

1ST CONSTITUTION BANCORP

Form S-4/A

November 27, 2013

[Table of Contents](#)

As filed with the SEC on November 27, 2013

Registration No. 333-191841

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1

to

FORM S-4

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

1ST CONSTITUTION BANCORP

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New Jersey
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

6022
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)
2650 Route 130

22-3665653
I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

P.O. Box 634

Cranbury, New Jersey 18512

(609) 655-4500

(Address, including ZIP Code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant s principal executive offices)

Mr. Robert F. Mangano

President and Chief Executive Officer

1st Constitution Bancorp

2650 Route 130

Cranbury, New Jersey 08512

(609) 655-4500

(Name, address, including ZIP Code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copies to:

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(973) 643-5082

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after the effectiveness of this registration statement.

If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

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 the 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="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If applicable, place an X in the box to designate the appropriate rule provision relied upon in conducting this transaction:

Exchange Act Rule 13e-4(i) (Cross-Border Issuer Tender Offer)

Exchange Act Rule 14d-1(d) (Cross-Border Third-Party Tender Offer)

Table of Contents**CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE**

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount to be registered (1)	Proposed maximum offering price per share (1,2)	Proposed maximum offering price (2) aggregate	Amount of registration fee
Common stock, no par value	1,032,835	N/A	\$10,797,455.50	\$1,390.71(3)

- (1) Based on the maximum number of shares of the registrant's common stock that may be issued in connection with the proposed merger of Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company with and into the registrant's primary subsidiary, 1st Constitution Bank, assuming that all stock options granted by Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company and outstanding on the date hereof are exercised prior to the closing, which number is calculated as (A) the sum of (i) the number of shares of Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company common stock outstanding plus (ii) the number of shares of Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company common stock subject to currently outstanding stock options plus (iii) the number of unvested and unissued restricted shares of Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company common stock that will vest upon closing of the proposed merger times (B)(i) the exchange ratio of 0.7772 shares of the registrant's common stock to be issued in the merger for each share of Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company common stock times (ii) 40% (the merger agreement providing that 40% of the aggregate merger consideration will be paid in shares of the registrant's common stock). In accordance with Rule 416, this registration statement shall also register any additional shares of the registrant's common stock which may become issuable to prevent dilution resulting from stock splits, stock dividends or similar transactions, as provided by the merger agreement.
- (2) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee for the filing on Form S-4 pursuant to Rules 457(f)(1) and 457(f)(3) under the Securities Act. The proposed maximum aggregate offering price was calculated by multiplying (A) the average of the high and low prices per share of the common stock of Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company as reported on the OTCBB on October 17, 2013, or \$7.75 per share (in accordance with Rule 457(c)) and (B) the maximum number of shares of Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company common stock that are (i) outstanding, (ii) subject to outstanding stock options and (iii) restricted, unvested and unissued, each as of such date. Pursuant to Rule 457(f)(3) under the Securities Act, the amount of cash payable by the registrant in the merger has been deducted from the proposed maximum aggregate offering price (computed by multiplying (a) the cash consideration of \$7.50 per share of Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company common stock by (b) sixty percent (60%) of the number of shares of Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company common stock that are (i) outstanding, (ii) subject to outstanding stock options and (iii) restricted, unvested and unissued (the merger agreement providing that sixty percent (60%) of the aggregate merger consideration will be paid in cash)).
- (3) Previously paid.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as

amended, or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the SEC, acting pursuant to such Section 8(a), may determine.

Table of Contents

The information in this proxy statement and prospectus is not complete and may be changed. A registration statement relating to the shares of 1st Constitution Bancorp common stock to be issued in the merger has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These securities may not be sold nor may offers to buy be accepted prior to the time the registration statement becomes effective. This proxy statement and prospectus shall not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale is not permitted or would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the securities laws of any such jurisdiction.

PRELIMINARY-SUBJECT TO COMPLETION

DATED NOVEMBER 27, 2013

[Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company LOGO]

[1st Constitution Bancorp LOGO]

Proxy Statement of Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company

Prospectus of 1st Constitution Bancorp

MERGER PROPOSED YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT

To the Shareholders of Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company:

The Board of Directors of Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company (referred to as Rumson) has approved an Agreement and Plan of Merger, as amended (referred to as the merger agreement) with 1st Constitution Bancorp (referred to as 1st Constitution) and 1st Constitution Bank pursuant to which Rumson will be merged with and into 1st Constitution Bank. If the merger contemplated by the merger agreement is completed, you will be entitled to receive, for each outstanding share of Rumson common stock that you own at the effective time of the merger, either 0.7772 shares of 1st Constitution common stock or \$7.50 in cash or a combination of cash and shares of 1st Constitution common stock. Assuming none of the outstanding options to purchase shares of Rumson common stock are exercised prior to the completion of the merger, 1st Constitution expects to pay an aggregate of \$14.8 million in cash to Rumson shareholders in the merger and issue approximately 1,014,972 shares of its common stock to Rumson shareholders in the merger.

1st Constitution's common stock is quoted on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol FCCY. On 2013, the date immediately preceding the printing of this proxy statement-prospectus, the closing price of 1st Constitution common stock was \$ per share.

The merger cannot be completed unless Rumson's shareholders approve the merger agreement. We have scheduled a special meeting so you can vote to approve the merger agreement. You will also be asked to approve the authorization of the Board of Directors to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting. The Rumson Board of Directors unanimously recommends that you vote to approve the merger agreement and vote to authorize the Board of Directors to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.

The date, time and place of the meeting are as follows:

January 15, 2014

10:00 a.m. (local time)

Salt Creek Grille

4 Bingham Avenue

Rumson, New Jersey 07760

Only shareholders of record as of December 9, 2013 are entitled to attend and vote at the meeting.

Table of Contents

Your vote is very important. Approval of the merger agreement by Rumson shareholders requires the approval by holders of two-thirds of the shares of Rumson common stock outstanding. Whether or not you plan to attend the meeting, please take the time to vote by completing and mailing the enclosed proxy card to us. If you sign, date and mail your proxy card without indicating how you want to vote, your proxy will be counted as a vote in favor of the merger and in favor of authorization of the Board of Directors to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting. **If you do not vote by proxy, telephone or internet or vote in person at the Rumson special meeting, it will have the effect of a vote against the merger agreement, but will have no effect on the vote to authorize the Board of Directors to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement, or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.**

This document describes the special meeting, the merger, the documents related to the merger and other related matters. **Please carefully read this entire document, including the RISK FACTORS beginning on page 29 for a discussion of the risks related to the proposed merger.** You can also obtain information about 1st Constitution from documents 1st Constitution has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. 1st Constitution's SEC filings are available over the Internet at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also read and copy any document 1st Constitution files by visiting the SEC's public reference room in Washington, D.C. The SEC's address in Washington, D.C. is 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information about the public reference room.

Joseph Castelluci, Esq.

James Aaron, Esq.

President, Chief Executive Officer and
General Counsel

Chairman of the Board

Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust
Company

Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and
Trust Company

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission, nor any bank regulatory agency, nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The shares of 1st Constitution common stock to be issued in the merger are not savings accounts, deposits or other obligations of a bank or depository institution and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

This proxy statement and prospectus is dated _____, 2013, and is first being mailed to Rumson shareholders on or about _____, 2013.

Table of Contents

RUMSON-FAIR HAVEN BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

20 Bingham Avenue

Rumson, New Jersey 07760

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

To be Held January 15, 2014

At the direction of the Board of Directors of Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of shareholders of Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company will be held at Salt Creek Grille, 4 Bingham Avenue, Rumson, New Jersey 07760, on January 15, 2014, at 10:00 a.m. (local time) to consider and vote upon the following matters:

- (1) Approval of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of August 14, 2013, by and between 1st Constitution Bancorp, 1st Constitution Bank and Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company, as amended, pursuant to which Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company will merge with and into 1st Constitution Bank; and
- (2) Authorization of the Board of Directors, in its discretion, to adjourn or postpone the special meeting, including, without limitation, on a motion to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting; and
- (3) Authorization of the Board of Directors, in its discretion, to vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.

The Board of Directors has fixed December 9, 2013, as the record date for the determination of shareholders entitled to notice of and to vote at the special meeting, and only shareholders of record on said date will be entitled to receive notice of and to vote at said meeting.

The Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company Board of Directors recommends that shareholders vote:

- (1) FOR approval of the merger agreement; and
- (2) FOR approval of authorization of the Board of Directors to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting; and
- (3)

FOR approval of authorization of the Board of Directors, in its discretion, to vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

President and Chief Executive Officer,

General Counsel and Secretary

Rumson, New Jersey

, 2013

IMPORTANT WHETHER YOU PLAN TO ATTEND THE MEETING IN PERSON OR NOT, PLEASE VOTE PROMPTLY BY SUBMITTING YOUR PROXY BY INTERNET, PHONE OR BY COMPLETING, SIGNING, DATING AND RETURNING YOUR PROXY CARD IN THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE. RETURNING THE PROXY CARD WILL NOT PREVENT YOU FROM VOTING IN PERSON IF YOU ATTEND THE MEETING

Table of Contents

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The accompanying proxy statement and prospectus provides a detailed description of the merger and the merger agreement. We urge you to read the proxy statement and prospectus, including any documents referenced in the proxy statement and prospectus, and its appendices carefully and in their entirety. If you have any questions concerning the merger, the other meeting matters or the proxy statement and prospectus, or need assistance voting your shares, please contact Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company's proxy solicitor, Eagle Rock Proxy Advisors, at 12 Commerce Drive, Cranford, New Jersey 07016, or toll-free at (888) 859-9315.

Neither Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company (hereinafter "Rumson") nor 1st Constitution has authorized anyone to provide you with any information other than the information included in this document and the documents to which you are referred in this document. If someone provides you with other information, please do not rely on it as being authorized by Rumson or 1st Constitution.

This proxy statement and prospectus offers only the cash and shares of 1st Constitution common stock offered in the merger, and offers such shares only where it is legal to do so.

This proxy statement and prospectus has been prepared as of _____, 2013. Changes that may have occurred in the affairs of 1st Constitution or Rumson or their respective subsidiaries since that date are not reflected in this document.

The information contained in this document with respect to 1st Constitution was provided solely by 1st Constitution, and the information contained in this document with respect to Rumson was provided solely by Rumson.

Please do not send your stock certificates at this time. You will be sent separate instructions regarding the surrender of your stock certificates.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER AND THE MEETING</u>	1
<u>SUMMARY</u>	6
<u>MARKET PRICE AND DIVIDEND INFORMATION</u>	15
<u>SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA</u>	17
<u>PRO FORMA FINANCIAL DATA</u>	19
<u>COMPARATIVE PER SHARE INFORMATION</u>	27
<u>FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION</u>	28
<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	29
<u>THE MEETING</u>	41
<u>When and Where the Special Meeting will be Held</u>	41
<u>What will be Voted on at the Shareholders Meeting</u>	41
<u>Shareholders Entitled to Vote</u>	41
<u>Number of Shares that Must be Represented for a Vote to be Taken</u>	41
<u>Vote Required: Voting Agreements</u>	42
<u>Voting your Shares</u>	42
<u>Changing your Vote</u>	43
<u>Solicitation of Proxies and Costs</u>	44
<u>Principal Shareholders of Rumson</u>	44
<u>PROPOSAL 1: THE MERGER</u>	46
<u>Background of the Merger</u>	47
<u>Rumson's Reasons for the Merger</u>	49
<u>Recommendation of the Rumson Board of Directors</u>	51
<u>Opinion of Rumson's Financial Advisor</u>	51
<u>Terms of the Merger</u>	60
<u>Effect of the Merger</u>	60
<u>What Rumson Shareholders Will Receive in the Merger</u>	60
<u>Election Form; Exchange of Shares</u>	61
<u>Stock Options and Restricted Stock</u>	63
<u>1st Constitution Common Stock</u>	63
<u>Effective Date</u>	63
<u>Representations and Warranties</u>	63
<u>Conduct of Business Pending the Merger</u>	65
<u>Conditions to the Merger</u>	68
<u>Amendment: Waiver</u>	70
<u>Termination</u>	70
<u>Termination Fees</u>	71
<u>Nasdaq Listing</u>	72
<u>Expenses</u>	72
<u>Exchange of Rumson Stock Certificates and Payment of Consideration</u>	72
<u>Regulatory Approvals</u>	72
<u>Interests of Management and Others in the Merger</u>	73
<u>Accounting Treatment</u>	74
<u>Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences</u>	74
<u>Rights of Dissenting Shareholders</u>	78

<u>Voting Agreements</u>	79
<u>INFORMATION ABOUT 1ST CONSTITUTION</u>	80
<u>Description of Business.</u>	80
<u>Properties</u>	94
<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	95
<u>1st Constitution Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	95
<u>Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 Compared to the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012</u>	98

Table of Contents

<u>Comparison of Results of Operations for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012 and Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011 and Financial Condition as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011</u>	112
<u>INFORMATION ABOUT RUMSON</u>	134
<u>Description of Business</u>	134
<u>Properties</u>	135
<u>RUMSON'S MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	135
<u>RESULTS OF OPERATIONS – Six Months Ended June 30, 2013 versus Six Months Ended June 30, 2012</u>	136
<u>RESULTS OF OPERATIONS – 2012 versus 2011</u>	147
<u>MANAGEMENT FOLLOWING THE MERGER</u>	159
<u>Director Compensation</u>	162
<u>Executive Compensation</u>	164
<u>STOCK OWNERSHIP OF MANAGEMENT AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS of 1st CONSTITUTION</u>	176
<u>DESCRIPTION OF 1ST CONSTITUTION CAPITAL STOCK</u>	178
<u>COMMON STOCK</u>	178
<u>FIXED RATE CUMULATIVE PERPETUAL PREFERRED STOCK, SERIES B</u>	182
<u>BLANK CHECK PREFERRED STOCK</u>	182
<u>COMPARISON OF SHAREHOLDERS' RIGHTS</u>	184
<u>PROPOSAL 2: ADJOURNMENT OF SPECIAL MEETING</u>	187
<u>Recommendation of the Rumson Board</u>	187
<u>LEGAL MATTERS</u>	188
<u>EXPERTS</u>	188
<u>OTHER BUSINESS</u>	188
<u>WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION</u>	189
<u>INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	F-1
 ANNEXES	
A. Conformed Copy of Agreement and Plan of Merger, as amended	
B. Opinion of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc.	
C. § 17:9A-140 through § 17:9A-146 of the New Jersey Banking Act of 1948, as amended – Dissenters' Rights	

Table of Contents

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER AND THE MEETING

Q: WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT?

A: This document serves as both a proxy statement of Rumson and as a prospectus of 1st Constitution. As a proxy statement/prospectus, it is being provided to you by the Rumson Board of Directors in connection with the Board's solicitation of proxies for the Rumson special meeting at which Rumson shareholders will be asked (1) to approve the merger agreement by and between 1st Constitution, 1st Constitution Bank, and Rumson, as amended, and the merger between Rumson and 1st Constitution Bank, (2) to approve authorization of the Board of Directors to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting and (3) to approve authorization of the Board of Directors, in its discretion, to vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.

As a prospectus, this document is being provided to you because 1st Constitution is offering to exchange shares of its common stock and cash for shares of Rumson common stock upon completion of the merger.

Q: WHY ARE RUMSON, 1ST CONSTITUTION AND 1ST CONSTITUTION BANK PROPOSING TO MERGE?

A: The Boards of Directors of Rumson, 1st Constitution and 1st Constitution Bank are proposing to merge Rumson into 1st Constitution Bank because they believe that combining the strengths of these two financial institutions is in the best interests of Rumson, 1st Constitution and 1st Constitution Bank, their respective shareholders and the respective customers of Rumson and 1st Constitution Bank. Please see THE MERGER Rumson's Reasons for the Merger and THE MERGER Recommendation of the Rumson Board of Directors at page 45 for the various factors considered by the Rumson Board of Directors in recommending that Rumson's shareholders vote FOR the proposal to approve the merger agreement and the merger, FOR the proposal to approve authorization of the Board of Directors to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting and FOR the proposal to approve authorization of the Board of Directors of Rumson, in its discretion, to vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.

Q: WHAT WILL I RECEIVE IN THE MERGER?

A: Upon completion of the merger, you will receive, at your election and subject to the terms in the merger agreement, for each outstanding share of Rumson common stock that you own at the effective time of the merger, either 0.7772 shares of 1st Constitution common stock or \$7.50 in cash, or a combination of cash and 1st Constitution common stock.

Holders of Rumson's shares immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be able to elect to receive cash, stock, a combination of cash and 1st Constitution stock, or to indicate that such holder has no preference as to the receipt of cash or 1st Constitution common stock. If the elections would result in other than 60% of the merger consideration to be paid by 1st Constitution equaling cash and 40% 1st Constitution common stock, then the Exchange Agent, described below, will designate, on a pro rata basis, from those holders electing to receive shares, those electing to receive cash, those electing a combination of cash and 1st Constitution common stock, and those indicating no preference, those holders who will receive shares or cash, as applicable, so that 60% of the outstanding shares of Rumson are exchanged for cash and 40% of the outstanding shares of Rumson are exchanged for shares of 1st Constitution common stock. In addition, each outstanding option, whether vested or unvested, to acquire shares of common stock of Rumson will be terminated and converted into the right to receive cash equal to the product of (i) the

aggregate number of shares of common stock of Rumson underlying such outstanding option multiplied by (ii) the excess, if any, of \$7.50 over the per share exercise price of such outstanding option. Each share of restricted stock, which is unvested and unissued, will be converted into the right to receive 0.7772 shares of 1st Constitution common stock. Each outstanding share of common stock of

Table of Contents

1st Constitution will remain outstanding and unaffected by the merger. See THE MERGER Terms of the Merger What Rumson Shareholders Will Receive in the Merger, beginning at page 53.

Q: WHAT ARE THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER TO RUMSON S SHAREHOLDERS?

A: The obligation of 1st Constitution and Rumson to complete the merger is conditioned upon the receipt of a legal opinion from Day Pitney LLP, counsel to 1st Constitution, to the effect that the merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The specific tax consequences of the merger to a Rumson shareholder will depend upon the form of consideration such Rumson shareholder receives in the merger.

If you receive solely shares of 1st Constitution common stock and cash instead of a fractional share of 1st Constitution common stock in exchange for your Rumson common stock, then you generally will not recognize any gain or loss, except with respect to the cash received instead of a fractional share of 1st Constitution common stock.

If you receive solely cash, then you generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of cash you receive and your adjusted tax basis in your Rumson common stock. Generally, any gain recognized upon the exchange will be capital gain, and any such capital gain will be long-term capital gain if you have established a holding period of more than one year for your shares of Rumson common stock.

If you receive a combination of 1st Constitution common stock and cash, other than cash instead of a fractional share of 1st Constitution common stock, in exchange for your Rumson common stock, then you may recognize gain, but you will not recognize loss, upon the exchange of your shares of Rumson common stock for shares of 1st Constitution common stock and cash. If the sum of the fair market value of the 1st Constitution common stock and the amount of cash you receive in exchange for your shares of Rumson common stock exceeds the adjusted tax basis of your shares of Rumson common stock, you will recognize taxable gain equal to the lesser of the amount of such excess or the amount of cash you receive in the exchange. Generally, any gain recognized upon the exchange will be capital gain, and any such capital gain will be long-term capital gain if you have established a holding period of more than one year for your shares of Rumson common stock. Depending on certain facts specific to you, any gain could instead be characterized as ordinary dividend income.

See THE MERGER Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences beginning on page 74.

Q: DO I HAVE RIGHTS TO DISSENT FROM THE MERGER?

A: Yes. Any holder of Rumson common stock who elects to dissent from the merger will be entitled to payment for its shares only to the extent permitted by and in accordance with the provisions of § 17:9A-140 through § 17:9A-146 of the New Jersey Banking Act of 1948, as amended. Under these statutes, shareholders of Rumson (i) who are entitled to vote at the special meeting of Rumson shareholders to be held on January 15, 2014, (ii) who serve a written notice of dissent from the merger agreement to Rumson at its principal office located at 20 Bingham Avenue, Rumson, New Jersey 07760, which may be made by registered mail or personally by the dissenting shareholder or his, her or its agent, no later than the third day prior to January 15, 2014, which is the date of the special meeting of Rumson

shareholders, and (iii) who do not vote to approve the merger agreement at the special meeting of Rumson shareholders or who abstain from voting to approve the merger agreement or who do not return their proxy card, may, within 30 days after the filing of the merger agreement with the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance on the date of the closing of the merger, serve a demand notice upon the surviving bank at its principal office located at 2650 Route 130, P.O. Box 634, Cranbury, New Jersey 08512, which may be made by registered mail or personally by the dissenting shareholder or its agent, for payment to the dissenting shareholder of the value of its shares of stock. **If you fail to act pursuant to § 17:9A-140, § 17:9A-141 and § 17:9A-146 of the New Jersey Banking Act of 1948, as**

Table of Contents

amended, you will be forever barred from bringing any action (i) to enforce its right to be paid the value of its shares or (ii) to enjoin, set aside or otherwise affect the merger. Consequently, if you wish to exercise your dissenters' rights, you are strongly urged to consult with your legal advisor before attempting to do so. See **The MERGER** Rights of Dissenting Shareholders, beginning at page 68 and the text of § 17:9A-140 through § 17:9A-146 of the New Jersey Banking Act of 1948, as amended, which is attached hereto as Annex C.

Q: ARE THERE ANY REGULATORY OR OTHER CONDITIONS TO THE MERGER OCCURRING?

A: Yes. The merger of Rumson into 1st Constitution Bank must be approved by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the FDIC) and the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance, and a waiver must be obtained from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Applications were filed with the FDIC and the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance on October 4, 2013 and October 7, 2013, respectively. A request for a waiver from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System will be made at a later date only after approval from the FDIC has been received. Approval of the application to the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance was received on or about November 7, 2013. Approval of the application to the FDIC is pending. In addition, the merger must be approved by the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of Rumson common stock.

Completion of the merger is also subject to certain other conditions. See **THE MERGER** Conditions to the Merger, beginning at page 68.

Q: WHAT DOES THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMEND?

A: The Rumson Board of Directors has unanimously approved the merger and the merger agreement and believes that the proposed merger is in the best interests of Rumson and its shareholders. Accordingly, the Rumson Board of Directors unanimously recommends that Rumson shareholders vote **FOR** approval of the merger agreement and the merger, **FOR** approval of authorization of the Board of Directors to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting and **FOR** approval of authorization of the Board of Directors, in its discretion, to vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.

Q: ARE THERE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH 1ST CONSTITUTION'S COMMON STOCK OR THE MERGER?

A: Yes. For a description of some of the risks, see **RISK FACTORS**, beginning at page 25.

Q: WHAT DO I NEED TO DO NOW?

A: After you have carefully read this proxy statement and prospectus, you should indicate on your proxy card how you want your shares to be voted, then sign, date and mail the proxy card in the enclosed postage-paid envelope as soon as possible so that your shares may be represented and voted at the special meeting of Rumson's shareholders. You should also indicate on your proxy card how you want your shares voted on the other proposal to be considered at the special meeting of Rumson's shareholders. In addition, you may attend the special meeting of Rumson's shareholders in person and vote, whether or not you have signed and mailed your proxy card.

If you are a Rumson shareholder and you sign, date and mail your proxy card without indicating how you wish to vote, your proxy will be counted as a vote **FOR** approval of the merger agreement described in this proxy statement and prospectus, **FOR** approval of authorization of the Board of Directors to adjourn the special meeting to a later date,

if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting and **FOR** approval of authorization of the Board of Directors, in its discretion, to vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting. **If you fail to return your proxy card or vote by telephone, on the internet or in person or fail to instruct your broker or other nominee to vote your shares, your shares will not be voted and this will have the same effect as a vote**

Table of Contents

against approval of the merger agreement but will have no effect on the proposal regarding approval of authorization of the Board of Directors to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.

Q: HOW DO RUMSON SHAREHOLDERS REGISTER THEIR ELECTION TO RECEIVE CASH, 1ST CONSTITUTION STOCK OR A COMBINATION OF CASH OR 1ST CONSTITUTION STOCK?

A: Each Rumson shareholder should complete and return an election form, along with their Rumson stock certificate(s), according to the instructions included with the election form. The election form will be provided to Rumson shareholders in a mailing separate from this proxy statement and prospectus. If you own shares of Rumson common stock in street name through a broker or other nominee and you wish to make an election, you should obtain instructions from the broker or other nominee holding your shares concerning how to make your election. The election forms must be received by Register and Transfer Co., the Exchange Agent, no later than the close of business three business days prior to the date on which we consummate the merger. Assuming that all regulatory approvals are received (and the 15 to 30 day period following FDIC approval during which the Justice Department may file objections to the merger relating to competitive factors has passed) prior to the special meeting and assuming that Rumson shareholders approve the proposals described in this document, we hope to consummate the merger in the first calendar quarter of 2014. **Thus, if you are a Rumson shareholder, you should make sure that the Exchange Agent receives your election form at least three business days prior to the date on which we consummate the merger.** If you are a Rumson shareholder and you either do not submit an election form or you submit an election form after the deadline, your shares will be deemed to be No Election Shares for purposes of the allocation procedures described in this proxy statement and prospectus. We cannot tell you at this point whether No Election Shares will receive cash, 1st Constitution common stock, or a combination of cash and 1st Constitution common stock in the merger. See THE MERGER Terms of the Merger Election Form; Exchange of Shares beginning on page 61.

Q: MUST MY ELECTION FORM COVER ALL OF MY RUMSON SHARES?

A: Yes. Each holder of Rumson shares may submit only one election form. The only exception is for shareholders who hold shares on behalf of others or shareholders who hold shares in a retirement account. Shareholders who hold Rumson shares as nominees, trustees or in other representative capacities may submit multiple election forms, provided that each such election form covers all of the shares of Rumson common stock held by such representative for a particular beneficial owner. Shareholders who hold shares in a retirement account may also submit multiple election forms as long as each election form covers all of the shares held by such shareholder individually or in the retirement account.

Q: MAY I CHANGE MY VOTE AFTER I HAVE MAILED MY SIGNED PROXY CARD?

A: Yes. There are three ways for you to revoke your proxy and change your vote. First, you may send a later-dated, signed proxy card before the special meeting. Second, you may revoke your proxy by written notice (which you could personally deliver at the special meeting) to the Secretary of Rumson at any time prior to the vote being taken at the special meeting of Rumson's shareholders. Third, you may submit a new proxy via telephone or the Internet. If you have instructed a broker to vote your shares, you must follow directions received from your broker to change your vote. If you deliver such a notice or if you do not submit a proxy, you may vote your shares at the special meeting of Rumson's shareholders. If you wish to vote in person at the special meeting of Rumson's shareholders, you may deliver your completed proxy card in person or you may vote by completing a ballot, which will be available at the special meeting. Attendance at the special meeting of Rumson's shareholders will not by itself constitute a revocation of a proxy.

Q: MAY I CHANGE MY ELECTION FORM AFTER I HAVE MAILED IT TO THE EXCHANGE AGENT?

A: Yes, provided that you deliver a notice of revocation to the Exchange Agent prior to the election deadline, which will be the close of business on the third business day prior to the date on which the merger is

Table of Contents

consummated. You may deliver a new election form with your notice of revocation, provided that both documents are received prior to the election deadline.

Q: SHOULD I SEND IN MY STOCK CERTIFICATES NOW?

A: You should only submit your Rumson stock certificates when you submit your election form. If you do not submit an election form, 1st Constitution will mail to you instructions for exchanging your stock certificates promptly after the merger is consummated.

Q: HOW MANY SHARES OF 1ST CONSTITUTION COMMON STOCK ARE ISSUABLE PURSUANT TO THE MERGER?

A: If:

none of the outstanding Rumson stock options is exercised prior to the completion of the merger;

none of the unvested and unissued shares of Rumson restricted stock are cancelled prior to the completion of the merger; and

no adjustment is made in the exchange ratio because of a stock split, stock dividend or similar event affecting the stock price of 1st Constitution common stock, then, as result of the 40% stock/60% cash allocation of the merger consideration contained in the merger agreement, the maximum number of shares of 1st Constitution common stock issuable pursuant to the merger agreement, assuming none of the outstanding options to purchase shares of Rumson common stock are exercised prior to the completion of the merger, is 1,006,385 shares.

Q: WHERE CAN I FIND MORE INFORMATION?

A: You can find more information about 1st Constitution from the various sources described under **WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION** beginning at page 189.

Q: WHAT IF THERE IS A CONFLICT BETWEEN DOCUMENTS?

A: You should rely on the later filed document. Information in this proxy statement and prospectus may update information contained in one or more of the 1st Constitution documents filed previously with Securities and Exchange Commission or contained in one or more of the Rumson documents previously furnished to Rumson shareholders.

Q: WHEN DO YOU EXPECT TO MERGE?

A: We are working toward completing the merger as quickly as possible and currently anticipate that the merger will be completed in the first calendar quarter of 2014. We cannot close the merger until (a) after we receive all necessary bank regulatory approvals and the 15 to 30 day period following FDIC approval during which the Justice Department may file objections to the merger relating to competitive factors has passed and (b) after the shareholders of Rumson have approved the merger agreement and the merger at the special meeting of Rumson shareholders.

Q: WHOM SHOULD I CALL WITH QUESTIONS OR TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS PROXY STATEMENT AND PROSPECTUS?

A: If you have any questions concerning the merger, would like additional copies of this proxy statement and prospectus or need help voting your shares of Rumson common stock, please contact **Rumson's proxy solicitor, Eagle Rock Proxy Advisors, at 12 Commerce Drive, Cranford, New Jersey 07016, or toll-free at (888) 859-9315.**

Table of Contents

SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information from this proxy statement and prospectus. Because this is a summary, it does not contain all of the information that may be important to you. You should carefully read this entire document and the other documents we refer to in this document before you decide how to vote. These references will give you a more complete description of the merger agreement and the merger and the other matters to be considered at the special meetings. We have included page references in this summary to direct you to more complete descriptions of the topics provided elsewhere in this proxy statement and prospectus.

The Companies (See pages 134 to 158 for Rumson and pages 80 to 133 for 1st Constitution)

Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company

20 Bingham Avenue

Rumson, New Jersey 07760

Telephone: (732) 933-4445

Rumson is a New Jersey State-chartered bank with five offices located in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Rumson's executive office is located at 20 Bingham Avenue, Rumson, New Jersey; its main office is located at 636 River Road, Fair Haven, New Jersey; and its branches are located at 511 Cookman Avenue, Asbury Park, New Jersey, 251 East Main Street, Oceanport, New Jersey, and 500 Broad Street, Shrewsbury, New Jersey. Rumson commenced business on July 17, 2000. The primary business of Rumson is to provide deposit and lending services for individuals, small to medium-sized businesses and professional practices in our market area.

As a community bank, Rumson's emphasis involves providing a broad range of products and services. These products and services offered by Rumson are designed to provide deposit and loan products that meet its customers' needs. Rumson offers the traditional range of banking products to its customers, including commercial loans, construction loans, residential loans, installment loans, checking accounts, savings accounts, certificates of deposit, safe deposit boxes, night depository and automated teller services, as well as internet banking, including electronic bill payment.

RFHB Investment Company (RFHBIC) was organized in 2009 under New Jersey law as a New Jersey Investment Company. The primary business of RFHBIC, a 100% owned subsidiary of Rumson, is to hold investment securities.

On June 1, 2012, Rumson entered into an agreement with Colonial Investments, LLC and formed RFH Title Agency, LLC, (RFH Title) a New Jersey limited liability company, whereby Rumson is a 49% owner. The purpose of the company is to act as title insurance agent for Chicago Title Insurance Company in insuring title insurance policies for real estate properties. An initial investment of \$1,000 was made. The newly organized title company is not consolidated for financial accounting purposes. Rumson accounts for this investment using the equity method of accounting. At December 31, 2012, the investment in the title company was \$1,000 and is recorded in assets in the accompanying consolidated statements of condition.

Rumson is subject to Federal and New Jersey statutes applicable to banks chartered under the New Jersey banking laws. Rumson's deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the FDIC). Accordingly, Rumson is subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the FDIC and the New Jersey State Department of Banking and Insurance.

1st Constitution Bancorp

2650 Route 130

Cranbury, New Jersey 08512

Telephone: (609) 655-4500

Table of Contents

1st Constitution is a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. 1st Constitution 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, a full service commercial bank which began operations in August 1989, and thereby enabling 1st Constitution Bank to operate within a bank holding company structure. 1st Constitution became an active bank holding company on July 1, 1999. 1st Constitution Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of 1st Constitution. Other than its ownership interest in 1st Constitution Bank, 1st Constitution currently conducts no other significant business activities. 1st Constitution Bank operates fourteen branches, and manages an investment portfolio through its subsidiary, 1st Constitution Investment Company of New Jersey, Inc. FCB Assets Holdings, Inc., a subsidiary of 1st Constitution Bank is used by 1st Constitution Bank to manage and dispose of repossessed real estate. 1st Constitution Capital Trust II, a subsidiary of 1st Constitution, was created in May 2006 to issue trust preferred securities to assist 1st Constitution to raise additional regulatory capital.

The Merger (See page 46)

Pursuant to the merger agreement, Rumson will merge with and into 1st Constitution Bank, with 1st Constitution Bank as the surviving bank in the merger.

A copy of the merger agreement between 1st Constitution, 1st Constitution Bank and Rumson is attached to this proxy statement and prospectus as Annex A.

