The average balance of other borrowed funds increased by \$6,356,959, or 21.5%, to \$35,883,534 for the year ended December 31, 2010 from the average balance of \$29,526,575 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The average cost of other borrowed funds decreased 151 basis points to 3.07% for 2010 compared to 4.58% for 2009.

The balance of borrowings was \$25,900,000 at December 31, 2010, consisting of long-term FHLB borrowings of \$10,000,000 and overnight funds purchased of \$15,900,000. The balance of borrowings at December 31, 2009 was \$22,500,000 consisting entirely of long-term FHLB borrowings.

At December 31, 2009, the Bank had four ten-year fixed rate convertible advances from the FHLB that total \$22,500,000 in the aggregate. These advances, in the amounts of \$2,500,000, \$5,000,000, \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 bore interest at the rates of 5.50%, 5.34%, 5.06%, and 4.08%, respectively. With the exception of the \$10,000,000 advance, these advances were repaid and not renewed upon maturity during 2010. These advances may be called by the FHLB quarterly at the option of the FHLB if rates rise and the rate earned by the FHLB is no longer a "market" rate. These advances are fully secured by marketable securities.

Shareholders' Equity and Dividends

Shareholders' equity decreased by \$7,719,897, or 13.4%, to \$49,681,156 at December 31, 2010, from \$57,401,053 at December 31, 2009. Tangible book value per common share increased by \$0.67, or 7.0%, to \$10.22 at December 31, 2010 from \$9.55 at December 31, 2009. The ratio of shareholders' equity to total assets was 7.45%, 8.47% and 10.18% at December 31, 2010, December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. The decrease in shareholders' equity from December 31, 2009 to December 31, 2010 was primarily the result of the repayment made to the Treasury to redeem all 12,000 shares of the Company's Preferred Stock Series B.

On December 23, 2008, pursuant to the TARP CPP under the EESA, the Company entered into a Letter Agreement, including the Securities Purchase Agreement – Standard Terms, with the Treasury pursuant to which the Company issued and sold, and the Treasury purchased (i) 12,000 shares of the Company's Preferred Stock Series B and (ii) a ten-year warrant to purchase up to 200,222 shares of the Company's common stock, no par value, at an initial exercise price of \$8.99 per share, for aggregate cash consideration of \$12 million. As a result of the 5% stock dividends paid on February 2, 2011 and February 3, 2010, the shares of common stock underlying the warrant were adjusted to 231,782.76 shares and the exercise price was adjusted to \$7.766 per share.

On October 27, 2010, the Company repaid the Treasury for the Treasury's investment in the Company made under the TARP CPP. The Company paid \$12,120,000 (plus accrued and unpaid dividends) to the Treasury to redeem all 12,000 outstanding shares of the Company's Preferred Stock Series B that were issued to the Treasury under the TARP program.

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The warrant provides for the adjustment of the exercise price and the number of shares of the Company's common stock issuable upon exercise pursuant to customary anti-dilution provisions, such as upon stock splits or distributions of securities or other assets to holders of the Company's common stock, and upon certain issuances of the Company's common stock at or below a specified price relative to the initial exercise price. The warrant is immediately exercisable and expires 10 years from the issuance date. In addition, the Treasury has agreed not to exercise voting power with respect to any shares of common stock issued upon exercise of the warrant. This warrant remains outstanding and is still held by the Treasury. The Company had 15 days following the date of the redemption of the Preferred Stock Series B to determine whether to repurchase the warrant from the Treasury at fair market value. The Company has informed the Treasury of its intention not to repurchase the warrant.

The terms of the Preferred Stock Series B provided for quarterly cumulative dividends at a rate of 5% per year for the first five years and thereafter at a rate of 9% per year, and a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share. For so long as the Preferred Stock Series B was outstanding, the Company was subject to restrictions contained in the agreement between the Treasury and the Company related to the sale of the Preferred Stock Series B, which among other things, restricted the payment of cash dividends or the making of other distributions by the Company on its common stock or the repurchase of its shares of common stock or other capital stock or other equity securities of any kind of the Company or any of its or its affiliates' trust preferred securities, with certain exceptions, without approval of the Treasury. Additionally, the Company was prohibited by the terms of the Preferred Stock Series B from paying dividends on the common stock of the Company or redeeming or otherwise acquiring its common stock or certain other of its equity securities unless all dividends on the Preferred Stock Series B were declared and either paid in full or set aside, with certain limited exceptions.

In addition, EESA, as amended by The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, and guidance issued by the Treasury with respect to this legislation, provided that during the period that the Preferred Stock Series B was held by the Treasury, executive compensation was limited, the reporting of information to the Treasury and others was required, the deductibility for Federal income tax purposes of compensation paid to certain executives in excess of \$500,000 per year was not permitted, the payment of certain severance and change in control payments to certain executives was limited, the type and the amount of compensation paid to our highest paid executive (our chief executive officer) of the Company or the Bank was limited, a clawback of certain compensation paid to certain executives of the Company of the Bank was imposed, and new corporate governance requirements were imposed on the Company, including the inclusion of a non-binding "say on pay" proposal in the Company's annual proxy statement.

The Federal Reserve Board has issued a supervisory letter to bank holding companies that contains guidance on when the board of directors of a bank holding company should eliminate or defer or severely limit dividends including for example when net income available for shareholders for the past four quarters net of previously paid dividends paid during that period is not sufficient to fully fund the dividends. The letter also contains guidance on the redemption of stock by bank holding companies which urges bank holding companies to advise the Federal Reserve of any such redemption or repurchase of common stock for cash or other value which results in the net reduction of a bank holding company's capital at the beginning of the quarter below the capital outstanding at the end of the quarter.

In lieu of cash dividends, the Company (and its predecessor the Bank) has declared a stock dividend every year since 1992 and has paid such dividends every year since 1993. 5% stock dividends were declared in 2010 and 2009 and paid in 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The Company's common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol "FCCY".

The Company and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. For information on regulatory capital, see Note 18 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The following table shows the amounts and expected maturities of significant commitments as of December 31, 2010. Further discussion of these commitments is included in Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

	One Year or Less	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	Over Five Years	Total
Standby letters of credit	\$ 3,563,120	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 3,563,120
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 182,610,215	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 182,610,215
Commitments to sell residential loans	\$ 21,219,230	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 21,219,230

Liquidity

At December 31, 2010, the amount of liquid assets remained at a level management deemed adequate to ensure that contractual liabilities, depositors' withdrawal requirements, and other operational and customer credit needs could be satisfied.

Liquidity management refers to the Company's ability to support asset growth while satisfying the borrowing needs and deposit withdrawal requirements of customers. In addition to maintaining liquid assets, factors such as capital position, profitability, asset quality and availability of funding affect a bank's ability to meet its liquidity needs. On the asset side, liquid funds are maintained in the form of cash and cash equivalents, Federal funds sold, investment securities held to maturity maturing within one year, securities available for sale and loans held for sale. Additional asset-based liquidity is derived from scheduled loan repayments as well as investment repayments of principal and interest from mortgage-backed securities. On the liability side, the primary source of liquidity is the ability to generate core deposits. Short-term borrowings are used as supplemental funding sources when growth in the core deposit base does not keep pace with that of earnings assets.

The Bank has established a borrowing relationship with the FHLB which further supports and enhances liquidity. During 2010, FHLB replaced its Overnight Line of Credit and One-Month Overnight Repricing Line of Credit facilities available to member banks with a fully secured line of up to 50 percent of a bank's quarter-end total assets. Under the terms of this facility, the Bank's total credit exposure to FHLB cannot exceed 50 percent, or \$322,174,000, of its December 31, 2010 total assets. In addition, the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Bank's advances, letters of credit, the dollar amount of the FHLB's minimum collateral requirement for off balance sheet financial contracts and advance commitments cannot exceed 30 percent of the Bank's total assets, unless the Bank obtains approval from FHLB's Board of Directors or its Executive Committee. These limits are further restricted by a member's ability to provide eligible collateral to support its obligations to FHLB as well as the ability to meet the FHLB's stock requirement. The Bank also maintains an unsecured federal funds line of \$20,000,000 with a correspondent bank.

The Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows present the changes in cash from operating, investing and financing activities. At December 31, 2010, the balance of cash and cash equivalents was \$17,710,501.

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$8,271,329 for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to net cash used in operations of \$14,015,564 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The primary source of funds is net income from operations adjusted for activity related to loans originated for sale, the provision for loan losses, depreciation expenses, and net amortization of premiums on securities.

Net cash provided by investing activities totaled \$20,949,039 for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$102,649,885 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The decrease in cash usage for 2010 compared to 2009 resulted from an increased volume of securities repayments during 2010.

Net cash used in financing activities totaled \$37,364,152 for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$128,186,615 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The cash used in 2010 resulted primarily from a decrease in demand, savings and time deposits combined with the repayment of the Company's Preferred Stock Series B.

The securities portfolios are also a source of liquidity, providing cash flows from maturities and periodic repayments of principal. For the year ended December 31, 2010, prepayments and maturities of investment securities totaled \$222,196,527. Another source of liquidity is the loan portfolio, which provides a flow of payments and maturities.

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Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The largest component of the Bank's total income is net interest income, and the majority of the Bank's financial instruments are composed of interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities with various terms and maturities. The primary objective of management is to maximize net interest income while minimizing interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is derived from timing differences in the repricing of assets and liabilities, loan prepayments, deposit withdrawals, and differences in lending and funding rates. Management actively seeks to monitor and control the mix of interest rate-sensitive assets and interest rate-sensitive liabilities.