Rumson shareholders will receive either cash or stock, or a combination of cash and stock. Upon completion of the merger, the shareholders of Rumson will receive, at their election, for each outstanding share of Rumson common stock that they own at the effective time of the merger, either 0.7772 shares of 1st Constitution common stock or \$7.50 in cash or a combination of cash and 1st Constitution common stock, subject to proration as described in the merger agreement, so that 60% of the aggregate merger consideration will be cash and 40% will be shares of 1st Constitution common stock.

Holders of Rumson's stock immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be able to elect to receive cash or stock, or a combination of cash and stock, or to indicate that such holder has no preference as to the receipt of cash or 1st Constitution common stock. If such election would result in other than 60% of the merger consideration to be paid in cash by 1st Constitution and other than 40% of the merger consideration to be paid in stock by 1st Constitution, then the Exchange Agent will designate, on a pro rata basis, from those holders electing to receive shares, those electing to receive cash, and those indicating no preference, those holders who will receive stock or cash, as applicable, so that 60% of the outstanding shares of Rumson will receive cash and 40% of the outstanding shares of Rumson will receive 1st Constitution common stock. See **THE MERGER** Terms of the Merger, beginning at page 60.

The exchange ratio will be adjusted proportionately if 1st Constitution makes any stock splits, stock dividends or similar distributions prior to the closing of the merger.

1st Constitution will not issue any fractions of a share of common stock. Rather, 1st Constitution will pay cash (without interest) for any fractional share interest that any Rumson shareholder would otherwise receive in the merger. All shares of Rumson common stock held by a shareholder immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be aggregated before determining the need to pay cash in lieu of fractional shares to such former shareholder.

Tax Consequences (See pages 74 to 78)

The tax consequences of the merger are dependent on whether the merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. The obligation of 1st Constitution and

Table of Contents

Rumson to complete the merger is conditioned upon the receipt of a legal opinion from Day Pitney LLP, counsel to 1st Constitution, to the effect that the merger will qualify as a reorganization. Provided that the merger qualifies as a reorganization for United States federal income tax purposes, the specific tax consequences of the merger to a Rumson shareholder will depend upon the form of consideration such Rumson shareholder receives in the merger.

If a Rumson shareholder receives solely shares of 1st Constitution common stock and cash instead of a fractional share of 1st Constitution common stock in exchange for Rumson common stock, then the shareholder generally will not recognize any gain or loss, except with respect to the cash received instead of a fractional share of 1st Constitution common stock.

If a Rumson shareholder receives solely cash, then the shareholder generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in their Rumson common stock. Generally, any gain recognized upon the exchange will be capital gain, and any such capital gain will be long-term capital gain if the shareholder has a holding period of more than one year for their shares of Rumson common stock.

If the shareholder receives a combination of 1st Constitution common stock and cash, other than cash instead of a fractional share of 1st Constitution common stock, in exchange for Rumson common stock, then the shareholder may recognize gain, but not loss, upon the exchange of shares of Rumson common stock for shares of 1st Constitution common stock and cash. If the sum of the fair market value of the 1st Constitution common stock and the amount of cash received in exchange for shares of Rumson common stock exceeds the adjusted tax basis of the shareholder's shares of Rumson common stock, taxable gain will be recognized equal to the lesser of the amount of such excess or the amount of cash received in the exchange. Generally, any gain recognized upon the exchange will be capital gain, and any such capital gain will be long-term capital gain if the shareholder has established a holding period of more than one year for their shares of Rumson common stock. Depending on certain facts specific to the shareholder, any gain could instead be characterized as ordinary dividend income.

If the merger does not qualify as a reorganization, then each holder of Rumson common stock will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between (a) the sum of the fair market value of the shares of 1st Constitution common stock, as of the effective date of the merger, received by such holder pursuant to the merger and the amount of any cash received by such holder pursuant to the merger and (b) its adjusted tax basis in the shares of Rumson common stock surrendered in exchange therefor. Gain or loss will be computed separately with respect to each identified block of Rumson common stock exchanged in the merger.

Further, if the merger is not treated as a reorganization, Rumson will be subject to tax on the deemed sale of its assets to 1st Constitution, with gain or loss for this purpose measured by the difference between Rumson's tax basis in its assets and the fair market value of the consideration deemed to be received therefor or, in other words, the cash and shares of 1st Constitution common stock plus liabilities assumed in the merger, and 1st Constitution will become liable for any tax liability of Rumson resulting from the merger.

Rumson's Reasons for the Merger (See pages 49 to 51)

Rumson's Board of Directors has unanimously approved the merger and the merger agreement and believes that the proposed merger is in the best interests of Rumson and its shareholders. If the merger is consummated, Rumson

shareholders who receive 1st Constitution common stock in the merger will own stock in a larger and more diversified corporation.

In unanimously approving the merger agreement, Rumson's Board of Directors considered, among other things, the terms of the merger agreement, including the financial terms, the income tax consequences of the transaction, the historical market prices and liquidity of 1st Constitution common stock and Rumson common stock, the competitive environment facing Rumson, the business and prospects of 1st Constitution and such other reasons as set forth on pages 49 to 51.

Table of Contents

Rumson Board recommendation (See page 51)

Rumson's Board of Directors unanimously approved the merger agreement and the merger, and unanimously recommends that Rumson shareholders vote **FOR** approval of the merger agreement and the merger, **FOR** approval of authorization of the Board of Directors to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting and **FOR** approval of authorization of the Board of Directors, in its discretion, to vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.

Rumson's financial advisor has concluded that the consideration that Rumson shareholders will receive in the merger is fair. (See pages 51 to 60)

Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., financial advisor to Rumson, whom we refer to as KBW, has provided a written fairness opinion, dated as August 14, 2013, to Rumson's Board of Directors to the effect that, as of that date, the aggregate consideration to be paid in the merger is fair to Rumson's shareholders from a financial point of view. A copy of the fairness opinion is attached to this proxy statement and prospectus as Annex B.

You should read the fairness opinion in its entirety.

Pursuant to the KBW engagement agreement, Rumson agreed to pay KBW a cash fee of \$100,000 at the time of the signing of the merger agreement as well as a cash fee of \$300,000 to be paid at the time of the closing of the merger. In addition, Rumson also agreed to reimburse KBW for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and disbursements up to \$10,000 incurred in connection with its engagement and to indemnify KBW and related parties against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the federal securities laws. During the two years preceding the date of its opinion to Rumson, KBW has not received compensation for investment banking services from Rumson, and KBW has not received compensation for investment banking services from 1st Constitution.

Special Meeting of Rumson's shareholders to be held on January 15, 2014 (See page 41)

The meeting of Rumson's shareholders will be held at Salt Creek Grille, 4 Bingham Avenue, Rumson, New Jersey 07760, at 10:00 a.m. (local time) on January 15, 2014. At the meeting, Rumson will ask its shareholders to consider and vote upon the following matters:

1. Approval of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of August 14, 2013, by and between 1st Constitution Bancorp, 1st Constitution Bank and Rumson, as amended, pursuant to which Rumson will merge with and into 1st Constitution Bank; and
2. Authorization of the Board of Directors, in its discretion, to adjourn or postpone the special meeting, including, without limitation, on a motion to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting; and
3. Authorization of the Board of Directors, in its discretion, to vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.

Who can vote (See page 41)

You are entitled to vote at the Rumson special meeting if you owned shares of Rumson common stock at the close of business on the record date of December 9, 2013. You will have one vote for each share of Rumson common stock that you owned on the applicable record date. On Rumson's record date, there were _____ shares of Rumson common stock outstanding.

Table of Contents

You may vote either by attending the special meeting of Rumson shareholders and voting your shares, or by completing the enclosed proxy card and mailing it to Rumson in the enclosed white envelope. Rumson shareholders may also vote by telephone or via the Internet, as described in the enclosed instructions for Rumson.

The Board of Directors of Rumson is seeking your proxy to use at the special meeting of Rumson shareholders. Rumson and 1st Constitution have prepared this proxy statement and prospectus to assist you in deciding how to vote and whether or not to grant your proxy. Please indicate on your proxy card how you want to vote and then sign, date and mail the proxy card as soon as possible so that your shares will be represented at the special meeting of Rumson shareholders.

If you are a Rumson shareholder and you sign, date and mail your proxy card without indicating how you wish to vote, your proxy will be counted as a vote **FOR** approval of the merger agreement and the merger, **FOR** approval of authorization of the Board of Directors to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting and **FOR** approval of authorization of the Board of Directors, in its discretion, to vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting. **If you fail to return your proxy card or vote by telephone, on the internet or in person or fail to instruct your broker or other nominee to vote your shares, your shares will not be voted and this will have the same effect as a vote against approval of the merger agreement but will have no effect on the proposal regarding approval of authorization of the Board of Directors to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.**

If you sign a proxy, you may revoke it by written notice to the Secretary of Rumson at any time before it is voted at the special meeting.

You cannot vote shares held by your broker in street name. Only your broker can vote those shares, with your instructions. If you do not provide your broker with instructions on how to vote your shares, your broker will not be permitted to vote them.

Voting matters (See pages 41 to 44)

The approval of the merger agreement and the merger will require the affirmative vote, in person or by proxy, of the holders of at least two-thirds of the shares of Rumson's common stock outstanding on the record date. The approval of authorization of the Board of Directors to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting will require that the votes cast in person or by proxy at the special meeting in favor of the proposal exceeds the votes cast against the proposal. Each holder of shares of Rumson common stock outstanding on the record date will be entitled to one vote for each share held of record. Abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as a vote against the merger and merger agreement but will have no effect on the vote to approve authorization of the Board of Directors to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.

Voting Agreements (See pages 42 and 79)

As of November 26, 2013, the directors of Rumson had sole or shared voting power over 385,138 shares of Rumson common stock, or approximately 11.33 % of the shares of Rumson common stock outstanding on November 26, 2013.

Table of Contents

Rumson's directors have entered into agreements with 1st Constitution in which they have agreed to vote all shares of Rumson common stock which they own on the record date in favor of the merger agreement and the merger.

To the best knowledge of 1st Constitution and Rumson:

1st Constitution holds no shares of Rumson common stock other than shares held in a fiduciary capacity for others.

As of November 26, 2013, Rumson's directors and executive officers, together with their affiliates, did not beneficially own any shares of 1st Constitution common stock.

Interests of Rumson directors and management in the merger (See pages 73 to 74)

The directors and executive officers of Rumson have interests in the merger as directors and employees that are different from the interests of the other Rumson shareholders. These interests include, among others:

The appointment of James G. Aaron (currently the Chairman of the Board and a director of Rumson) to the Board of Directors of 1st Constitution Bank. As a director of 1st Constitution Bank, Mr. Aaron will be entitled to compensation for services rendered to 1st Constitution Bank

If Joseph Castelluci (President and Chief Executive Officer) is terminated by 1st Constitution Bank after the merger or he terminates his employment after a change in control because his duties and responsibilities or his total annual compensation and/or benefits are materially changed or terminated, or he is not employed at his current level for a two year period, or he has to incur an unreasonable commuting distance of 30 miles or more from his home address, Joseph Castelluci will be entitled to receive a severance payment estimated to be approximately \$574,000, which is equal to his current base salary, bonus and the cash equivalent of his employee benefits for a period of two years. It is not anticipated that Mr. Castelluci will be required to commute more than 30 miles from his home address pursuant to his employment with 1st Constitution.

If Gayle S. Hoffman (Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer) or Thomas Sannelli (Senior Vice President of Retail Banking) is terminated without cause after the merger or if Gayle S. Hoffman or Thomas Sannelli is not employed by 1st Constitution Bank for a period of at least one year from the date of the merger pursuant to a written agreement providing that they each have (a) the same or substantially equal position with similar title and responsibilities and the same or greater salary, benefits and bonuses that they each respectively received immediately prior to the change in control and (b) no more than a 30 mile commute from their respective residence, they will each receive their current base salary for a period of one year, their largest annual cash bonus in the three year period between December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2012, and the cash equivalent of their employee benefits for a period of one year. Ms. Hoffman's payment is estimated to be approximately \$196,000 and Mr. Sannelli's payment is estimated to be approximately \$137,000. Pursuant to their employment with 1st Constitution, Ms. Hoffman and Mr. Sannelli may be required to commute more than 30 miles from their respective residences. In such event, Ms. Hoffman and Mr. Sannelli will each have the right to terminate their employment with 1st Constitution and receive the

above payments due under their respective change in control agreements.

Mr. Castelluci and Ms. Hoffman have 7,500 and 3,750 shares, respectively, of unvested and unissued restricted Rumson stock that will vest as a result of the merger. At the closing of the merger, each share of unvested and unissued Rumson restricted stock will be converted into the right to receive 0.7772 shares of 1st Constitution stock.

Mr. Castelluci, Ms. Hoffman, Edward S. Keller and Mr. Sannelli hold options to purchase 25,000, 20,000, 10,000 and 1,000 shares of Rumson common stock, respectively, at an exercise price of \$6.00 per share.

Table of Contents

In addition, other employees of Rumson hold options to purchase an aggregate of 1,900 shares of Rumson common stock at an exercise price of \$6.00 per share. At the closing of the merger, each of these options, whether vested or unvested, will be converted into the right to receive \$1.50 for each share underlying the options, which is the difference between the merger cash consideration of \$7.50 per share of Rumson common stock and the exercise price of \$6.00 per share set forth in the options.

Mr. Sannelli and Mr. Castelluci hold options to purchase 13,834 and 3,843 shares of Rumson common stock, respectively, at an exercise price of \$6.83 per share. At the closing of the merger, each of these options, whether vested or unvested, will be converted into the right to receive \$0.67 for each share underlying the options, which is the difference between the merger cash consideration of \$7.50 per share of Rumson common stock and the exercise price of \$6.83 per share set forth in the options.

Stephen A. Tyler, a director, and Mr. Castelluci hold options to purchase 8,389 and 1,117 shares of Rumson common stock, respectively, at exercise prices in excess of the merger cash consideration of \$7.50 per share of Rumson common stock. At the closing of the merger, neither Mr. Tyler nor Mr. Castelluci will receive any cash consideration for such options.

The merger agreement provides that 1st Constitution will (i) indemnify the directors and officers of Rumson against certain liabilities for a six-year period following completion of the merger and (ii) purchase directors and officers liability insurance for a period of six years after the closing, subject to a limitation on the amount which 1st Constitution must spend for this insurance.

Rumson's Board of Directors and 1st Constitution's Board of Directors were aware of these interests and considered them in approving and recommending the merger. For additional information on the benefits of the merger to Rumson's management, see pages 73 to 74.

Merger expected to occur in the first calendar quarter of 2014 (See page 63)

The merger of Rumson with and into 1st Constitution Bank will become final when a merger agreement attaching certifications by 1st Constitution Bank and Rumson as to the requisite shareholder approval having been obtained, is filed with the New Jersey Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. That certificate may not be filed until all bank regulatory approvals have been received, the 15 to 30 day period following FDIC approval during which the Justice Department may file objections to the merger relating to competitive factors has passed, and Rumson's shareholders approve the merger agreement and the merger. We currently anticipate that the merger will be completed in the first calendar quarter of 2014, although delays could occur.

We cannot assure you that we can obtain the necessary regulatory or shareholder approvals or that the other conditions precedent to the merger can or will be satisfied.

Regulatory approval must be obtained and other conditions must be satisfied before the merger will be completed (See pages 72 to 73 and pages 68 to 69)

Our obligation to complete the merger is subject to various conditions that are usual and customary for this kind of transaction, including obtaining approvals from the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance and the FDIC, and obtaining a waiver from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Applications were filed with the FDIC and the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance on October 4, 2013 and October 7, 2013,

respectively. Approval of the application to the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance was received on or about November 7, 2013. Approval of the application to the FDIC is pending. A request for a waiver from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System will be made at a later date only after approval from the FDIC has been received. In addition to the required regulatory approvals and waiver, the

Table of Contents

merger will only be completed if certain conditions, including the following, are met or, where permissible, waived:

Rumson shareholders must approve the merger agreement at the Rumson special meeting.

Rumson and 1st Constitution must each receive an opinion of 1st Constitution's counsel with respect to certain tax matters.

Rumson and 1st Constitution must not have breached any of their respective representations or obligations under the merger agreement, subject to certain materiality qualifications.

The merger agreement attached to this proxy statement and prospectus as Annex A describes other conditions that must be met or waived before the merger may be completed.

Amendment or termination of the merger agreement is possible (See pages 70 to 71)

1st Constitution and Rumson may agree to terminate the merger agreement and not complete the merger at any time before the merger is completed. We each can unilaterally terminate the merger in certain circumstances. These include a failure to complete the merger by August 14, 2014, unless the terminating party's breach is the reason that the merger has not been completed.

Rumson may terminate the merger agreement if:

during a specified 20 business day period, the average closing sale price of 1st Constitution common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market is less than \$6.755; and

such average closing sale price of 1st Constitution common stock under-performs the average stock price of the NASDAQ Bank Index by more than 30%, as measured in accordance with the merger agreement.

See THE MERGER Termination beginning at page 70 for additional information regarding this and other bases for terminating the merger agreement, including Rumson's fiduciary out.

Rights of 1st Constitution shareholders differ from those of Rumson shareholders (See pages 184 to 186)

When the merger is completed, each Rumson shareholder will automatically become a 1st Constitution shareholder unless such shareholder's shares of Rumson common stock are converted entirely into cash under the merger agreement. The rights of 1st Constitution shareholders differ from the rights of Rumson shareholders in certain ways, primarily as a result of certain provisions in 1st Constitution's Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws that differ from those of Rumson's Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws. Some of these provisions are intended to make a takeover of 1st Constitution harder if 1st Constitution's Board of Directors does not approve it.

Rumson's shareholders have dissenters' rights (See pages 78 to 79)

Dissenters' rights are statutory rights that enable shareholders to dissent from an extraordinary transaction, such as a merger, and to demand that Rumson pay the fair value for their shares instead of receiving the consideration offered to shareholders in connection with the merger.

Shareholders of Rumson are entitled to exercise their rights as dissenting shareholders under § 17:9A-140 through § 17:9A-146 of the New Jersey Banking Act of 1948, as amended, but only if they comply strictly with all of the procedural and other requirements of such statutes. Under these statutes, shareholders of Rumson (i) who are entitled to vote at the special meeting of Rumson shareholders to be held on January 15, 2014,

Table of Contents

(ii) who serve a written notice of dissent from the merger agreement to Rumson at its principal office located at 20 Bingham Avenue, Rumson, New Jersey 07760, which may be made by registered mail or personally by the dissenting shareholder or his, her or its agent, no later than the third day prior to January 15, 2014, which is the date of the special meeting of Rumson shareholders, and (iii) who do not vote to approve the merger agreement at the special meeting of Rumson shareholders or who abstain from voting to approve the merger agreement or who do not return their proxy card, may, within 30 days after the filing of the merger agreement with the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance on the date of the closing of the merger, serve a demand notice upon the surviving bank at its principal office located at 2650 Route 130, P.O. Box 634, Cranbury, New Jersey 08512, which may be made by registered mail or personally by the dissenting shareholder or its agent, for payment to the dissenting shareholder of the value of its shares of stock. The text of § 17:9A-140 through § 17:9A-146 of the New Jersey Banking Act of 1948, as amended, is attached to this proxy statement and prospectus as Annex C. For a summary of § 17:9A-140 through § 17:9A-146, please see pages 78 to 79.

Stock certificates to be submitted with the election forms or after the merger is complete (See page 72)

Rumson shareholders will be provided with an election form in a mailing separate from this proxy statement and prospectus prior to the consummation of the merger. In order to make an effective election to receive cash, stock or a combination of cash and stock in the merger, it will be necessary for such shareholders to submit their Rumson stock certificates to the Exchange Agent, together with their election forms, in the envelope provided to Rumson's shareholders. If such shareholders do not submit an election form, then, promptly after the merger is completed, they will receive a letter and instructions on how to surrender their Rumson stock certificates in exchange for 1st Constitution stock certificates and/or cash. Rumson shareholders will need to carefully review and complete these materials and return them as instructed along with their stock certificates for Rumson common stock.

If you do not have stock certificates but hold shares of Rumson common stock with your broker or other nominee in street name, you will need to provide your broker or other nominee with instructions regarding your election. If you do not instruct your broker or other nominee to make an election, your broker or other nominee will automatically exchange your shares upon completion of the merger.

If you or your broker or other nominee do not submit an election form covering your shares of Rumson common stock prior to the election deadline, which is the close of business on the third business days prior to the date the merger is consummated, then you will lose the opportunity to indicate your preference as to whether your shares will be converted into 1st Constitution common stock or cash in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement.

Table of Contents**MARKET PRICE AND DIVIDEND INFORMATION****Rumson**

The shares of Rumson common stock are traded on the OTCBB under the trading symbol RFHB. The following table sets forth the high and low bid quotations as reported on the OTCBB for shares of Rumson common stock for each quarter during 2013, 2012, and 2011. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

	2013		2012		2011 (1)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.40	\$ 6.60	\$ 5.55	\$ 6.48	\$ 6.14
Second Quarter	\$ 6.05	\$ 5.65	\$ 6.55	\$ 5.85	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.20
Third Quarter	\$ 7.55	\$ 6.03	\$ 6.33	\$ 5.53	\$ 6.70	\$ 6.25
Fourth Quarter	\$ 7.55(2)	\$ 7.40(2)	\$ 6.18	\$ 5.25	\$ 6.60	\$ 6.10

(1) Prices have been retroactively adjusted for the 5% stock dividend paid on June 22, 2011.

(2) Through November 22, 2013.

As of November 22, 2013, there were approximately 145 record holders of Rumson common stock.

Rumson paid a 5% stock dividend on June 22, 2011. Rumson 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.

1st Constitution

The common stock of 1st Constitution 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 2013, 2012, and 2011, as reported on the Nasdaq Global Market.

	2013 (1)		2012 (1)		2011 (1)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 9.10	\$ 8.38	\$ 8.16	\$ 5.74	\$ 8.61	\$ 7.39
Second Quarter	\$ 9.67	\$ 8.50	\$ 8.58	\$ 7.03	\$ 7.85	\$ 6.57
Third Quarter	\$ 11.33	\$ 9.28	\$ 8.62	\$ 7.45	\$ 7.70	\$ 5.47
Fourth Quarter	\$ 11.00(2)	\$ 9.70(2)	\$ 8.48	\$ 7.80	\$ 6.35	\$ 4.99

(1) Prices have been retroactively adjusted for the 5% stock dividend declared December 20, 2012 and paid January 31, 2013 to shareholders of record on January 14, 2013.

(2) Through November 22, 2013.

As of November 22, 2013, there were approximately 262 record holders of 1st Constitution common stock.

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1st Constitution paid 5% stock dividends on January 31, 2013, and February 2, 2012. 1st Constitution 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.

On August 14, 2013, the last full trading day prior to announcement of the execution of the merger agreement, the reported high and low sales prices and the closing sale prices of 1st Constitution common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market and Rumson common stock on the OTCBB were as follows:

	August 14, 2013		
	High	Low	Closing Sale Price
1st Constitution	\$ 9.75	\$ 9.73	\$9.75
Rumson	\$ 7.60	\$ 7.60	\$7.60

Table of Contents

On _____, 2013, the last full trading day prior to the date of this proxy statement and prospectus, the reported high and low sales prices and the closing sale prices of 1st Constitution common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market and Rumson common stock on the OTCBB were as follows:

		, 2013	
	High	Low	Closing Sale Price
1st Constitution	\$	\$	\$
Rumson	\$	\$	\$

Shareholders are urged to obtain current market quotations for shares of 1st Constitution common stock and Rumson common stock.

Equivalent value per share

The following table shows the closing sale price of 1st Constitution common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market on August 14, 2013, the last full trading day prior to announcement of the execution of the merger agreement and on _____, 2013, the last full trading day prior to the date of this proxy statement and prospectus, the closing sale price of Rumson common stock on the OTCBB on the same two dates and the equivalent value per share of Rumson common stock on the same two dates. The equivalent value per share is calculated by multiplying the per share price of 1st Constitution common stock by the exchange ratio of 0.7772.

	1st Constitution Common Stock	Rumson Common Stock	Equivalent Value Per Share of Rumson Common Stock
August 14, 2013	\$9.75	\$7.60	\$7.58
_____, 2013	\$	\$	\$

Table of Contents**SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA****1st Constitution Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Information**

The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial data for 1st Constitution for each of the periods and as of the dates indicated. The financial data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2008 through 2012 are derived from 1st Constitution's audited consolidated financial statements. The financial data as of September 30, 2013 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 are derived from 1st Constitution's unaudited consolidated financial statements.

	(Unaudited)		Years Ended December 31,				
	Nine Months Ended		2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
	September 30,	2012	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
	2013	2012	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Selected Operating Data:							
Total interest income	\$ 21,993	\$ 24,428	\$ 32,837	\$ 29,857	\$ 29,301	\$ 30,136	\$ 29,120
Total interest expense	3,243	3,925	5,151	6,787	8,819	12,255	12,732
Net interest income	18,750	20,503	27,686	23,070	20,482	17,881	16,388
Provision for loan losses	777	1,650	2,150	2,559	2,325	2,553	640
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	17,973	18,853	25,536	20,511	18,157	15,328	15,748
Non-interest income	4,673	3,670	5,268	4,516	4,237	4,505	3,280
Non-interest expenses	16,499	17,170	23,771	19,805	17,819	17,116	15,029
Income before income taxes	6,147	5,353	7,033	5,222	4,575	2,717	3,999
Income tax expense	1,742	1,533	1,972	1,291	1,267	156	1,240
Net income	4,405	3,820	5,061	3,931	3,308	2,561	2,759
Dividends on preferred stock and accretion					1,022	720	
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 4,405	\$ 3,820	\$ 5,061	\$ 3,931	\$ 2,286	\$ 1,841	\$ 2,759
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.52
Diluted earnings per common share	0.72	0.70	0.90	0.74	0.43	0.34	0.51

Note: All per share data has been restated to reflect the 5% stock dividends declared in all periods.

	(Unaudited)	2012	2011	December 31,	2009	2008
	September 30,			2010		

2013**(Dollars in thousands)****Selected Financial Data:**

Total Assets	\$ 790,169	\$ 840,968	\$ 791,727	\$ 644,395	\$ 677,996	\$ 546,287
Total Loans	362,549	521,814	475,432	411,987	379,946	377,348
Total Deposits	686,944	707,689	623,862	543,735	572,155	414,685
Shareholders Equity	67,152	65,054	55,000	49,681	57,401	55,620

Selected Financial Ratios:

Return on Average Assets	0.73%	0.65%	0.54%	0.50%	0.41%	0.56%
Return on Average Equity	8.96	8.63	7.60	5.78	4.52	6.52
Tier 1 Capital to Average Assets	10.36	9.29	8.82	9.63	10.99	14.05

Table of Contents**Rumson Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Information**

The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial data for Rumson for each of the periods and as of the dates indicated. The financial data are derived from Rumson's unaudited and audited consolidated financial statements.

	(Unaudited) Nine Months Ended		Years Ended December 31,				2008
	September 30, 2013	2012	2012	2011	2010	2009	
(In thousands, except per share data)							
Selected Operating Data:							
Total interest income	\$ 5,537	\$ 5,428	\$ 7,313	\$ 6,787	\$ 7,316	\$ 7,097	\$ 7,430
Total interest expense	1,035	1,307	1,696	1,888	2,148	2,853	3,192
Net interest income	4,502	4,121	5,617	4,899	5,168	4,244	4,238
Provision for loan losses	140	105	160	120	310	280	295
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	4,362	4,016	5,457	4,779	4,858	3,964	3,943
Non-interest income	803	1,167	1,336	776	871	1,456	461
Non-interest expenses	4,159	4,098	5,352	4,940	4,652	4,676	3,944
Income before income taxes	1,006	1,085	1,441	615	1,077	744	460
Income tax expense	386	363	480	163	331	251	155
Net income	\$ 620	\$ 722	\$ 961	\$ 452	\$ 746	\$ 493	\$ 305
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.10
Diluted earnings per common share	0.19	0.23	0.30	0.14	0.25	0.17	0.10

Note: Per share data has been restated to reflect stock dividends declared during the years 2008 through 2011.

	(Unaudited) September 30,		December 31,			
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
(Dollars in thousands)						
Selected Financial Data:						
Total Assets	\$ 215,842	\$ 212,675	\$ 227,160	\$ 197,678	\$ 168,106	\$ 143,655
Total Loans	141,774	116,926	86,927	81,580	91,162	106,139
Total Deposits	186,073	181,550	197,667	168,311	138,714	114,390
Shareholders' Equity	19,152	18,478	16,485	15,561	14,896	13,919
Selected Financial Ratios:						
Return on Average Assets	0.39%	0.44%	0.21%	0.40%	0.32%	0.22%
Return on Average Equity	4.40	5.52	2.82	4.85	3.42	2.22

Tier 1 Capital to Average Assets	8.76	8.68	7.40	8.15	8.55	9.98
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Table of Contents

PRO FORMA FINANCIAL DATA

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information is based on the historical financial statements of 1st Constitution and Rumson and has been prepared to illustrate the financial effect of 1st Constitution's merger with Rumson. The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information combines the historical consolidated financial position and results of operations of 1st Constitution and its subsidiaries and Rumson and its subsidiaries, as an acquisition by 1st Constitution of Rumson using the acquisition method of accounting and giving effect to the related pro forma adjustments described in the accompanying notes. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of Rumson will be recorded by 1st Constitution at their respective fair values as of the date the merger is completed.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information set forth below assumes that the merger with Rumson was consummated on January 1, 2012 for purposes of the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2012 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, and on September 30, 2013 for purposes of the unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet and gives effect to the merger.

These unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements reflect the Rumson merger based upon estimated preliminary acquisition accounting adjustments. Actual adjustments will be made as of the effective date of the merger and, therefore, may differ from those reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements included herein are presented for informational purposes only and do not necessarily reflect the financial results of the combined company had the companies actually been combined at the beginning of each period presented. The adjustments included in these unaudited pro forma condensed financial statements are preliminary and may be revised. This information also does not reflect the benefits of the expected cost savings and expense efficiencies, opportunities to earn additional revenue, potential impacts of current market conditions on revenues, or asset dispositions, among other factors, and includes various preliminary estimates and may not necessarily be indicative of the financial position or results of operations that would have occurred if the merger had been consummated on the date or at the beginning of the period indicated or which may be attained in the future. The unaudited pro forma combined condensed consolidated financial information has been derived from and should be read in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements and the related notes of 1st Constitution and Rumson, which are included elsewhere in this proxy statement and prospectus. See [Index to Financial Statements](#) beginning on page F-1.

Table of Contents**1st Constitution Bancorp****Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet****As of September 30, 2013**

	1st Constitution	Rumson	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined 1st Constitution
<i>(Dollars in thousands, except shares and per share amounts)</i>				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (1)	\$ 123,815	\$ 22,086	\$ (14,790)	\$ 131,111
Investment securities				
Available for sale (2)	101,557	42,908		144,465
Held to maturity	150,573			150,573
Loans held for sale	14,536	1,666		16,202
Total loans (3)(4)	362,549	141,774	(1,713)	503,562
Allowance for loan losses (5)	(6,820)	(1,734)	952 1,734	(6,820)
Net loans	355,729	140,040	973	496,742
Goodwill (6)	3,764		3,883	7,647
Other intangibles (6)	1,193		3,200	4,393
Other assets (7)	39,002	9,142	(1,071)	47,073
Total Assets	\$ 790,169	\$ 215,842	\$ (7,805)	\$ 998,206
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity				
Liabilities				
Deposits (8)	\$ 686,944	\$ 186,073	\$ 12	\$ 873,029
Other borrowings (9)	28,557	10,000	1,179	39,736
Other liabilities (10)	7,516	617	515	8,648
Total Liabilities	723,017	196,690	1,706	921,413
Total Shareholders Equity (10)(11)(12)	67,152	19,152	(19,152) (154)	76,793
Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity	\$ 790,169	\$ 215,842	\$ (7,805)	\$ 998,206
Book value (13)	\$ 11.21	\$ 5.89		\$ 10.96
Tangible book value (13)	\$ 10.39	\$ 5.89		\$ 9.25
Common shares outstanding (14)	5,988,867	3,253,585	1,014,972	7,003,839

See notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information.

Table of Contents**1st Constitution Bancorp****Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Income****Combining the Year Ended December 31, 2012**

	1st Constitution	Rumson	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined 1st Constitution
	<i>(Dollars in thousands, except shares and per share amounts)</i>			
Interest income				
Loans, including fees (3)(4)	\$ 26,644	\$ 5,364	\$ (317)	\$ 31,691
Securities and other (2)	6,193	1,949	(477)	7,665
Total interest income	32,837	7,313	(794)	39,356
Interest expense				
Deposits (8)	4,315	1,164	(6)	5,473
Borrowings (9)	836	532	(368)	1,000
Total interest expense	5,151	1,696	(374)	6,473
Net interest income	27,686	5,617	(420)	32,883
Provision for loan losses	2,150	160		2,310
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	25,536	5,457	(420)	30,573
Non-interest income (15)	5,268	1,336		6,604
Non-interest expense (6)(15)(16)	23,771	5,352	457	29,580
Income before income taxes	7,033	1,441	(877)	7,597
Income tax expense (17)	1,972	480	(358)	2,094
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 5,061	\$ 961	\$ (519)	\$ 5,503
Earnings per common share				
Basic (18)	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.31		\$ 0.84
Diluted (18)	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.30		\$ 0.83
Weighted average common shares outstanding				
Basic (19)	5,511,114	3,139,863	1,014,972	6,526,086
Diluted (20)	5,607,103	3,155,547	1,014,972	6,622,075

See notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information.

Table of Contents**1st Constitution Bancorp****Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Income****Combining the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013**

	1st Constitution	Rumson	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined 1st Constitution
	<i>(Dollars in thousands, except shares and per share amounts)</i>			
Interest income				
Loans, including fees (3)(4)	\$ 17,319	\$ 4,646	\$ (238)	\$ 21,727
Securities and other (2)	4,674	891	(358)	5,207
Total interest income	21,993	5,537	(596)	26,934
Interest expense				
Deposits (8)	2,668	679	(4)	3,343
Borrowings (9)	575	356	(276)	655
Total interest expense	3,243	1,035	(280)	3,998
Net interest income	18,750	4,502	(316)	22,936
Provision for loan losses	777	140		917
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	17,973	4,362	(316)	22,019
Non-interest income (15)	4,673	803		5,476
Non-interest expense (6)(15)(16)	16,499	4,159	343	21,001
Income before income taxes	6,147	1,006	(659)	6,494
Income tax expense (17)	1,742	386	(269)	1,859
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 4,405	\$ 620	\$ (390)	\$ 4,635
Earnings per common share				
Basic (18)	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.19		\$ 0.66
Diluted (18)	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.19		\$ 0.65
Weighted average common shares outstanding				
Basic (19)	5,960,294	3,229,447	1,014,972	6,975,266
Diluted (20)	6,088,833	3,233,536	1,014,972	7,103,805

See notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information.

Table of Contents

Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements

General

The merger will be effected by the issuance of shares of 1st Constitution common stock and cash to Rumson shareholders. Each share of Rumson common stock will be exchanged for either 0.7772 shares of 1st Constitution common stock or \$7.50 in cash or a combination of cash and 1st Constitution common stock, subject to proration as described in the merger agreement, so that 60% of the aggregate merger consideration will be cash and 40% will be shares of 1st Constitution common stock. The shares of 1st Constitution common stock to be issued as illustrated in this pro forma were assumed to be recorded at \$9.65 per share for an estimated aggregate purchase price of \$24.6 million. The final accounting purchase price assigned to record the shares issued in the acquisition will be based on the closing price of 1st Constitution common stock on the closing date of the acquisition. 1st Constitution and Rumson cannot predict what the value or price of 1st Constitution's common stock will be at the closing of the transaction or how the value or price of 1st Constitution's stock may trade at any time, including the date hereof.

The final allocation of the purchase price will be determined after the acquisition is completed and additional analyses are performed to determine the fair values of Rumson's tangible and identifiable intangible assets and liabilities as of the date the acquisition is completed. Changes in the fair value of the net assets of Rumson as of the date of the acquisition will likely change the amount by which the fair value of the assets acquired exceeds the purchase price. The final adjustments may be materially different from the unaudited pro forma adjustments presented herein. The unaudited pro forma financial information has been prepared to include the estimated adjustments necessary to record the assets and liabilities of Rumson at their respective fair values and represents management's best estimate based upon the information available at this time. These pro forma adjustments included herein are subject to change as additional information becomes available and as additional analyses are performed. Such adjustments, when compared to the information shown in this document, may change the amount of the fair value of the assets acquired relative to the purchase price while changes to other assets and liabilities may impact the statement of income due to adjustments in the yield and/or amortization/accretion of the adjusted assets and liabilities.

Table of Contents

The estimated purchase accounting adjustments are as follows:

<u>Calculation of Purchase Stock</u>	
Rumson shares outstanding	3,253,585
Unvested and unissued Rumson restricted shares	11,250
Shares subject to cash/stock election	3,264,835
<u>Shares to be Converted into Cash</u>	
Cash limitation	\$ 14,691,758
Cash out of outstanding stock options	98,694
Cash consideration	\$ 14,790,452
<u>Shares to be Converted into Stock</u>	
Shares subject to cash/stock election	3,264,835
Shares to be converted into cash (\$14,691,758 at \$7.50 per share)	1,958,901
Shares to be converted into stock	1,305,934
Shares of 1st Constitution to be issued	1,014,972
<u>Purchase Price (in thousands)</u>	
Fair value of 1st Constitution Shares to be issued (1,014,972 shares at \$9.65 per share)	\$ 9,795
Cash consideration	14,790
Total Purchase Price	\$ 24,585
Rumson net assets acquired at September 30, 2013	\$ 19,152
<u>Estimated adjustments to reflect fair value</u>	
Interest rate adjustment on loans	952
Credit adjustment on loans	(1,713)
Allowance for loan losses	1,734
Core deposit intangible	3,200
Borrowings	(1,179)
Deposits	(12)
Other liabilities	(300)
Total adjustments	2,682
Deferred taxes on purchase accounting adjustments (40.85% on taxable and tax deductible amounts)	1,132
Total net fair value adjustments	1,550
Adjusted net assets	\$ 20,702

The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of assets acquired is as follows:

Total Purchase Price	\$ 24,585
Adjusted Net Assets Acquired	20,702
Goodwill	\$ 3,883

Table of Contents

Notes to the Unaudited Pro Form Condensed Combined Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2013 and the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Income Statement for the Year Ended December 31, 2012.

1. Reflects the use of \$14,790,000 in cash to fund the cash portion of the merger consideration to be paid to Rumson's shareholders at closing.
2. Since the carrying value of investment securities available for sale reflects fair value, no adjustment is required on the pro forma balance sheet. The excess of fair value over par value on these securities of \$625,000 will be amortized over the 1.31 year weighted average remaining life of these securities and is expected to decrease pretax interest income by \$477,000 for the year and by \$358,000 for nine months on a pro forma basis following the consummation of the transaction.
3. A \$952,000 adjustment was made to reflect the fair value of loans based on current interest rates on loans similar to those in Rumson's loan portfolio. This adjustment will be amortized over a preliminary estimated three-year weighted average life of the affected loans and is expected to decrease pretax interest income by \$317,000 for the year and by \$238,000 for the nine months on a pro forma basis following the consummation of the transaction.
4. A fair value adjustment of \$1,713,000 was made to reflect the credit risk in Rumson's loan portfolio, thereby reducing the outstanding loan balance.
5. An adjustment of \$1,734,000 was made to eliminate Rumson's allowance for loan losses.
6. Reflects an adjustment for goodwill arising from the transaction (see above discussion of the estimated purchase price adjustments arising from the transaction) and a core deposit intangible. A core deposit intangible arises from a financial institution having a deposit comprised for stable customer relationships. These deposits are generally at interest rates or on terms that are favorable to the financial institution. 1st Constitution considered recently completed transactions amid the current market environment and assigned a preliminary value of \$3,200,000 million to Rumson's core deposit accounts. The core deposit intangible will be amortized over its preliminary estimated life of seven years and increase non-interest expense \$457,000 for the year and \$343,000 for the nine months on a pretax basis following the consummation of the transaction.
7. This adjustment reflects deferred tax effect on the fair value adjustments related to the transaction. 1st Constitution is continuing to evaluate any potential adjustment involving any deferred tax asset valuation allowance. For purposes of these unaudited pro forma financial statements there are no adjustments involving any deferred tax asset valuation allowance.
8. An adjustment of \$12,000 to increase deposit balances was made to reflect the fair value of Rumson's interest-bearing time deposits. The fair value adjustment is based on current interest rates on deposits similar to Rumson's interest-bearing deposits. The adjustment will be amortized over the preliminary estimated two-year

weighted average life of the affected interest-bearing deposits and is expected to decrease pre-tax interest expense by \$6,000 for the year and \$4,000 for the nine months on a pro forma basis following the consummation of the transaction.

9. An adjustment of \$1,179,000 was made to reflect the fair value of Rumson's borrowings. The adjustment will be amortized over the estimated 3.2 year life of the remaining maturities and is expected to decrease pretax interest expense by \$368,000 for the year and \$276,000 for the nine months on a pro forma basis following the consummation of the transaction.
10. Reflects accrued investment advisory fees of 1st Constitution and Rumson.
11. Reflects the elimination of Rumson's equity accounts.
12. An adjustment of \$9,795,000 was made to reflect the issuance of 1,014,972 1st Constitution shares to Rumson's shareholders that receive stock as merger consideration.

Table of Contents

13. The book value per share and tangible book value per share for pro forma 1st Constitution reflect all fair value adjustments as applied and use the shares outstanding for pro forma 1st Constitution as described in Note 14.
14. The number of pro forma shares outstanding is calculated by adding 1st Constitution's 5,988,867 shares outstanding as of September 30, 2013 and the number of shares of 1,014,972 to be issued in connection with the merger. Rumson's shares outstanding are eliminated at consummation.
15. 1st Constitution expects that the merger with Rumson will provide the pro forma company with opportunities to realize reduced operating expenses. The adjustments do not reflect the benefits of expected cost savings or opportunities for the pro forma company to earn additional revenue.
16. Does not include transaction expenses that may be incurred by 1st Constitution after the closing of the transaction with Rumson. These expenses may include legal and accounting fees and other similar expenses. Any such transaction expense would generally increase non-interest expense on a pretax basis and are expected to be non-recurring.
17. Reflects a marginal Federal and New Jersey effective tax rate of 40.85% on taxable and tax deductible amounts for book tax expense.
18. The earnings per share-basic and earnings per share-diluted for pro forma 1st Constitution use the weighted average shares outstanding for pro forma 1st Constitution as described in Note 19 and 20.
19. The number of pro forma weighted average shares-basic outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2012 is calculated by adding 1st Constitution's 5,511,114 weighted average shares-basic outstanding and the number of shares to be issued in connection with the merger, which is calculated by multiplying Rumson's 3,264,835 shares subject to cash/stock election at September 30, 2013 by an exchange ratio of 0.7772; the product is multiplied by 40% to reflect that 40% of the total consideration will be in the form of 1st Constitution stock. The resultant additional shares are equal to 1,014,972 and are also added to 1st Constitution's 5,960,294 weighted average shares-basic outstanding for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to arrive at the pro forma weighted average shares-basic for this period.
20. The number of pro forma weighted average shares-diluted outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2012 is calculated by adding 1st Constitution's 5,607,103 weighted average shares-basic outstanding and the number of shares to be issued in connection with the merger, which is calculated by multiplying Rumson's 3,264,835 shares subject to cash/stock election at September 30, 2013 by an exchange ratio of 0.7772; the product is multiplied by 40% to reflect that 40% of the total consideration will be in the form of 1st Constitution stock. The resultant additional shares are equal to 1,014,972 and are also added to 1st Constitution's 6,088,833 weighted average shares-diluted outstanding for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 to arrive at the pro forma weighted average shares-diluted for this period.

Table of Contents**COMPARATIVE PER SHARE INFORMATION**

1st Constitution and Rumson have set forth below information concerning earnings, cash dividends declared and book value per share for Rumson and 1st Constitution on both historical and pro forma combined bases and on a per share equivalent pro forma basis for Rumson. The pro forma combined diluted earnings of 1st Constitution common stock is based on the pro forma combined net income of 1st Constitution and Rumson, divided by total pro forma diluted common shares of the combined entity. The pro forma net income includes adjustments related to the estimated fair value of assets and liabilities and is subject to adjustment as additional information becomes available and as additional analysis is performed. Book value per share for the pro forma combined presentation is based upon outstanding shares of 1st Constitution common stock, adjusted to include the estimated number of shares of 1st Constitution common stock to be issued in the merger for outstanding shares of Rumson common stock at the time the merger is completed, assuming that 40% of Rumson's outstanding shares of common stock are converted into shares of 1st Constitution common stock, excluding stock options. The per share equivalent pro forma combined data for shares of Rumson common stock is also based on the assumed conversion of 40% of the outstanding shares of Rumson common stock into shares of 1st Constitution common stock based upon the exchange ratio of 0.7772 shares of 1st Constitution common stock for each share of Rumson common stock. The pro forma and pro forma equivalent data does not take into account any cost savings, revenue enhancements or synergies that may be achieved as a result of the merger. The following information is not necessarily indicative of future results. You should read the information set forth below in conjunction with the respective financial statements of 1st Constitution and Rumson included elsewhere in this proxy statement and prospectus.

	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
1ST CONSTITUTION-HISTORICAL		
Earnings per share-diluted	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.72
Cash dividends declared per share		
Book value per share	10.88	11.21
RUMSON HISTORICAL		
Earnings per share-diluted	0.30	0.19
Cash dividends declared per share		
Book value per share	5.74	5.89
1ST CONSTITUTION and RUMSON-PRO FORMA COMBINED		
Earnings per share-diluted	0.83	0.65
Cash dividends declared per share		
Book value per share	10.68	10.96
EQUIVALENT PRO FORMA COMBINED PER SHARE OF RUMSON COMMON STOCK		
Earnings per share-diluted	0.65	0.51
Cash dividends declared per share		
Book value per share	8.30	8.52

By approving the merger, Rumson shareholders may, even if they elect to receive cash, ultimately receive 1st Constitution common stock and thus will be investing in 1st Constitution's common stock. An investment in 1st Constitution's common stock involves a degree of risk. In addition to the other information included in this document, including the matters addressed in FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION immediately following this section, you should carefully consider the matters described below in determining whether to approve the merger agreement.

Table of Contents

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This proxy statement and prospectus contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward looking statements. When used in this and in future filings by 1st Constitution with the SEC, in press releases by 1st Constitution and in oral statements made with the approval of an authorized executive officer of 1st Constitution, the words or phrases will, will likely result, could, anticipates, believes, continues, expects, plans, will be anticipated, estimated, project or outlook or similar expressions (including confirmations by an authorized executive officer of 1st Constitution of any such expressions made by a third party with respect to 1st Constitution) are intended to identify forward-looking statements. 1st Constitution wishes to caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, each of which speaks only as of the date made. Such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical earnings and those presently anticipated or projected.

Factors that may cause actual results to differ from those results expressed or implied, include, but are not limited to, those listed under Business , Risk Factors and Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in 1st Constitution s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 22, 2013, such as the overall economy and the interest rate environment; the ability of customers to repay their obligations; the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses; competition; significant changes in accounting, tax or regulatory practices and requirements; certain interest rate risks; risks associated with investments in mortgage-backed securities; and risks associated with speculative construction lending. 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 could have an adverse effect on profitability. Other factors that may cause actual results to differ from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following: failure to obtain shareholder or regulatory approval for the proposed merger or to satisfy other conditions to the proposed merger on the proposed terms and within the proposed timeframe including, without limitation, the inability to realize expected cost savings and synergies from the proposed merger in the amounts or in the timeframe anticipated; changes in the estimate of non-recurring charges; costs or difficulties relating to integration matters might be greater than expected; and the inability to retain Rumson s customers and employees; and an increase in the share price of 1st Constitution s common stock from the date of the merger agreement until the closing of the proposed merger which, as a result of the fixed exchange ratio, will result in an increase in the cost of the proposed merger to 1st Constitution or requirements or conditions imposed by bank regulatory authorities approving the merger, including that 1st Constitution raise additional capital. 1st Constitution undertakes no obligation to publicly revise any forward-looking statements to reflect anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances occurring after the date of such statements, except as required by law.

Additional factors that could cause 1st Constitution s results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements can be found in 1st Constitution s filings with the SEC, including their Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K filed with the SEC.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this proxy statement and prospectus. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements concerning the proposed merger or other matters addressed in this proxy statement and prospectus and attributable to 1st Constitution or Rumson or any person acting on their behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Except to the extent required by applicable law or regulation, 1st Constitution and Rumson undertake no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this proxy statement and prospectus or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

By approving the merger, Rumson shareholders may, even if they elect to receive cash, ultimately receive 1st Constitution common stock and thus will be investing in 1st Constitution common stock. An investment in 1st Constitution common stock involves a degree of risk. In addition to the other information included in this document, including the matters addressed in FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION immediately preceding this section, you should carefully consider the matters described below in determining whether to approve the merger agreement.

Risks pertaining to the proposed merger:

If Rumson shareholders elect to receive cash in the merger, they may not exclusively receive cash.

Although Rumson shareholders will be given the right to elect to receive cash or 1st Constitution common stock or a combination of cash and 1st Constitution common stock in the merger, it is possible that if a shareholder elects to receive some or all of the merger consideration in the form of cash, that shareholder will not receive the form of consideration that was requested. To illustrate, the merger agreement provides that 60% of the merger consideration will be cash and 40% will be shares of 1st Constitution common stock. If Rumson shareholders' election forms in the aggregate provide for a different allocation of stock and cash, then the Exchange Agent will make pro rata adjustments so that 60% of the shares of Rumson common stock are converted into the right to receive cash and 40% of the shares of Rumson common stock are converted into the right to receive shares of 1st Constitution common stock. This is one factor that could cause a Rumson shareholder to receive a form of consideration other than what was chosen.

Since the exchange ratio is fixed, Rumson shareholders are at risk in the event that the market price of 1st Constitution common stock declines prior to the consummation of the merger.

The number of shares that 1st Constitution will issue for each share of Rumson common stock to be converted into 1st Constitution common stock—that is, 0.7772 shares—is fixed. If the market price of 1st Constitution common stock declines, the value of the stock consideration that Rumson shareholders will receive will decline. Stock price changes may result from a variety of factors, including general market and economic conditions, changes in 1st Constitution's business, operations and prospects and regulatory considerations. Many of these factors are beyond 1st Constitution's control. The merger is not expected to close until the first calendar quarter of 2014. Moreover, Rumson shareholders can expect that there will be some delay after the merger is consummated before they will receive their 1st Constitution stock certificates. Thus, Rumson shareholders receiving stock in the merger will be subject to the risk of market declines in the value of 1st Constitution common stock for a substantial period of time.

Since the cash amount per share is fixed, Rumson shareholders are at risk in the event that the market price of 1st Constitution common stock increases prior to the consummation of the merger.

Those shareholders who receive cash in exchange for their shares of Rumson common stock will receive \$7.50 in cash for each such share. If the market price of 1st Constitution common stock increases, those Rumson shareholders who receive cash will receive less than the value of the 1st Constitution common stock that they would have received if they had elected to receive 1st Constitution common stock and had, in fact, received 1st Constitution common stock in the merger. **Rumson shareholders are urged to obtain current market quotations for 1st Constitution common stock.**

The Internal Revenue Service could challenge the treatment of the merger as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, which could result in adverse tax consequences.

1st Constitution and Rumson have structured the merger to qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. In particular, 1st Constitution and Rumson believe the terms of the cash/stock mix of merger consideration to be received by Rumson common shareholders qualifies as fixed

Table of Contents

consideration for purposes of the required continuity of interest rule under Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. However, no ruling is being sought from the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) on this issue, and it is possible that the IRS may challenge this position. If the IRS were to challenge successfully the treatment of the merger as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, there may be adverse tax consequences to holders of Rumson common stock. In addition, Rumson may be subject to additional tax, for which 1st Constitution will become liable as a result of the merger. These tax consequences are described more fully under **THE MERGER** Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences Tax Consequences if the Merger Fails to Qualify as a Reorganization.

Rumson's shareholders will have less influence as a shareholder of 1st Constitution than as a shareholder of Rumson.

The shareholders of Rumson currently have the right to control Rumson through their ability to elect the Board of Directors of Rumson and to vote on other matters affecting Rumson. The merger will transfer control of Rumson to 1st Constitution. After completion of the merger, former Rumson shareholders will own less than 14.4% of 1st Constitution's outstanding common stock (excluding stock options). Consequently, the former Rumson shareholders will exercise much less influence over the management and policies of 1st Constitution than they currently exercise over the management and policies of Rumson.

If 1st Constitution Bank does not successfully integrate Rumson and any other banks that 1st Constitution or 1st Constitution Bank may acquire in the future, the combined bank may be adversely affected.

If the merger of Rumson into 1st Constitution Bank is completed, and if 1st Constitution or 1st Constitution Bank makes additional acquisitions in the future, 1st Constitution or 1st Constitution Bank will need to integrate the acquired entities into its existing business and systems. 1st Constitution or 1st Constitution Bank may experience difficulties in accomplishing this integration or in effectively managing the combined bank after the merger with Rumson, and after any future acquisition. Any actual cost savings or revenue enhancements that 1st Constitution or 1st Constitution Bank may anticipate from a future acquisition will depend on future expense levels and operating results, the timing of certain events and general industry and regulatory and business conditions. Many of these events will be beyond 1st Constitution or 1st Constitution Bank's control, and 1st Constitution and 1st Constitution Bank cannot assure you that if the merger is consummated or if 1st Constitution or 1st Constitution Bank makes any additional acquisitions in the future, it will be successful in integrating those businesses into its own.

1st Constitution may issue additional shares of common stock as a result of the merger or otherwise, which may dilute the ownership and voting power of its shareholders and the book value of its common stock.

1st Constitution is currently authorized to issue up to 30,000,000 shares of common stock of which 5,988,867 shares were outstanding on September 30, 2013 and an additional 1,006,385 shares are estimated to be issued in the merger (assuming no Rumson options are exercised prior to closing). Since 60% of the merger consideration will be paid in cash, 1st Constitution may decide to issue additional shares of common stock to replenish its cash position. In addition, 1st Constitution may decide to issue additional shares of common stock for any other corporate purposes. The Board of Directors of 1st Constitution has authority, without action or vote of 1st Constitution shareholders, to issue all or part of the authorized but unissued shares of common stock in public offerings or up to 20% of its outstanding common stock in non-public offerings. Any issuance of shares of 1st Constitution common stock will dilute the percentage ownership interest of 1st Constitution common shareholders and may dilute the book value of 1st Constitution common stock.

1st Constitution's future acquisitions could also dilute your ownership of 1st Constitution and may cause 1st Constitution to become more susceptible to adverse economic events.

1st Constitution may acquire or make investments in banks and other complementary businesses with its common stock in the future. 1st Constitution may issue additional shares of common stock to pay for those acquisitions, which would dilute your ownership interest in 1st Constitution. Future business acquisitions could

Table of Contents

be material to 1st Constitution, and the degree of success achieved in acquiring and integrating these businesses into 1st Constitution could have a material effect on the value of 1st Constitution common stock. In addition, any such acquisition could require 1st Constitution to use substantial cash or other liquid assets or to incur debt. In those events, 1st Constitution could become more susceptible to economic downturns and competitive pressures.

If the merger has not occurred by August 14, 2014, either 1st Constitution or Rumson is generally free to choose not to proceed with the merger.

Either 1st Constitution or Rumson may terminate the merger agreement if the merger has not been completed by August 14, 2014, unless such failure has resulted from the failure to perform by the party seeking to terminate the merger agreement. Although 1st Constitution and Rumson expect to close the merger in the first quarter of 2014, there can be no assurance that all conditions to the merger will have been satisfied by August 14, 2014.

The expected benefits of the merger may not be realized if the combined bank does not achieve certain cost savings and other benefits.

1st Constitution's belief that cost savings and revenue enhancements are achievable is a forward-looking statement that is inherently uncertain. The combined bank's actual cost savings and revenue enhancements, if any, cannot be quantified at this time. Any actual cost savings or revenue enhancements will depend on future expense levels and operating results, the timing of certain events and general industry, regulatory and business conditions. Many of these events will be beyond the control of the combined bank.

Rumson's officers and directors may have conflicts of interest and will receive benefits in the merger that other Rumson shareholders will not receive.

Rumson's directors and executive officers may have conflicts of interest with respect to the merger because they will receive benefits from the merger that other Rumson shareholders will not receive. See "The Merger - Interests of Management and Others in the Merger" beginning on page 73. Both Boards of Directors considered these interests, together with other relevant factors, in deciding whether to approve the merger.

The fairness opinion rendered to the Rumson Board of Directors by its financial advisor does not reflect changes in events or circumstances occurring after the date of the opinion.

The fairness opinion rendered to the Rumson Board of Directors by Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. was provided in connection with, and at the time of, the Rumson Board of Directors' evaluation of the merger and the merger agreement. This opinion was based on the financial analyses performed, which considered market and other conditions then in effect, and financial forecasts and other information made available to Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. as of the date of the opinion, which may have changed, or may change, after the date of the opinion. The Rumson Board of Directors has not obtained an updated opinion as of the date of this proxy statement and prospectus from Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., and it does not expect to obtain an updated opinion prior to completion of the merger. Changes in the operations and prospects of 1st Constitution or Rumson, general market and economic conditions and other factors which may be beyond the control of 1st Constitution and Rumson, and on which the fairness opinion was based, may have altered the value of 1st Constitution or Rumson or the prices of 1st Constitution common stock or Rumson common stock since the date of such opinion, or may alter such values and prices by the time the merger is completed. The opinion does not speak as of any date other than the date of the opinion. For a description of the opinion that the Rumson Board of Directors received from Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., please refer to "THE MERGER - Opinion of Rumson's Financial Advisor."

Table of Contents

Risks pertaining to 1st Constitution's business:

A prolonging of the economic downturn or the return of negative developments in the financial services industry could negatively impact 1st Constitution's 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 1st Constitution's operations by causing an increase in its provision for loan losses and a deterioration of its loan portfolio. Such a downturn may also adversely affect 1st Constitution's ability to originate or sell loans. The occurrence of any of these events could have an adverse impact on 1st Constitution's financial performance.

A prolonging or worsening of the downturn affecting the economy and/or the real estate market in 1st Constitution's primary market area would adversely affect its loan portfolio and growth potential.

Much of 1st Constitution'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 1st Constitution's loan portfolio, results of operations and future growth potential. A prolonged decline in economic conditions in 1st Constitution's 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 1st Constitution's business.

1st Constitution'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 1st Constitution's loans are located strongly influence the level of 1st Constitution's non-performing loans and results of operations. A continued decline in the New Jersey real estate markets could adversely affect 1st Constitution's loan portfolio. Decreases in local real estate values would adversely affect the value of property used as collateral for 1st Constitution's loans. Adverse changes in the economy also may have a negative effect on the ability of 1st Constitution's borrowers to make timely repayments of their loans, which would have an adverse impact on 1st Constitution's earnings.

1st Constitution faces significant competition.

1st Constitution faces significant competition from many other banks, savings institutions and other financial institutions which have branch offices or otherwise operate in 1st Constitution'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 1st Constitution, including larger capital bases that allow them to attract customers seeking larger loans than 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution and 1st Constitution Bank will be able to successfully compete with these entities in the future.

1st Constitution is subject to interest rate risk.

1st Constitution'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 1st Constitution's control, including general economic conditions and policies of various governmental and regulatory agencies and, in particular, the Federal Reserve Board. Changes

Table of Contents

in monetary policy, including changes in interest rates, could influence not only the interest 1st Constitution receives on loans and securities and the amount of interest it pays on deposits and borrowings, but such changes could also affect (i) 1st Constitution's ability to originate loans and obtain deposits, (ii) the fair value of 1st Constitution's financial assets and liabilities, and (iii) the average duration of 1st Constitution'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, 1st Constitution'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 1st Constitution's management believes it has implemented effective asset and liability management strategies to reduce the potential effects of changes in interest rates on 1st Constitution's results of operations, any substantial, unexpected, prolonged change in market interest rates could have a material adverse effect on 1st Constitution's financial condition and results of operations.

Historically low interest rates may adversely affect 1st Constitution's net interest income and profitability.

During the last five years it has been the policy of the Federal Reserve Board to maintain interest rates at historically low levels through its targeted federal funds rate and the purchase of mortgage-backed securities. As a result, yields have been at levels lower than were available prior to 2008 on securities 1st Constitution has purchased and loans it has originated. Consequently, the average yield on 1st Constitution's interest-earning assets has decreased during the recent low interest rate environment. As a general matter, 1st Constitution's interest-bearing liabilities re-price or mature more quickly than its interest-earning assets, which have contributed to increases in net interest income (the difference between interest income earned on assets and interest expense paid on liabilities) in the short term. However, 1st Constitution's ability to lower its interest expense is limited at these interest rate levels, while the average yield on its interest-earning assets may continue to decrease. The Federal Reserve Board has indicated its intention to maintain low interest rates in the near future. Accordingly, 1st Constitution's net interest income may decrease, which may have an adverse affect on its profitability.

1st Constitution 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. 1st Constitution's management has established underwriting and monitoring criteria to minimize the inherent risks of speculative commercial real estate construction lending. Further, 1st Constitution's management concentrates lending efforts with developers demonstrating successful performance on marketable projects within 1st Constitution Bank's lending areas.

1st Constitution's mortgage warehouse lending business represents a significant portion of its overall lending activity and is subject to numerous risks.

1st Constitution'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 1st Constitution's loan portfolio, the inherent primary risks are deteriorating credit quality, a decline in the economy, and a decline in New Jersey real

Table of Contents

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.

A significant portion of 1st Constitution's loan portfolio consists of the mortgage warehouse lines of credit. Risks associated with these loans include, without limitation, (i) credit risks relating to the mortgage bankers that borrow from 1st Constitution, (ii) the risk of intentional misrepresentation or fraud by any of such mortgage bankers, (iii) changes in the market value of mortgage loans originated by the mortgage banker, the sale of which is the expected source of repayment of the borrowings under a warehouse line of credit, due to changes in interest rates during the time in warehouse, or (iv) unsalable or impaired mortgage loans so originated, which could lead to decreased collateral value and the failure of a purchaser of the mortgage loan to purchase the loan from the mortgage banker.

The impact of interest rates on 1st Constitution's mortgage warehouse business can be significant. Changes in interest rates can impact the number of residential mortgages originated and initially funded under mortgage warehouse lines of credit and thus 1st Constitution's mortgage warehouse related revenues. A decline in mortgage rates generally increases the demand for mortgage loans. Conversely, in a constant or increasing rate environment, 1st Constitution would expect fewer loans to be originated. Although 1st Constitution uses models to assess the impact of interest rates on mortgage related revenues, the estimates of net income produced by these models are dependent on estimates and assumptions of future loan demand, prepayment speeds and other factors which may overstate or understate actual subsequent experience. Further, the concentration of 1st Constitution's loan portfolio on loans originated through its mortgage warehouse business increases the risk associated with 1st Constitution's loan portfolio because of the concentration of loans in a single line of business, namely one-to-four family residential mortgage lending, and in a particular segment of that business, namely mortgage warehouse lending.

If 1st Constitution's allowance for loan losses is not sufficient to cover actual loan losses, its earnings could decrease.

1st Constitution makes various assumptions and judgments about the collectability of its loan portfolio, including the creditworthiness of its borrowers and the value of the real estate and other assets serving as collateral for the repayment of many of its loans. In determining the amount of the allowance for loan losses, 1st Constitution's management reviews 1st Constitution's loans and loan delinquency experience and evaluates economic conditions. If assumptions by 1st Constitution's management are incorrect, 1st Constitution's allowance for loan losses may not be sufficient to cover losses inherent in its loan portfolio, resulting in additions to its allowance. Material additions to 1st Constitution's allowance would materially decrease its net income.

In addition, bank regulators periodically review 1st Constitution's loan portfolio and its allowance for loan losses and may require 1st Constitution to increase its provision for loan losses or recognize further loan charge-offs or reclassify loans. Any increase in 1st Constitution's allowance for loan losses or loan charge-offs or loan reclassifications as required by these regulatory authorities might have a material adverse effect on 1st Constitution's financial condition and results of operations.

Federal and state government regulation impacts 1st Constitution's operations.

The operations of 1st Constitution and 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution.

Table of Contents

1st Constitution and 1st Constitution 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. 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution cannot predict the impact of these changes on its 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 1st Constitution's result of operations.

Legislative and regulatory reforms may materially adversely impact 1st Constitution's financial condition, results of operation, liquidity, or stock price.

The Dodd-Frank Act restructures the regulation of depository institutions. 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 was the creation of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, a new federal agency administering consumer and fair lending laws, a function that was previously performed by the depository institution regulators. The federal preemption of state laws currently accorded federally chartered depository institutions has been reduced as well. 1st Constitution expects 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 1st Constitution's business activities, require changes to certain of its business practices, impose upon it more stringent capital, liquidity and leverage ratio requirements or otherwise adversely affect 1st Constitution's business. These changes may also require 1st Constitution to invest significant management attention and resources to evaluate and make necessary changes in order to comply with new statutory and regulatory requirements.

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.

On July 2, 2013, the Federal Reserve approved a final rule (the Final Rule) to establish a new comprehensive regulatory capital framework for all U.S. banking organizations. On July 9, 2013, the Final Rule was approved as an interim final rule by the FDIC. These new requirements establish the following minimum capital ratios: (1) a common equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 4.5% of risk-weighted assets; (2) a Tier 1 capital ratio of 6.0% of risk-weighted assets; (3) a total capital ratio of 8.0% of risk-weighted assets; and (4) a leverage ratio of 4.0%. In addition, there is a new requirement to maintain a capital conservation buffer, comprised of CET1 capital, in an amount greater than 2.5% of risk-weighted assets over the minimum capital required by each of the minimum risk-based capital ratios in

order to avoid limitations on the organization's ability to pay dividends, repurchase shares or pay discretionary bonuses. The capital conservation buffer requirement will be phased in, beginning January 1, 2016, and initially require a buffer amount greater than 0.625% during 2016 in order to avoid these limitations. Following 2016, the required amount of the capital

Table of Contents

conservation buffer will continue to increase each year until January 1, 2019 when the buffer amount must be greater than 2.5% in order to avoid the above limitations.

The new regulations also change what qualifies as capital for purposes of meeting these various capital requirements, as well as the risk-weighted of certain assets for purposes of the risk-based capital ratios.