The following tables set forth certain information relating to the Bank's financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates, categorized by expected maturity or repricing and the fair value of such instruments at December 31, 2010.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis at December 31, 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Interest Sensitivity Period				Total Within One Year	One Year to Five Years	Over Five Years
	30 Day	90 Day	180 Day	365 Day			
Assets :							
Cash and due from banks	\$9,519	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$9,519	\$-	\$-
Federal funds sold	11	-	-	-	11	-	-
Investment securities	8,162	31,064	20,414	10,889	70,529	69,027	27,000
Loans held for sale	21,219	-	-	-	21,219	-	-
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	289,816	7,711	9,938	16,615	324,080	69,976	17,000
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$328,727	\$38,775	\$30,352	\$27,504	\$425,358	\$139,003	\$45,000
Sources of Funds :							
Demand deposits - noninterest bearing	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Demand deposits - interest bearing	58,964	-	-	-	58,964	59,470	11,000
Savings deposits	110,200	-	-	19	110,219	24,762	30,000
Time deposits	10,942	29,128	25,315	42,568	107,953	48,501	-
Borrowings	15,900	-	-	-	15,900	-	10,000
Redeemable subordinated debentures	-	18,557	-	-	18,557	-	-
Non-interest-bearing sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$196,006	\$47,685	\$25,315	\$42,587	\$311,593	\$132,733	\$51,000
Asset (Liability) Sensitivity Gap :							
Period Gap	\$132,721	\$(8,910)	\$5,037	\$(15,083)	\$113,765	\$6,270	\$(6,000)
Cumulative Gap	\$132,721	\$123,811	\$128,848	\$113,765	\$113,765	\$(120,035)	\$11,000
Cumulative Gap to Total Assets	20.6	% 19.2	% 20.0	% 17.7	% 17.7	% (18.6)	% -

The Bank continually evaluates interest rate risk management opportunities, including the use of derivative financial instruments. Management believes that hedging instruments currently available are not cost-effective, and therefore has focused its efforts on increasing the Bank's spread by attracting lower-cost retail deposits.

In addition to utilizing the gap ratio for interest rate risk assessment, management utilizes simulation analysis whereby the model estimates the variance in net income with a change in interest rates of plus or minus 200 basis points over 12 and 24 month periods. Given recent simulations, net interest income would be within policy guidelines regardless of the direction of market rates.

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Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Not required.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Reference is made to Item 15(a)(1) and (2) on page F-1 for a list of financial statements and supplementary data required to be filed pursuant to this Item 8. The information required by this Item 8 is provided beginning on page F-1 hereof.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

The Company has established disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to management, including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, with the assistance of other members of the Company's management, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this annual report. Based upon such evaluation, the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the end of the period covered by this annual report.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that the receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of its management and directors; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on its financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those responsible for oversight of the company's financial reporting.

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The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on their assessment using those criteria, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2010, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have also concluded that there was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to the exemption provided to issuers that are not "large accelerated filers" or "accelerated filers."

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders under the captions "Directors and Executive Officers", "Corporate Governance" and "Stock Ownership of Management and Principal Shareholders."

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders under the caption "Executive Compensation."

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides information about the Company's common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of options, warrants and rights under all of the Company's equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2010. The information in the table has been adjusted for the 5% stock dividend declared December 16, 2010 and paid February 2, 2011 to shareholders of record on January 18, 2011.

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Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (1)	140,045	\$ 11.03	235,554
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders (2)	16,199	\$ 5.85	-
Total	156,244	\$ 10.74	235,554

(1) Includes the Company's 2000 Employee Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan, 2005 Equity Incentive Plan and 2006 Directors Stock Plan.

The Company's 2000 Employee Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan was adopted by the Board of the Company and approved by the shareholders in April 2000, the Company's 2005 Equity Incentive Plan was adopted by the Board of the Company on February 17, 2005 and approved by the shareholders in May 2005 and the Company's 2006 Directors Stock Plan was adopted by the Board of the Company on March 23, 2006 and approved by the shareholders in May 2006.

(2) Directors Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan.

The Company's Directors Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan was adopted by the Board, and became effective, on April 22, 1999, prior to the listing of the Company's common stock on the Nasdaq National Market System. The plan provides for grants of non-qualified stock options and restricted stock awards to directors of the Company and its subsidiaries. Participants in the plan may be granted non-qualified stock options or restricted stock. All stock option grants have an exercise price per share of no less than the fair market value per share of common stock on the grant date and may have a term of no longer than 10 years after the grant date.

The additional information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the Company's Proxy Statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders under the caption "Stock Ownership of Management and Principal Shareholders."

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Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

This information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the Company's Proxy Statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders under the captions "Certain Transactions With Management" and "Corporate Governance".

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the Company's Proxy Statement for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders under the caption "Principal Accounting Fees and Services."

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules

The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

1. Financial Statements of 1st Constitution Bancorp.

Consolidated Balance Sheets – December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Consolidated Statements of Income – For the Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity – For the Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows – For the Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

These statements are incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2010.

2. All schedules are omitted because either they are inapplicable or not required, or because the information required therein is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
3 (i)(A)	Certificate of Incorporation of the Company (conformed copy) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i)(A) to the Company's Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 27, 2009)
3 (i)(B)	Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation increasing the number of shares designated as Series A Junior

Participating Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 23, 2008)

- 3 (i)(C) Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation establishing the terms of the Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 23, 2008)
- 3 (ii)(A) Bylaws of the Company (conformed copy) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(ii)(A) to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 22, 2007)

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Exhibit No.	Description
3 (ii)(B)	Amendment No. 2 to By-laws of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(ii)(B) to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 22, 2007)
4.1	Specimen Share of Common Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Form 10-KSB (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on March 22, 2002)
4.2	Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust of 1st Constitution Capital Trust I dated as of April 10, 2002 among the Registrant, as sponsor, Wilmington Trust Company, as Delaware and institutional trustee, and the Administrators named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Form 10-QSB (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on May 8, 2002)
4.3	Indenture dated as of April 10, 2002 between the Registrant, as issuer, and Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee, relating to the Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Debt Securities due 2032 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Form 10-QSB (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on May 8, 2002)
4.4	Guarantee Agreement dated as of April 10, 2002 between the Registrant and the Wilmington Trust Company, as guarantee trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Form 10-QSB (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on May 8, 2002)
4.5	Rights Agreement, dated as of March 18, 2004, between 1st Constitution Bancorp and Registrar and Transfer Company, as Rights Agent, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Company's Form 8-A12G (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on March 18, 2004)
4.6	Warrant, dated December 23, 2008, to purchase shares of 1st Constitution Bancorp common stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 23, 2008)
10.1	# 1st Constitution Bancorp Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, dated as of October 1, 2002 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 10-QSB (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on November 13, 2002)
10.2	#

Amended and Restated 1st Constitution Bancorp Directors' Insurance Plan, effective as of June 16, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit No. 10 to the Company's Form 8-K (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on March 24, 2006)

- 10.3 # 1st Constitution Bancorp Form of Executive Life Insurance Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Form 10-QSB (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on November 13, 2002)
- 10.4 # 2000 Employee Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit No. 6.3 to the Company's Form 10-SB (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on June 15, 2001)
- 10.5 # Directors Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit No. 6.4 to the Company's Form 10-SB (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on June 15, 2001)
- 10.6 # Employment Agreement between the Company and Robert F. Mangano dated April 22, 1999 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit No. 6.5 to the Company's Form 10-SB (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on June 15, 2001)

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.7	# Amendment No. 1 to 1st Constitution Bancorp Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, effective January 1, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to the Company's Form 10-Q (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on August 11, 2004)
10.8	# Change of Control Agreement, effective as of April 1, 2004, by and between the Company and Joseph M. Reardon (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Company's Form 10-Q (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on August 11, 2004)
10.9	# Form of Stock Option Agreement under the 1st Constitution Bancorp Employee Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Form 8-K (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on December 22, 2004)
10.10	# Form of Restricted Stock Agreement under the 1st Constitution Bancorp Employee Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to the Company's Form 8-K (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on December 22, 2004)
10.11	# Employment Agreement between the Company and Robert F. Mangano dated February 22, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit No. 10.16 to the Company's Form 8-K (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on February 24, 2005)
10.12	# The 1st Constitution Bancorp 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix A of the Company's proxy statement (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on April 15, 2005)
10.13	# Form of Restricted Stock Agreement under the 1st Constitution Bancorp 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Form 10-Q (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on August 8, 2005)
10.14	# Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement under the 1st Constitution Bancorp 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Company's Form 10-Q (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on August 8, 2005)
10.15	# Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement under the 1st Constitution Bancorp 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Company's Form 10-Q (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on August 8, 2005)
10.16	# 1st Constitution Bancorp 2006 Directors Stock Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on May 19, 2006)
10.17	# Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement under the 1st Constitution Bancorp 2006 Directors Stock Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form

8-K (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on May 19, 2006)

10.18 # Form of Restricted Stock Agreement under the 1st Constitution Bancorp 2006 Directors Stock Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 8-K (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on May 19, 2006)

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.19	Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust of 1st Constitution Capital Trust II, dated as of June 15, 2006, among 1st Constitution Bancorp, as sponsor, the Delaware and institutional trustee named therein, and the administrators named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on June 16, 2006)
10.20	Indenture, dated as of June 15, 2006, between 1st Constitution Bancorp, as issuer, and the trustee named therein, relating to the Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Debt Securities due 2036 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 8-K (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on June 16, 2006)
10.21	Guarantee Agreement, dated as of June 15, 2006, between 1st Constitution Bancorp and the guarantee trustee named therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 8-K (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on June 16, 2006)
10.22	# Amendment No. 2 to 1st Constitution Bancorp Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, effective as of December 31, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Company's Form 10-K filed with the SEC on April 15, 2008)
10.23	# 1st Constitution Bancorp 2005 Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, effective as of January 1, 2005 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on December 28, 2006)
10.24	Letter Agreement, dated December 23, 2008, including Securities Purchase Agreement – Standard Terms incorporated by reference therein, between 1st Constitution Bancorp and the U.S. Department of the Treasury (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to the Company's Form S-3 filed with the SEC on January 29, 2009)
10.25	# Form of Waiver, executed by each of Messrs. Robert Mangano and Joseph M. Reardon (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 23, 2008)
10.26	# Form of Senior Executive Officer Agreement, executed by each of Messrs. Robert Mangano and Joseph M. Reardon

(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 23, 2008)

10.27 # Letter Agreement with Robert F. Mangano dated November 5, 2009 and executed by Mr. Mangano on November 7, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Company's Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 26, 2010)

10.28 # Letter Agreement with Joseph M. Reardon dated November 5, 2009 and executed by Mr. Reardon on November 7, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Company's Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 26, 2010)

10.29 # Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between the Company and Robert F. Mangano dated as of July 1, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 14, 2010)

10.30 Branch Purchase and Assumption Agreement and Agreement for Purchase between Amboy Bank and 1st Constitution Bank dated as of December 31, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 3, 2011)

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Exhibit No.	Description
14	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14 to the Company's Form 10-K (SEC File No. 000-32891) filed with the SEC on March 25, 2004)
21	* Subsidiaries of the Company
23	* Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1	* Certification of the principal executive officer of the Company, pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a)
31.2	* Certification of the principal financial officer of the Company, pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a)
32	* Certifications pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, signed by the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer of the Company
99.1	* Certification of principal executive officer of the Company, pursuant to Section 111(b) (4) of the Emergency Economic Stability Act of 2008, as amended by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
99.2	* Certification of principal financial officer of the Company, pursuant to Section 111(b) (4) of the Emergency Economic Stability Act of 2008, as amended by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

* Filed herewith.

Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

(b) Exhibits.

Exhibits required by Section 601 of Regulation S-K (see (a) above)

(c) Financial Statement Schedules

See the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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1st CONSTITUTION BANCORP

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
1st Constitution Bancorp
Cranbury, New Jersey

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of 1st Constitution Bancorp (the “Company”) and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders’ equity and cash flows for the years then ended. The Company’s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of 1st Constitution Bancorp and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ ParenteBeard LLC

Clark, New Jersey
March 23, 2011

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1st CONSTITUTION BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2010 and 2009

	2010	2009
ASSETS		
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	\$ 17,699,103	\$ 25,842,901
FEDERAL FUNDS SOLD / SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS	11,398	11,384
Total cash and cash equivalents	17,710,501	25,854,285
INVESTMENT SECURITIES		
Available for sale, at fair value	85,470,993	204,118,850
Held to maturity (fair value of \$81,712,004 and \$24,215,530 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively)	81,889,895	23,608,980
Total securities	167,360,888	227,727,830
LOANS HELD FOR SALE		
	21,219,230	21,514,785
LOANS		
Less- Allowance for loan losses	(5,762,712)	(4,505,387)
Net loans	406,224,627	375,440,348
PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT, net	6,148,626	4,899,091
ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE	2,405,741	2,274,087
BANK-OWNED LIFE INSURANCE	11,474,643	10,319,055
OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED	4,850,818	1,362,621
OTHER ASSETS	7,000,155	8,604,378
Total assets	\$ 644,395,229	\$ 677,996,480
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Deposits		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 92,023,123	\$ 82,473,328
Interest bearing	451,712,026	489,682,026
Total deposits	543,735,149	572,155,354
BORROWINGS		
REDEEMABLE SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES	25,900,000	22,500,000
ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLE	18,557,000	18,557,000
	1,434,338	1,757,151

ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES	5,087,586	5,625,922
Total liabilities	594,714,073	620,595,427
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred Stock, no par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized, of which 12,000 shares of Series B, \$1,000 liquidation preference, 5% cumulative increasing to 9% cumulative on February 15, 2014, were issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009	-	11,473,262
Common stock, no par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized; 4,811,294 and 4,526,827 shares issued and 4,803,459 and 4,515,924 shares outstanding as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively	38,899,855	36,774,621
Retained earnings	10,741,779	10,307,331
Treasury Stock, at cost, 8,885 shares and 10,903 shares at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively	(58,652)	(73,492)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	98,174	(1,080,669)
Total shareholders' equity	49,681,156	57,401,053
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 644,395,229	\$ 677,996,480

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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1st CONSTITUTION BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
For the Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

	2010	2009
INTEREST INCOME:		
Loans, including fees	\$24,019,866	\$24,390,271
Securities:		
Taxable	4,782,984	5,143,123
Tax-exempt	453,146	486,652
Federal funds sold and short-term investments	45,023	116,070
Total interest income	29,301,019	30,136,116
INTEREST EXPENSE:		
Deposits	6,647,869	9,829,032
Borrowings	1,100,354	1,353,489
Redeemable subordinated debentures	1,071,275	1,072,827
Total interest expense	8,819,498	12,255,348
Net interest income	20,481,521	17,880,768
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	2,325,000	2,553,000
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	18,156,521	15,327,768
NON-INTEREST INCOME:		
Service charges on deposit accounts	731,244	885,702
Gain on sales of loans	1,635,903	1,325,274
Gain on sales of securities available for sale	-	1,138,655
Income on Bank-owned life insurance	405,588	389,851
Other-than temporary security impairment:		
Total	-	(864,727)
Less: Portion recognized in other comprehensive loss	-	500,944
Portion recognized in earnings	-	(363,783)
Other income	1,464,696	1,129,377
Total other income	4,237,431	4,505,076
NON-INTEREST EXPENSES:		
Salaries and employee benefits	10,087,569	9,352,360
Occupancy expense	1,903,702	1,783,031
Data processing expenses	1,121,519	1,085,257
FDIC insurance expense	816,125	1,193,309
Other operating expenses	3,890,208	3,701,844
Total other expenses	17,819,123	17,115,801
Income before income taxes	4,574,829	2,717,043

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INCOME TAXES	1,267,038	156,282
Net income	3,307,791	2,560,761
Dividends and accretion on preferred stock	1,021,738	719,601
Net income available to common shareholders	\$2,286,053	\$1,841,160
NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE		
Basic	\$0.48	\$0.39
Diluted	\$0.48	\$0.39
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING		
Basic	4,776,809	4,693,941
Diluted	4,803,503	4,709,909

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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1st CONSTITUTION BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(loss)
BALANCE, January 1, 2009	\$ 11,387,828	\$ 35,180,433	\$ 9,653,923	\$(53,331)	\$(549,201)
Exercise of stock options, net and issuance of vested shares under employee benefit programs		295,320		58,305	
Share-based compensation		111,116			
Treasury Stock purchased (12,353 shares)				(78,466)	
5% stock dividend declared December 2009		1,187,752	(1,187,752)		
Dividends on preferred stock			(611,667)		
Preferred stock issuance costs	(22,500)				
Accretion of discount on preferred stock	107,934		(107,934)		
Comprehensive Income:					
Net Income - 2009			2,560,761		
Pension liability net of tax of \$45,694					68,517
Unrealized loss on securities available for sale net of tax of \$235,686					(434,736)
Unrealized gain on interest rate swap contract net of tax benefit of \$109,976					165,374
Impairment loss on securities net of tax of \$170,321					(330,623)
Comprehensive Income					
BALANCE, December 31, 2009	11,473,262	36,774,621	10,307,331	(73,492)	(1,080,669)
Redemption of preferred stock	(12,000,000)				
Exercise of stock options, net and issuance of vested shares under employee benefit programs		211,213		19,304	

Treasury stock purchased (556 shares)					(4,464)
Share-based compensation		62,416			
5% stock dividend declared December 2010		1,851,605	(1,851,605)		
Dividends on preferred stock			(495,000)		
Accretion of discount on preferred stock	526,738		(526,738)		
Comprehensive Income:					
Net Income - 2010			3,307,791		
Pension liability net of tax of \$182,584					273,105
Unrealized gain on securities available for sale net of tax of \$302,530					587,266
Unrealized gain on interest rate swap contract net of tax benefit of \$211,782					318,472
Comprehensive Income					
BALANCE, December 31, 2010	\$0	\$38,899,855	\$10,741,779	\$(58,652)	\$98,174

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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1st CONSTITUTION BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

	2010	2009
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 3,307,791	\$ 2,560,761
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities-		
Provision for loan losses	2,325,000	2,553,000
Provision for loss on other real estate owned	159,612	-
Depreciation and amortization	648,388	628,407
Net amortization of premiums on securities	1,090,932	51,773
Other than temporary securities impairment loss	-	363,783
Gains on sales of securities available for sale	-	(1,138,655)
Gains on sales of other real estate owned	(151,532)	(82,690)
Gains on sales of loans held for sale	(1,635,903)	(1,325,274)
Originations of loans held for sale	(153,818,323)	(159,468,307)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	155,749,781	144,980,878
Income on bank-owned life insurance	(405,588)	(389,851)
Share-based compensation expense	270,416	255,275
Deferred tax benefit	(969,932)	(1,296,270)
(Increase) in accrued interest receivable	(131,654)	(81,486)
(Decrease) increase in other assets	1,975,607	(3,255,237)
(Decrease) in accrued interest payable	(322,813)	(226,951)
Increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities	179,550	1,855,280
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	8,271,329	(14,015,564)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of securities -		
Available for sale	(40,266,910)	(215,232,453)
Held to maturity	(121,763,811)	(4,908,323)
Proceeds from maturities and repayments of securities -		
Available for sale	158,903,787	87,005,097
Held to maturity	63,292,740	16,884,855
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	-	18,102,327
Net increase in loans	(38,433,491)	(8,765,060)
Purchase of bank-owned life insurance	(750,000)	-
Capital expenditures	(1,861,211)	(581,620)
Additional investment in other real estate owned	(83,737)	(396,139)
Proceeds from sales of other real estate owned	1,911,672	5,241,431
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	20,949,039	(102,649,885)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		