Under the new regulations, in order to be considered well-capitalized for prompt corrective action purposes, 1st Constitution Bank will be required to maintain the following ratios: (1) a CET1 ratio of at least 6.5% of risk-weighted assets; (2) a Tier 1 capital ratio of at least 8.0% of risk-weighted assets; (3) a total capital ratio of a least 10.0% of risk-weighted assets; and (4) a leverage ratio of at least 5.0%.

The application of these more stringent capital requirements could increase 1st Constitution's cost of capital, among other things. Any permanent significant increase in 1st Constitution's cost of capital could have significant adverse impacts on the profitability of many of its products, the types of products 1st Constitution could offer profitably, its overall profitability, and its overall growth opportunities, among other things. Implementation of changes to asset risk weightings for risk based capital calculations or items included or deducted in calculating regulatory capital and/or additional capital conservation buffers could also result in management modifying its business strategy and limiting its ability to repurchase 1st Constitution common stock. Furthermore, the imposition of liquidity requirements in connection with the implementation of Basel III could result in 1st Constitution having to lengthen the term of its funding, restructure its business models, and/or increase its holdings of liquid assets. 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 higher dilution of common shareholders if 1st Constitution had to issue additional shares and a higher risk that 1st Constitution might fall below regulatory capital thresholds in an adverse economic cycle.

Any additional changes in the regulation and oversight of 1st Constitution, in the form of new laws, rules and regulations, could make compliance more difficult or expensive or otherwise materially adversely affect 1st Constitution's business, financial condition or prospects.

The price of 1st Constitution's common stock may fluctuate.

The price of 1st Constitution's 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 2011 through September 30, 2013, 1st Constitution's stock price fluctuated between a high of \$11.33 per share and a low of \$4.99 per share. 1st Constitution expects that the market closing price of its common stock will continue to fluctuate. Consequently, the current market price of 1st Constitution's common stock may not be indicative of future market prices, and 1st Constitution may be unable to sustain or increase the value of an investment in its common stock.

1st Constitution's common stock price can fluctuate as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are beyond its control. These factors include:

quarterly fluctuations in 1st Constitution's operating and financial results;

operating results that vary from the expectations of management, securities analysts and investors;

changes in expectations as to 1st Constitution's 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 1st Constitution's common stock;

announcements of material developments affecting 1st Constitution's operations or its dividend policy;

Table of Contents

future sales of 1st Constitution's equity securities;

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 1st Constitution's stock price to decrease regardless of its operating results.

1st Constitution Bank is subject to liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk is the potential that 1st Constitution Bank 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.

1st Constitution's access to funding sources in amounts adequate to finance its activities could be impaired by factors that affect it specifically or the financial services industry in general. Factors that could detrimentally impact 1st Constitution's access to liquidity sources include a decrease in the level of its business activity due to a market downturn or adverse regulatory action against it. 1st Constitution's ability to borrow could also be impaired by factors that are not specific to it, 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 1st Constitution becomes unable to obtain funds when needed, it could have a material adverse effect on 1st Constitution's business and in turn, its consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

1st Constitution is subject to liquidity risk.

1st Constitution's recurring cash requirements, at the holding company level, primarily consist of interest expense on junior subordinated debentures issued to capital trusts. Holding company cash needs are routinely satisfied by dividends collected from 1st Constitution Bank.

While 1st Constitution expects that the holding company will continue to receive dividends from 1st Constitution Bank sufficient to satisfy holding company cash needs, in the event that 1st Constitution Bank has insufficient resources or is subject to legal or regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends, 1st Constitution Bank may be unable to provide dividends or a sufficient level of dividends to the holding company; in that event, the holding

company may have insufficient funds to satisfy its obligations as they become due.

Future growth, operating results or regulatory requirements may require 1st Constitution to raise additional capital but that capital may not be available.

1st Constitution is required by federal and state regulatory authorities to maintain adequate levels of capital to support its operations. To the extent its future operating results erode capital or 1st Constitution elects to

Table of Contents

expand through loan growth or acquisition, 1st Constitution may be required to raise additional capital. 1st Constitution's ability to raise capital will depend on conditions in the capital markets, which are outside of its control, and on its financial performance. Accordingly, 1st Constitution cannot be assured of its ability to raise capital when needed or on favorable terms. If 1st Constitution cannot raise additional capital when needed, it will be subject to increased regulatory supervision and the imposition of restrictions on its growth and business. These actions could negatively impact 1st Constitution's ability to operate or further expand its operations and may result in increases in operating expenses and reductions in revenues that could have a material effect on its consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Higher FDIC deposit insurance premiums and assessments could adversely affect 1st Constitution's financial condition.

In February 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 were 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 new rates and assessment base have reduced 1st Constitution Bank's current FDIC insurance assessment for 2012 compared to 2011. However, if the risk category of 1st Constitution Bank changes adversely, its FDIC insurance premiums could increase.

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. Effective January 1, 2011, the FDIC increased the designated reserve ratio from 1.25 to 2.00. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act permanently increased the deposit insurance limit on FDIC deposit insurance coverage to \$250,000 per insured depositor, retroactive to January 1, 2008, 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 1st Constitution Bank or in the assessment rates could have an adverse effect on 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution's stock.

In the future, 1st Constitution may attempt to increase its capital resources or, if 1st Constitution or 1st Constitution Bank's capital ratios fall below the required minimums, 1st Constitution or 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution's debt securities and shares of preferred stock and lenders with respect to other borrowings will receive distributions of 1st Constitution's available assets prior to the holders of its common stock. Additional equity offerings may dilute the holdings of 1st Constitution's existing shareholders or reduce the market price of 1st Constitution's common stock, or both. Holders of 1st Constitution's common stock are not entitled to preemptive rights or other protections against dilution.

1st Constitution 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/

Table of Contents

return tradeoff. If customers move money out of bank deposits and into other investments, 1st Constitution could lose a relatively low-cost source of funds, increasing its funding costs and reducing its net interest income and net income.

There may be changes in accounting policies or accounting standards.

1st Constitution'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 1st Constitution's assets or liabilities and financial results. 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution's external financial statements. Recently, FASB has proposed new accounting standards related to fair value accounting and accounting for leases that could materially change 1st Constitution'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 1st Constitution's independent registered 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 1st Constitution's control, can be hard to predict and could materially impact how 1st Constitution reports its financial results and condition. In certain cases, 1st Constitution could be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively or apply an existing standard differently (also retroactively) which may result in it restating prior period financial statements in material amounts.

1st Constitution 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. 1st Constitution'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 1st Constitution's operations. Many of 1st Constitution's competitors have substantially greater resources to invest in technological improvements. 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution's business and, in turn, its financial condition and results of operations.

1st Constitution is subject to operational risk.

1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution'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 1st Constitution's controls and procedures or failure to comply with regulations related to controls and procedures could have a material adverse effect on 1st Constitution's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Table of Contents

1st Constitution 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. 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution) and to the risk that 1st Constitution's (or its vendors') business continuity and data security systems prove to be inadequate.

1st Constitution'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, 1st Constitution faces increasing competition with businesses outside the financial services industry for the most highly skilled individuals. 1st Constitution'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 1st Constitution's normal course of business, customers make claims and take legal action against 1st Constitution based on actions or inactions of 1st Constitution. If such claims and legal actions are not resolved in a manner favorable to 1st Constitution, they may result in financial liability and/or adversely affect the market perception of 1st Constitution and its products and services. This may also impact customer demand for 1st Constitution's products and services. Any financial liability or reputation damage could have a material adverse effect on 1st Constitution'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 1st Constitution's business.

A significant portion of 1st Constitution's 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 1st Constitution's 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 1st Constitution to incur additional expenses. Although 1st Constitution has established disaster recovery policies and procedures, the occurrence of any such event in the future could have a material adverse effect on 1st Constitution's business, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations. On October 29, 2012, Hurricane Sandy caused destruction along the East Coast, including in New Jersey, and resulted in, among other things, severe property damage and the closure of many businesses and financial markets. The financial impact to 1st Constitution was minimal as its mortgage loan customers in the areas affected by Hurricane Sandy did not sustain severe damage to their real properties and 1st Constitution experienced no loan delinquencies specifically related to Hurricane Sandy.

Table of Contents

THE MEETING

When and Where the Special Meeting will be Held

Rumson will hold its special meeting of shareholders at Salt Creek Grille, 4 Bingham Avenue, Rumson, New Jersey 07760, commencing at 10:00 a.m., local time, on January 15, 2014.

What will be Voted on at the Shareholders Meeting

At the Rumson special meeting, Rumson shareholders will consider and vote upon the following matters:

1. Approval of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of August 14, 2013 as amended, by and between 1st Constitution Bancorp, 1st Constitution Bank and Rumson pursuant to which Rumson will merge with and into 1st Constitution Bank; and
2. Authorization of the Board of Directors (Board), in its discretion, to adjourn or postpone the special meeting, including, without limitation, on a motion to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting; and
3. Authorization of the Board, in its discretion, to vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.

If a quorum is not present, or if fewer shares of Rumson common stock are voted in favor of the merger agreement and the merger than the number required for approval, it is expected that the meeting will be adjourned to allow additional time for obtaining additional proxies. In that event, proxies will be voted to approve an adjournment, except for proxies as to which instructions have been given to vote against the merger agreement and the merger. Assuming a quorum is present, the holders of a majority of the shares present at the meeting would be required to approve any adjournment of the meeting.

Shareholders Entitled to Vote

Rumson has set December 9, 2013 as the record date to determine which Rumson shareholders will be entitled to vote at the special meeting. Only Rumson shareholders at the close of business on this record date will be entitled to vote at the special meeting. As of the record date, there were _____ shares of Rumson common stock outstanding and entitled to be voted at the special meeting, held by approximately _____ shareholders of record. Each holder of shares of Rumson common stock outstanding on the record date will be entitled to one vote for each share held of record.

Number of Shares that Must be Represented for a Vote to be Taken

In order to have a quorum at the shareholder meeting, a majority of the total outstanding shares of common stock entitled to vote at the meeting must be represented at the meeting in person or by proxy.

Rumson will count as present at the shareholder meeting, for purposes of determining the presence or absence of a quorum:

shares of common stock held by persons attending the shareholders meeting, whether or not they are voting,
and

shares of common stock for which the applicable company has received proxies, including proxies with
respect to which holders of those shares have abstained from voting.

Table of Contents

Vote Required; Voting Agreements

The approval of the merger agreement and the merger will require the affirmative vote, in person or by proxy, of the holders of at least two-thirds of the shares of Rumson's common stock outstanding on the record date. The authorization of the Board, in its discretion, to adjourn or postpone the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting will require that the votes cast in person or by proxy at the special meeting in favor of the proposal exceeds the votes cast against the proposal. Each holder of shares of Rumson common stock outstanding on the record date will be entitled to one vote for each share held of record. **Abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present and will have the same effect as a vote against the merger and merger agreement.** Abstentions and broker non-votes will have no effect on the authorization of the Board, in its discretion, to adjourn or postpone the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.

The directors of Rumson have agreed with 1st Constitution to vote all shares of Rumson common stock for which they have voting power on the record date in favor of the approval of the merger agreement and the merger. As of November 26, 2013, such directors had sole or shared voting power over 385,138 shares of Rumson common stock, or approximately 11.33% of the shares of Rumson common stock outstanding on November 26, 2013.

Voting your Shares

The Rumson Board is soliciting proxies from the Rumson shareholders. This will give you an opportunity to vote at the shareholders' meeting. When you deliver a valid proxy, the shares represented by that proxy will be voted by a named agent in accordance with your instructions.

If you are a Rumson shareholder and you sign, date and mail your proxy card without indicating how you wish to vote, your proxy will be counted as a vote **FOR** approval of the merger agreement and the merger, **FOR** approval of authorization of the Board to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting and **FOR** approval of authorization of the Board, in its discretion, to vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting. **If you fail to return your proxy card or vote by telephone, on the internet or in person or fail to instruct your broker or other nominee to vote your shares, your shares will not be voted and this will have the same effect as a vote against approval of the merger agreement but will have no effect on the proposal regarding approval of authorization of the Board to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.**

If you sign a proxy, you may revoke it by written notice to the Secretary of Rumson at any time before it is voted at the applicable special meeting.

You cannot vote shares held by your broker or other nominee in street name. Only your broker can vote those shares, with your instructions. If you do not provide your broker or other nominee with instructions on how to vote your shares, your broker or other nominee will not be permitted to vote those shares.

Rumson shareholders will have four alternative ways to vote:

by traditional paper proxy card;

by telephone;

via the Internet; or

in person at the applicable special meeting.

Please take a moment to read the instructions for Rumson, choose the way to vote that you find most convenient and cast your vote as soon as possible.

Table of Contents

Voting by Proxy Card. If proxy cards in the accompanying form are properly executed and returned, the shares represented thereby will be voted in the manner specified therein. As stated above, if you are a Rumson shareholder and you sign, date and mail your proxy card without indicating how you wish to vote, your proxy will be counted as a vote **FOR** approval of the merger agreement and the merger, **FOR** approval of authorization of the Board of Directors to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting and **FOR** approval of authorization of the Board of Directors, in its discretion, to vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.

Voting by Telephone. If you wish to vote by telephone and you are a shareholder of record of Rumson, use a touch-tone telephone to call toll-free (888) 859-9315 and follow the instructions. If you vote by telephone, you must have your control number and the proxy card available when you call.

Voting by the Internet. If you wish to vote through the Internet and you are a shareholder of record of Rumson, you can access the web page at <http://www.rtcoproxy.com/somh> and follow the on-screen instructions. If you vote through the Internet, you must have your control number and the proxy card available when you access the web page.

If your shares are registered in the name of a broker or other nominee, the voting form your broker or other nominee sent you will provide telephone and Internet voting instructions.

The deadline for voting by telephone or through the Internet as a shareholder of record of Rumson is 11:59 p.m., local time, on January 14, 2013. For shareholders whose shares are registered in the name of a broker or other nominee, please consult the voting instructions provided by your broker or other nominee for information about the deadline for voting by telephone or through the Internet.

Voting in Person. If you attend the Rumson special meeting, you may deliver your completed proxy card in person or you may vote by completing a ballot, which will be available at the meeting.

If you fail to return your proxy card or vote by telephone, on the internet or in person or fail to instruct your broker or other nominee to vote your shares, your shares will not be voted and this will have the same effect as a vote against approval of the merger agreement but will have no effect on the proposal regarding approval of authorization of the Board to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.

Changing your Vote

As a Rumson shareholder, you will be able to change your vote as many times as you wish and the last vote received chronologically by any means will supersede your prior vote(s).

Any Rumson shareholder may revoke a proxy at any time before or at the Rumson special meeting in one or more of the following ways:

Delivering a written notice of revocation, bearing a later date than the proxy, at any time prior to the vote at the special meeting to Joseph Castelluci, Corporate Secretary; or

Submitting a later-dated proxy card; or

Submitting a new proxy via telephone or the Internet.

A Rumson shareholder should send any written notice of revocation or subsequent proxy to Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company, Attention: Joseph Castelluci, 20 Bingham Avenue, Rumson, New Jersey 07760, or hand deliver the notice of revocation or subsequent proxy to Joseph Castelluci before the taking of the vote at the Rumson special meeting. Attendance at the Rumson special meeting will not by itself constitute a revocation of a proxy.

Table of Contents**Solicitation of Proxies and Costs**

The solicitation of proxies for the Rumson meeting is made on behalf of the Rumson Board. Rumson will pay the costs of soliciting proxies with respect to their separate meetings. In addition to solicitation by mail, directors, officers and employees acting on behalf of Rumson may solicit proxies for the special meetings in person or by telephone, telegraph, facsimile or other means of communication. Rumson will not pay any additional compensation to these directors, officers or employees for these activities, but may reimburse them for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

Rumson will each make arrangements with brokerage houses, custodians, nominees and fiduciaries for the forwarding of proxy solicitation materials to beneficial owners of shares held of record by these brokerage houses, custodians, nominees and fiduciaries, and Rumson will reimburse these brokerage houses, custodians, nominees and fiduciaries for their reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the solicitation.

Rumson has retained Eagle Rock Proxy Advisors, at an estimated cost of \$4,000 plus reimbursement of out of pocket expenses, including per call fees for each call made, to assist in the solicitation of proxies. Rumson also has agreed to indemnify Eagle Rock Proxy Advisors against certain liabilities in connection with this proxy solicitation.

Principal Shareholders of Rumson

The tables below provides certain information about beneficial ownership of Rumson common stock as of November 26, 2013. The table shows information for:

Each of Rumson's directors;

Each of Rumson's executive officers;

All of Rumson's directors and executive officers as a group; and

Each person, or group of affiliated person, who is known to Rumson to beneficially own more than 5% of Rumson common stock.

Except as otherwise noted, the persons or entities in the below tables have sole voting and investing power with respect to all shares of common stock beneficially owned by them, subject to community property laws, where applicable. In addition, except as otherwise noted, the address of each person or entity in the below tables is c/o Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company, 20 Bingham Avenue, Rumson, New Jersey 07760.

Beneficial Owner	Common Stock			Percentage Ownership
	Common Stock (1)	Subject to Options (2)	Total	
George E. Hall (3)(12)	226,155		226,155	6.9%
Stephen A. Tyler (3)(6)	128,333	8,389	136,722	4.1%
Joseph Castelluci, Esq. (3)(5)	18,775	11,210	29,985	*

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Gayle S. Hoffman (9)	2,250	5,000	7,250	*
Thomas Sannelli (7)	3,722	14,834	18,556	*
Stephen P. Kelleher C.P.A. (3)	6,905		6,905	*
F. James Hutchinson (3)	5,218		5,218	*
James G. Aaron (3)	5,166		5,166	*
Janet W. Burpee (3)	4,972		4,972	*
All Directors and Executive Officers (9 persons)	401,496	39,433	440,929	13.2%

* Indicates less than 1%.

Table of Contents

Beneficial Owner of more than 5% of the Common Stock	Common Stock (1)	Total	Percentage Ownership
KLCC Investments, LLC (10)	440,709	440,709	13.5%
William J. Barrett (4)	424,105	424,105	13.0%
Steven D. Hovde (11)	192,163	192,163	5.9%
Thomas I. Unterberg (8)	174,635	174,635	5.4%

- (1) In accordance with Rule 13d-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, a person is deemed to be the beneficial owner, for purposes of this table, of any shares of Common Stock if he or she has voting or investment power with respect to such security. This includes shares owned by spouses, other immediate family members in trust, shares held in retirement accounts or funds for the benefit of the named individuals, and other forms of ownership, over which shares the person named in the table may possess voting and/or investment power. Except as otherwise noted, all shares are owned of record or beneficially by the named person. The information provided in the above tables and in the footnotes below were provided by the individuals and entities referred to in the tables and while such information is believed to be correct by 1st Constitution, it cannot independently verify such information.
- (2) Includes, for purposes of this table, the number of shares of Common Stock subject to currently exercisable options and options exercisable within sixty (60) days of November 26, 2013.
- (3) As of November 27, 2013, such individual was serving as a member of Rumson's Board of Directors.
- (4) Includes 22,499 shares held by Mr. Barrett's wife, of which Mr. Barrett disclaims beneficial ownership, and 327,838 shares held in certain retirement accounts in Mr. Barrett's name.
- (5) Mr. Castelluci currently serves as President, Chief Executive Officer, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of the Bank. Includes 7,627 shares held in Mr. Castelluci's IRA account.
- (6) Includes 3,409 shares held by Mr. Tyler's wife, of which Mr. Tyler disclaims beneficial ownership.
- (7) Mr. Sannelli currently serves as a Senior Vice President/Retail Banking of the Bank.
- (8) Includes 22,978 shares held in three separate Family Trust Accounts; whereby Thomas Unterberg is the trustee of two of the accounts and as the trustee he has full control. Mr. Unterberg disclaims beneficial ownership of the third trust account.
- (9) Gayle S. Hoffman currently serves as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Bank.
- (10) KLCC Investments, LLC maintains a mailing address at 1350 Broadway, Suite 1010, New York, New York 10018. The following natural persons have or share voting and investment power over the shares held by KLCC Investments, LLC: Ken Cayre, Jack Cayre, Nathan Cayre, Grace Cayre, Michelle Cayre and Raquel Cayre. None of these persons has any relationship with Rumson other than as a shareholder.
- (11) Steven D. Hovde maintains a mailing address at c/o Hovde Financial, LLC, 1629 Colonial Parkway, Inverness, Illinois 60067. Shares held jointly with Mr. Hovde's wife.
- (12) 224,088 shares are held in the name of SBAV, over which George E. Hall has control.

Table of Contents

PROPOSAL 1:

THE MERGER

The following information describes the material terms and provisions of the merger. This description is not complete. We qualify this discussion in its entirety by reference to the merger agreement which we incorporate by reference in this proxy statement and prospectus. A copy of the merger agreement is attached hereto as Annex A. We urge you to read the full text of the agreement carefully.

The merger agreement provides that Rumson will merge with and into 1st Constitution Bank, with 1st Constitution Bank as the surviving bank in the merger. Rumson shareholders will either receive cash or stock, or a combination of cash and stock. Upon completion of the merger, the shareholders of Rumson will receive, at their election, for each outstanding share of Rumson common stock that they own at the effective time of the merger, either 0.7772 shares of 1st Constitution common stock or \$7.50 in cash or a combination of cash and 1st Constitution common stock, subject to proration as described in the merger agreement, so that 60% of the aggregate merger consideration will be cash and 40% will be shares of 1st Constitution common stock.

Holders of Rumson stock immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be able to elect to receive cash, stock, or a combination of cash and 1st Constitution common stock, or to indicate that such holder has no preference as to the receipt of cash or 1st Constitution common stock. If such election would result in other than 60% of the merger consideration to be paid by 1st Constitution equaling cash and 40% equaling stock, then the Exchange Agent will designate, on a pro rata basis, from those holders electing to receive shares, those electing to receive cash, and those indicating no preference, those holders who will receive shares or cash, as applicable, so that 60% of the outstanding shares of Rumson will receive cash and 40% of the outstanding shares of Rumson will receive 1st Constitution common stock. See Terms of the Merger What Rumson Shareholders Will Receive in the Merger, beginning at page 60.

The exchange ratio will be adjusted proportionately if 1st Constitution makes any stock splits, stock dividends or similar distributions prior to the closing of the merger.

1st Constitution will not issue any fractions of a share of common stock. Rather, 1st Constitution will pay cash (without interest) for any fractional share interest any Rumson shareholder would otherwise receive in the merger. All shares of Rumson common stock held by a shareholder immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be aggregated before determining the need to pay cash in lieu of fractional shares to such former shareholder.

The Boards of Directors (Board) of Rumson, 1st Constitution, and 1st Constitution Bank have unanimously approved and adopted the merger agreement and believe that the merger is in the best interests of their respective shareholders. The Rumson Board unanimously recommends that Rumson shareholders vote **FOR** approval of the merger agreement and the merger, **FOR** approval of authorization of the Board to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement or vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting and **FOR** approval of authorization of the Board, in its discretion, to vote on other matters properly presented at the special meeting.

Each outstanding Rumson stock option, whether vested or unvested, to acquire shares of common stock of Rumson will be terminated at the effective time of the merger and converted into the right to receive cash equal to the product of (i) the aggregate number of shares of common stock of Rumson underlying such outstanding option multiplied by (ii) the excess, if any, of \$7.50 over the per share exercise price of such outstanding option. Each share of restricted stock, which is unvested and unissued, will be converted into the right to receive 0.7772 shares of 1st Constitution

common stock.

The directors of Rumson have interests in the merger as directors that are different from the interests of Rumson's shareholders in general. See "Interests of Management and Others in the Merger" beginning on page 73. These interests were considered by Rumson's Board and 1st Constitution's Board before approving and recommending the merger.

Table of Contents

Background of the Merger

The Board and senior management of Rumson had regularly engaged in assessments of its ability to best serve its shareholders, and considered various factors in pursuing strategic alternatives for Rumson, with the ultimate goal being the enhancement of shareholder value.

In the spring of 2012, a director of 1st Constitution Bank initiated contact with Rumson to determine if there was preliminary interest in a potential business transaction. The initial contact was followed up by Rumson's then Chairman of the Board, William J. Barrett. This led to preliminary discussions between Mr. Barrett and Robert F. Mangano, President and Chief Executive Officer of 1st Constitution, regarding a possible combination of the two institutions. No specific terms were discussed.

On June 28, 2012, Robert F. Mangano attended an informal meeting with representatives of Rumson's Board and senior management, for the purpose of exploring the level of interest, if any, in a possible transaction. No specific terms were discussed.

On November 26, 2012, representatives of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. (KBW) attended the regular meeting of Rumson's Board to assist in the review of strategic alternatives, including the value of Rumson on a stand-alone basis and the valuation of Rumson in a sale. A discussion was also had as to a list of potential acquirers of Rumson based upon strategic fit in the event of a proposed sale of Rumson.

On November 29, 2012, Rumson engaged KBW as its exclusive financial advisor to explore the sale or merger. Rumson selected KBW because of its expertise, reputation and familiarity with Rumson and the financial services industry. Additionally, KBW enjoys an excellent reputation and substantial experience in transactions comparable to the proposed merger.

On December 17, 2012, at its regularly scheduled Board meeting, representatives of KBW attended and presented a proposed list of potential acquirers or merger partners. With the recommendation and input from the Board's strategic planning committee, a list of eighteen (18) potential strategic partners was finalized.

For each potential strategic partner on the list, the Board authorized KBW to enter into preliminary discussions provided each party executed a Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA).

During January and early February, 2013, KBW worked with senior management of Rumson to acquire and compile financial and other information pertaining to Rumson for purposes of preparation and dissemination of a Confidential Information Memorandum.

On February 12, 2013, a Confidential Information Memorandum was forwarded to thirteen (13) parties on the list who had expressed an interest and executed an NDA.

On March 4, 2013, representatives of KBW forwarded to the Board preliminary indications of interest from four (4) parties.

On March 6, 2013, representatives of KBW made a formal presentation to the Rumson Board of the indications of interest, and discussed the terms and structure of each proposed transaction.

The Board authorized proceeding with what it believed to be the highest and best offer, submitted by Bank A, and authorized the commencement of due diligence. Rumson deemed the offer from Bank A to be the highest and best

offer considering the dollar amount of the consideration at \$7.00 per share, the form of the consideration being all cash, and the financial wherewithal of Bank A in its ability to consummate the transaction.

Table of Contents

After several weeks of negotiations, the negotiations with Bank A did not result in the execution of a definitive merger agreement. The negotiations between Bank A and Rumson broke off on May 30, 2013 due to the failure of the parties to come to agreement on several key terms of the merger agreement. The key terms of the merger agreement which Rumson and Bank A failed to agree upon included the amount of the termination fees and the several circumstances giving rise to payment of the termination fees.

Shortly after negotiations terminated with Bank A, Rumson was contacted by former Chairman and shareholder, William J. Barrett, who had a discussion with Robert Mangano, President and Chief Executive Officer of 1st Constitution, regarding a possible revision to the bid of 1st Constitution and the opportunity for a potential business transaction. Rumson decided to pursue a potential business transaction with 1st Constitution for the reasons expressed herein in the section titled Rumson's Reasons for the Merger that immediately follow this section. Rumson decided not to pursue a business combination with the other two parties (hereinafter, Bank B and Bank C). As to Bank B, Rumson declined to pursue a combination with Bank B due primarily to the lack of a publicly traded security (Bank B's common stock is not listed on a national securities exchange) and the amount of consideration expressed in the indication of interest. As to Bank C, Rumson declined to pursue a transaction with Bank C primarily due to the low bid expressed in the indication of interest as well as the lack of perceived synergies for the business and customers of Rumson.

In early June, representatives of KBW communicated with Mr. Mangano, who inquired into the status of the process and reiterated its interest in discussing a possible transaction with Rumson.

On June 4, 2013, the members of Rumson's strategic planning committee met and were advised by representatives of KBW of the proposed merger discussions with 1st Constitution. The strategic planning committee authorized a meeting to be scheduled with Mr. Mangano and Mr. Castelluci, then Executive Vice President and General Counsel of Rumson, representatives of KBW and Raymond James & Associates, Inc. (Raymond James), the financial advisor to 1st Constitution.

On June 12, 2013, representatives of KBW and Mr. Castelluci, met with Mr. Mangano and a representative from Raymond James. The meeting took place at the principal offices of 1st Constitution in Cranbury, New Jersey. The terms of a potential merger transaction were discussed.

On June 13, 2013, the directors of Rumson met and were advised by representatives of KBW and Mr. Castelluci of the discussions that took place at the June 12, 2013 meeting with 1st Constitution, and the terms and structure of a proposed merger transaction.

On June 17, 2013, Rumson received a non-binding indication of interest from 1st Constitution. The non-binding indication of interest provided that Rumson would be merged with and into 1st Constitution Bank, and that each shareholder of Rumson would receive the equivalent of \$7.50 per share, valuing the transaction at approximately \$24,000,000.00 (excluding options), with 60% of the aggregate merger consideration being provided in cash and 40% being provided in shares of 1st Constitution common stock.

On June 18, 2013, the Rumson Board conducted a special meeting to discuss the terms of the indication of interest with its legal and financial advisors, and the Board authorized senior management to negotiate the terms of a definitive agreement with 1st Constitution.

On June 19, 2013, Messrs. Mangano and Castelluci communicated to discuss the terms of the proposed transaction and the upcoming due diligence process.

On June 20, 2013, a due diligence meeting was conducted among Messrs. Castelluci and representatives of KBW, and Gayle Hoffman, Chief Financial Officer of Rumson.

From June 21 through June 28, 2013, 1st Constitution conducted due diligence on Rumson, with the 1st Constitution due diligence team performing onsite due diligence reviews of Rumson on June 26, 2013 and on June 27 and 28, 2013 and July 1, 2013 at Rumson's corporate headquarters in Rumson.

Table of Contents

Between June 2013 and August 2013, representatives of Sills Cummis & Gross, P.C., legal counsel to Rumson, and Day Pitney LLP, legal counsel to 1st Constitution, with input from their respective financial advisors negotiated the terms of a definitive merger agreement. The parties engaged in negotiations regarding several of the provisions of the merger agreement. In particular, Rumson was able to negotiate a \$50,000 reduction in out-of-pocket expenses to \$275,000 that would be due to 1st Constitution from Rumson in the event that the merger agreement was terminated as a result of the occurrence of certain events. The parties negotiated several other legal issues in connection with the merger agreement, including those related to tax issues, covenants of Rumson during the pendency of the merger and events triggering the payment of a break-up fee by Rumson to 1st Constitution.

On July 23, 2013, the status of the proposed merger, the progress of the negotiations of the definitive merger agreement, the status of the due diligence review, and scheduling of reverse due diligence was discussed at Rumson's regularly scheduled Board meeting.

During the week of July 29, 2013, Rumson's due diligence team conducted diligence on 1st Constitution at the corporate headquarters of 1st Constitution in Cranbury, New Jersey. The due diligence review was attended by Mr. Castelluci and Ms. Hoffman on behalf of Rumson, representatives of KBW, a representative of Sills Cummis & Gross, P.C., a representative of Green Bench Advisors, LLC, an external loan review consulting firm engaged by Rumson, a representative of Raymond James and a representative of Day Pitney LLP.

On August 9, 2013, a draft of the proposed final merger agreement was forwarded to the directors of Rumson. On August 12, 2013, a special meeting of the Board of Rumson was conducted for the purpose of reviewing the terms of the merger transaction and the merger agreement. At that time, representatives from Sills Cummis & Gross, P.C. advised the Board regarding the fiduciary duties to Rumson shareholders under relevant New Jersey law.

On August 14, 2013, the respective Boards of Rumson and 1st Constitution met separately and approved the definitive merger agreement. At the Rumson Board meeting, the results of the reverse due diligence was reviewed, and KBW provided its opinion that the merger consideration was fair to the shareholders of Rumson at that point in time from a financial point of view. A copy of the fairness opinion is attached to this proxy statement and prospectus as Exhibit B. The Board was also reminded of its fiduciary duties by Rumson's outside legal counsel. After the respective Board meetings were concluded, the definitive merger agreement was signed by Rumson, 1st Constitution and 1st Constitution Bank.

On August 15, 2013, a joint press release announcing the execution of the definitive merger agreement was disseminated by the parties prior to the opening of the financial markets.

Rumson's Reasons for the Merger

In the course of its deliberations on the proposed transaction with 1st Constitution, the Rumson Board consulted with its legal counsel with respect to its legal duties and the terms of the merger agreement. The Rumson Board consulted with its financial advisor with respect to the financial aspects of the transaction and the fairness of the consideration to be received by Rumson's shareholders from a financial point of view, and with senior management regarding, among other things, operational matters.

The following discussion of the information and factors considered by the Rumson Board is not intended to be exhaustive; it does, however, include all material factors considered by the board.