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Exercise of stock options and issuance of treasury stock	230,517	353,625
Purchase of treasury stock	(4,464)	(78,466)
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(570,000)	(536,667)
Preferred stock issuance costs paid	-	(22,500)
Net (decrease) increase in demand, savings and time deposits	(28,420,205)	157,470,623
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(12,500,000)	(8,000,000)
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	15,900,000	(21,000,000)
Repayment of preferred stock	(12,000,000)	-
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(37,364,152)	128,186,615
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(8,143,784)	11,521,166
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	25,854,285	14,333,119
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 17,710,501	\$ 25,854,285
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid during the year for -		
Interest	\$ 9,142,311	\$ 12,482,299
Income taxes	2,360,000	775,916
Non-cash investing activities		
Real estate acquired in full satisfaction of loans in foreclosure	5,324,212	4,435,364
Foreclosed real estate transferred to bank premises for bank use	-	2,606,677

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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1st CONSTITUTION BANCORP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2010 and 2009

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1st Constitution Bancorp (the “Company”) is a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, and was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey. The Company is parent to 1st Constitution Bank (the “Bank”), a state chartered commercial bank. The Bank provides community banking services to a broad range of customers, including corporations, individuals, partnerships and other community organizations in the central and northeastern New Jersey area. The Bank conducts its operations through its main office located in Cranbury, New Jersey, and operates eleven additional branch offices in downtown Cranbury, Fort Lee, Hamilton Square, Hightstown, Jamesburg, Lawrenceville, Montgomery, Perth Amboy, Plainsboro, West Windsor, and Princeton, New Jersey.

The Company has evaluated events and transactions occurring subsequent to the balance sheet date of December 31, 2010 for items that should potentially be recognized or disclosed in these financial statements. The evaluation was conducted through the date these financial statements were issued.

Basis of Presentation

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to accounting principals generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) and to the accepted practices within the banking industry. The following is a description of the more significant of these policies and practices.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Bank, and the Bank’s wholly-owned subsidiaries, 1st Constitution Investment Company of Delaware, Inc., 1st Constitution Investment Company of New Jersey, Inc., FCB Assets Holdings, Inc., 1st Constitution Title Agency, LLC, 204 South Newman Street LLC and 249 New York Avenue LLC. 1st Constitution Capital Trust II, a subsidiary of the Company (“Trust II”), is not included in the Company’s consolidated financial statements as it is a variable interest entity and the Company is not the primary beneficiary. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation and certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make 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 revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses, other-than-temporary security impairment, the fair value of other real estate owned and the valuation of deferred tax assets.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company and its subsidiaries to concentrations of credit risk primarily consist of investment securities and loans. At December 31, 2010, 64.2% of our investment securities

consisted of U.S. Government and Agency issues, mortgage-backed securities and municipal bonds. In addition, another 16.4% of our portfolio consisted of highly rated collateralized mortgage obligations. The remaining 19.4% of our investment securities consisted primarily of corporate debt issues and restricted stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York. The Bank's lending activity is primarily concentrated in loans collateralized by real estate located in the State of New Jersey. As a result, credit risk is broadly dependent on the real estate market and general economic conditions in that state.

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Interest Rate Risk

The Bank is principally engaged in the business of attracting deposits from the general public and using these deposits, together with other funds, to purchase securities and to make loans, the majority of which are secured by real estate. The potential for interest-rate risk exists as a result of the generally shorter duration of interest-sensitive assets compared to the generally longer duration of interest-sensitive liabilities. In a volatile rate environment, assets held by the Bank will re-price faster than liabilities of the Bank, thereby affecting net interest income. For this reason, management regularly monitors the maturity structure and rate adjustment features of the Bank's assets and liabilities in order to measure its level of interest-rate risk and to plan for future volatility.

Investment Securities

Investment Securities which the Company has the intent and ability to hold until maturity are classified as held to maturity and are recorded at cost, adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts. Investment Securities which are held for indefinite periods of time, which management intends to use as part of its asset/liability management strategy, or that may be sold in response to changes in interest rates, changes in prepayment risk, increased capital requirements or other similar factors, are classified as available for sale and are carried at fair value, except for restricted stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York and Atlantic Central Banker Bank, which are carried at cost. Unrealized gains and losses on such securities are recorded as a separate component of shareholders' equity. Realized gains and losses, which are computed using the specific identification method, are recognized on a trade date basis.

If the fair value of a security is less than its amortized cost, the security is deemed to be impaired. Management evaluates all securities with unrealized losses quarterly to determine if such impairments are temporary or other-than-temporary in accordance with the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"). Temporary impairments on available for sale securities are recognized, on a tax-effected basis, through other comprehensive income ("OCI") with offsetting adjustments to the carrying value of the security and the balance of related deferred taxes. Temporary impairments of held to maturity securities are not recorded in the consolidated financial statements; however, information concerning the amount and duration of impairments on held to maturity securities is disclosed.

Other-than-temporary impairments on all equity securities and on debt securities that the Company has decided to sell, or will, more likely than not, be required to sell prior to the full recovery of fair value to a level equal to or exceeding amortized cost, are recognized in earnings. If neither of these conditions regarding the likelihood of sale for a debt security apply, the other-than-temporary impairment is bifurcated into credit-related and noncredit-related components. Credit-related impairment generally represents the amount by which the present value of the cash flows that are expected to be collected on a debt security fall below its amortized cost. The noncredit-related component represents the remaining portion of the impairment not otherwise designated as credit-related. The Company recognizes credit-related other-than-temporary impairments in earnings. Noncredit-related other-than-temporary impairments on debt securities are recognized in OCI. For held to maturity debt securities, the amount of any other-than-temporary impairment recorded in OCI is amortized prospectively over the remaining lives of the securities based on the timing of future estimated cash flows related to those securities.

Premiums and discounts on all securities are amortized/accreted to maturity by use of the level-yield method considering the impact of principal amortization and prepayments.

Federal law requires a member institution of the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") system to hold restricted stock of its district FHLB according to a predetermined formula. The Bank's investment in the restricted stock of the FHLB of New York, while included in investment securities available for sale, is carried at cost.

Management evaluates the FHLB restricted stock for impairment in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Management's determination of whether these investments are impaired is based on their assessment of the ultimate recoverability of their cost rather than by recognizing temporary declines in value. The determination of whether a decline affects the ultimate recoverability of their cost is influenced by criteria such as (1) the significance of the decline in net assets of the FHLB as compared to the capital stock amount for the FHLB and the length of time this situation has persisted, (2) commitments by the FHLB to make payments required by law or regulation and the level of such payments in relation to the operating performance of the FHLB, and (3) the impact of legislative and regulatory changes on institutions and, accordingly, on the customer base of the FHLB. Management believes no impairment charge is necessary related to the FHLB stock as of December 31, 2010.

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Bank-Owned Life Insurance

The Company invests in bank-owned life insurance (“BOLI”). BOLI involves the purchasing of life insurance by the Company on a chosen group of employees. The Company is the owner and beneficiary of the policies. This pool of insurance, due to the advantages of the Bank, is profitable to the Company. This profitability offsets a portion of future benefit costs and is intended to provide a funding source for the payment of future benefits. The Bank’s deposits fund BOLI and the earnings from BOLI are recognized as non-interest income.

Loans And Loans Held For Sale

Loans that management intends to hold to maturity are stated at the principal amount outstanding, net of unearned income. Unearned income is recognized over the lives of the respective loans, principally using the effective interest method. Interest income is generally not accrued on loans, including impaired loans, where interest or principal is 90 days or more past due, unless the loans are adequately secured and in the process of collection, or on loans where management has determined that the borrowers may be unable to meet contractual principal and/or interest obligations. When it is probable that, based upon current information, the Bank will not collect all amounts due under the contractual terms of the loan, the loan is reported as impaired. Smaller balance homogenous type loans, such as residential loans and loans to individuals, which are collectively evaluated, are excluded from consideration for impairment. Loan impairment is measured based upon the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the loan’s effective interest rate or the underlying fair value of collateral for collateral dependent loans. When a loan, including an impaired loan, is placed on non-accrual, interest accruals cease and uncollected accrued interest is reversed and charged against current income. Non-accrual loans are generally not returned to accruing status until principal and interest payments have been brought current and full collectibility is reasonably assured. Cash receipts on non-accrual and impaired loans are applied to principal, unless the loan is deemed fully collectible.

Loans held for sale are carried at the aggregate lower of cost or market value. Realized gains and losses on loans held for sale are recognized at settlement date and are determined based on the cost, including deferred net loan origination fees and the costs of the specific loans sold.

The Bank accounts for its transfers and servicing of financial assets in accordance with ASC Topic 860, “Transfers and Servicing.” The Bank originates mortgages under a definitive plan to sell those loans with servicing generally released. Mortgage loans originated and intended for sale in the secondary market are carried at the lower aggregate cost or estimated fair value. Gains and losses on sales are also accounted for in accordance with ASC Topic 860.

The Bank enters into commitments to originate loans whereby the interest rate on the loan is determined prior to funding (rate lock commitments). Rate lock commitments on mortgage loans that are intended to be sold are considered to be derivatives. Time elapsing between the issuance of a loan commitment and closing and sale of the loan generally ranges from 30 to 120 days. The Bank protects itself from changes in interest rates through the use of best efforts forward delivery contracts, whereby the Bank commits to sell a loan at the time the borrower commits to an interest rate with the intent that the buyer has assumed interest rate risk on the loan. As a result, the Bank is not exposed to losses nor will it realize significant gains related to its rate lock commitments due to changes in interest rates.

The market value of rate lock commitments and best efforts contracts is not readily ascertainable with precision because rate lock commitments and best efforts contracts are not actively traded in stand-alone markets. The Bank determines the fair value of rate lock commitments and best efforts contracts by measuring the change in the value of the underlying asset while taking into consideration the probability that the rate lock commitments will close. Due to high correlation between rate lock commitments and best efforts contracts, no gain or loss occurs on the rate lock commitments.