In reaching its decision to approve the merger agreement, the Rumson Board considered the following:

The current regulatory environment and low interest rate environment and its effect on smaller community banks like Rumson and how the regulatory requirements have made it increasingly difficult for smaller banks to manage their expenses and enhance their profitability; the Rumson Board believed

Table of Contents

the shareholders would be better served by receiving part cash for their stock, and by converting their remaining stock ownership into a larger institution which could spread these compliance and operating costs over a larger base of earning assets;

The anticipated pro forma impact of the merger on the combined company, including earnings and tangible equity per share and on regulatory capital levels;

Its understanding of the current and prospective environment in which Rumson operates, including local economic conditions, interest rate environment, the competitive and regulatory environments for financial institutions generally, and the likely effect of these factors on Rumson both with and without the merger;

The trading market for Rumson stock is somewhat illiquid and presents limited opportunities for shareholders to achieve liquidity. Providing Rumson shareholders with 60% cash for their stock, with the opportunity to exchange 40% into 1st Constitution stock presented a good balance of liquidity and opportunity for Rumson shareholders to participate in the future performance of the combined entity;

The implied value of the merger consideration at the time and the premium over the closing price of Rumson common stock and book value;

The lack of opportunity and potential risk involved for a company the size of Rumson to grow through acquisitions. Although the Rumson Board has looked at potential acquisition opportunities, most targets available to Rumson have asset quality issues that would increase the risk in any transaction and potentially distract management from growing the combined franchise. The Rumson Board also believed that a larger institution with a more liquid trading market for its stock would have a better opportunity to grow through acquisitions.

The terms of the merger agreement, including the financial terms and the fact that the transaction was structured in a manner intended to be treated for tax purposes as a tax free reorganization to the extent and for those Rumson shareholders receiving 1st Constitution stock, which makes up 40% of the merger consideration.

The financial condition, operating results and prospects of 1st Constitution.

The complementary nature of the business strategies, customers and geographic markets of the two entities, which management believes should provide the opportunity to mitigate integration risks and increase potential returns; including, in particular that the geographic scope of the two companies contains no overlap, enabling them both to expand their businesses and for Rumson to preserve retail jobs;

The similar culture of customer service, community banking and the focus on small to medium sized businesses and retail customers shared by Rumson and 1st Constitution, and the fact that Rumson customers would benefit from a higher lending limit, more diverse products and services, and larger branch network offered by the combined entity.

The fact that senior officers of Rumson, including its President, CEO and General Counsel Joseph Castelluci, will be offered the opportunity to continue to be employed by 1st Constitution, thereby minimizing the risk of customer defections, and strengthening the business prospects of the resulting entity.

The ability of Rumson shareholders to have continuing representation on the Board of 1st Constitution Bank through the appointment of one member of Rumson's Board to the 1st Constitution Bank Board.

The challenges presented in growing organically and the substantial management, financial and employee resources required to execute a stand-alone strategic plan;

There would be a measure of enhanced liquidity available to Rumson shareholders through ownership of 1st Constitution stock, as well as the potential opportunity for stock dividends;

Table of Contents

A review of comparable transactions, including a comparison of the price being paid in the merger with the prices paid in other comparable financial institution mergers, expressed as, among other things, multiples of book value and earnings; and

Rumson management's view based upon, among other things, the opinion of KBW described below, that the exchange ratio and cash consideration paid is fair to Rumson and its shareholders from a financial point of view.

All business combinations, including the merger, also include certain risks and disadvantages. The material potential risks and disadvantages to Rumson shareholders identified by the Rumson Board and management include the following material matters, the order of which does not necessarily reflect their relative significance:

There can be no assurance that the combined company will attain the type of revenue enhancements and cost savings necessary to cause the trading markets to consider the transaction a success, increasing the value of the stock of 1st Constitution received by Rumson shareholders;

Since the exchange ratio is fixed, Rumson shareholders will receive less value if the 1st Constitution common stock price declines prior to the closing; and

The fact that the termination fee provided for in the merger agreement and certain other provisions of the merger agreement might discourage third parties from seeking to acquire Rumson in light of the fact that 1st Constitution was unwilling to enter in to the merger agreement absent such provisions.

In reaching the determination to approve the merger agreement and the related transactions, the Rumson Board did not quantify or otherwise attempt to assign any relative weight to the various factors it considered, and individual directors may have viewed certain factors more positively or negatively than others. In addition, as in any business combination, there can be no assurance that the benefits of the merger perceived by the Rumson Board and described above will be realized or will outweigh the risks and uncertainties.

Recommendation of the Rumson Board of Directors

The Rumson Board has unanimously approved the merger and the merger agreement, and believes that the proposed merger is in the best interests of Rumson and its shareholders. Accordingly, the Rumson Board unanimously recommends that Rumson shareholders vote **FOR** approval of the merger agreement and the merger.

Opinion of Rumson's Financial Advisor

On November 29, 2012, Rumson entered into an engagement agreement with Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. to render financial advisory and investment banking services to Rumson. As part of its engagement, KBW agreed to provide the Rumson Board with an opinion as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the consideration in the proposed merger with 1st Constitution, to the shareholders of Rumson. Rumson engaged KBW because KBW is a nationally recognized investment banking firm with substantial experience in transactions similar to the merger and is familiar with Rumson and its business. As part of its investment banking business, KBW is continually engaged in the valuation of financial services companies and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions.

Representatives of KBW attended the meeting of the Rumson Board held on August 14, 2013, at which the Board evaluated the proposed merger with 1st Constitution. At this meeting, KBW rendered an opinion to the Rumson Board that, as of such date, the merger consideration was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Rumson common stock. The Rumson Board approved the merger agreement at this meeting.

KBW's opinion was directed solely to the Rumson Board and addressed only the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to the holders of Rumson common stock. It does not address the

Table of Contents

underlying business decision of the Rumson Board to engage in the merger or enter into the merger agreement, or the relative merits of the merger as compared to any alternatives that are or may have been available to Rumson. Further, KBW's opinion does not constitute a recommendation to any Rumson shareholder as to how the shareholder should vote at the Rumson special meeting on the merger or on any related matter. The opinion speaks only as of the date of the opinion. The description of the opinion set forth herein is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion, which is attached as Annex B to this document and is incorporated herein by reference. Rumson shareholders are urged to read the opinion in its entirety. The Opinion describes the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered, and qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken by KBW in preparing its opinion.

In connection with its opinion, KBW reviewed, among other things:

the merger agreement

Annual Reports to Shareholders of Rumson for the three years ended December 31, 2012;

Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the three years ended December 31, 2012 of 1st Constitution;

certain interim reports to shareholders and Quarterly Reports of Rumson, including the Quarterly Report for the three months ended March 31, 2013, and a draft Quarterly Report for the three (3) months ended June 30, 2013; and

certain interim reports to shareholders and Quarterly Reports of 1st Constitution, including the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of 1st Constitution for the three months ended March 31, 2013, and a draft Quarterly Report for the three (3) months ended June 30, 2013.

In addition, KBW reviewed and considered such other information as it deemed appropriate under the circumstances, including: (i) the historical and current financial position and results of operations of Rumson and 1st Constitution, (ii) the assets and liabilities of Rumson and 1st Constitution, (iii) the nature and financial terms of certain other merger transactions and business combinations in the banking industry, and (iv) a comparison of certain financial and stock market information for Rumson and 1st Constitution with similar information for certain other companies the securities of which are publicly traded. KBW also performed such other studies and analyses and reviewed such other financial information as it considered appropriate and took into account its assessment of general economic, market and financial conditions and KBW's experience in other transactions, as well as KBW's experience in securities valuation and knowledge of the banking industry generally. In addition, KBW held discussions with members of senior management of Rumson and 1st Constitution regarding past and current business operations, regulatory relations, financial condition and future prospects of their respective companies, and other matters KBW deemed relevant. KBW's opinion was necessarily based upon conditions as they existed and could be evaluated on the date of such opinion and the information made available to KBW through the date of such opinion.

In conducting its review and arriving at its opinion, KBW relied upon and assumed the accuracy and completeness of all of the financial and other information provided to it or publicly available, and did not independently verify the accuracy or completeness of any such information or assume any responsibility or liability for such verification, accuracy or completeness. KBW relied upon the management teams of Rumson and 1st Constitution as to the

reasonableness and achievability of the financial and operating forecasts and projections (and assumptions and bases therefor, including without limitation, potential cost savings and operating synergies) prepared by such management team and provided to KBW. KBW assumed at the direction of the management teams of Rumson and 1st Constitution, that such forecasts and projections were reasonably prepared on a basis that reflected the best currently available estimates and judgments of such management teams and that such forecasts and projections will be realized in the amounts and in the time periods that were estimated by such management teams. With respect to 1st Constitution forecasts and projections, KBW relied upon the determinations of 1st Constitution management as to the reasonability of 1st Constitution's publicly available consensus street estimates and the consistency of such estimates with 1st Constitution's internal projections. Such determinations regarding 1st Constitution's street estimates were confirmed by 1st Constitution management to KBW in the course of the discussion and review of such estimates by such parties, and such

Table of Contents

estimates were used by KBW with the consent of Rumson and 1st Constitution. KBW relied upon the management teams of Rumson and 1st Constitution that all such projections, forecasts and estimates provided a reasonable basis upon which KBW could form its opinion. As stated in its opinion, KBW is not an expert in the independent valuation of the adequacy of allowances for loan and lease losses and, without independent verification, assumed that the aggregate allowances for loan and lease losses for Rumson and 1st Constitution were adequate to cover those losses. In rendering its opinion, KBW did not make or obtain any evaluations or appraisals of the property, assets or liabilities of Rumson or 1st Constitution, nor did KBW examine or review any individual credit files.

The projections and associated assumptions furnished to and used by KBW in certain of its analyses (other than 1st Constitution's publicly available consensus street estimates referred to above) were prepared by Rumson's and 1st Constitution's senior management teams. Rumson and 1st Constitution do not publicly disclose internal management projections of the type provided to KBW in connection with its review of the merger. As a result, such projections were not prepared with a view towards public disclosure. The projections, including 1st Constitution's street estimates, were based on numerous variables and assumptions, which are inherently uncertain, including factors related to general economic and competitive conditions. Accordingly, actual results could vary significantly from those set forth in the projections and estimates. Any estimates or projections contained in the analyses performed by KBW are not necessarily indicative of actual values or future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by these analyses. Additionally, estimates or projections of the value of businesses or securities do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which such businesses or securities might actually be sold. Accordingly, these analyses and estimates are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty. KBW was not asked to, and it did not, offer any opinion as to the terms of the merger agreement or the form of the merger or any aspect of the merger, other than to the extent expressly specified in KBW's opinion. For purposes of its opinion and analyses, KBW assumed that, in all respects material to its analyses:

the merger would be completed substantially in accordance with the terms set forth in the merger agreement (the final terms of which would not differ in any respect material to KBW's analyses from the draft reviewed) with no additional payments or adjustments to the merger consideration;

the representations and warranties of each party in the merger agreement and in all related documents and instruments referred to in the merger agreement were true and correct;

each party to the merger agreement and all related documents would perform all of the covenants and agreements required to be performed by such party under such documents;

all conditions to the completion of the merger would be satisfied without any waivers or modifications to the merger agreement;

in the course of obtaining the necessary regulatory, contractual, or other consents or approvals for the merger, no restrictions, including any divestiture requirements, termination or other payments or amendments or modifications, would be imposed that would have a material adverse effect on the future results of operations or financial condition of the combined entity or the contemplated benefits of the merger, including the cost savings, revenue enhancements and related expenses expected to result from the

merger;

the merger would be consummated in a manner that complies with the applicable provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all other applicable federal and state statutes, rules and regulations; and

Rumson relied upon the advice of its counsel, independent accountants and other advisors (other than KBW) as to all legal, financial reporting, tax, accounting and regulatory matters with respect to Rumson, the merger, and the merger agreement.

KBW further assumed that the merger will be accounted for as a purchase transaction under generally accepted accounting principles. KBW's opinion was not and is not an expression of an opinion as to: (i) the fairness of the amount or nature of any compensation to be received by any of Rumson's officers, directors or

Table of Contents

employees, or any class of such persons, in connection with the merger relative to the consideration to be received by the public shareholders of Rumson, (ii) the prices at which shares of Rumson common stock or shares of 1st Constitution common stock would trade following the announcement of the proposed merger, (iii) the actual value of the shares of common stock of 1st Constitution to be issued as a portion of the merger consideration in connection with the merger, or (iv) the prices at which the shares of common stock of 1st Constitution will trade following the completion of the merger.

In performing its analyses, KBW made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business, economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, which are beyond the control of KBW, Rumson and 1st Constitution. Any implied value reference ranges indicated by KBW's analyses are not necessarily indicative of actual values or future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by these analyses. Additionally, any analyses relating to estimates of the value of businesses or securities do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which such businesses or securities might actually be sold. Much of the information used in, and accordingly the results of, these analyses and estimates are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty.

The merger consideration was determined through negotiation between Rumson and 1st Constitution and the Rumson's decision to enter into the merger agreement was solely that of Rumson's Board. KBW's opinion was among several factors taken into consideration by the Rumson's Board in making its determination to approve the merger agreement and the merger. Consequently, the analyses described below should not be viewed as determinative of the merger consideration provided for in the merger or the decision of the Rumson Board with respect to the approval of the merger agreement and the merger.

Summary of Analysis by KBW. The following is a summary of the material financial analyses performed by KBW and reviewed with the Rumson Board at its meeting on August 14, 2013 in connection with KBW's rendering of its fairness opinion. The following summary is not a complete description of the financial analyses performed by KBW opinion or the presentation made by KBW to the Rumson Board and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the written opinion of KBW attached as Annex B to this document. The preparation of an opinion of this nature is a complex analytic process involving various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances. Therefore, such an opinion is not readily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Selecting portions of the analysis or of the summary set forth herein, without considering the analysis as a whole, could create an incomplete view of the processes underlying KBW's opinion. The order of analysis described in this summary does not represent relative importance or weight given to any particular analysis by KBW. In arriving at its opinion, KBW considered the results of its entire analysis and did not attribute any particular weight to any analysis or factor that it considered. Rather, KBW made its determination as to fairness on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after considering the results of its entire analysis. The financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. Accordingly, KBW's analyses and the summary of its analyses must be considered as a whole and selecting portions of its analyses and factors or focusing on the information presented below in tabular format, without considering all analyses and factors or the full narrative description of the financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the process underlying its analyses and opinion. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses. No company, transaction or business used in KBW's analyses for comparative purposes is identical to Rumson, 1st Constitution, or the proposed merger. Accordingly, an analysis of these results is not mathematical. Rather, it involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of the companies.

Summary of Proposal. Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, each share of common stock, par value \$2.00 per share, of Rumson not owned by Rumson or 1st Constitution or by any of their respective wholly-owned subsidiaries other than shares owned in a fiduciary capacity, will be converted into the right to receive 0.7772 shares

of common stock, no par value per share, of 1st Constitution (Stock Consideration) or cash in the amount of \$7.50 (Cash Consideration) or a combination of Stock and Cash Consideration as more fully

Table of Contents

described in the merger agreement. Based on 1st Constitution's closing price on August 13, 2013 of \$9.65, the Stock Consideration represented a price of \$7.50 per share to Rumson's shareholders.

Selected Companies Analysis. Using publicly available information, KBW compared the financial performance, financial condition and market performance of Rumson to the following publicly traded commercial banks headquartered in New Jersey, excluding mutual holding companies, with assets between \$100 million and \$600 million. Companies included in this group were:

Bancorp of New Jersey, Inc.	Highlands Bancorp, Inc.
Sussex Bancorp	Penn Bancshares, Inc.
Hopewell Valley Community Bank	Harvest Community Bank
Pascack Bancorp, Inc.	New Millennium Bank
First Bank	Liberty Bell Bank
Cornerstone Financial Corp.	Brunswick Bancorp
1st Colonial Bancorp, Inc.	Absecon Bancorp
Community Bank of Bergen County, NJ	Harmony Bank
Capital Bank of New Jersey	New Jersey Community Bank
Shore Community Bank	Enterprise National Bank N.J.

Elmer Bancorp, Inc.

To perform this analysis, KBW used financial information as of the last twelve months, most recently available quarter and market price information was as of August 13, 2013. Earnings estimates for 2013 and 2014 were taken from a nationally recognized earnings estimate consolidator for selected companies. Certain financial data prepared by KBW, and as referenced in the tables presented below, may not correspond to the data presented in Rumson's historical financial statements as a result of the different periods, assumptions and methods used by KBW to compute the financial data presented.

KBW's analysis showed the following concerning Rumson's financial condition:

	RFHB	Peer Group Minimum	Peer Group Mean	Peer Group Median	Peer Group Maximum
LTM Core Return on Average Assets (1)	0.29%	(0.40%)	0.45%	0.46%	1.19%
LTM Core Return on Average Equity (1)	3.40%	(4.72%)	4.38%	4.61%	11.68%
LTM Net Interest Margin	2.84%	2.69%	3.59%	3.63%	4.27%
LTM Fee Income / Operating Revenue Ratio	12.9%	1.0%	10.6%	6.9%	25.7%
LTM Efficiency Ratio	82.1%	55.2%	80.0%	76.4%	118.0%
Tangible Common Equity / Tangible Assets	8.78%	2.89%	8.82%	8.41%	21.44%
Total Capital Ratio	11.40%	5.21%	14.23%	13.52%	26.22%
Loans / Deposits	72.1%	31.9%	76.6%	78.1%	104.7%
Loan Loss Reserve / Loans	1.25%	1.13%	1.69%	1.50%	3.77%
Nonperforming Assets / Loans + OREO	0.48%	0.17%	4.32%	2.37%	13.47%

Net Charge-Offs / Average Loans	(0.03%)	(0.13%)	0.85%	0.34%	8.35%
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- (1) Core income defined as net income after taxes and before extraordinary items, less net income attributable to noncontrolling interest, the after-tax portion of income from investment securities and nonrecurring items.

Table of Contents

KBW's analysis showed the following concerning Rumson's market performance:

	RFHB	Peer Group Minimum	Peer Group Mean	Peer Group Median	Peer Group Maximum
Stock Price / Book Value per Share	1.31x	0.34x	0.76x	0.79x	1.49x
Stock Price / Tangible Book Value per Share	1.31x	0.34x	0.77x	0.84x	1.49x
Stock Price / LTM EPS	23.0x	5.0x	16.1x	14.6x	31.3x
Dividend Yield	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	5.8%
LTM Dividend Payout Ratio	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	73.8%

Using publicly available information, KBW compared the financial performance, financial condition, and market performance of 1st Constitution to the following publicly traded commercial banks headquartered in the New York MSA, excluding mutual holding companies, with assets between \$300 million and \$2.5 billion. Companies included in this group were:

First of Long Island Corporation	Two River Bancorp
Bridge Bancorp, Inc.	Community National Bank
Suffolk Bancorp	Stewardship Financial Corporation
Peapack-Gladstone Financial Corporation	Bancorp of New Jersey, Inc.
Center Bancorp, Inc.	Sussex Bancorp
Interinvest Bancshares Corporation	Empire National Bank
BCB Bancorp, Inc.	Country Bank Holding Company, Inc.
ConnectOne Bancorp, Inc.	Pascack Bancorp, Inc.
Unity Bancorp, Inc.	Community Bank of Bergen County, NJ
Berkshire Bancorp Inc.	

To perform this analysis, KBW used financial information as of the last twelve months, most recently available quarter and market price information was as of August 13, 2013. Earnings estimates for 2013 and 2014 were taken from a nationally recognized earnings estimate consolidator for selected companies. Certain financial data prepared by KBW, and as referenced in the tables presented below, may not correspond to the data presented in 1st Constitution's historical financial statements as a result of the different periods, assumptions and methods used by KBW to compute the financial data presented.

KBW's analysis showed the following concerning 1st Constitution's financial condition:

	FCCY	Peer Group Minimum	Peer Group Mean	Peer Group Median	Peer Group Maximum
LTM Core Return on Average Assets (1)	0.68%	(0.40%)	0.53%	0.58%	1.32%
LTM Core Return on Average Equity (1)	8.68%	(4.72%)	5.33%	6.37%	10.81%
LTM Net Interest Margin	3.78%	2.36%	3.49%	3.43%	4.30%
LTM Fee Income / Operating Revenue Ratio	17.4%	1.0%	11.1%	9.1%	26.7%
LTM Efficiency Ratio	70.9%	37.9%	66.2%	69.7%	87.7%

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Tangible Common Equity / Tangible Assets	7.53%	5.11%	8.82%	8.36%	17.17%
Total Capital Ratio	16.42%	10.16%	15.88%	14.63%	37.74%
Loans / Deposits	57.9%	48.8%	81.8%	81.7%	116.1%
Loan Loss Reserve / Loans	1.44%	1.07%	1.74%	1.53%	3.60%
Nonperforming Assets / Loans + OREO	2.48%	0.35%	3.23%	2.37%	8.06%
Net Charge-Offs / Average Loans	(0.01%)	(0.04%)	0.38%	0.15%	4.41%

- (1) Core income defined as net income after taxes and before extraordinary items, less net income attributable to noncontrolling interest, the after-tax portion of income from investment securities and nonrecurring items.

Table of Contents

KBW's analysis showed the following concerning 1st Constitution's market performance:

	FCCY	Peer Group Minimum	Peer Group Mean	Peer Group Median	Peer Group Maximum
Stock Price / Book Value per Share	0.89x	0.36x	1.06x	1.03x	1.70x
Stock Price / Tangible Book Value per Share	0.96x	0.36x	1.09x	1.04x	1.87x
Stock Price / LTM EPS	10.5x	7.6x	17.1x	15.2x	31.3x
Stock Price / 2013 EPS (1)	9.8x	13.0x	15.8x	15.3x	20.8x
Stock Price / 2014 EPS (1)	9.2x	12.3x	13.7x	13.4x	15.9x
Dividend Yield	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.1%	6.7%
LTM Dividend Payout Ratio	0.0%	0.0%	31.4%	17.3%	200.0%

(1) Estimates per First Call consensus estimates

Selected Transactions Analysis. KBW reviewed publicly available information related to selected acquisitions of banks and bank holding companies as well as thrifts and thrift holding companies headquartered in the Mid-Atlantic region that were announced after January 1, 2011, with target assets between \$100 million and \$600 million. The transactions included in the group were:

Acquiror

First Bank
 Wilshire Bancorp, Inc.
 Haven Bancorp, MHC
 Riverview Financial Corporation
 Lakeland Bancorp, Inc.
 TF Financial Corporation
 F.N.B. Corporation
 Penns Woods Bancorp, Inc.
 Old Line Bancshares, Inc.
 Customers Bancorp, Inc.
 S&T Bancorp, Inc.
 Center Bancorp, Inc.
 Provident New York Bancorp
 ESSA Bancorp, Inc.
 Sandy Spring Bancorp, Inc.
 S&T Bancorp, Inc.
 BankUnited, Inc.
 BCB Bancorp, Inc.
 Ocean Shore Holding Co.

Acquiree

Heritage Community Bank
 BankAsiana
 Hilltop Community Bancorp, Inc.
 Union Bancorp, Inc.
 Somerset Hills Bancorp
 Roebing Financial Corp, Inc.
 Annapolis Bancorp, Inc.
 Luzerne National Bank Corporation
 WSB Holdings, Inc.
 CMS Bancorp, Inc.
 Gateway Bank of Pennsylvania
 Saddle River Valley Bank
 Gotham Bank of New York
 First Star Bancorp, Inc.
 CommerceFirst Bancorp, Inc.
 Mainline Bancorp, Inc.
 Herald National Bank
 Allegiance Community Bank
 CBHC Financialcorp, Inc.

Transaction multiples for the merger were derived from an offer price of \$7.50 per share for Rumson. For each transaction referred to above, KBW derived and compared, among other things, the following implied ratios:

price per common share paid for the acquired company to tangible book value per share of the acquired company based on the latest publicly available financial statements of the company available prior to the announcement of the acquisition;

tangible equity premium to core deposits (total deposits less time deposits greater than \$100,000) based on the latest publicly available financial statements of the acquired company prior to the announcement of the acquisition;

price per common share paid for the acquired company to last twelve months earnings per share of the acquired company;

Table of Contents

price per common share paid for the acquired company to closing price of the acquired company one day, 30 days, 60 days and 90 days prior to the announcement of the acquisition (expressed as a percentage and referred to as the 1-day, 30-day, 60-day and 90-day market premium).

The results of the analysis are set forth in the following table:

	FCCY / RFHB Merger	Transactions Minimum	Transactions Mean	Transactions Median	Transactions Max
Price / Tangible Book Value	1.29x	0.50x	1.14x	1.12x	1.65x
Core Deposit Premium	3.7%	(3.7%)	2.4%	1.6%	10.2%
Price / LTM EPS	22.5x	10.3x	21.9x	18.6x	43.7x
1-Day Market Premium (1)	(1.3%)	0.1%	69.7%	53.7%	191.4%
30-Day Market Premium (2)	23.0%	32.3%	93.5%	75.8%	204.3%
60-Day Market Premium (3)	24.4%	40.1%	95.3%	82.9%	204.3%
90-Day Market Premium (4)	24.0%	43.5%	92.4%	77.9%	204.3%

(1) 1-day Market Premium based on RUMSON stock price of \$7.60 as of 8/13/2013

(2) 30-day Market Premium based on RUMSON stock price of \$6.10 as of 7/12/2013

(3) 60-day Market Premium based on RUMSON stock price of \$6.03 as of 6/14/2013

(4) 90-day Market Premium based on RUMSON stock price of \$6.05 as of 5/15/2013

No company or transaction used as a comparison in the above analysis is identical to Rumson, 1st Constitution or the merger. Accordingly, an analysis of these results is not mathematical. Rather, it involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of the companies.

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. KBW performed a discounted cash flow analysis to estimate a range of the present values of after-tax cash flows that Rumson could provide to equity holders through 2019 on a stand-alone basis. In performing this analysis, KBW used earnings estimates for Rumson for 2013 and 2014, and a growth rate range of 8.0% and 10% thereafter, from Rumson management, and assumed discount rates ranging from 12.0% to 16.0%. The range of values was determined by adding (1) the present value of projected cash flows to Rumson shareholders from 2013 to 2018 and (2) the present value of the terminal value of Rumson's common stock. In determining cash flows available to shareholders, KBW assumed balance sheet growth for 2013 and 2014, and a growth rate range of 8.0% to 10.0% thereafter, per Rumson management and assumed that Rumson would maintain a tangible common equity / tangible asset ratio of 7.50%, and would retain sufficient earnings to maintain these levels. Any earnings in excess of what would need to be retained represented dividendable cash flows for Rumson. In calculating the terminal value of Rumson, KBW applied multiples ranging from 12.0 times to 16.0 times 2019 forecasted earnings. This resulted in a range of values of Rumson from \$3.70 to \$6.10 per share. The discounted cash flow present value analysis is a widely used valuation methodology that relies on numerous assumptions, including asset and earnings growth rates, terminal values and discount rates. The analysis did not purport to be indicative of the actual values or expected values of Rumson.

Financial Impact Analysis. KBW performed pro forma merger analyses that combined projected income statement and balance sheet information of Rumson and 1st Constitution. Assumptions regarding the accounting treatment, acquisition adjustments and cost savings were used to calculate the financial impact that the merger would have on certain projected financial results of 1st Constitution. In the course of this analysis, KBW used earnings estimates for 1st Constitution for 2014 per First Call consensus and used earnings estimates for Rumson for 2014 from Rumson

management. This analysis indicated that the merger is expected to be accretive to 1st Constitution's estimated earnings per share in 2014. The analysis also indicated that the merger is expected to be dilutive to book value per share and tangible book value per share for 1st Constitution and that 1st Constitution would maintain well capitalized capital ratios. For all of the above analyses, the actual results achieved by 1st Constitution following the merger will vary from the projected results, and the variations may be material.

Table of Contents

The Rumson Board retained KBW as financial adviser regarding the merger. As part of its investment banking business, KBW is continually engaged in the valuation of bank and bank holding company securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for various other purposes. As specialists in the securities of banking companies, KBW has experience in, and knowledge of, the valuation of banking enterprises. In the ordinary course of its business as a broker-dealer, KBW may, from time to time, purchase securities from, and sell securities to, Rumson and 1st Constitution. As a market maker in securities KBW may from time to time have a long or short position in, and buy or sell, debt or equity securities of Rumson and 1st Constitution for KBW's own account and for the accounts of its customers. To the extent KBW held any such positions, it was disclosed to the Rumson Board.

KBW has acted exclusively for the Rumson Board in rendering its fairness opinion in connection with the merger. Pursuant to the KBW engagement agreement, Rumson agreed to pay to KBW a cash fee of \$100,000 at the time of signing of the merger agreement as well as a cash fee of \$300,000 to be paid at the time of the closing of the merger. In addition, pursuant to the engagement agreement, Rumson also agreed to reimburse KBW for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and disbursements incurred in connection with the engagement up to \$10,000 and to indemnify KBW and related parties against certain liabilities, including liabilities related to or arising out of KBW's engagement or KBW's role in connection with such engagement. During the two years preceding the date of its opinion to Rumson's Board, KBW has provided investment banking and financial advisory services to Rumson but did not receive compensation for such services, and during such time KBW did not perform investment banking and financial advisory services to 1st Constitution. KBW may in the future provide investment banking and financial advisory services to 1st Constitution and may receive compensation for such services.

Financial Projections

The financial projections on Rumson that were provided to KBW by the management team of Rumson and the publicly available consensus street estimates of 1st Constitution that were used by KBW are as follows:

Unaudited Prospective Financial Information for Rumson

	Annual Periods Ending	
	December 31,	December 31,
	2013	2014
Net Income (\$000s)	\$ 1,119	\$ 1,399
Diluted Earnings per Share	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.43
Street Estimates for 1st Constitution		

	Annual Periods Ending	
	December 31,	December 31,
	2013	2014
Net Income (\$000s)	\$ 6,010	\$ 6,490
Diluted Earnings per Share	\$ 0.98	\$ 1.05

Note: As available on 8/13/2013

The inclusion of these projections and estimates in this proxy statement and prospectus should not be regarded as a representation by Rumson, its board of directors, 1st Constitution, KBW or any other person that it considered, or now considers, any of the projections and estimates to be necessarily representative of actual future results.

Table of Contents

Rumson believes that the assumptions used by its management as a basis for the projections on Rumson were, in each case, reasonable and reflect the best currently available estimates and judgments of management and that such forecasts and projections will be realized in the amounts and in the time periods that were estimated by management. However, Rumson does not intend, and expressly disclaims any responsibility, to update or otherwise revise the projections to reflect circumstances existing after the date when prepared or to reflect the occurrence of future events even in the event that any of the assumptions underlying the projections are shown to be in error. The assumptions upon which these projections were based are subjective in many respects and are subject to various interpretations and there can be no assurance that actual results will not be significantly higher or lower than these projections.

The projections with respect to Rumson were not prepared with a view to public disclosure and were not prepared with a view to compliance with published guidelines of the SEC regarding projections, the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for preparation and presentation of prospective financial information, or United States generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Furthermore, Rumson's independent auditors have not examined, compiled or otherwise applied procedures to the projections and, accordingly, assume no responsibility for, and express no opinion on, them.

The publicly available consensus street estimates for 1st Constitution were not prepared by management of 1st Constitution. The management of 1st Constitution reviewed the publicly available consensus street estimates and determined that they were reasonably prepared on a basis that reflected the best currently available estimates and judgments of management and that such forecasts and projections will be realized in the amounts and in the time periods that were estimated by management. Although the street estimates on 1st Constitution set forth above were reasonable at the time, there can be no assurance that actual results will not be significantly higher or lower than these estimates.

Readers of this proxy statement and prospectus are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the projections or estimates set forth above. No one has made or makes any representation to you regarding the information included in the projections, estimates or the future financial results of Rumson or 1st Constitution.

Terms of the Merger

Effect of the Merger

Upon completion of the merger, the separate legal existence of Rumson will cease. All property, rights, powers, duties, obligations, debts and liabilities of Rumson will automatically be deemed transferred to 1st Constitution Bank, as the surviving bank in the merger.

What Rumson Shareholders Will Receive in the Merger

In the merger, 60% of the outstanding Rumson common stock will be exchanged for cash and 40% will be exchanged for stock. Shareholders receiving cash in the merger will receive \$7.50 for each share of Rumson common stock exchanged for cash in the merger. Rumson shareholders receiving 1st Constitution common stock in the merger will receive 0.7772 shares of 1st Constitution common stock for each share of Rumson common stock exchanged for stock in the merger. If there is a stock split, stock dividend or similar transaction affecting 1st Constitution common stock prior to the closing, appropriate changes will be made to the exchange ratio. In this document, we refer to the ratio of 0.7772 shares of 1st Constitution common stock to one share of Rumson common stock as the exchange ratio.

As described below under Election Form; Exchange of Shares, the Exchange Agent will modify on a pro rata basis, the elections of Rumson's shareholders so that 60% of the merger consideration will be cash and 40% will be stock.

The closing price of 1st Constitution common stock on _____, 2013, shortly before this proxy statement and prospectus was mailed to you, was \$ _____.

Certain shares of Rumson common stock held by Rumson or by 1st Constitution or its subsidiaries will be canceled in the merger and will not be converted into 1st Constitution common stock.

Table of Contents

If your Rumson shares are converted into 1st Constitution common stock, you will not receive any fractional shares of 1st Constitution common stock. Instead, you will receive, without interest, cash equal to the fractional share interest you otherwise would have received, multiplied by the average (rounded to four decimal places) of the daily closing sales prices of 1st Constitution common stock as reported on the Nasdaq Global Market for the 20 consecutive trading days ending on the date that all regulatory approvals are received. All shares of Rumson common stock held by a Rumson shareholder immediately prior to the effective time will be aggregated before determining the need to pay cash in lieu of fractional shares to such holder.