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ASC Topic 460, "Guarantees," requires a guarantor entity, at the inception of a guarantee covered by the measurement provisions of the interpretation, to record a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Bank to guarantee the financial performance of a customer to a third party. Those guarantees are primarily issued to support contracts entered into by customers. Most guarantees extend for one year. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Bank defines the fair value of these letters of credit as the fees paid by the customer or similar fees collected on similar instruments. The Bank amortizes the fees collected over the life of the instrument. The Bank generally obtains collateral, such as real estate or liens on customer assets for these types of commitments. The Bank's potential liability would be reduced by any proceeds obtained in liquidation of the collateral held. The Bank had standby letters of credit for customers aggregating \$3,563,120 and \$3,387,018 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These letters of credit are primarily related to our real estate lending and the approximate value of underlying collateral upon liquidation is expected to be sufficient to cover this maximum potential exposure at December 31, 2010. The amount of the liability related to guarantees under standby letters of credit issued was not material as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level sufficient to absorb estimated credit losses in the loan portfolio as of the date of the financial statements. The allowance for loan losses is a valuation reserve available for losses incurred or inherent in the loan portfolio and other extensions of credit. The determination of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is a critical accounting policy of the Company.

All, or part, of the principal balance of commercial and commercial real estate loans, and construction loans are charged off to the allowance as soon as it is determined that the repayment of all, or part, of the principal balance is highly unlikely. Consumer loans are generally charged off no later than 120 days past due on a contractual basis, or earlier in the event of bankruptcy, or if there is an amount deemed uncollectible. Because all identified losses are immediately charged off, no portion of the allowance for loan losses is restricted to any individual loan or groups of loans, and the entire allowance is available to absorb any and all loan losses.

Loans are placed in a nonaccrual status when the ultimate collectability of principal or interest in whole, or part, is in doubt. Past-due loans contractually past-due 90 days or more for either principal or interest are also placed in nonaccrual status unless they are both well secured and in the process of collection. Impaired loans are evaluated individually.

The following is our charge-off policy by our loan segments:

Commercial

Loans are generally fully or partially charged down to the fair value of collateral securing the asset when:

- Management judges the loan to be uncollectible;
- Repayment is deemed to be protracted beyond reasonable time frames;
- The loan has been classified as a loss by either internal loan review process or external examiners;
- The customer has filed bankruptcy and the loss becomes evident owing to a lack of assets; or
- The loan is significantly past due unless both well secured and in the process of collection.

Consumer

Consumer loans are generally charged off no later than 120 days past due on a contractual basis, earlier in the event of bankruptcy, or if there is an amount deemed uncollectible.

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Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is computed primarily on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets for financial reporting purposes and using the mandated methods by asset type for income tax purposes. Building, furniture and fixtures, equipment and leasehold improvements are depreciated or amortized over the estimated useful lives of the assets or lease terms, as applicable. Estimated useful lives of buildings are forty years, furniture and fixtures and equipment are three to fifteen years, and leasehold improvements are three to ten years. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred.

The Company accounts for impairment of long lived assets in accordance with ASC Topic 360, "Property, Plant, and Equipment," which requires recognition and measurement for the impairment of long lived assets to be held and used or to be disposed of by sale. The Bank had no impaired long lived assets at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Derivative Contracts

Derivative contracts, as required by ASC Topic 815, "Derivatives and Hedging," are carried at fair value as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial condition with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported in a separate component of stockholders' equity, net of related income tax effects. Gains and losses on derivative contracts are recognized upon realization utilizing the specific identification method.

Income Taxes

There are two components of income tax expense: current and deferred. Current income tax expense approximates cash to be paid or refunded for taxes for the applicable period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized due to differences between the basis of assets and liabilities as measured by tax laws and their basis as reported in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are subject to management's judgment based upon available evidence that future realizations are likely. If management determines that the Company may not be able to realize some or all of the net deferred tax asset in the future, a charge to income tax expense may be required to reduce the value of the net deferred tax asset to the expected realizable value. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax expense or benefit is recognized for the change in deferred tax liabilities.

The Company accounts for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in its consolidated financial statements in accordance with ASC Topic 740, "Income Taxes," which 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, and also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The Company has not identified any significant income tax uncertainties through the evaluation of its income tax positions for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, and has not recognized any liabilities for tax uncertainties as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. Our policy is to recognize interest and penalties on unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense; such amounts were not significant during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. The tax years subject to examination by the taxing authorities are, for federal purposes, the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, and for state purposes, the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Other Real Estate Owned

Other real estate owned obtained through loan foreclosures or the receipt of deeds-in-lieu of foreclosure is carried at the lower of fair value of the related property, as determined by current appraisals less estimated costs to sell, or the recorded investment in the property. Write-downs on these properties, which occur after the initial transfer from the loan portfolio, are recorded as operating expenses. Costs of holding such properties are charged to expense in the current period. Gains, to the extent allowable, and losses, on the disposition of these properties are reflected in current operations.

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Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquired entity over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired in accordance with the purchase method of accounting. Goodwill is not amortized but is reviewed for potential impairment on an annual basis, or more often if events or circumstances indicated that there may be impairment, in accordance with ASC Topic 350, "Intangibles – Goodwill and Other." Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level and an impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value. Core deposit intangibles are a measure of the value of checking and savings deposits acquired in business combinations accounted for under the purchase method. Core deposit intangibles are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated lives (ranging from five to ten years) and identifiable intangible assets are evaluated for impairment if events and circumstances indicate a possible impairment. Any impairment loss related to goodwill and other intangible assets is reflected as other non-interest expense in the statement of operations in the period in which the impairment was determined. No assurance can be given that future impairment tests will not result in a charge to earnings. See Note 8 – Goodwill and Other Intangibles for additional information.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company recognizes compensation expense for stock options in accordance with ASC Topic 718, "Compensation – Stock Compensation." The expense of the option is generally measured at fair value at the grant date with compensation expense recognized over the service period, which is usually the vesting period. The Company utilizes the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate the fair value of each option on the date of grant. The Black-Scholes model takes into consideration the exercise price and expected life of the options, the current price of the underlying stock and its expected volatility, the expected dividends on the stock and the current risk-free interest rate for the expected life of the option. The Company's estimate of the fair value of a stock option is based on expectations derived from historical experience and may not necessarily equate to its market value when fully vested. See Note 15 – Stock-Based Compensation for additional information.

Benefit Plans

The Company provides certain retirement benefits to employees under a 401(k) plan. The Company's contributions to the 401(k) plan are expensed as incurred.

The Company also provides retirement benefits to certain employees under a supplemental executive retirement plan. The plan is unfunded and the Company accrues actuarial determined benefit costs over the estimated service period of the employees in the plan. In accordance with ASC Topic 715, "Compensation – Retirement Benefits," the Company recognizes the under funded status of this postretirement plan as a liability in its statement of financial position and recognizes changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through other comprehensive income.

Cash And Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, interest and non-interest bearing amounts due from banks, Federal funds sold and short-term investments. Generally, Federal funds are sold and short-term investments are made for a one or two-day period.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period amounts to conform with the current period presentation. Such reclassification had no impact on net income or total stockholders' equity.

Advertising Costs

It is the Company's policy to expense advertising costs in the period in which they are incurred.

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Earnings Per Common Share

Basic net income per common share is calculated by dividing net income less dividends and discount accretion on preferred stock, by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period.

Diluted net income per common share is calculated by dividing net income less dividends and discount accretion on preferred stock by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, as adjusted for the assumed exercise of potential common stock warrants, common stock options and unvested restricted stock awards, using the treasury stock method. All share information has been restated for the effect of a 5% stock dividend declared on December 17, 2010 and paid on February 2, 2011 to shareholders of record on January 18, 2011.

The following tables illustrate the reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) calculations:

	Year Ended December 31, 2010		
	Income	Weighted- average shares	Per share Amount
Basic EPS			
Net income	\$ 3,307,791		
Preferred stock dividends and accretion	(1,021,738)		
Income available to common shareholders	2,286,053	4,776,809	\$ 0.48
Effect of dilutive securities			
Stock options and unvested stock awards	-	26,694	-
Diluted EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders plus assumed conversion	\$ 2,286,053	4,803,503	\$ 0.48

	Year Ended December 31, 2009		
	Income	Weighted- average shares	Per share Amount
Basic EPS			
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 2,560,761		
Preferred stock dividends and accretion	(719,601)		
Income available to common shareholders	1,841,160	4,693,941	\$ 0.39
Effect of dilutive securities			
Stock options and unvested stock awards	-	15,968	-
Diluted EPS			
Net income available to common stockholders plus assumed conversion	\$ 1,841,060	4,709,909	\$ 0.39

As disclosed in Note 19, the Company repurchased all outstanding preferred stock on October 27, 2010. During the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, preferred stock dividends and discount accretion served to decrease

earnings per share by \$0.21 and \$0.15, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, 79,400 and 141,412 options, respectively, were anti-dilutive and were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per common share. For the two years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, all common stock warrants issued under the CPP were anti-dilutive.

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Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income includes unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale, other-than-temporary non-credit related security impairments, unrealized gains and losses on cash flows hedges, and changes in the funded status of benefit plans which are also recognized in equity.

Variable Interest Entities

Management has determined that Trust II qualifies as a variable interest entity under ASC Topic 810, "Consolidation." Trust II issued mandatorily redeemable preferred stock to investors, loaned the proceeds to the Company and holds, as its sole asset, subordinated debentures issued by the Company. As a qualified variable interest entity, Trust II's Balance Sheet and Statement of Operations have never been consolidated with those of the Company.

In March 2005, the Federal Reserve Board adopted a final rule that would continue to allow the inclusion of trust preferred securities in Tier 1 capital, but with stricter quantitative limits. Under the final rule, after a five-year transition period, the aggregate amount of trust preferred securities and certain other capital elements would be limited to 25% of Tier 1 capital elements, net of goodwill. The amount of trust preferred securities and certain other elements in excess of the limit could be included in Tier 2 capital, subject to restrictions. Based on the final rule, the Company has included all of its \$18.0 million in trust preferred securities in Tier 1 capital at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Segment Information

U.S. GAAP establishes standards for public business enterprises to report information about operating segments in their annual financial statements and requires that those enterprises report selected information about operating segments in subsequent interim financial reports issued to shareholders. It also established standards for related disclosure about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. Operating segments are components of an enterprise, which are evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision-maker in deciding how to allocate and assess resources and performance. The Company's chief operating decision-maker is the President and Chief Executive Officer. The Company has applied the aggregation criteria for its operating segments to create one reportable segment, "Community Banking."

The Company's Community Banking segment consists of construction, commercial, retail and mortgage banking. The Community Banking segment is managed as a single strategic unit, which generates revenue from a variety of products and services provided by the Company. For example, construction and commercial lending is dependent upon the ability of the Company to fund itself with retail deposits and other borrowings and to manage interest rate and credit risk. This situation is also similar for consumer and residential real estate lending.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2009-16, Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860) – Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets. ASU 2009-16 provides guidance regarding the accounting for transfers of financial assets that prescribes the information that a reporting entity must provide in its financial reports about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows; and a transferor's continuing involvement in transferred financial assets. This guidance specifically removes the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity and the exception from applying otherwise applicable consolidation requirements to variable interest entities that are qualifying special-purpose entities. It also modifies the financial-components approach used in accounting for transfers. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009. Adoption of the new guidance did not

significantly impact the Company's financial statements.

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In June 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-17, Consolidations (TOPIC 810) – Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities. ASU 2009-17 amended previously existing guidance to require that an enterprise determine whether its variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity. The primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity is the enterprise that has both (1) the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity’s economic performance and (2) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity. This guidance requires ongoing reassessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity and is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009. Adoption of the new guidance did not significantly impact the Company’s financial statements.

The FASB has issued ASU 2010-06, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements. This ASU requires some new disclosures and clarifies some existing disclosure requirements about fair value measurement as set forth in Codification Subtopic 820-10. The FASB’s objective is to improve these disclosures and thus, increase the transparency in financial reporting. Specifically, ASU 2010-06 amends Codification Subtopic 820-10 to now require: (1) a reporting entity to disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and describe the reasons for the transfers; and (2) in the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs, a reporting entity should present separately information about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements. In addition, ASU 2010-06 clarifies the requirements of the following existing disclosures: (1) for purposes of reporting fair value measurement for each class of assets and liabilities, a reporting entity needs to use judgment in determining the appropriate classes of assets and liabilities; and (2) a reporting entity should provide disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements. ASU 2010-06 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The implementation of the effective portions of this ASU, effective January 1, 2010, did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

The FASB issued ASU 2010-11, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Scope Exception Related to Embedded Credit Derivatives. The FASB believes this ASU clarifies the type of embedded credit derivative that is exempt from embedded derivative bifurcation requirements. Specifically, only one form of embedded credit derivative qualifies for the exemption – one that is related only to the subordination of one financial instrument to another. As a result, entities that have contracts containing an embedded credit derivative feature in a form other than such subordination may need to separately account for the embedded credit derivative feature. The amendments in the ASU are effective for each reporting entity at the beginning of its first fiscal quarter beginning after June 15, 2010. The adoption of this guidance has not had a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial position or results of operations.

The FASB issued ASU 2010-18, Receivables (Topic 310): Effect of a Loan Modification When the Loan Is Part of a Pool That Is Accounted for as a Single Asset, codifies the consensus reached in EITF Issue No. 09-I, “Effect of a Loan Modification When the Loan Is Part of a Pool That Is Accounted for as a Single Asset.” The amendments to the Codification provide that modifications of loans that are accounted for within a pool under Subtopic 310-30 do not result in the removal of those loans from the pool even if the modification of those loans would otherwise be considered a troubled debt restructuring. An entity will continue to be required to consider whether the pool of assets in which the loan is included is impaired if expected cash flows for the pool change. ASU 2010-18 does not affect the accounting for loans under the scope of Subtopic 310-30 that are not accounted for within pools. Loans accounted for individually under Subtopic 310-30 continue to be subject to the troubled debt restructuring accounting provisions within Subtopic 310-40. ASU 2010-18 is effective prospectively for modifications of loans accounted for within pools under Subtopic 310-30 occurring in the first interim or annual period ending on or after July 15, 2010. Upon

initial adoption of ASU 2010-18, an entity may make a one-time election to terminate accounting for loans as a pool under Subtopic 310-30. This election may be applied on a pool-by-pool basis and does not preclude an entity from applying pool accounting to subsequent acquisitions of loans with credit deterioration. The adoption of ASU 2010-18 did not to have a significant impact to the Company's consolidated financial position or result of operations.

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The FASB issued ASU 2010-20, Receivables (Topic 310): Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses, will help investors assess the credit risk of a company's receivables portfolio and the adequacy of its allowance for credit losses held against the portfolios by expanding credit risk disclosures. This ASU requires more information about the credit quality of financing receivables in the disclosures to financial statements, such as aging information and credit quality indicators. Both new and existing disclosures must be disaggregated by portfolio segment or class. The disaggregation of information is based on how a company develops its allowance for credit losses and how it manages its credit exposure. The amendments in this Update apply to all public and nonpublic entities with financing receivables. Financing receivables include loans and trade accounts receivable. However, short-term trade accounts receivable, receivables measured at fair value or lower of cost or fair value, and debt securities are exempt from these disclosure amendments. The effective date of ASU 2010-20 differs for public and nonpublic companies. For public companies, the amendments that require disclosures as of the end of a reporting period are effective for periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. The amendments that require disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The adoption of ASU 2010-20 has not had and is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In January 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-01, Deferral of the Effective Date of Disclosures about Troubled Debt Restructurings in ASU No. 2010-20. ASU 2011-01 deferred the disclosure requirements related to troubled debt restructurings that were required at December 31, 2010 under ASU 2010-20 but did not defer the effective date of the other disclosure requirements in ASU 2010-20. This guidance is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

2. Investment Securities

Amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, and the estimated fair value by security type are as follows:

2010	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available for sale-				
U. S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government				
Sponsored corporations ("GSE") and agencies	\$ 34,299,374	\$ 60,189	\$ 0	\$ 34,359,563
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations- GSE	18,653,850	483,908	0	19,137,758
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations- non GSE	5,677,577	113,496	(29,751)	5,761,322
Residential mortgage backed securities – GSE	16,963,589	1,206,146	0	18,169,735
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	3,110,145	23,768	(112,485)	3,021,428
Trust preferred debt securities – single issuer	2,460,380	0	(602,877)	1,857,503
Corporate debt securities	1,495,438	4,973	(1,827)	1,498,584
Restricted Stock	1,640,100	0	0	1,640,100
Mutual Fund	25,000	0	0	25,000
	\$ 84,325,453	\$ 1,892,480	\$ (746,940)	\$ 85,470,993

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	Amortized Cost	Other-Than- Temporary Impairment Recognized In Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Carrying Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Held to maturity-						
U. S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations ("GSE") and agencies	\$23,170,741	\$ 0	\$23,170,741	\$93,600	\$(50,721)	\$23,213,620
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations – GSE	2,520,690	0	2,520,690	84,253	0	2,604,943
Residential mortgage backed securities – GSE	9,344,517	0	9,344,517	131,443	(41,711)	9,434,249
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	19,467,404	0	19,467,404	245,290	(352,534)	19,360,160
Trust preferred debt securities - pooled	642,478	(500,944)	141,534	0	(137,361)	4,173
Corporate debt securities	27,245,009	0	27,245,009	67,696	(217,846)	27,094,859
	\$82,390,839	\$ (500,944)	\$81,889,895	\$622,282	\$(800,173)	\$81,712,004

2009	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available for sale-				
U. S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations ("GSE") and agencies	\$ 138,351,028	\$ 291,906	\$(673,252)	\$ 137,969,682
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations - GSE	26,541,021	141,061	(158,696)	26,523,387
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations – non- GSE	8,208,102	31,637	(93,327)	8,146,411
Residential mortgage backed securities – GSE	24,182,584	1,449,071	0	25,631,655
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	2,633,210	45,644	(91,212)	2,587,642

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Trust preferred debt securities – single issuer	2,457,262	0	(687,089)	1,770,173
Restricted Stock	1,464,900	0	0	1,464,900
Mutual Fund	25,000	0	0	25,000
	\$ 203,863,107	\$ 1,959,319	\$ (1,703,576)	\$ 204,118,850

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	Amortized Cost	Other-Than- Temporary Impairment Recognized In Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Carrying Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Held to maturity-						
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations – GSE	\$4,881,475	\$ -	\$4,881,475	\$150,055	\$0	\$5,031,530
Residential mortgage backed securities – GSE	6,111,131	-	6,111,131	97,782	(29,521)	6,179,392
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	8,600,596	-	8,600,596	270,947	0	8,871,543
Trust preferred debt securities - pooled	633,998	(500,944)	133,054	0	0	133,054
Corporate debt securities	3,882,724	-	3,882,724	117,287	0	4,000,011
	\$24,109,924	\$ (500,944)	\$23,608,980	\$636,071	\$(29,521)	\$24,215,530

The carrying value and estimated fair value of investment securities at December 31, 2010, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Restricted stock is included in "Available for sale - Due in one year or less."