The price of 1st Constitution common stock at the time the merger takes effect may be higher or lower than the price: (1) when the merger agreement was signed; (2) when this proxy statement and prospectus was mailed; (3) when the Rumson shareholders meet to vote on the merger; or (4) when Rumson shareholders receive 1st Constitution stock certificates from the Exchange Agent following the merger. We urge you to obtain current market quotations for the 1st Constitution common stock and the Rumson common stock.

Election Form; Exchange of Shares

Each Rumson shareholder should complete and return an election form, along with their Rumson stock certificate(s), according to the instructions included with the election form. The election form will be provided to Rumson shareholders in a mailing separate from this proxy statement and prospectus. If you own shares of Rumson common stock in street name through a broker or other nominee and you wish to make an election, you should obtain instructions from the broker or other nominee holding your shares concerning how to make your election. We will make additional copies of the election form available upon request. Each Rumson shareholder should use the election form to tell the Exchange Agent such shareholder's preferences. Each Rumson shareholder may use the election form to elect to:

convert each of such shareholder's Rumson shares into 1st Constitution common stock;

convert each of such shareholder's Rumson shares into cash; or

convert a portion (in even 10% integrals) of such shareholder's Rumson shares into 1st Constitution common stock and convert the balance of such shareholder's Rumson shares into cash.

We will refer to all shares that are so designated for conversion into cash as Cash Election Shares and all shares that are so designated for conversion into 1st Constitution common stock as Stock Election Shares. Alternatively, each Rumson shareholder may indicate to the Exchange Agent that such shareholder has no preference as to whether such shareholder receives cash or 1st Constitution common stock pursuant to the merger. We will refer to these shares as Non-Election Shares. If a Rumson shareholder either (i) does not submit a properly completed election form in a timely fashion or (ii) revokes such shareholder's election form and does not submit a new election form prior to the deadline for the submission of the election form, the shares of Rumson common stock held by such shareholder will be treated as Non-Election Shares. We refer to the number of shares equal to 60% of the shares of Rumson common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger as the Cash Number, and the number of shares equal to 40% of the shares of Rumson common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger as the Stock Number.

All elections must be made on an election form. To make an effective election, each Rumson shareholder must, in accordance with the election form, (i) complete properly and return the election form to the Exchange Agent in the enclosed envelope and (ii) deliver to the Exchange Agent such shareholder's Rumson stock certificates with respect to such shares and any other required documents, all prior to the election deadline, which will be the close of business on the third business day prior to the date on which the merger is consummated. The merger could close as soon as immediately after the Rumson shareholders' meeting. **Thus, you should assume that the election deadline may be as soon as the close of business on January 15, 2014.**

A holder of shares of Rumson common stock having a preference as to the form of consideration to be received for his or her shares should make an election because shares as to which an election has been made will

Table of Contents

be given priority in allocating such consideration over shares as to which an election is not received. Neither Rumson nor 1st Constitution nor their respective Boards will make any recommendation as to whether shareholders should elect to receive cash or stock in the merger. Each holder of Rumson common stock must make his or her own decision with respect to such election.

The cash and stock consideration payable in the merger will be allocated as follows:

Oversubscription for Stock. If the aggregate number of Stock Election Shares exceeds the Stock Number:

All Non-Election Shares and Cash Election Shares will be converted into the right to receive cash; and

The Stock Election Shares will be converted into the right to receive 1st Constitution common stock and cash in the following manner:

the Exchange Agent will select from among the holders of Stock Election Shares, on a pro rata basis, a sufficient number of those shares, referred to as Cash Designated Shares, so that the number of Cash Designated Shares will, when added to the number of Cash Election Shares and Non-Election Shares, equal as closely as practicable the Cash Number, and all of the Cash Designated Shares will be converted into the right to receive cash; and

the Stock Election Shares that are not selected as Cash Designated Shares will be converted into the right to receive shares of 1st Constitution common stock.

Oversubscription for Cash. If the aggregate number of Cash Election Shares exceeds the Cash Number:

all Non-Election Shares and Stock Election Shares will be converted into the right to receive 1st Constitution common stock; and

the Cash Election Shares will be converted into the right to receive 1st Constitution common stock and cash in the following manner:

the Exchange Agent will select from among the holders of Cash Election Shares, on a pro rata basis, a sufficient number of these shares, referred to as Stock Designated Shares, so that the number of Stock Designated Shares will, when added to the number of Stock Election Shares and Non-Election Shares, equal as closely as practicable the Stock Number, and all of the Stock Designated Shares will be converted into the right to receive 1st Constitution common stock; and

the Cash Election Shares not selected as Stock Designated Shares will be converted into the right to receive cash.

Other Outcomes. If the aggregate number of Cash Election Shares is equal to or less than the Cash Number and the aggregate number of Stock Election Shares is equal to or less than the Stock Number:

All Stock Election Shares will be converted into the right to receive 1st Constitution common stock;

All Cash Election Shares will be converted into the right to receive cash; and

All Non-Election Shares, if any, will be converted into the right to receive 1st Constitution common stock or the right to receive cash in the following manner:

The Exchange Agent will select from among the holders of Non-Election Shares, on a pro rata basis, a sufficient number of those shares, referred to as the Stock Exchanged Shares, so that the number of Stock Exchanged Shares will, when added to the number of Stock Election Shares, be equal as closely as practicable to the Stock Number, and all of those Stock Exchanged Shares will be converted into the right to receive 1st Constitution common stock; and

The Non-Election Shares not selected as Stock Exchanged Shares will be converted into the right to receive cash.

Table of Contents

The election form will also serve as a letter of transmittal, which is the form Rumson shareholders will use to send their stock certificates to the Exchange Agent to be exchanged in the merger. The election form will have explicit instructions on how to exchange Rumson stock certificates. Certificates representing shares of Rumson common stock MUST be sent in with your election form in the enclosed envelope. Rumson shareholders should not send their stock certificates with their proxy card.

After Rumson shareholders surrender their Rumson stock certificates to the Exchange Agent and after the time the merger takes effect, former Rumson shareholders will receive cash and/or a certificate representing their shares of 1st Constitution common stock. At the time any new stock certificate is issued, former Rumson shareholders will also receive a check for any fractional shares. All shares of Rumson common stock held by a shareholder immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be aggregated before determining the need to pay cash in lieu of fractional shares to such former shareholder. No interest will be paid with respect to any cash payable in the merger.

Stock Options and Restricted Stock

As of November 26, 2013, various directors, officers and employees of Rumson held options to purchase a total of 85,082 shares of Rumson common stock, all granted under Rumson's equity compensation plans. At the effective time of the merger, all such options, whether vested or unvested, will be terminated and converted, without any action on the part of 1st Constitution, 1st Constitution Bank, Rumson or the holders of the options, into the right to receive cash equal to the product of (i) the aggregate number of shares of common stock of Rumson underlying such outstanding option multiplied by (ii) the excess, if any, of \$7.50 over the per share exercise price of such outstanding option. Holders of stock options with an exercise price of \$7.50 or above will receive no consideration in the merger.

As of November 26, 2013, various officers of Rumson held a total of 11,250 shares of unvested and unissued restricted stock. At the effective time of the merger, each share of unvested and unissued restricted stock will be converted, without any action on the part of 1st Constitution, 1st Constitution Bank, Rumson or the holders of the restricted stock, into the right to receive 0.7772 shares of 1st Constitution common stock.

1st Constitution Common Stock

Each share of 1st Constitution common stock outstanding immediately prior to completion of the merger will remain outstanding and unchanged by the merger.

Effective Date

The merger will take effect when all conditions to the merger, including obtaining shareholder and regulatory approval, have been fulfilled or waived or as soon as practicable thereafter as 1st Constitution and Rumson mutually select. Neither regulatory approval nor the required approvals of Rumson's shareholders can be waived. 1st Constitution and Rumson presently expect to close the merger during the first quarter of 2014. See "THE MERGER Conditions to the Merger" at page 68 and "THE MERGER Regulatory Approvals" at page 72.

Representations and Warranties

The merger agreement contains customary representations and warranties relating to, among other things:

Rumson

Organization of Rumson and its subsidiaries.

Capital structure of Rumson.

Table of Contents

Due authorization, execution, delivery, performance and enforceability of the merger agreement and interrelationship with other agreements.

Consents or approvals of regulatory authorities or third parties necessary to complete the merger.

Accuracy of reports filed with regulatory authorities.

Consistency of financial statements with generally accepted accounting principles and existence of suitable internal controls.

Liabilities incurred since March 31, 2013.

Brokers and other fees.

Absence of material adverse changes, since December 31, 2012, in Rumson's consolidated business, results of operations or financial condition.

Absence of undisclosed material pending or threatened legal proceedings.

Filing of tax returns and payment of taxes.

Retirement and other employee plans and matters relating to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

Accuracy of information supplied by Rumson for inclusion in the registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933 in connection with the issuance of 1st Constitution common stock in the merger, this proxy statement and prospectus, and all applications filed with regulatory authorities for approval of the merger.

Compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Disclosure of material contracts.

Absence of regulatory orders.

Quality of title to assets and properties.

Maintenance of adequate insurance.

Absence of material environmental violations, actions or liabilities.

Rumson's receipt of an opinion from Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. that the consideration paid to Rumson's shareholders is fair.

Indemnification obligations of Rumson and its subsidiaries.

Validity and binding nature of loans reflected as assets in Rumson's financial statements.

Investment securities, deposits and other borrowings on Rumson's statement of condition.

Approval by two-thirds of the holders of Rumson's common stock is sufficient to approve the merger.

Intellectual property matters.

Absence of prior regulatory applications.

Conduct of the mortgage banking business.

1st Constitution

Organization of 1st Constitution and its subsidiaries.

Capital structure of 1st Constitution.

Due authorization, execution, delivery, performance and enforceability of the merger agreement and interrelationship with other agreements.

Table of Contents

Consents or approvals of regulatory authorities or third parties necessary to complete the merger.

Accuracy of reports filed with regulatory authorities.

Consistency of financial statements with generally accepted accounting principles and existence of suitable internal controls.

Accuracy of reports filed by 1st Constitution with the SEC.

Absence of material adverse changes, since December 31, 2012, in 1st Constitution's consolidated business, results of operations or financial condition.

Accuracy of information supplied by 1st Constitution for inclusion in the registration statement filed under the Securities Act of 1933 in connection with the issuance of 1st Constitution common stock in the merger, this proxy statement and prospectus, and all applications filed with regulatory authorities for approval of the merger.

Compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Absence of regulatory orders.

Regulatory capital.

No ownership of Rumson capital stock.

Adequacy of loan loss provision and reserve for OREO properties.

Subsidiaries having a Community Reinvestment Act rating of at least satisfactory.

Absence of prior regulatory applications.

1st Constitution Bank having access to funds to pay cash portion of the merger consideration.

Conduct of Business Pending the Merger

In the merger agreement, 1st Constitution and Rumson each agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to maintain and preserve intact its respective business organizations, properties, leases, employees and advantageous business relationships. 1st Constitution and Rumson each also agreed to not take any action which would adversely affect or delay their respective ability to perform their covenants and agreements set forth in the merger agreement on a timely basis or which would adversely affect or delay their respective ability to obtain any necessary approvals, waivers or consents of any governmental entity or third party to consummate the merger.

In addition, Rumson agreed to conduct its business and to engage in transactions only in the ordinary and usual course consistent with past practices and prudent banking practice, except as otherwise required by the merger agreement or consented to by 1st Constitution. Subject to certain exceptions referred to in the merger agreement, Rumson also agreed in the merger agreement that Rumson will not, without the written consent of 1st Constitution except as otherwise specifically provided in the merger agreement:

repurchase, redeem or otherwise acquire any of its capital stock;

issue any shares of its capital stock or any securities convertible into or exercisable for, or any rights, warrants or options to acquire, any such shares, except for the issuance of up to a total of 85,082 shares of Rumson common stock upon the exercise of stock options outstanding on the date of the merger agreement and 11,250 unvested shares of restricted Rumson common stock granted prior to the date of the merger agreement upon the vesting of such restricted Rumson common stock;

amend its Certificate of Incorporation or By-laws;

make any capital expenditures in excess of \$25,000 in the aggregate;

enter into any new line of business or offer any new products or services;

Table of Contents

acquire any business or any assets outside of the ordinary course of business;

take any action that is intended or may reasonably be expected to result in any of the conditions to closing the merger set forth in the merger agreement not being satisfied or not being satisfied prior to August 14, 2014;

change its methods of accounting, except as required by changes in generally accepted accounting principles or regulatory accounting principles as concurred with in writing by Rumson's independent auditors;

adopt, amend, or terminate any employee benefit plan;

increase the compensation or fringe benefits of any director, officer or employee, pay any benefit not required by any plan or agreement, pay any bonus or grant any stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units or performance units or shares;

other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, dispose of its material assets, properties or other rights or agreements;

other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, incur any indebtedness for borrowed money;

file any application to relocate or terminate the operations of any of its banking offices (except that Rumson may file an application to close its Oceanport, New Jersey branch);

create, renew, amend or terminate any material contract;

except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices and in amounts less than \$200,000, and other than investments for Rumson's portfolio that are permissible under the merger agreement, make any investment in any other individual, corporation or other entity;

except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices, make any investment in any debt security other than U.S. government and U.S. government agency securities with final maturities of five years or less or mortgage-backed or mortgage related securities that would not be considered high risk securities;

settle any claim in excess of \$10,000 or involving any material restrictions on Rumson's operations;

except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices and in amounts less than \$100,000, waive or release any material right;

make loans that fall outside of parameters set forth in the merger agreement;

make any investment or commitment to invest in real estate or in any real estate development project, other than real estate acquired in satisfaction of defaulted mortgage loans;

except pursuant to commitments existing on the date of the merger agreement and disclosed to 1st Constitution, make any construction loans outside the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices, make any real estate loans secured by undeveloped land or make any real estate loans secured by land located outside the States of New Jersey and New York;

establish any new branch or other office facilities;

elect to the Board any person who is not a current member of Rumson's Board;

change any method of tax accounting, make and change any tax election, file any amended tax return, settle any tax liability or surrender any right to claim a tax refund;

after an acquisition proposal (other than the proposed merger) has been (i) directly made to Rumson's shareholders, (ii) publicly disclosed or (iii) made known to senior management or the Board of Rumson, except to the extent permitted under the merger agreement, take any intentional act, or intentionally omit to take any act, that causes Rumson's representations in the merger agreement to be inaccurate in any material respect;

Table of Contents

take any other action outside of the ordinary course of business; or

agree to do any of the foregoing.

Rumson also agreed in the merger agreement, among other things:

to submit the proposed merger to its shareholders for approval at a shareholders meeting to be held as soon as is reasonably practicable after the date on which the registration statement, of which this proxy statement and prospectus is a part, is declared effective by the SEC;

through the Rumson Board, subject to applicable fiduciary obligations, to recommend that Rumson's shareholders approve the merger agreement, and such other matters as are submitted to Rumson shareholders in connection with the merger agreement;

to provide 1st Constitution with certain financial statements as reasonably requested by 1st Constitution in order to enable 1st Constitution to comply with its reporting obligations under the Exchange Act;

to cooperate with 1st Constitution to conform certain policies and procedures to the policies and procedures followed by 1st Constitution; and

to provide 1st Constitution with any information about Rumson reasonably requested by 1st Constitution for use in any subsequent filings that 1st Constitution may be required to make in transactions unrelated to the merger.

Rumson has also agreed not to solicit any proposal from a third party with respect to a merger, consolidation or similar transaction involving, or any purchase of, all or more than 25% of the assets or voting power of Rumson or any of its subsidiaries. We refer to any such proposal as an acquisition proposal.

Similarly, Rumson has agreed not to participate in any negotiations concerning, or provide any confidential information with respect to, an acquisition proposal. These obligations are subject to certain exceptions in the merger agreement designed to assure that Rumson's Board may exercise its fiduciary responsibilities in the event that a third party, acting on an unsolicited basis, makes an acquisition proposal prior to the consummation of the merger. In the event that Rumson receives any such proposal, Rumson is required to promptly (and in any event within 48 hours of receipt) disclose to 1st Constitution the identity of the person making the proposal and the substance of such proposal.

1st Constitution and Rumson jointly agreed, among other things:

to cooperate in preparing all regulatory and other filings to be made in connection with the merger;

to provide access to each other and to each other's representatives;

subject to applicable provisions of the merger agreement, to use our reasonable best efforts to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and to obtain any consent of any governmental entity or other third party which is required in connection with the merger;

to deliver to each other monthly, quarterly and, if applicable, annual financial statements; and

to agree upon the form and substance of any press release or public disclosure related to the proposed merger.

1st Constitution has agreed:

to use its reasonable best efforts to cause the 1st Constitution common stock to be issued in the merger to be approved for listing on the Nasdaq Global Market;

to permit the Rumson employees who remain in 1st Constitution's employ after the merger is consummated to participate in 1st Constitution's employee benefit plans to the same extent as similarly situated employees of 1st Constitution and generally to credit such employees with the years of service earned as employees of Rumson;

Table of Contents

to indemnify any current or former director or officer of Rumson against any claim, including any claim which relates in any way to the merger, this proxy statement and prospectus, the merger agreement, any of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, such person's service as a member of the Board of Rumson, the events leading up to the execution of the merger agreement, any statement, recommendation or solicitation made in connection with the merger and any breach of any duty in connection with any of the foregoing, in each case to the extent that indemnification would have been permitted under any applicable law and Rumson's Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws had the merger not occurred;

to cause the persons serving as officers and directors of Rumson immediately prior to the consummation of the merger to be covered by directors and officers liability insurance for a period of six years after the closing, subject to a limitation on the amount which 1st Constitution must spend for such insurance; and

to provide severance to any Rumson employee who is terminated by 1st Constitution Bank without cause following the effective time of the merger in accordance with 1st Constitution Bank's severance policy then in effect.

Conditions to the Merger

Our obligations to effect the merger are subject to various conditions, including the following:

Conditions Applicable to Rumson and 1st Constitution

Rumson's shareholders shall have approved the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by that agreement;

the registration statement of which this proxy statement and prospectus is a part shall not be subject to an order typically referred to as a stop order demanding that we cease using these documents;

we shall have received all necessary approvals of governmental entities, such approvals shall not be subject to any material conditions, any conditions relating to such approvals shall have been satisfied and all statutory waiting periods shall have expired;

no order, judgment or decree shall be outstanding that would have the effect of preventing completion of the merger;

no suit, action or other proceeding shall be pending or threatened by any governmental entity seeking to restrain or prohibit the merger;

no suit, action or other proceeding shall be pending before any court or governmental entity seeking to restrain or prohibit the merger or obtain other substantial monetary or other relief against one or more of the

parties which 1st Constitution or Rumson determines in good faith, based upon the advice of their respective counsel, makes it inadvisable to proceed;

Rumson and 1st Constitution shall have received from 1st Constitution's counsel the tax opinion described under "THE MERGER - Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences"; and

the shares of 1st Constitution common stock issuable in the merger shall have been authorized for listing on the NASDAQ Global Market, subject to official notice of issuance.

Additional Conditions Applicable to 1st Constitution

In addition to the foregoing, 1st Constitution's obligations to close the merger are also conditioned, among other things, on the following:

except for representations made as of a particular date, Rumson's representations shall be true and correct in all material respects (or in all respects for representations which are qualified as to materiality) at closing;

Table of Contents

Rumson representations made as of a particular date shall be true and correct in all material respects (or in all respects for representations which are qualified as to materiality) as of such date;

Rumson shall have performed in all material respects the covenants which it is required to perform under the merger agreement;

Rumson shall have obtained all consents of any third parties, other than governmental entities, which are necessary to permit the consummation of the merger, except for those which would not materially adversely affect Rumson or 1st Constitution if not obtained;

none of such consents shall contain any term or condition which would materially adversely affect 1st Constitution;

Rumson shall have taken all necessary corporate action to effectuate the merger of Rumson into 1st Constitution Bank immediately following the effective time of the merger and all conditions to the closing of the merger shall have been satisfied or waived;

no governmental entity has imposed a condition or requirement on 1st Constitution or 1st Constitution Bank (either before or after the effective time of the merger) that the Board of 1st Constitution reasonably determines (i) is onerous, (ii) reasonably likely to have a material imposition on their operations, business or prospects or (iii) will require 1st Constitution or 1st Constitution Bank to raise capital within one year of the effective time of the merger;

Rumson shall have satisfied, or be in the process of satisfying in a manner and under a timetable reasonably satisfactory to 1st Constitution, in all material respects the actions required to be taken by Rumson pursuant to findings of the FDIC and the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance in their respective examination reports; and

The indemnification agreements with each current director of Rumson shall have been amended to the satisfaction of 1st Constitution and 1st Constitution Bank.

Additional Conditions Applicable to Rumson

In addition to the foregoing, Rumson's obligations to close the merger are also conditioned, among other things, on the following:

except for representations made as of a particular date, 1st Constitution's representations shall be true and correct in all material respects (or in all respects for representations which are qualified as to materiality) at closing;

1st Constitution representations made as of a particular date shall be true and correct in all material respects (or in all respects for representations which are qualified as to materiality) as of such date;

1st Constitution shall have performed in all material respects the covenants which it is required to perform under the merger agreement;

1st Constitution Bank shall have taken all necessary corporate action to effectuate the merger and all conditions to the closing of the bank merger shall have been satisfied or waived; and

1st Constitution Bank shall have furnished Rumson with evidence of satisfactory directors and officers liability insurance coverage for persons serving as officers and directors of Rumson immediately prior to the consummation of the merger for a period of six years after the closing as required under the merger agreement.

Except for the requirements of Rumson shareholder approval, regulatory approvals and the absence of any order, decree, or injunction preventing the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, we each may waive each of the conditions described above in the manner and to the extent described in THE MERGER Amendment; Waiver below. However, neither of us anticipates waiving the condition that a tax opinion be delivered by 1st Constitution's counsel.

Table of Contents

Amendment; Waiver

Subject to applicable law, at any time prior to completion of the merger, we may:

amend the merger agreement.

extend the time for the performance of any of the obligations or other acts of the other party required in the merger agreement.

waive any inaccuracies in the representations and warranties of the other party contained in the merger agreement.

waive compliance by the other party with any of the agreements or conditions contained in the merger agreement, except for the requirements of Rumson shareholder approval, regulatory approvals and the absence of any order, decree, or injunction preventing the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Termination

Subject to certain qualifications described in the merger agreement, the merger agreement may be terminated under the following circumstances:

by agreement of 1st Constitution and Rumson;

by either 1st Constitution or Rumson:

if a required regulatory approval shall have been denied by final, non-appealable action, provided that the right to terminate will not be available to any party whose failure to comply with the merger agreement has been the cause of, or materially contributed to, such action;

if the merger is not consummated on or before August 14, 2014;

if Rumson's shareholders fail to approve the merger;

if there is a breach of the other party's representations in the merger agreement, and such breach is not cured within thirty days following written notice to the party committing such breach; provided, however, that neither party can terminate the merger agreement unless the breach, together with all other such breaches,

would constitute a failure to satisfy a condition of closing;

if the other party materially breaches any covenant in the merger agreement; or

if the conditions to such party's obligations to close are not capable of being satisfied on or before August 14, 2014.

by Rumson, if it approves an acquisition proposal, but only if:

at least four business days prior to entering into a definitive agreement relating to the acquisition proposal, Rumson provides 1st Constitution with a copy of that agreement;

Rumson's Board determines in good faith that approving that definitive agreement is legally necessary for the proper discharge of its fiduciary duties; and

after considering any response that 1st Constitution may have after reviewing that definitive agreement, the Rumson Board determines in good faith that the transactions contemplated by that definitive agreement are reasonably likely to be consummated and would, if consummated, be more favorable to Rumson's shareholders than the merger agreement and any transaction then being proposed by 1st Constitution.

We refer to this termination right as Rumson's fiduciary out.

In addition, Rumson will have the right to terminate the merger agreement in the event that both of the following events occur at any time during the five day period commencing on the date (referred to in this

Table of Contents

document as the Determination Date) on which all bank regulatory approvals for the merger have been received:

the average closing sales price of 1st Constitution common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market, an average price which we refer to as the 1st Constitution Average Closing Price is less than \$6.755; and

the number obtained by dividing the 1st Constitution Average Closing Price on the Determination Date by \$9.65 shall be less than the number obtained by dividing the average of the daily closing prices of the NASDAQ Bank Index for the 20 consecutive trading days immediately preceding the Determination Date by \$2,383.50 and subtracting 0.30 (this number is referred to as the Index Ratio).

The effect of this provision is to enable Rumson to terminate the merger agreement if the market price of 1st Constitution common stock falls substantially, both in absolute terms (that is, below \$6.755) and by comparison to the list of banking institutions that comprise the NASDAQ Bank Index.

Termination Fees

Rumson has agreed to pay a fee of \$1,000,000 to 1st Constitution and has agreed to reimburse 1st Constitution for up to \$275,000 in out-of-pocket expenses if:

(i) Rumson exercises its fiduciary out;

(ii) 1st Constitution terminates the merger agreement under circumstances where, prior to Rumson shareholder approval, Rumson refuses to recommend that its shareholders approve the merger or adopts an alternative acquisition proposal, breaches its non-solicitation obligations with respect to alternative acquisition proposals in any material respect adverse to 1st Constitution or recommends that Rumson shareholders tender their shares (or fail to reject) a tender offer or exchange offer for 25% or more of the Rumson common stock; or

(iii) Rumson or any of its subsidiaries enters into a definitive agreement with respect to, or consummates a transaction contemplated by a tender or exchange offer to acquire 50% or more of the voting power in Rumson or any of its subsidiaries, a proposal for a merger, consolidation or other business combination involving Rumson or any of its subsidiaries or any other proposal or offer to acquire in any manner 50% or more of the voting power in, or 50% or more of the business, assets or deposits of, Rumson or any of its subsidiaries (an Acquisition Proposal) within 12 months after any of the terminations referred to in subclause (B)(x), (y) or (z) of the paragraph immediately below this clause (iii).

In addition, Rumson has agreed to reimburse 1st Constitution for up to \$275,000 in out-of-pocket expenses (but does not have to pay a fee of \$1,000,000) if (A) an Acquisition Proposal shall have been made directly to Rumson shareholders or otherwise publicly disclosed or communicated or made known to any member of Rumson's senior management or Board and (B) the merger agreement is thereafter terminated (x) by 1st Constitution or Rumson if the merger has not been consummated by the one year anniversary of the merger agreement unless the failure to consummate the merger is due to the failure of the terminating party to perform its covenants and agreements under the merger agreement or if the approval of Rumson shareholders has not been obtained by reason of the failure to obtain the required vote at a duly held meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof following the effectiveness of the registration statement of which this proxy statement and prospectus is a part, (y) by 1st Constitution as a result of its termination right in connection with a breach of any of the representations or warranties on the part of Rumson which breach, if curable prior to the one year anniversary of the merger agreement, is not cured

within 30 days following written notice, or (z) by 1st Constitution as a result of its termination right in connection with a material breach of any of the covenants or agreements on the part of Rumson, which breach, if curable prior to the one year anniversary of the merger agreement, is not cured within 30 days following written notice.

Table of Contents

Nasdaq Listing

Rumson's obligation to complete the merger is subject to the condition that the 1st Constitution common stock issuable in the merger be authorized for listing on the Nasdaq Global Market.

Expenses

Subject to expense reimbursement in connection with certain types of termination, 1st Constitution and Rumson will each pay their own costs and expenses incurred in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including fees and expenses of financial consultants, accountants and legal counsel.

Exchange of Rumson Stock Certificates and Payment of Consideration

The conversion of Rumson common stock into the right to receive 1st Constitution common stock or cash will occur automatically on the merger's effective date. As soon as possible after the effective date of the merger, the Exchange Agent designated by 1st Constitution will send, to those Rumson shareholders who have not already submitted their stock certificates and election forms, a transmittal form, along with instructions, to use in exchanging Rumson stock certificates for 1st Constitution stock certificates or the cash portion of the merger consideration, as well as for cash in lieu of fractional shares. The Exchange Agent will mail certificates representing shares of 1st Constitution common stock, checks for the cash consideration and checks for cash in lieu of fractional share interests to former shareholders of Rumson as soon as reasonably possible following the closing and its receipt of certificates representing former shares of Rumson common stock and other related documentation required by the Exchange Agent.

Rumson shareholders should not return their Rumson stock certificates with the enclosed proxy card. They should not send their Rumson stock certificates to the Exchange Agent until they are ready to submit their election forms or, if they do not submit an election form prior to the closing, until they receive the transmittal form after the closing.

Until the merger has been consummated and the certificates representing shares of Rumson common stock are surrendered for exchange, holders of such certificates will not receive the merger consideration or, in the case of former Rumson shareholders entitled to receive 1st Constitution common stock, dividends or distributions on the 1st Constitution common stock into which such shares have been converted. When such certificates are surrendered, any unpaid dividends or other distributions will be paid without interest. For all other purposes, however, each certificate representing shares of Rumson common stock outstanding at the merger's effective date will be deemed to evidence ownership of and the right to receive the shares of 1st Constitution common stock (and cash in lieu of fractional shares) and cash into which such shares have been converted.

None of the parties will be liable to any Rumson shareholder for any amount paid in good faith to a public official pursuant to any applicable abandoned property, escheat or similar law.

No fractional shares of 1st Constitution common stock will be issued to any shareholder of Rumson upon completion of the merger. For each fractional share that would otherwise be issued, 1st Constitution will pay by check an amount equal to the fractional share interest to which such holder would otherwise be entitled multiplied by the average (rounded to four decimal places) of the daily closing sales prices of 1st Constitution common stock as reported on the Nasdaq Global Market for the 20 consecutive trading days ending on the date that all regulatory approvals are received. All shares of Rumson common stock held by a Rumson shareholder immediately prior to the effective time will be aggregated before determining the need to pay cash in lieu of fractional shares to such holder.

Regulatory Approvals

Completion of the merger and the bank merger requires approval by the FDIC and the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance and may be subject to review and approval by the Federal Reserve Board.

Table of Contents

Approval by any of these bank regulators does not constitute an endorsement of the merger or a determination that the terms of the merger are fair to Rumson's shareholders. Applications were filed with the FDIC and the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance on October 4, 2013 and October 7, 2013, respectively. Approval of the application to the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance was received on or about November 7, 2013. Approval of the application to the FDIC is pending. A request for a waiver from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System will be made at a later date only after approval from the FDIC has been received. We cannot assure you that the necessary regulatory approvals and waivers will be granted, or that they will be granted on a timely basis without conditions unacceptable to 1st Constitution.

Interests of Management and Others in the Merger

In considering the recommendation of the Rumson Board regarding the merger, Rumson shareholders should know that certain directors and officers of Rumson have interests in the merger in addition to their interests as shareholders of Rumson. All those additional interests are described below, to the extent they are material and are known to Rumson. The Rumson Board and the 1st Constitution and 1st Constitution Bank Boards were aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in approving the merger agreement.

The directors and executive officers of Rumson have interests in the merger as directors and employees that are different from the interests of the other Rumson shareholders. These interests include, among others:

Upon consummation of the merger, James G. Aaron (currently the Chairman of the Board and a director of Rumson) will be appointed to the Board of Directors of 1st Constitution Bank (if he is unable or unwilling to serve, another person from among the current Board of Directors of Rumson will be designated by 1st Constitution Bank to serve as a director of 1st Constitution Bank). Directors of 1st Constitution Bank receive compensation for services rendered in such capacity at the rate of \$500 per Board meeting and \$500 per Board committee meeting attended. In addition, directors of 1st Constitution Bank receive an annual award of 1st Constitution common stock. In 2013, the annual award was for 200 shares of 1st Constitution common stock.

Joseph Castelluci (President and Chief Executive Officer) has an existing employment agreement with Rumson and the merger will trigger a change in control. Following the change in control, if Mr. Castelluci is terminated by 1st Constitution Bank or if he terminates his employment after a change in control because his duties and responsibilities or his total annual compensation and/or benefits are materially changed or terminated, or he is not employed at his current level for a two year period, or he has to incur an unreasonable commuting distance of 30 miles or more from his home address, Joseph Castelluci will be entitled to receive a severance payment estimated to be approximately \$574,000, which is equal to his current base salary, bonus and the cash equivalent of his employee benefits for a period of two years. It is not anticipated that Mr. Castelluci will be required to commute more than 30 miles from his home address pursuant to his employment with 1st Constitution.

In addition to Mr. Castelluci's employment agreement, Gayle S. Hoffman (Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer) and Thomas Sannelli (Senior Vice President of Retail Banking) have change of control agreements. The merger will trigger a change in control and (i) if Gayle S. Hoffman or Thomas Sannelli is terminated without cause as a result of the merger or (ii) if Gayle S. Hoffman or Thomas Sannelli is not

employed by 1st Constitution Bank for a period of at least one year from the date of the merger pursuant to a written agreement providing that they each have (a) the same or substantially equal position with similar title and responsibilities and the same or greater salary, benefits and bonuses that they each respectively received immediately prior to the change in control and (b) no more than a 30 mile commute from their respective residence, they will each be entitled to receive a severance payment equal to their current base salary for a period of one year, their largest annual cash bonus in the three year period between December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2012, and the cash equivalent of their employee benefits for a period of one year. Ms. Hoffman's payment is estimated to be approximately \$196,000 and Mr. Sannelli's payment is estimated to be approximately

Table of Contents

\$137,000. Pursuant to their employment with 1st Constitution, Ms. Hoffman and Mr. Sannelli may be required to commute more than 30 miles from their respective residences. In such event, Ms. Hoffman and Mr. Sannelli will each have the right to terminate their employment with 1st Constitution and receive the above payments due under their respective change in control agreements.