	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Available for sale-		
Due in one year or less	\$ 35,978,738	\$ 36,039,903
Due after one year through five years	3,021,270	3,087,164
Due after five years through ten years	5,855,939	6,167,604
Due after ten years	39,469,506	40,176,322
Total	\$ 84,325,453	\$ 85,470,993
Held to maturity-		
Due in one year or less	\$ 1,268,643	\$ 1,264,678
Due after one year through five years	48,663,237	48,622,175
Due after five years through ten years	12,653,167	12,825,064
Due after ten years	19,805,792	19,000,087
Total	\$ 82,390,839	\$ 81,712,004

Gross unrealized losses on securities and the estimated fair value of the related securities aggregated by security category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December

31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

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2010	Number of Securities	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
		Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S. Government sponsored corporations and agencies	6	\$5,120,020	\$(50,721)	\$-	\$-	\$5,120,020	\$(50,721)
Residential collateralized mortgage Obligations – Non-GSE	2	2,035,105	(21,478)	372,747	(8,273)	2,407,852	(29,751)
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	4	4,393,707	(41,711)	-	-	4,393,707	(41,711)
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	31	11,124,090	(378,918)	927,538	(86,101)	12,051,628	(465,019)
Trust preferred debt securities – Single issuer	4	0	0	1,857,503	(602,877)	1,857,503	(602,877)
Trust preferred debt securities – pooled	1	0	0	4,173	(638,305)	4,173	(638,305)
Corporate debt securities	45	24,917,591	(219,673)	0	0	24,917,591	(219,673)
Total temporarily impaired securities	93	\$47,590,513	\$(712,501)	\$3,161,961	\$(1,335,556)	\$50,752,474	\$(2,048,057)
2009							
	Number of Securities	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
		Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S. Government sponsored Corporations and agencies	33	\$73,177,106	\$(673,252)	\$-	\$-	\$73,177,106	\$(673,252)
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations – GSE	4	9,399,574	(158,696)	-	-	9,399,524	(158,696)
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations - Non-GSE	1	-	-	428,264	(93,127)	428,264	(93,127)
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	1	2,885,660	(29,521)	-	-	2,885,660	(29,521)
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	1	924,549	(91,212)	-	-	924,549	(91,212)

Trust preferred debt securities – single issue	4	-	-	1,770,172	(687,089)	1,770,172	(687,089)
Trust preferred debt securities – pooled	1	-	-	133,054	(500,944)	133,054	(500,944)
Total temporarily impaired securities	45	\$86,386,889	\$(952,681)	\$2,331,490	\$(1,281,360)	\$88,718,379	\$(2,234,041)

U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations and agencies: The unrealized losses on investments in these securities were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual terms of these investments do not permit the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the amortized cost of the investment. Because the Company does not intend to sell these investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell these investments before a market price recovery or maturity, these investments are not considered other-than temporarily impaired.

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Residential collateralized mortgage obligations and residential mortgage-backed securities: The unrealized losses on investments in residential collateralized mortgage obligations and residential mortgage-backed securities were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual cash flows of these securities are guaranteed by the issuer, primarily government or government sponsored agencies. It is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price less than the amortized cost of the investment. Because the decline in fair value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, and because the Company does not intend to sell these investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell these investments before a market price recovery or maturity, these investments are not considered other-than-temporarily impaired.

Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions: The unrealized losses or investments in these securities were caused by interest rate increases. It is expected that the securities would not be settled at a price less than the amortized cost of the investment. Because the decline in fair value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, and because the Company does not intend to sell these investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell these investments before a market price recovery or maturity, these investments are not considered other-than-temporarily impaired.

Trust preferred debt securities – single issuer: The investments in these securities with unrealized losses are comprised of corporate trust preferred securities that mature in 2027, all of which were single-issuer securities. The contractual terms of the trust preferred securities do not allow the issuer to settle the securities at a price less than the face value of the trust preferred securities, which is greater than the amortized cost of the trust preferred securities. None of the corporate issuers have defaulted on interest payments. Because the decline in fair value is attributable to the widening of interest rate spreads and the lack of an active trading market for these securities and to a lesser degree market concerns on the issuers' credit quality, and because the Company does not intend to sell these investments and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell these investments before a market price recovery or maturity, these investments are not considered other-than-temporarily impaired.

Corporate debt securities. The unrealized losses on investments in corporate debt securities were caused by interest rate increases. None of the corporate issuers have defaulted on interest payments. Because the decline in fair value is attributable to changes in interest rates and not credit quality, and because the Company does not intend to sell these investments before a market price recovery or maturity, these investments are not considered other-than-temporarily impaired.

The Company regularly reviews the composition of the investment securities portfolio, taking into account market risks, the current and expected interest rate environment, liquidity needs, and its overall interest rate risk profile and strategic goals.

On a quarterly basis, management evaluates each security in the portfolio with an individual unrealized loss to determine if that loss represents other-than-temporary impairment. During the fourth quarter of 2009, management determined that it was necessary, following other-than-temporary impairment requirements, to write down the cost basis of the Company's only pooled trust preferred security. The trust preferred security was issued by a two issuer pool (Preferred Term Securities XXV, Ltd. co-issued by Keefe, Bruyette and Woods, Inc. and First Tennessee ("PreTSL XXV")), consisting primarily of financial institution holding companies. The primary factor used to determine the credit portion of the impairment through the income statement for this security was the discounted present value of projected cash flow where that present value of cash flow was less than the amortized cost basis of the security. The present value of cash flow was developed using a model that considered performing collateral ratios, the level of subordination to senior tranches of the security, credit ratings of and projected credit defaults in the underlying collateral. During the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company recognized an other-than-temporary impairment charge of \$864,727 of which \$363,783 was determined to be a credit loss and charged to operations and \$500,944 was recognized in the other comprehensive loss component of shareholders' equity.

The following table sets forth information with respect to this security at December 31, 2010:

Pooled Trust Preferred Security Detail								
Security	Class	Book Value	Fair Value	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Percent of	Percent of	Percent of	Moody's/ S & P Ratings
					Underlying Collateral Performing	Underlying Collateral In Deferral	Underlying Collateral In Default	
PreTSL XXV	B-1	\$141,534	\$4,273	\$(137,261)	64.1%	23.3%	12.6%	Caa2/NR

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The original cost of PreTSL XXV at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$997,781. In reviewing our investment in PreTSL XXV at December 31, 2010, we have assumed average deferrals and defaults of 1.50% per year through the remaining term of the security (through June 2027). Based on management's evaluation of this security at December 31, 2010, and because the Company does not intend to sell this security before a market price recovery or maturity, there was no additional other-than-temporary impairment recorded at December 31, 2010.

A number of factors or combinations of factors could cause management to conclude in one or more future reporting periods that an unrealized loss that exists with respect to PreTSL XXV constitutes an additional impairment that is other-than-temporary. These factors include, but are not limited to, failure to make interest payments, an increase in the severity of the unrealized loss, an increase in the continuous duration of the unrealized loss without an impairment in value or changes in market conditions and/or industry or issuer specific factors that would render management unable to forecast a full recovery in value. In addition, the fair value of trust preferred securities could decline if the overall economy and the financial condition of the issuers continue to deteriorate and there remains limited liquidity for these securities.

The Company recorded gross gains and losses on sales of securities available for sale of \$1,138,655 and zero respectively, in 2009. There were no sales of securities in 2010.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, securities having a book value of \$34,568,523 and \$25,388,488, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits, other borrowings and for other purposes required by law.

3. Loans and Loans Held for Sale

Loans are as follows:

	2010	2009
Commercial business	\$ 54,733,172	\$ 57,925,392
Commercial real estate	95,277,814	96,306,097
Mortgage warehouse lines	169,575,899	119,382,078
Construction loans	67,890,703	79,805,278
Residential real estate loans	10,435,038	10,253,895
Loans to individuals	13,349,036	15,554,027
All other loans	181,924	229,159
Gross Loans	411,443,586	379,435,926
Deferred loan fees	543,753	489,809
	\$ 411,987,339	\$ 379,945,735

The Bank's business is concentrated in New Jersey, particularly Middlesex, Mercer and Somerset Counties and the Fort Lee area of Bergen County. A significant portion of the total loan portfolio is secured by real estate or other collateral located in these areas.

The Bank had residential mortgage loans held for sale of \$21,219,230 at December 31, 2010 and \$21,514,785 at December 31, 2009. The Bank sells residential mortgage loans in the secondary market on a non-recourse basis. The related loan servicing rights are generally released to the purchaser. Loans held for sale at December 31, 2010 and 2009 are residential mortgage loans that the Bank intends to sell under forward contracts providing for delivery to purchasers generally within a two month period. Changes in fair value of the forward sales contracts, and the related loan origination commitments and closed loans, were not significant at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

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4. Allowance for Loan Losses

A summary of the allowance for loan losses is as follows:

	2010	2009
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 4,505,387	\$ 3,684,764
Provision charged to operations	2,325,000	2,553,000
Loans charged off	(1,081,555)	(1,740,518)
Recoveries of loans charged off	13,880	8,141
Balance, end of year	\$ 5,762,712	\$ 4,505,387

The amount of loans which were not accruing interest amounted to \$8,809,167 and \$4,161,628 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Impaired loans totaled \$8,809,167 and \$5,267,533 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. There were specific valuation allowances of \$574,765 on \$3,459,515 of impaired loans at December 31, 2010 and \$176,781 of specific valuation allowances on \$1,292,910 of impaired loans at December 31, 2009. At December 31, 2009, the Bank had two loans that totaled \$145,898 in loans that were 90 days or more past due and still accruing interest income. There were no loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing interest at December 31, 2010.

Additional income before taxes amounting to \$515,723 and \$624,224 would have been recognized in 2010 and 2009, respectively, if interest on all loans had been recorded based upon original contract terms. No interest was recognized on impaired loans in 2010 or 2009. The average recorded investment in impaired loans for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$8,192,166 and \$5,469,035 respectively.