Mr. Castelluci and Ms. Hoffman have 7,500 and 3,750 shares, respectively, of unvested and unissued restricted Rumson stock that will vest as a result of the merger. Upon consummation of the merger, each share of unvested and unissued Rumson restricted stock will be converted into the right to receive 0.7772 shares of 1st Constitution stock.

Mr. Castelluci, Ms. Hoffman, Edward S. Keller and Mr. Sannelli hold options to purchase 25,000, 20,000, 10,000 and 1,000 shares of Rumson common stock, respectively, at an exercise price of \$6.00 per share. In addition, other employees of Rumson hold options to purchase an aggregate of 1,900 shares of Rumson common stock at an exercise price of \$6.00 per share. Upon consummation of the merger, each of these options, whether vested or unvested, will be converted into the right to receive \$1.50 for each share underlying the options, which amount is equal to the difference between the merger cash consideration of \$7.50 per share of Rumson common stock and the exercise price of \$6.00 per share set forth in the options.

Mr. Sannelli and Mr. Castelluci hold options to purchase 13,834 and 3,843 shares of Rumson common stock, respectively, at an exercise price of \$6.83 per share. At the closing of the merger, each of these options, whether vested or unvested, will be converted into the right to receive \$0.67 for each share underlying the options, which is the difference between the merger cash consideration of \$7.50 per share of Rumson common stock and the exercise price of \$6.83 per share set forth in the options.

Stephen A. Tyler, a director, and Mr. Castelluci hold options to purchase 8,389 and 1,117 shares of Rumson common stock, respectively, at exercise prices in excess of the merger cash consideration of \$7.50 per share of Rumson common stock. At the closing of the merger, neither Mr. Tyler nor Mr. Castelluci will receive any cash consideration for such options.

The merger agreement provides that 1st Constitution will indemnify the directors and officers of Rumson against certain liabilities for a six-year period following completion of the merger. In addition, 1st Constitution has agreed to cause the persons serving as officers and directors of Rumson immediately prior to the merger to be covered by directors and officers liability insurance for a period of six years after the closing, subject to a limitation on the amount which 1st Constitution must spend for this insurance.

Accounting Treatment

The assets and liabilities of Rumson as of the effective date of the merger will be recorded at their respective estimated fair values and added to those of 1st Constitution. Any excess of purchase price over the net estimated fair values of the acquired assets and liabilities of Rumson will be allocated to all identifiable intangible assets. Any remaining excess will then be allocated to goodwill, the goodwill resulting from the merger will not be amortized to expense, but instead will be reviewed for impairment at least annually. To the extent goodwill is impaired, its carrying value would be written down to its implied fair value and a charge would be made to earnings. Core deposit intangibles and other intangibles with definite useful lives will be amortized to expense over their estimated useful

lives. 1st Constitution will include in its results of operations the results of Rumson's operations after completion of the merger.

Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

This section describes the material United States federal income tax consequences of the merger to U.S. holders of Rumson common stock who exchange shares of Rumson common stock for shares of 1st Constitution common stock, cash, or a combination of shares of 1st Constitution common stock and cash pursuant to the merger.

Table of Contents

For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. holder is a beneficial owner of Rumson common stock who for United States federal income tax purposes is:

An individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation for United States federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state or political subdivision thereof;

a trust that (1) is subject to (A) the primary supervision of a court within the United States and (B) the authority of one or more United States persons to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a United States person; or

an estate that is subject to United States federal income tax on its income regardless of its source.

If a partnership (including for this purpose any entity treated as a partnership for United States federal income tax purposes) holds Rumson common stock, the tax treatment of a partner generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partner and the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding Rumson common stock, you should consult your tax advisor.

This discussion addresses only those Rumson shareholders that hold their Rumson common stock as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code, and does not address all the United States federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to particular Rumson shareholders in light of their individual circumstances or to Rumson shareholders that are subject to special rules, such as:

financial institutions;

investors in pass-through entities;

insurance companies;

tax-exempt organizations;

dealers in securities;

traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting;

persons that hold Rumson common stock as part of a straddle, hedge, constructive sale or conversion transaction;

certain expatriates or persons that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar;

persons who are not U.S. holders; and

shareholders who acquired their shares of Rumson common stock through the exercise of an employee stock option or otherwise as compensation or through a tax-qualified retirement plan.

In addition, the discussion does not address any alternative minimum tax or any state, local or foreign tax consequences of the merger, nor does it address any tax consequences arising under the unearned income Medicare contribution tax enacted pursuant to the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010.

The following discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations thereunder and published rulings and decisions, all as currently in effect as of the date hereof, and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Any such change could affect the continuing validity of this discussion.

1st Constitution and Rumson have structured the merger to qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. Assuming that the merger is completed according to the terms of the merger agreement and based upon facts, factual representations and assumptions contained in representation

Table of Contents

letters provided by 1st Constitution and Rumson, all of which must continue to be true and accurate in all material respects through the effective time of the merger, and subject to the assumptions and qualifications to be contained in the opinion of Day Pitney LLP to be delivered at closing and the assumptions and qualifications contained in this

Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences section of this proxy statement and prospectus, it is the opinion of Day Pitney LLP, counsel to 1st Constitution, that the merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The obligation of 1st Constitution and Rumson to complete the merger is conditioned upon the receipt at closing of an opinion from Day Pitney LLP, counsel to 1st Constitution, to the effect that the merger will for federal income tax purposes qualify as a reorganization based upon customary representations made by 1st Constitution and Rumson. This opinion will not be binding on the Internal Revenue Service or the courts. 1st Constitution and Rumson have not requested and do not intend to request any ruling from the Internal Revenue Service as to the United States federal income tax consequences of the merger. Accordingly, each Rumson shareholder should consult its tax advisor with respect to the particular tax consequences of the merger to such holder. In addition, because a Rumson shareholder may receive a mix of cash and stock despite having made a cash election or stock election, it will not be possible for holders of Rumson common stock to determine the specific tax consequences of the merger to them at the time of making the election.

Tax Consequences of the Merger Generally to Holders of Rumson Common Stock if the Merger Qualifies as a Reorganization Under Section 368(a) of the Code. If the merger is treated as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, the tax consequences are as follows:

gain or loss will be recognized by those holders receiving solely cash for Rumson common stock pursuant to the merger equal to the difference between the amount of cash received by a holder of Rumson common stock and such holder's adjusted tax basis in such holder's shares of Rumson common stock;

no gain or loss will be recognized by those holders receiving solely shares of 1st Constitution common stock in exchange for shares of Rumson common stock pursuant to the merger (except with respect to any cash received instead of fractional share interests in 1st Constitution common stock, as discussed in the section entitled "Cash Received Instead of a Fractional Share of 1st Constitution Common Stock" below);

gain (but not loss) will be recognized by those holders who receive shares of 1st Constitution common stock and cash in exchange for shares of Rumson common stock pursuant to the merger, in an amount equal to the lesser of (1) the amount by which the sum of the fair market value of the 1st Constitution common stock and cash received by a holder of Rumson common stock exceeds such holder's adjusted tax basis in its Rumson common stock, and (2) the amount of cash received by such holder of Rumson common stock (except with respect to any cash received instead of fractional share interests in 1st Constitution common stock, as discussed in the section entitled "Cash Received Instead of a Fractional Share of 1st Constitution Common Stock" below);

the aggregate basis of the 1st Constitution common stock received in the merger will be the same as the aggregate basis of the Rumson common stock for which it is exchanged, decreased by the amount of cash received in the merger (except with respect to any cash received instead of fractional share interests in 1st

Constitution common stock), decreased by any basis attributable to fractional share interests in 1st Constitution common stock for which cash is received, and increased by the amount of gain recognized on the exchange (regardless of whether such gain is classified as capital gain, or as ordinary dividend income, as discussed below, but excluding any gain or loss recognized with respect to fractional share interests in 1st Constitution common stock for which cash is received); and

the holding period of 1st Constitution common stock received in exchange for shares of Rumson common stock will include the holding period of the Rumson common stock for which it is exchanged.

Table of Contents

If holders of Rumson common stock acquired different blocks of Rumson common stock at different times or at different prices, any gain or loss will be determined separately with respect to each block of Rumson common stock and such holders' basis and holding period in their shares of 1st Constitution common stock may be determined with reference to each block of Rumson common stock. Any such holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the manner in which cash and 1st Constitution common stock received in the exchange should be allocated among different blocks of Rumson common stock and with respect to identifying the bases or holding periods of the particular shares of 1st Constitution common stock received in the merger.

Gain that holders of Rumson common stock recognize in connection with the merger generally will constitute capital gain and will constitute long-term capital gain if such holders have held (or are treated as having held) their Rumson common stock for more than one year as of the date of the merger. Long-term capital gain of non-corporate holders of Rumson common stock is generally taxed at preferential rates. In some cases, if a holder actually or constructively owns 1st Constitution stock other than 1st Constitution stock received pursuant to the merger, the recognized gain could be treated as having the effect of a distribution of a dividend under the tests set forth in Section 302, in which case such gain would be treated as dividend income. Because the possibility of dividend treatment depends primarily upon each holder's particular circumstances, including the application of the constructive ownership rules, holders of Rumson common stock should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the foregoing rules to their particular circumstances.

Cash Received Instead of a Fractional Share of 1st Constitution Common Stock. A holder of Rumson common stock who receives cash instead of a fractional share of 1st Constitution common stock will generally be treated as having received the fractional share pursuant to the merger and then as having sold that fractional share of 1st Constitution common stock for cash. As a result, a holder of Rumson common stock will generally recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of cash received and the basis in his or her fractional share interest as set forth above. Except as described above, this gain or loss will generally be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if, as of the effective date of the merger, the holding period for such shares is greater than one year. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting. Payments of cash to a holder of Rumson common stock may, under certain circumstances, be subject to information reporting and backup withholding, unless the holder provides proof of an applicable exemption satisfactory to 1st Constitution and the exchange agent or furnishes its taxpayer identification number, and otherwise complies with all applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules. Any amounts withheld from payments to a holder under the backup withholding rules are not additional tax and will be allowed as a refund or credit against the holder's United States federal income tax liability, provided the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Tax Consequences if the Merger Fails to Qualify as a Reorganization. If the merger does not qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, then each U.S. holder of Rumson common stock will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between (a) the sum of the fair market value of the shares of 1st Constitution common stock, as of the effective date of the merger, received by such U.S. holder pursuant to the merger and the amount of any cash received by such U.S. holder pursuant to the merger and (b) its adjusted tax basis in the shares of Rumson common stock surrendered in exchange therefor. Gain or loss will be computed separately with respect to each identified block of Rumson common stock exchanged in the merger.

Further, if the merger is not treated as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, Rumson will be subject to tax on the deemed sale of its assets to 1st Constitution, with gain or loss for this purpose measured by the difference between Rumson's tax basis in its assets and the fair market value of the consideration deemed to be received therefor or, in other words, the cash and shares of 1st Constitution common stock

plus liabilities assumed in the merger, and 1st Constitution will become liable for any tax liability of Rumson resulting from the merger.

The preceding discussion is intended only as a summary of material United States federal income tax consequences of the merger. It is not a complete analysis or discussion of all potential tax effects that may

Table of Contents

be important to you. Thus, you are urged to consult your tax advisor as to the specific tax consequences resulting from the merger, including tax return reporting requirements, the applicability and effect of federal, state, local, and other tax laws and the effect of any proposed changes in the tax laws.

Rights of Dissenting Shareholders

The rights of dissenting shareholders are governed by § 17:9A-140 through § 17:9A-146 of the New Jersey Banking Act of 1948, as amended.

Under these statutes, shareholders of Rumson (i) who are entitled to vote at the special meeting of Rumson shareholders to be held on January 15, 2014, (ii) who serve a written notice of dissent from the merger agreement to Rumson at its principal office, located at 20 Bingham Avenue, Rumson, New Jersey 07760, which may be made by registered mail or personally by the dissenting shareholder or his, her or its agent, no later than the third day prior to January 15, 2014, which is the date of the special meeting of Rumson shareholders, and (iii) who do not vote to approve the merger agreement at the special meeting of Rumson shareholders, or who abstain from voting to approve the merger agreement or who do not return their proxy card, may, within 30 days after the filing of the merger agreement with the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance on the date of the closing of the merger, serve a demand notice upon the surviving bank at its principal office, located at 2650 Route 130, P.O. Box 634, Cranbury, New Jersey 08512, which may be made by registered mail or personally by the dissenting shareholder or its agent, for payment to the dissenting shareholder of the value of its shares of stock. The surviving bank may, within ten days after receipt of such demand notice, offer to pay the dissenting shareholder an amount which, in the opinion of the Board of the surviving bank, does not exceed the amount which would be paid for the shares of stock if the business and assets of Rumson were liquidated on the day of the filing of the merger agreement with the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance.

If the dissenting shareholder does not accept the amount offered by the surviving bank or if no offer is made by the surviving bank, it may institute an action in the Superior Court of New Jersey for the appointment of a board of three appraisers to determine the value of its stock as of the date of the filing of the merger agreement with the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance. The action must be instituted in the Superior Court of New Jersey within three weeks of the date on which the shareholder received the surviving bank's offer or, if no offer was made, within three weeks of the date on which the shareholder served a demand notice upon the surviving bank. Any other shareholder who has the right to institute a similar action may intervene and the Superior Court of New Jersey will appoint a single board of three appraisers to determine the value of the shares of all shareholders who are parties to the action. Compensation of the three appraisers will be determined by the Superior Court and paid by the surviving bank.

The board of three appraisers will give notice of their meetings and the surviving bank and shareholders who are party to the action may be represented by attorneys at the meetings and present evidence to the appraisers. The determination of any two of the appraisers will control and upon conclusion of the appraisers' deliberations, they will file a report and appraisal of the value of the shares of stock in the Superior Court and mail copies of the report and appraisal to the surviving bank and each shareholder who is party to the action. The surviving bank and the shareholders party to the action will have ten days after the filing of the report and appraisal in the Superior Court to object to the findings of the appraisers. If there are no objections, the report and appraisal will be binding upon the bank and the shareholders party to the action and the surviving bank will pay such shareholders the value of their shares as reported by the appraisers with interest from the date of the filing of the merger agreement with the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance calculated at an interest rate to be determined by the appraisers, which will not be in excess of the legal rate. If objections are made, the Superior Court will make a ruling on the objections.

An offer by the surviving bank and acceptance of such offer by a dissenting shareholder or a determination of the value of the shares of stock pursuant to the institution of an action will constitute a debt of the surviving bank for which an action can be brought for the recovery of such amount.

Table of Contents

In addition to the above described process, a shareholder may institute an action in the Superior Court of New Jersey not later than five days prior to the date of the special meeting of Rumson shareholders to enjoin the merger on the grounds that the merger agreement is unfair, inequitable or contrary to law. The Superior Court may proceed in the action in a summary manner or otherwise.

The text of § 17:9A-140 through § 17:9A-146 of the New Jersey Banking Act of 1948, as amended, is attached to this proxy statement and prospectus as Annex C.

A shareholder who fails to act pursuant to § 17:9A-140, § 17:9A-141 and § 17:9A-146 of the New Jersey Banking Act of 1948, as amended, will be forever barred from bringing any action (i) to enforce its right to be paid the value of its shares or (ii) to enjoin, set aside or otherwise affect the merger. Consequently, if you wish to exercise your dissenters' rights, you are strongly urged to consult with your legal advisor before attempting to do so.

Voting Agreements

As a condition to 1st Constitution's execution of the merger agreement, the directors of Rumson have entered into a voting agreement with 1st Constitution. A copy of the form of voting agreement is attached to this proxy statement and prospectus as Exhibit B to Annex A. Under the voting agreement, the directors who are parties to such agreement have agreed to vote in favor of the merger and against any competing proposal. This commitment, however, is subject to the fiduciary out provision of the merger agreement described above. As of November 26, 2013, such directors had sole or shared voting power over 385,138 shares of Rumson common stock, or approximately 11.33 % of the shares of Rumson common stock outstanding on November 26, 2013.

Table of Contents

INFORMATION ABOUT 1ST CONSTITUTION

Description of Business.

1st Constitution Bancorp

1st Constitution is a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. 1st Constitution 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 and thereby enabling 1st Constitution Bank to operate within a bank holding company structure. 1st Constitution became an active bank holding company on July 1, 1999. As of December 31, 2012, 1st Constitution has two employees, both of whom are full-time. 1st Constitution Bank is a wholly-owned subsidiary of 1st Constitution. Other than its investment in 1st Constitution Bank, 1st Constitution currently conducts no other significant business activities.

The main office of 1st Constitution and 1st Constitution Bank is located at 2650 Route 130 North, Cranbury, New Jersey 08512, and the telephone number is (609) 655-4500.

1st Constitution Bank

1st Constitution 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, 1st Constitution 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. 1st Constitution Bank conducts its operations through its main office located in Cranbury, New Jersey, and operates thirteen additional branch offices in downtown Cranbury, Hamilton Square, Hightstown, Hillsborough, Hopewell, Jamesburg, Lawrenceville, Perth Amboy, Plainsboro, Skillman, West Windsor, Fort Lee and Princeton, New Jersey. 1st Constitution Bank's deposits are insured up to applicable legal limits by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). As of December 31, 2012, 1st Constitution Bank had 150 employees, of which 134 were full-time employees.

Management efforts focus on positioning 1st Constitution 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, 1st Constitution Bank is focusing its efforts on:

personal service;

expansion of its branch network;

innovative product offerings; and

technological advances and e-commerce.

Personal Service

1st Constitution 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. 1st Constitution Bank's focus is to understand the needs of the community and the customers and tailor products, services and advice to meet those needs. 1st Constitution Bank seeks to provide a high level of personalized banking services, emphasizing quick and flexible responses to customer demands.

Expansion of Branch Network

On March 25, 2011, 1st Constitution Bank acquired certain deposit and other liabilities, real estate and related assets of the Rocky Hill, Hillsborough and Hopewell, New Jersey branch banking offices from another financial institution for a purchase price of \$9.85 million (the March 2011 Acquisition).

Table of Contents

As a result of the March 2011 Acquisition, the three branches became branches of 1st Constitution Bank. Included in the March 2011 Acquisition were the assumption of deposit liabilities of \$111.9 million, primarily consisting of demand deposits, and the acquisition of cash of approximately \$101.5 million, fixed assets of approximately \$4.6 million, which includes, without limitation, ownership of the real estate and improvements upon which the branches are situated, and loans of \$862,000. 1st Constitution Bank recorded goodwill of approximately \$3.2 million and a core deposit intangible asset of approximately \$1.7 million as a result of the March 2011 Acquisition.

1st Constitution 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

1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution Bank at the time of repayment. Additionally, customers of the Warehouse Lines of Credit are required to maintain deposit relationships with 1st Constitution Bank that, on average, represent 10% to 15% of the loan balances. 1st Constitution Bank had outstanding Warehouse Line of Credit advances of \$284,127,530 at December 31, 2012.

Technological Advances and e-Commerce

1st Constitution 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, 1st Constitution Bank continues to enhance its e-commerce capabilities. At www.1stconstitution.com, customers have easy access to online banking, including account access, and to 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution Bank's customers means to access 1st Constitution Bank's services easily and at their own convenience.

Competition

1st Constitution Bank experiences substantial competition in attracting and retaining deposits and in making loans. In attracting deposits and borrowers, 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution Bank, there are a significant number of offices of competing financial institutions. In New Jersey generally, and in 1st Constitution Bank's local market specifically, 1st Constitution 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.

Table of Contents

1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution Bank. Many such institutions are empowered to offer a wider range of services, including trust services, than 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution and 1st Constitution Bank and therefore may be able to offer customers more attractive products than 1st Constitution Bank.

However, management of 1st Constitution Bank believes that loans to small and mid-sized businesses and professionals, which represent the main commercial loan business of 1st Constitution Bank, are not always of primary importance to the larger banking institutions. 1st Constitution 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

1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution Bank's loan officers, existing depositors and borrowers, builders, attorneys, walk-in customers and, in some instances, other lenders. 1st Constitution Bank has established disciplined and systematic procedures for approving and monitoring loans that vary depending on the size and nature of the loan.

Commercial Lending

1st Constitution 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. 1st Constitution 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, 1st Constitution Bank takes as collateral a security interest in any available real estate, equipment, inventory, receivables or other personal property of its borrowers, although occasionally 1st Constitution Bank makes commercial loans on an unsecured basis. Generally, 1st Constitution Bank requires personal guaranties of its commercial loans to offset the risks associated with such loans.

Residential Consumer Lending

A portion of 1st Constitution Bank's lending activities consists of the origination of fixed and adjustable rate residential first mortgage loans secured by owner-occupied property located in 1st Constitution Bank's primary market areas. Home mortgage lending is unique in that a broad geographic territory may be serviced by

Table of Contents

originators working from strategically placed offices either within 1st Constitution Bank's traditional banking facilities or from affordable storefront locations in commercial buildings. 1st Constitution Bank also offers construction loans, second mortgage home improvement loans and home equity lines of credit.

1st Constitution 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. 1st Constitution 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, 1st Constitution Bank will sell its mortgage loans with terms of 15 years or more in the secondary market. The sale to the secondary market allows 1st Constitution Bank to hedge against the interest rate risks related to such lending operations. This brokerage arrangement allows 1st Constitution Bank to accommodate its clients demands while eliminating the interest rate risk for the 15- to 30- year period generally associated with such loans.

1st Constitution Bank in most cases requires borrowers to obtain and maintain title, fire, and extended casualty insurance, and, where required by applicable regulations, flood insurance. 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution Bank customarily include a due on sale clause, which gives 1st Constitution 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, 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution Bank include loans for automobiles, recreation vehicles, and boats, as well as personal loans (secured and unsecured) and deposit account secured loans. 1st Constitution Bank also conducts various indirect lending activities through established retail companies in its market areas. Non-residential consumer loans are attractive to 1st Constitution 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 collectability when compared to traditional types of loans, such as residential mortgage loans.

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. 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution 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

Table of Contents

intended primarily for the protection of depositors and not for the protection of 1st Constitution'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

1st Constitution 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, 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution and its subsidiaries. 1st Constitution is subject to capital standards similar to, but separate from, those applicable to 1st Constitution 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. 1st Constitution has not applied to become a financial holding company but did obtain such approval to acquire the shares of 1st Constitution 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, 1st Constitution does not engage in any significant activity other than owning 1st Constitution Bank.

In addition to federal bank holding company regulation, 1st Constitution is registered as a bank holding company with the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance (the "Department"). 1st Constitution is required to file with the Department copies of the reports it files with the federal banking and securities regulators.

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 has and will continue to have a broad impact on the financial services industry, including significant regulatory and compliance changes such as, 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 strengthen safety and soundness for, the financial services sector. Additionally, the Dodd-Frank Act established 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.

Table of Contents

Effective in July 2011, the Dodd-Frank Act eliminated federal prohibitions on paying interest on demand deposits, thus allowing businesses to have interest bearing checking accounts. This significant change to existing law has not had an adverse impact on our net interest margin for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

The Dodd-Frank Act also changed the base for FDIC deposit insurance assessments. Assessments are now based on average consolidated total assets less tangible equity capital of a financial institution, rather than on deposits. The Dodd-Frank Act also increased 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 and Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts (IOLTAs) where the accrued interest is paid to state bar associations or other organizations to fund legal assistance programs have unlimited deposit insurance through December 31, 2012. The legislation also increased the required minimum reserve ratio for the Deposit Insurance Fund, from 1.15% to 1.35% of insured deposits, and directed the FDIC to offset the effects of increased assessments on depository institutions with less than \$10 billion in assets, including 1st Constitution Bank.

The Dodd-Frank Act requires publicly traded companies to give their shareholders a non-binding vote on executive compensation (say on pay) and so-called golden parachute payments. 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. Because 1st Constitution qualifies as a smaller reporting company under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the say on pay requirement will become applicable to 1st Constitution at 1st Constitution's 2013 annual meeting of shareholders.

The Dodd-Frank Act created 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 1st Constitution Bank at this time since we do not meet the asset threshold.

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, which 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 are 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 are 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 certain 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

1st Constitution Bank 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.

Table of Contents

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, 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 the FDIC has determined (i) that the insured depository institution is in unsafe or unsound condition or (ii) that, in the most recent examination of the insured depository institution, the insured depository institution received and has not corrected a less-than-satisfactory rating for any of the categories of asset quality, management, earnings, or liquidity.

As of December 31, 2012, 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution 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, 2012, 1st Constitution maintained a Tier 1 capital ratio of 11.84% and total qualifying capital ratio of 12.98%.

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 4%. Banking organizations with supervisory, financial, operational, or managerial weaknesses, as well as organizations that are anticipating or experiencing significant growth, are expected to maintain capital ratios well above the minimum levels. Moreover, higher capital ratios may be required for any bank holding company if warranted by its particular circumstances or risk profile. In all cases, bank holding companies should hold capital commensurate with the level and nature of the risks, including the volume and severity of problem loans, to which they are exposed. At December 31, 2012, 1st Constitution's leverage ratio was 9.29%.

Table of Contents

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 December 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 July 2, 2013, the Federal Reserve approved a final rule (the Final Rule) to establish a new comprehensive regulatory capital framework for all U.S. banking organizations. On July 9, 2013, the Final Rule was approved as an interim final rule by the FDIC. The Final Rule implements the Basel III regulatory capital reforms and changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act.

Effective in 2015 (with some changes generally transitioned into full effectiveness over two to four years), 1st Constitution Bank will be subject to new capital requirements adopted by the FDIC. These new requirements create a new required ratio for common equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital, increases the leverage and Tier 1 capital ratios, changes the risk weights of certain assets for purposes of the risk-based capital ratios, creates an additional capital conservation buffer over the required capital ratios and changes what qualifies as capital for purposes of meeting these various capital requirements. Beginning in 2016, failure to maintain the required capital conservation buffer will limit the ability of 1st Constitution Bank to pay dividends, repurchase shares or pay discretionary bonuses.

When these new requirements become effective in 2015, 1st Constitution Bank's required leverage ratio of 4% of adjusted total assets and total capital ratio of 8% of risk-weighted assets will remain the same; however, the Tier 1 capital ratio requirement will increase from 4.0% to 6.5% of risk-weighted assets. In addition, 1st Constitution Bank will have to meet the new CET1 capital ratio of 4.5% of risk-weighted assets, with CET1 consisting of qualifying Tier 1 capital less all capital components that are not considered common equity.

For all of these capital requirements, there are a number of changes in what constitutes regulatory capital, some of which are subject to a two-year transition period. These changes include the phasing-out of certain instruments as qualifying capital. 1st Constitution Bank does not currently have any of these instruments that would be phased out. Under the new requirements for total capital, Tier 2 capital is no longer limited to the amount of Tier 1 capital included in total capital.

Mortgage servicing rights, certain deferred tax assets and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries over designated percentages of common stock will be deducted from capital, subject to a two-year transition period. In addition, Tier 1 capital will include accumulated other comprehensive income, which includes all unrealized gains and losses on available for sale debt and equity securities, subject to a two-year transition period. Because of its asset size, 1st

Constitution Bank has the one-time option of deciding in the first quarter of 2015 whether to permanently opt-out of the inclusion of accumulated other comprehensive income in its capital calculations. 1st Constitution Bank is considering whether to take advantage of this opt-out to reduce the impact of market volatility on its regulatory capital levels.

Table of Contents

The new requirements also include changes in the risk-weights of assets to better reflect credit risk and other risk exposures. These include a 150% risk weight (up from 100%) for certain high volatility commercial real estate acquisition, development and construction loans and for non-residential mortgage loans that are 90 days past due or otherwise in nonaccrual status; a 20% (up from 0%) credit conversion factor for the unused portion of a commitment with an original maturity of one year or less that is not unconditionally cancellable (currently set at 0%); a 250% risk weight (up from 100%) for mortgage servicing and deferred tax assets that are not deducted from capital; and increased risk-weights (0% to 600%) for equity exposures.

In addition to the minimum CET1, Tier 1 and total capital ratios, 1st Constitution Bank will have to maintain a capital conservation buffer consisting of additional CET1 capital equal to 2.5% of risk-weighted assets above the required minimum levels in order to avoid limitations on paying dividends, engaging in share repurchases, and paying discretionary bonuses based on percentages of eligible retained income that could be utilized for such actions. This new capital conservation buffer requirement is to be phased in, beginning in January 2016, at 0.625% of risk-weighted assets and increasing each year until fully implemented at 2.5% in January 2019.

The FDIC's prompt corrective action standards will change when these new capital ratios become effective. Under the new standards, in order to be considered well-capitalized, 1st Constitution Bank would have to have a CET1 ratio of 6.5% (new), a Tier 1 ratio of 8% (increased from 6%), a total capital ratio of 10% (unchanged) and a leverage ratio of 5% (unchanged).

The application of these more stringent capital requirements could increase 1st Constitution's cost of capital, among other things. Any permanent significant increase in 1st Constitution's cost of capital could have significant adverse impacts on the profitability of many of its products, the types of products 1st Constitution could offer profitably, its overall profitability, and its overall growth opportunities, among other things. Implementation of changes to asset risk weightings for risk based capital calculations or items included or deducted in calculating regulatory capital and/or additional capital conservation buffers could also result in management modifying its business strategy and limiting its ability to repurchase 1st Constitution common stock. Furthermore, the imposition of liquidity requirements in connection with the implementation of Basel III could result in 1st Constitution having to lengthen the term of its funding, restructure its business models, and/or increase its holdings of liquid assets. 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 higher dilution of common shareholders if 1st Constitution had to issue additional shares and a higher risk that 1st Constitution might fall below regulatory capital thresholds in an adverse economic cycle.

On May 30, 2006, 1st Constitution established 1st Constitution Capital Trust II, a Delaware business trust and wholly-owned subsidiary of 1st Constitution (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 1st Constitution to purchase \$18,557,000 of floating rate junior subordinated debentures issued by 1st Constitution 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. 1st Constitution's obligation with respect to the Capital Securities and the debentures, when taken together, provide a full and unconditional guarantee on a subordinated basis by 1st Constitution 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 Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) Capital Purchase Program (the CPP) under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (EESA), 1st Constitution entered into a Letter Agreement, including the Securities Purchase Agreement Standard Terms, with the United

Table of Contents

States Department of the Treasury (the Treasury), pursuant to which 1st Constitution issued and sold, and the Treasury purchased (i) 12,000 shares of 1st Constitution's Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B (Preferred Stock Series B) and (ii) a ten-year warrant to purchase up to 200,222 shares of the 1st Constitution'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 two warrants issued as replacements to the original warrant have been adjusted to 255,540 shares and the initial exercise price has been adjusted to \$7.044 per share. On October 27, 2010, 1st Constitution repurchased all of the outstanding shares of the Preferred Stock Series B from the Treasury, and the warrant was sold by the Treasury on November 23, 2011 and bifurcated into two warrants that were issued to two affiliated purchasers. As of the date hereof, two warrants remain outstanding.

The two new warrants provide for the adjustment of the exercise price and the number of shares of 1st Constitution'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 1st Constitution's common stock. The outstanding two warrants are immediately exercisable and expire in December 2018.

Restrictions on Dividends

The primary source of cash to pay dividends, if any, to 1st Constitution's shareholders and to meet 1st Constitution's obligations is dividends paid to 1st Constitution by 1st Constitution Bank. Dividend payments by 1st Constitution Bank to 1st Constitution 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, 1st Constitution 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.

1st Constitution has never paid a cash dividend and 1st Constitution's Board has no plans to pay a cash dividend in the foreseeable future.

Priority on Liquidation

1st Constitution is a legal entity separate and distinct from 1st Constitution Bank. The rights of 1st Constitution as the sole shareholder of 1st Constitution Bank, and therefore the rights of 1st Constitution's creditors and shareholders, to participate in the distributions and earnings of 1st Constitution Bank when 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution 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 (1st Constitution) or any shareholder or creditor of 1st Constitution. The claims on 1st Constitution Bank by creditors include obligations in respect of federal funds purchased and certain other borrowings, as well as deposit liabilities.

Table of Contents

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;

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 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 1st Constitution 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;

Table of Contents

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's website;

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 1st Constitution's common stock is listed, have in place corporate governance rules, including rules requiring director independence, and the adoption of charters for the nominating, corporate governance, and audit committees. These rules 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 burdens increase 1st Constitution's legal and accounting fees and the amount of time that the Board of Directors and management must devote to corporate governance issues.

Section 302(a) of Sarbanes-Oxley requires 1st Constitution's principal executive officer and principal financial officer to certify that 1st Constitution'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 1st Constitution's disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting; they have made certain disclosures to 1st Constitution's auditors and the audit committee of the Board of Directors about 1st Constitution's internal control over financial reporting; and they have included information in 1st Constitution's Quarterly and Annual Reports about their evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures and whether there have been significant changes in 1st Constitution'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

Table of Contents

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, 1st Constitution Bank is subject to supervision and examination by the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance. 1st Constitution Bank is also subject to regulation by the FDIC, which is its principal federal bank regulator.

1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution 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, 1st Constitution 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.

Table of Contents*Insurance of Deposits*

1st Constitution 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 was 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. The FDIC's Transaction Account Guarantee Program (the TAG Program), one of two components of the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (the TLG Program), provided participating depository institutions full federal deposit insurance coverage for non-interest bearing transaction deposit accounts, regardless of dollar amount.