The Company's primary lending emphasis is the origination of commercial and commercial real estate loans and mortgage warehouse lines of credit. Based on the composition of the loan portfolio, the inherent primary risks are deteriorating credit quality, a decline in the economy, and a decline in New Jersey real estate market values. Any one, or a combination, of these events may adversely affect the loan portfolio and may result in increased delinquencies, loan losses and increased future provision levels.

The following table provides an aging of the loan portfolio by loan class at December 31, 2010:

	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	Greater than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivable	Recorded Investment > 90 Days Nonaccrual Accruing Loans	
Commercial								
Construction	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6,569,296	\$ 6,569,296	\$ 61,321,407	\$ 67,890,703	\$ 0	\$ 6,569,296
Commercial								
Business	113,801	60,526	605,208	779,335	53,953,637	54,733,172	0	750,623
Commercial								
Real Estate	3,179,541	0	1,411,390	4,590,931	90,686,883	95,277,814	0	1,411,390
Mortgage								
Warehouse								
Lines	0	0	0	0	169,575,899	169,575,899	0	0

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Residential								
Real Estate	173,708	0	0	173,708	10,261,330	10,435,038	0	0
Consumer								
Loans to								
Individuals	0	0	77,858	77,858	13,271,178	13,349,036	0	77,858
Other	0	0	0	0	181,924	181,924	0	0
Deferred Loan								
Fees	0	0	0	0	543,753	543,753	0	0
Total	\$3,467,050	\$60,526	\$8,663,752	\$12,191,328	\$399,796,011	\$411,987,339	\$0	\$8,809,167

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Management reviews the adequacy of the allowance on at least a quarterly basis to ensure that the provision for loan losses has been charged against earnings in an amount necessary to maintain the allowance at a level that is adequate based on management’s assessment of probable estimated losses. The Company’s methodology for assessing the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses consists of several key elements. These elements include a specific reserve for impaired loans, an allocated reserve, and an unallocated portion.

The Company consistently applies the following comprehensive methodology. During the quarterly review of the allowance for loan losses, the Company considers a variety of factors that include:

- General economic conditions.
- Trends in charge-offs.
- Trends and levels of delinquent loans.
- Trends and levels of non-performing loans, including loans over 90 days delinquent.
- Trends in volume and terms of loans.
- Levels of allowance for specific classified loans.
- Credit concentrations.

The methodology includes the segregation of the loan portfolio into loan types with a further segregation into risk rating categories, such as special mention, substandard, doubtful, and loss. This allows for an allocation of the allowance for loan losses by loan type; however, the allowance is available to absorb any loan loss without restriction. Larger balance, non-homogeneous loans representing significant individual credit exposures are evaluated individually through the internal loan review process. It is this process that produces the watch list. The borrower’s overall financial condition, repayment sources, guarantors and value of collateral, if appropriate, are evaluated. Based on these reviews, an estimate of probable losses for the individual larger-balance loans are determined, whenever possible, and used to establish specific loan loss reserves. In general, for non-homogeneous loans not individually assessed, and for homogeneous groups, such as residential mortgages and consumer credits, the loans are collectively evaluated based on delinquency status, loan type, and historical losses. These loan groups are then internally risk rated.

The watch list includes loans that are assigned a rating of special mention, substandard, doubtful and loss. Loans criticized special mention have potential weaknesses that deserve management’s close attention. If uncorrected, the potential weaknesses may result in deterioration of the repayment prospects. Loans classified substandard have a well-defined weakness or weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt. They include loans that are inadequately protected by the current sound net worth and paying capacity of the obligor or of the collateral pledged, if any. Loans classified doubtful have all the weaknesses inherent in loans classified substandard with the added characteristic that collection or liquidation in full, on the basis of current conditions and facts, is highly improbable. Loans rated as doubtful in whole, or in part, are placed in nonaccrual status. Loans classified as a loss are considered uncollectible and are charged to the allowance for loan losses.

The specific reserve for impaired loans is established for specific loans which have been identified by management as being impaired. These impaired loans are assigned a doubtful risk rating grade because the loan has not performed according to payment terms and there is reason to believe that repayment of the loan principal in whole, or part, is unlikely. The specific portion of the allowance is the total amount of potential unconfirmed losses for these individual doubtful loans. To assist in determining the fair value of loan collateral, the Company often utilizes independent third party qualified appraisal firms which in turn employ their own criteria and assumptions that may include occupancy rates, rental rates, and property expenses, among others.

The second category of reserves consists of the allocated portion of the allowance. The allocated portion of the allowance is determined by taking pools of loans outstanding that have similar characteristics and applying historical

loss experience for each pool. This estimate represents the potential unconfirmed losses within the portfolio. Individual loan pools are created for commercial and commercial real estate loans, construction loans, and various types of loans to individuals. The historical estimation for each loan pool is then adjusted to account for current conditions, current loan portfolio performance, loan policy or management changes, or any other factor which may cause future losses to deviate from historical levels.

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The Company also maintains an unallocated allowance. The unallocated allowance is used to cover any factors or conditions which may cause a potential loan loss but are not specifically identifiable. It is prudent to maintain an unallocated portion of the allowance because no matter how detailed an analysis of potential loan losses is performed, these estimates by definition lack precision. Management must make estimates using assumptions and information that is often subjective and changing rapidly.

The following discusses the risk characteristics of each of our loan portfolio segments, commercial and consumer.

Commercial

The Company's primary lending emphasis is the origination of commercial and commercial real estate loans and mortgage warehouse lines of credit. Based on the composition of the loan portfolio, the inherent primary risks are deteriorating credit quality, a decline in the economy, and a decline in New Jersey real estate market values. Any one, or a combination, of these events may adversely affect the loan portfolio and may result in increased delinquencies, loan losses and increased future provision levels.

Consumer

The Company's loan portfolio consumer segment is comprised of residential real estate loans, home equity loans and other loans to individuals. Individual loan pools are created for the various types of loans to individuals.

In general, for homogeneous groups, such as residential mortgages and consumer credits, the loans are collectively evaluated based on delinquency status, loan type, and industry historical losses. These loan groups are then internally risk rated.

The Company considers the following credit quality indicators in assessing the risk in the loan portfolio:

- Consumer credit scores
- Internal credit risk grades
- Loan-to-value ratios
- Collateral
- Collection experience

The Company's internal credit risk grades are based on the definitions currently utilized by the banking regulatory agencies. The grades assigned and definitions are as follows, and loans graded excellent, above average, good and watch list are treated as "pass" for grading purposes:

1. Excellent - Loans that are based upon cash collateral held at the Bank and adequately margined. Loans that are based upon "blue chip" stocks listed on the major exchanges and adequately margined.
2. Above Average - Loans to companies whose balance sheets show excellent liquidity and long-term debt is on well-spread schedules of repayment easily covered by cash flow. Such companies have been consistently profitable and have diversification in their product lines or sources of revenue. The continuation of profitable operations for the foreseeable future is likely. Management is comprised of a mix of ages, experience, and backgrounds and management succession is in place. Sources of raw materials and service companies, the source of revenue is abundant. Future needs have been planned for. Character and ability of individuals or company principals are excellent. Loans to individuals supported by high net worths and liquid assets.

3. Good - Loans to companies whose balance sheets show good liquidity and cash flow adequate to meet maturities of long-term debt with a comfortable margin. Such company has established a profitable record over a number of years, and there has been growth in net worth. Operating ratios are in line with those of the industry, and expenses are in proper relationship to the volume of business done and the profits achieved. Management is well-balanced and competent in their responsibilities. Economic environment is favorable; however, competition is strong. The prospects for growth are good. Loans in this category do not meet the collateral requirements of loans in categories 1 and 2 above . Loans to individuals supported by good net worths but whose supporting assets are illiquid.

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3w. Watch List - Included in this category are loans evidencing problems identified by Bank management requiring closer supervision. Such problem has not developed to the point which requires a Special Mention rating. This category also covers situations where the Bank does not have adequate current information upon which credit quality can be determined. The account officer has the obligation to correct these deficiencies within 30 days from the time of notification.

4. Special Mention - Loans or borrowing relationships that require more than the usual amount of attention by Bank management. Industry conditions may be adverse or weak. The borrower's ability to meet current payment schedules may be questionable, even though interest and principal are being paid as agreed. Heavy reliance has been placed on the collateral. Profits, if any, are interspersed with losses. Management is "one man" or weak or incompetent or there is no plan for management succession. Expectations of a loan loss are not immediate; however, if present trends continue, a loan loss could be expected.

5. Substandard - Loans in this category possess weaknesses that jeopardize the ultimate collection of total outstandings. These weaknesses require close supervision by Bank management. Current financial statements are unavailable and the loan is inadequately protected by the collateral pledged. This category will normally include loans that have been classified as substandard by the regulators.

6. Doubtful - Loans with weaknesses inherent in the substandard classification and where collection or liquidation in full is highly questionable. It is likely that the loan will not be collected in full and the Bank will suffer some loss which is not quantifiable at the time of review.

7. Loss - Loans considered uncollectable and of such little value that their continuance as an active asset is not warranted. Loans in this category should immediately be eliminated from the Bank's loan loss reserve. Any accrued interest should immediately be backed out of income.

The following table provides a breakdown of the loan portfolio by credit quality indicator at December 31, 2010.

Commercial Credit Exposure -

By Internally Assigned Grade	Construction	Commercial Business	Commercial Real Estate	Mortgage Warehouse Lines	Residential Real Estate
Grade:					
Pass	\$ 52,445,421	\$ 52,587,444	\$ 85,122,509	\$ 169,575,899	\$ 10,435,038
Special Mention	4,482,569	433,377	3,668,243	0	0
Substandard	10,962,713	1,499,461	5,823,312	0	0
Doubtful	0	212,890	663,750	0	0
Total	\$ 67,890,703	\$ 54,733,172	\$ 95,277,814	\$ 169,575,899	\$ 10,435,038