Under the TAG Program, effective December 5, 2008, insured depository institutions that have not opted out of the TAG Program were subject to a 0.10% surcharge applied to non-interest bearing transaction deposit account balances in excess of \$250,000, which surcharge was added to the institution's existing risk-based deposit insurance assessments. 1st Constitution Bank opted into the TAG 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. 1st Constitution Bank opted into the extensions.

The Dodd-Frank Act provides that non-interest bearing transaction accounts have unlimited deposit insurance coverage from December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2012. As of January 1, 2013, the maximum deposit insurance coverage per account holder was \$250,000 for all depository accounts, including non-interest bearing transaction accounts, money market accounts, NOW accounts and savings accounts. The temporary unlimited deposit insurance coverage had replaced the TAG Program that expired on December 31, 2010 and did not apply to all accounts covered under the TAG Program. It covered only noninterest-bearing transaction accounts and Interest on Lawyer Trust Accounts (IOLTAs) where the accrued interest is paid to state bar associations or other organizations to fund legal assistance programs. Beginning January 1, 2011, low-interest consumer checking accounts (NOW Accounts) and all other fiduciary accounts maintained by attorneys or other entities are no longer eligible for the unlimited deposit insurance coverage. Unlike the TAG Program, which allowed banks to opt in, the temporary unlimited insurance coverage applied at all FDIC-insured institutions and was no longer funded by separate premiums.

The second component of the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program, the Debt Guarantee Program, guarantees certain senior unsecured debt of participating organizations. 1st Constitution Bank opted not to participate in this component of the Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program.

In February 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 were 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 new rates and assessment

base have reduced our current FDIC insurance assessment for 2012 compared to 2011. However, if the risk category of 1st Constitution Bank changes adversely, our FDIC insurance premiums could increase.

Table of Contents*Lending Limits*

In January 2013, the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance issued an order requiring a New Jersey chartered bank's calculation of lending limits to any person or entity to include credit exposure to such person or entity arising from a derivative transaction, repurchase agreement, reverse repurchase agreement, securities lending transaction or securities borrowing transaction. Previously, such credit exposure was not included in a New Jersey chartered bank's calculation of lending limits. New Jersey chartered banks had until July 1, 2013 to comply with the operative provisions of the order, which include compliance with all of the rules set forth in the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency's Interim Final Rule on Lending Limits (codified at 12 C.F.R pts. 32, 159 and 160). 1st Constitution does not anticipate this change in the calculation of lending limits to have a significant impact on its operations.

Properties.

We currently operate 14 branch offices in New Jersey, which includes 1st Constitution 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 September 30, 2013:

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	
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	2016
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 Junction, New Jersey	Leased	2004	2019

Table of Contents

Location	Leased or Owned	Original Year Leased or Acquired	Year of Lease Expiration
Fort Lee Office 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 150 Lawrenceville-Pennington Road, Lawrenceville, New Jersey	Owned	2009	
South River Operations Center 1246 South River Road, Bldg. 2 Cranbury, New Jersey	Leased	2010	2015
Rocky Hill Office 995 Route 518 Skillman, New Jersey	Owned	2011	
Hopewell Office 86 East Broad Street Hopewell, New Jersey	Owned	2011	
Hillsborough Office 32 New Amwell Road Hillsborough, New Jersey	Owned	2011	

Management believes the foregoing facilities are suitable for 1st Constitution's and 1st Constitution Bank's present and projected operations.

Legal Proceedings.

1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution which, if determined adversely, would have a material adverse effect on 1st Constitution's financial position or results of operations.

1st Constitution Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

This discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, notes and tables included elsewhere in this proxy statement and prospectus. The purpose of this discussion and analysis is to assist in the understanding and evaluation of 1st Constitution'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 1st Constitution'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

Table of Contents

requires 1st Constitution to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Note 1 to 1st Constitution's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 contains a summary of 1st Constitution's significant accounting policies. Management believes 1st Constitution'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. 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 collectability 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 1st Constitution's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require 1st Constitution to make additional provisions for loan losses based upon information available to them at the time of their examination. Furthermore, the majority of 1st Constitution's loans are secured by real estate in the State of New Jersey. Accordingly, the collectability of a substantial portion of the carrying value of 1st Constitution'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 1st Constitution's control.

Real estate acquired through foreclosure, or a deed-in-lieu of foreclosure, is recorded at fair value less estimated selling costs at the date of acquisition or transfer, and subsequently at the lower of its new cost or fair value less estimated selling costs. Adjustments to the carrying value at the date of acquisition or transfer are charged to the allowance for loan losses. The carrying value of the individual properties is subsequently adjusted to the extent it exceeds estimated fair value less estimated selling costs, at which time a provision for losses on such real estate is charged to operations. Appraisals are critical in determining the fair value of the other real estate owned amount. Assumptions for appraisals are instrumental in determining the value of properties. Overly optimistic assumptions or negative changes to assumptions could significantly affect the valuation of a property. The assumptions supporting such appraisals are carefully reviewed by management to determine that the resulting values reasonably reflect amounts realizable.

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.

Table of Contents

Rights Offering to Existing Shareholders

During the third quarter of 2012, 1st Constitution launched a shareholders' common stock rights offering, which expired on October 5, 2012. 1st Constitution received gross proceeds of \$5.0 million from holders of subscription rights who exercised their basic subscription rights and from holders who exercised the over-subscription privilege. The rights offering was fully subscribed. Accordingly, 1st Constitution issued a total of 555,555 shares of common stock to the holders of subscription rights who validly exercised their subscription rights, including pursuant to the exercise of the over-subscription privilege.

Acquisition of Three Branches in 2011

On March 25, 2011, 1st Constitution Bank acquired certain deposit and other liabilities, real estate and related assets of the Rocky Hill, Hillsborough and Hopewell, New Jersey banking offices from another financial institution for a purchase price of \$9.85 million (the "March 2011 Acquisition").

1st Constitution accounted for the March 2011 Acquisition using applicable accounting guidance regarding business combinations. The fair value of savings and transaction deposit accounts acquired was assumed to approximate the carrying value as these accounts have no stated maturity and are payable on demand. A core deposit intangible was ascribed to the value of non-maturity deposits based upon an independent third party evaluation which was prepared using the actual characteristics of the deposits and assumptions we believe to be reasonable. Certificates of deposit accounts were valued utilizing a discounted cash flows analysis based upon the underlying accounts' contractual maturities and interest rates. The present value of the projected cash flow was then determined using discount rates based upon certificate of deposit interest rates available in the marketplace for accounts with similar terms. The fair value of the three branch buildings was determined via appraisals performed by qualified independent third party appraisers. The fair value of loans acquired, all of which were performing, was assumed to approximate amortized cost based upon the small size and nature of those loans.

As a result of the March 2011 Acquisition, the three branches became branches of 1st Constitution Bank. Included in the March 2011 Acquisition were the assumption of deposit liabilities of \$111.9 million, primarily consisting of demand deposits, and the acquisition of cash of approximately \$101.5 million, fixed assets of approximately \$4.6 million, which includes, without limitation, ownership of the real estate and improvements upon which the branches are situated, and loans of \$862,000. 1st Constitution Bank recorded goodwill of approximately \$3.2 million and a core deposit intangible asset of approximately \$1.7 million as a result of the March 2011 Acquisition.

Merger with Rumson

On August 14, 2013, 1st Constitution and 1st Constitution Bank entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with Rumson, providing for the merger of Rumson with and into 1st Constitution Bank, with 1st Constitution Bank as the surviving entity.

Subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, upon consummation of the merger, each outstanding share of Rumson common stock will be converted into the right to receive, at the election of the holder of such Rumson common stock, (i) cash consideration of \$7.50 or (ii) 0.7772 of a share of common stock of 1st Constitution, or a combination of both, subject to the payment of cash in lieu of fractional shares and customary proration and allocation procedures, if necessary, to assure that 60% of the outstanding shares of Rumson common stock are exchanged for cash and 40% of the outstanding shares of Rumson common stock are exchanged for shares of common stock of 1st Constitution. In addition, each outstanding option to acquire shares of Rumson common stock will be terminated and converted to the right to receive cash equal to the product of (i) the aggregate number of shares of

Rumson common stock underlying such outstanding option multiplied by (ii) the excess, if any, of \$7.50 over the per share exercise price of such outstanding option. Stock awards will be converted into shares of common stock of 1st Constitution. Each outstanding share of common stock of 1st Constitution will remain outstanding and unaffected by the Merger.

Table of Contents

Under New Jersey banking law, Rumson shareholders can elect to dissent from the merger. Any shareholder electing to dissent shall be entitled to a cash payment for such shares only to the extent permitted by and in accordance with New Jersey banking law.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 Compared to the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012

Summary

The Company realized net income of \$4,405,588 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, an increase of 15.3% from the \$3,819,759 reported for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The increase was due primarily to an increase in non-interest income, a lower level of the provision for loan losses and a decrease in noninterest expenses which, in total, offset a decrease in net interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the same period in 2012.

Diluted net income per share was \$0.72 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to diluted net income per share of \$0.70 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. All prior year share information has been adjusted for the effect of a 5% stock dividend declared on December 20, 2012 and paid on January 31, 2013 to shareholders of record on January 14, 2013.

During the third quarter of 2012, the Company launched a shareholders' common stock rights offering, which expired on October 5, 2012. The Company received gross proceeds of \$5.0 million from holders of subscription rights who exercised their basic subscription rights and from holders who exercised the over-subscription privilege. The rights offering was fully subscribed. Accordingly, the Company issued a total of 555,555 shares of common stock to the holders of subscription rights who validly exercised their subscription rights, including pursuant to the exercise of the over-subscription privilege.

Return on average assets and return on average equity were 0.73% and 8.96%, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to 0.67% and 9.01%, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Return on average assets improved for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2012 due to the higher level of net income for the 2013 period and the slight reduction in return on average equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was primarily due to the issuance of new shares in the Company's rights offering completed in October 2012.

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 nine months ended September 30, 2013 was 3.48% as compared to the 3.98% net interest margin recorded for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, a decrease of 50 basis points. This decrease in the Company's net interest margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared with the corresponding 2012 period was primarily due to two factors: (1) the decline in the balance of outstanding borrowings under mortgage warehouse lines and (2) the allocation of excess liquidity to much lower yielding overnight fund balances. The decline in borrowings under mortgage warehouse lines was due to the increase in long-term interest rates during the third quarter of 2013, which led to lower levels of mortgage refinancings, and the shift from borrowings for mortgage refinancings to borrowings for new mortgages to purchase real property, which typically require more time to document and close. 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.

Table of Contents*Earnings Analysis**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 80.0% of the Company's net revenues for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013 and 84.8% of net revenues for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2012. Net interest income also depends upon the relative amount of interest-earning assets, interest-bearing liabilities, and the interest rate earned or paid on them, respectively.

The following table sets forth the Company's consolidated average balances of assets, liabilities and shareholders equity as well as interest income and expense on related items and the Company's average yield or rate for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The average rates are derived by dividing interest income and expense by the average balance of assets and liabilities, respectively.

Average Balance Sheets with Resultant Interest and Rates

(yields on a tax-equivalent basis)	Nine months ended September 30, 2013			Nine months ended September 30, 2012		
	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
	Balance	Interest	Yield	Balance	Interest	Yield
Assets:						
Federal Funds						
Sold/Short-Term Investments	\$ 112,351,662	\$ 221,087	0.26%	\$ 28,950,888	\$ 55,315	0.26%
Investment Securities:						
Taxable	156,884,880	2,818,801	2.40%	171,836,158	3,430,770	2.66%
Tax-exempt	67,610,995	2,418,022	4.77%	50,443,281	1,837,521	4.86%
Total	224,495,875	5,236,823	3.11%	222,279,439	5,268,291	3.16%
Loan Portfolio:						
Construction	42,149,774	1,926,931	6.11%	57,303,861	2,861,353	6.67%
Residential real estate	11,057,154	430,207	5.20%	11,920,919	463,905	5.20%
Home Equity	9,208,816	373,778	5.43%	10,529,455	445,123	5.65%
Commercial and commercial real estate	143,067,333	7,838,953	7.33%	145,668,346	8,013,835	7.35%
Mortgage warehouse lines	166,142,165	5,808,889	4.67%	198,007,591	7,060,451	4.76%
Installment	254,238	12,284	6.46%	356,875	18,221	6.82%
All Other Loans	41,800,648	928,216	2.97%	32,771,044	837,561	3.41%
Total	413,680,128	17,319,258	5.60%	456,558,091	19,700,449	5.76%
Total Interest-Earning Assets	750,527,665	22,777,168	4.05%	707,788,418	25,024,055	4.72%

Allowance for Loan Losses	(6,777,671)	(6,150,075)
Cash and Due From Bank	18,481,914	10,091,843
Other Assets	48,636,271	52,478,160
Total Assets	\$ 810,868,179	\$ 764,208,346

Liabilities and**Shareholders Equity:**

Interest-Bearing Liabilities:

Money Market and NOW

Accounts	\$ 225,215,899	\$ 579,798	0.34%	\$ 203,155,986	\$ 762,799	0.50%
Savings Accounts	202,754,977	676,979	0.45%	192,802,238	894,090	0.62%
Certificates of Deposit	141,258,225	1,411,530	1.34%	147,548,296	1,634,787	1.48%
Other Borrowed Funds	10,380,769	310,649	4.00%	19,101,642	340,784	2.38%
Trust Preferred Securities	18,557,000	263,982	1.90%	18,557,000	292,759	2.11%

Total Interest-Bearing

Liabilities	598,166,870	3,242,938	0.72%	581,165,162	3,925,219	0.90%
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Net Interest Spread**3.33%****3.82%**

Demand Deposits	139,542,141	117,413,216
Other Liabilities	7,394,439	8,790,417
Total Liabilities	745,103,450	707,368,795
Shareholders Equity	65,764,729	56,839,551

Total Liabilities and**Shareholders Equity****\$ 810,868,179****\$ 764,208,346****Net Interest Margin****\$ 19,534,230****3.48%****\$ 21,098,837****3.98%**

Table of Contents

The Company's net interest income decreased by \$1,752,876, or 8.5%, to \$18,750,007 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 from \$20,502,883 reported for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The decrease in net interest income was attributable to a decreased volume of loans in the loan portfolio combined with lower rates earned on interest-earning assets, which more than offset the lower rates paid on a higher volume of interest-bearing liabilities.

Average interest-earning assets increased by \$42,739,247, or 6.0%, to \$750,527,665 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013 from \$707,788,418 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2012. The average investment securities portfolio increased by \$2,216,436, or 1.0%, to \$224,495,875 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013 compared to \$222,279,439 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2012. The average loan portfolio decreased by \$42,877,963, or 9.4%, to \$413,680,128 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013 compared to \$456,558,091 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2012. The overall risk profile of the loan portfolio was reduced by a change in its composition via a reduction in average construction loans (which are generally riskier than other loans) of \$15,154,087, or 26.4%, to \$42,149,774 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013 compared to \$57,303,861 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2012. In addition, the third quarter of 2013 saw an increase in long-term interest rates that accelerated the decrease in the balance of outstanding mortgage warehouse lines. The average balance of mortgage warehouse lines decreased by \$31,865,426, or 16.1%, to \$166,142,165 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to an average balance of \$198,007,591 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Overall, the yield on interest earning assets, on a tax-equivalent basis, decreased 67 basis points to 4.05% for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013 compared to 4.72% for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2012.

Average interest-bearing liabilities increased by \$17,001,708, or 2.9%, to \$598,166,870 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013 from \$581,165,162 for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2012. Overall, the cost of total interest-bearing liabilities decreased 18 basis points to 0.72% for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to 0.90% for the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

Table of Contents

The net interest margin, which is net interest income on a tax equivalent basis divided by average interest earning assets, was 3.48% for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to 3.98% the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

Provision for Loan Losses

Management considers a complete review of the following specific factors in determining the provisions for loan losses: historical losses by loan category, non-accrual loans, problem loans as identified through internal classifications, collateral values, and the growth and size of the loan portfolio.

At September 30, 2013, the loan portfolio balance was \$362,549,473, which represented a decrease of \$159,264,637, or 30.5%, from the December 31, 2012 balance of \$521,814,110.

In addition to these factors, management takes into consideration current economic conditions and local real estate market conditions. Using this evaluation process, the Company's provision for loan losses was \$776,664 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to \$1,649,994 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

Non-Interest Income

Total non-interest income for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was \$4,672,970, an increase of \$1,003,112, or 27.3%, over non-interest income of \$3,669,858 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. This component represented 20.0% of the Company's net revenues for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2013 and 15.2% of net revenues for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2012.

Service charges on deposit accounts represent a significant source of non-interest income. Service charges on deposit accounts decreased by \$26,832, or 3.8%, to \$675,839 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 from \$702,671 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The lower service charges were primarily the result of a decrease in the number of deposit accounts subject to service charges during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the prior-year period.

Gain on sales of loans increased by \$380,319, or 25.8%, to \$1,852,821 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to \$1,472,502 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The Bank sells both residential mortgage loans and SBA loans in the secondary market. The volume of mortgage loan sales increased for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

Non-interest income also includes income from bank-owned life insurance (BOLI), which amounted to \$348,206 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to \$337,374 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. 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 box rental, wire transfer service fees, cash counting fees and Automated Teller Machine fees for non-Bank customers. Greater customer demand for these services contributed to the other income component of non-interest income increasing to \$1,796,104 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to \$1,157,311 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

Non-Interest Expenses

Non-interest expenses decreased by \$670,914, or 3.9%, to \$16,498,751 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 from \$17,169,665 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The current period decrease in other real estate owned expenses was the most significant factor contributing to the decrease in total

Table of Contents

non-interest expenses when compared with the corresponding prior year period's non-interest expenses. The following table presents the major components of non-interest expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012.

Non-Interest Expenses	Nine months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 9,458,247	\$ 9,156,318
Occupancy expenses	1,930,227	1,860,446
Data processing services	868,960	774,110
Marketing	219,326	145,793
Regulatory, professional and other fees	770,015	611,606
FDIC insurance expense	146,249	426,960
Other real estate owned expenses	770,858	2,128,771
Amortization of intangible assets	200,975	200,975
Other expenses	2,133,894	1,864,686
	\$ 16,498,751	\$ 17,169,665

Salaries and employee benefits, which represent the largest portion of non-interest expenses, increased by \$301,929, or 3.3%, to \$9,458,247 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to \$9,156,318 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The increase in salaries and employee benefits for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was the result of regular merit increases and increased health care costs.

Occupancy expenses increased by \$69,781, or 3.8%, to \$1,930,227 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to \$1,860,446 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The increase in occupancy expenses for the current period was primarily attributable to increased maintenance costs related to the Bank's branch properties.

The cost of data processing services increased to \$868,960 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 from \$774,110 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 as additional expenses were incurred in connection with a 2013 initiative to upgrade the software capabilities in branch offices in order to fully implement the Bank's mobile banking system.

Regulatory, professional and other fees increased by \$158,409, or 25.9%, to \$770,015 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to \$611,606 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. During the first nine months of 2013, the Company incurred professional fees in connection with consultants engaged to assess the Company's compliance with regulatory requirements and risk management programs. In addition, the increase in regulatory, professional and other fees for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was partially due to the Company's incurrence of legal fees in connection with the proposed merger of Rumson-Fair Haven Bank & Trust Company with and into the Bank.

Other real estate owned expenses decreased by \$1,357,913 to \$770,858 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to \$2,128,771 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 as the Company incurred a lower level of property tax, maintenance and other costs on fewer repossessed properties held as other real estate owned during the first nine months of 2013 compared to the first nine months of 2012. At September 30, 2013, the Bank held four properties with an aggregate value of \$2,808,554 as other real estate owned compared to nine properties with an

aggregate value of \$10,225,740 at September 30, 2012.

FDIC insurance expense decreased to \$146,249 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to \$426,960 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 as a result of the changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act with respect to FDIC premium assessment rules.

Table of Contents

All other expenses increased by \$269,208 to \$2,133,894 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 from \$1,864,686 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 as a result of current year increases in payroll processing fees, ATM operation expenses and insurance premiums.

An important financial services industry productivity measure is the efficiency ratio. The efficiency ratio is calculated by dividing total operating expenses by the sum of net interest income on a tax-equivalent basis and non-interest income. An increase in the efficiency ratio indicates that more resources are being utilized to generate the same or greater volume of income, while a decrease would indicate a more efficient allocation of resources. The Company's efficiency ratio decreased to 68.2% for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to 69.3% for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 primarily as a result of the \$1,357,913 decrease in other real estate owned expenses.

Income Taxes

The Company had income tax expense of \$1,741,974 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to income tax expense of \$1,533,323 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The increase in the income tax expense for the 2013 period was primarily due to the higher level of taxable interest income for the first nine months of 2013 compared to the first nine months of 2012.

Financial Condition

September 30, 2013 Compared with December 31, 2012

Total consolidated assets at September 30, 2013 were \$790,168,852, representing a decrease of \$50,799,530, or 6.0%, from total consolidated assets of \$840,968,382 at December 31, 2012.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2013 totaled \$123,815,138 compared to \$14,044,921 at December 31, 2012. Cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2013 consisted of cash and due from banks of \$123,803,713 and Federal funds sold/short term investments of \$11,425. The corresponding balances at December 31, 2012 were \$14,033,501 and \$11,420, respectively. The increase in long-term market interest rates that occurred during the third quarter of 2013 reduced the demand for mortgage refinancings, which led to a decrease in borrowings under mortgage warehouse lines extended to licensed mortgage banking companies by the Bank. 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.

Loans Held for Sale

Loans held for sale at September 30, 2013 amounted to \$14,535,681 compared to \$35,960,262 at December 31, 2012. As indicated in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, the amount of loans originated for sale was \$114,126,927 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to \$128,302,763 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The current period decrease was primarily due to the increase in long-term interest rates during the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

Investment Securities

Investment securities represented 31.9% of total assets at September 30, 2013 and 26.9% at December 31, 2012. Total investment securities increased \$26,261,268, or 11.6%, to \$252,130,133 at September 30, 2013 from \$225,868,865 at December 31, 2012. Purchases of investments totaled \$79,508,130 during the nine months ended September 30, 2013, and proceeds from calls and repayments totaled \$47,912,035 during the period.

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

Table of Contents

liquidity and interest rate risk and to take advantage of market conditions that create more economically attractive returns. At September 30, 2013, securities available for sale totaled \$101,557,211, which is a decrease of \$8,283,754, or 7.5%, from securities available for sale totaling \$109,840,965 at December 31, 2012.

At September 30, 2013, the securities available for sale portfolio had net unrealized losses of \$(2,659,220), compared to net unrealized gains of \$1,806,967 at December 31, 2012. These unrealized (losses)/gains are reflected, net of tax, in shareholders' equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income.

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 September 30, 2013, securities held to maturity were \$150,572,922, an increase of \$34,545,022, or 29.8%, from \$116,027,900 at December 31, 2012. The fair value of the held to maturity portfolio at September 30, 2013 was \$152,186,281.

Proceeds from maturities and prepayments of securities during the first nine months of 2013 were used primarily to reduce the Company's borrowings.

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.

The following table sets forth the classification of loans by major category at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Loan Portfolio Composition Component	September 30, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total
Construction loans	\$ 43,233,737	12%	\$ 55,691,393	11%
Residential real estate loans	11,656,190	3%	10,897,307	2%
Commercial business	65,724,407	18%	57,865,436	11%
Commercial real estate	96,490,718	27%	102,412,694	20%
Mortgage warehouse lines	134,534,202	37%	284,127,530	54%
Loans to individuals	9,847,383	%	9,643,385	2%
Deferred loan fees and costs	905,896	%	987,086	%
All other loans	170,940	%	189,279	%
	\$ 362,563,473	100%	\$ 521,814,110	100%

The loan portfolio decreased by \$159,264,637, or 30.5%, to \$362,563,473 at September 30, 2013 compared to \$521,814,110 at December 31, 2012. This decrease in the loan portfolio was primarily the result of two factors: (1) the increase in long-term interest rates during the third quarter of 2013, which led to lower levels of mortgage refinancings, and (2) the shift from borrowings for mortgage refinancings to borrowings for new mortgages to purchase real property, which typically require more time to document and close.

The Mortgage warehouse lines component of the loan portfolio decreased by \$149,593,328, or 52.7%, to \$134,534,702 compared to \$284,127,530 at December 31, 2012.

The Bank's Mortgage Warehouse Funding Group offers a revolving line of credit that is available to licensed mortgage banking companies (the Warehouse Line of Credit) and that we believe has been successful from inception in 2008. The Warehouse Line of Credit is used by mortgage bankers 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

Table of Contents

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 Line of Credit are required to maintain deposit relationships with the Bank that, on average, represent 10% to 15% of the loan balances.

The Bank's Construction loans portfolio decreased by \$12,457,656 during the first nine months of 2013. The Bank received \$13,737,207 in prepayments for the Construction loan portfolio during the first nine months of 2013. In the current highly competitive marketplace for commercial and construction loans, developing new lending relationships and limiting the amount of loan prepayments will be essential for maintaining this portion of the Bank's loan portfolio.

The ability of the Company to enter into larger loan relationships and management's philosophy of relationship banking are key factors in the Company's strategy for loan growth. The ultimate collectability of the loan portfolio and recovery of the carrying amount of real estate are subject to changes in the Company's market region's economic environment and real estate market.

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, and (2) loans which are contractually past due 90 days or more as to interest and principal payments but that have not been classified as non-accrual. Included in non-accrual loans are loans whose terms have been restructured to provide a reduction or deferral of interest and/or principal because of deterioration in the financial position of the borrower and which have not performed in accordance with restructured terms.

The Bank's policy with regard to non-accrual loans is to generally place loans 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 \$1,784,638 to \$7,748,140 at September 30, 2013 from \$5,963,502 at December 31, 2012. The major segment of non-accrual loans consist of commercial real estate loans, which are in the process of collection. The table below sets forth non-performing assets and risk elements in the Bank's portfolio for the periods indicated.

As the table demonstrates, while non-performing loans to total loans increased to 2.14% at September 30, 2013 from 1.14% at December 31, 2012, 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 and Loans	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Non-Performing loans:		
Loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing	\$ 94,898	\$ 84,948
Non-accrual loans	7,653,242	5,878,554
Total non-performing loans	7,748,140	5,963,502

Other real estate owned	2,808,554	8,332,601
Total non-performing assets	\$ 10,556,694	\$ 14,296,103
Non-performing loans to total loans	2.14%	1.14%
Non-performing loans to total loans excluding mortgage warehouse lines	3.40%	2.51%
Non-performing assets to total assets	1.34%	1.70%
Non-performing assets to total assets excluding mortgage warehouse lines	1.61%	2.57%

Table of Contents

Non-performing assets decreased by \$3,739,409 to \$10,556,694 at September 30, 2013 from \$14,296,103 at December 31, 2012. Other real estate owned decreased by \$6,124,047 to \$2,208,554 at September 30, 2013 from \$8,332,601 at December 31, 2012. Since December 31, 2012, the Bank sold and transferred properties totaling approximately \$7,183,854 out of other real estate owned. In addition, during the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the Bank recorded a provision for loss on other real estate owned of \$662,918.

At September 30, 2013, the Bank had eight loans totaling \$4,248,442 that were classified as troubled debt restructurings. Two of these loans totaling \$374,173 are included in the above table as non-accrual loans. The remaining six loans totaling \$3,874,269 are considered performing loans.

Non-performing assets represented 1.34% of total assets at September 30, 2013 and 1.70% at December 31, 2012.

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 10 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, is a loss which is charged against 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 against 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.

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.

Table of Contents

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; and

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 classified as 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 as 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 as 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 against the allowance for loan losses.

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 outstanding loans 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 factors 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

Table of Contents

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 non-accrual 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 non-accrual status unless they are both well secured and in the process of collection. Impaired loans are evaluated individually.

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

Allowance for Loan Losses

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 7,151,212	\$ 5,534,450	\$ 5,534,451
Provision charged to operating expenses	776,664	2,149,992	1,649,994
Loans charged off :			
Construction loans	(561,993)	(57,650)	(57,650)
Residential real estate loans		(130,694)	(208,552)
Commercial and commercial real estate	(486,034)	(275,888)	(235,402)
Loans to individuals	(90,865)	(83,859)	
Lease financing			
All other loans			
	(1,138,892)	(548,091)	(501,604)
Recoveries			
Construction loans	417	3,403	3,403
Residential real estate loans			
Commercial and commercial real estate	17,947	11,458	6,799
Loans to individuals	12,832		
Lease financing			
All other loans			
	31,196	14,861	10,202
Net (charge offs) / recoveries	(1,107,696)	(533,230)	(491,402)
Balance, end of period	\$ 6,820,180	\$ 7,151,212	\$ 6,693,043

Loans :			
At period end	\$ 362,549,473	\$ 521,814,110	\$ 497,247,199
Average during the period	386,475,158	444,064,283	438,292,781
Net (charge offs)/recoveries to average loans outstanding (annualized)	(0.29)%	(0.12)%	(0.11)%
Allowance for loan losses to :			
Total loans at period end	1.88%	1.37%	1.35%
Total loans at period end excluding mortgage warehouse lines	2.99%	3.01%	2.72%
Non-performing loans	88.02%	119.92%	139.47%

The Company recorded a provision for loan losses of \$776,664 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to \$1,649,994 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. In addition to the results of

Table of Contents

management's comprehensive review of the adequacy of the allowance, the decision for the reduced level of the current provision was further supported by the risk profile of the loan portfolio being reduced by a \$159,264,637, or 30.5%, decrease in the total loan portfolio at September 30, 2013 compared to the December 31, 2012 balance. Net charge offs/recoveries amounted to a net charge-off of \$1,107,696 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

At September 30, 2013, the allowance for loan losses was \$6,820,180 compared to \$7,151,212 at December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$331,032. The ratio of the allowance for loan losses to total loans was 1.88% and 1.37%, respectively, at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012. The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of non-performing loans was 88.02% at September 30, 2013 compared to 119.92% at December 31, 2012. Management believes that 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.

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 building and expanding long-term relationships.

The following table summarizes deposits at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Demand		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 147,179,144	\$ 152,334,759
Interest bearing	207,300,503	211,475,765
Savings	191,785,124	202,261,035
Time	140,679,183	141,617,916
	\$ 686,943,954	\$ 707,689,475

At September 30, 2013, total deposits were \$686,943,954, a decrease of \$20,745,521, or 2.9%, from \$707,689,475 at December 31, 2012.

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 balance of borrowings was \$10,000,000 at September 30, 2013, consisting solely of FHLB long-term borrowings. The balance of borrowings at December 31, 2012 consisted of long-term FHLB borrowings of \$10,000,000 and overnight funds purchased of \$32,400,000.

The Bank has a fixed-rate convertible advance from the FHLB in the amount of \$10,000,000 that bears interest at the rate of 4.08%. This advance 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. This advance is fully secured by marketable securities.

Shareholders Equity and Dividends

Shareholders equity increased by \$2,098,588 to \$67,152,120 at September 30, 2013 from \$65,053,532 at December 31, 2012. Tangible book value per common share increased by \$0.37, or 3.7%, to \$10.39 at

Table of Contents

September 30, 2013 from \$10.02 at December 31, 2012. The current period increase in tangible book value per common share was the result of net income of \$4,405,588 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The ratio of shareholders' equity to total assets was 8.50% and 7.74%, respectively, at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012. The increase in shareholders' equity was primarily the result of net income of \$4,405,588 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013, which was partially offset by the other comprehensive loss of \$2,869,839 for the nine-month period.

In lieu of cash dividends to common shareholders, 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. Five percent stock dividends were declared in 2012 and 2011 and paid in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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

In 2005, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a common stock repurchase program that allows for the repurchase of a limited number of the Company's shares at management's discretion on the open market. The Company undertook this repurchase program in order to increase shareholder value. Disclosure of repurchases of Company shares, if any, made during the quarter ended September 30, 2013 is set forth under Part II, Item 2 of this report, Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

Actual capital amounts and ratios for the Company and the Bank as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 were as follows:

	Actual		Adequacy Purposes		Provision	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
To Be Well Capitalized						
Under Prompt						
For Capital						
Corrective Action						
As of September 30, 2013						
Company						
Total Capital to Risk Weighted Assets	\$ 87,981,099	19.30%	\$ 36,455,840	>8%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets	82,261,099	18.05%	18,227,920	>4%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital to Average Assets	82,261,099	10.36%	31,769,544	>4%	N/A	N/A
Bank						
Total Capital to Risk Weighted Assets	\$ 85,640,189	18.79%	\$ 36,455,840	>8%	\$ 45,569,800	>10%
Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets	79,930,189	17.54%	18,227,920	>4%	27,341,880	>6%
Tier 1 Capital to Average Assets	79,930,189	10.06%	31,769,440	>4%	39,711,800	>5%
As of December 31, 2012						
Company						
Total Capital to Risk Weighted Assets	\$ 81,213,909	12.98%	\$ 50,044,960	>8%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets	74,062,697	11.84%	25,022,480	>4%	N/A	N/A
Tier 1 Capital to Average Assets	74,062,697	9.29%	31,881,576	>4%	N/A	N/A
Bank						

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Total Capital to Risk Weighted Assets	\$ 78,621,740	12.57%	\$ 50,044,960	>8%	\$ 62,556,200	>10%
Tier 1 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets	71,470,528	11.43%	25,022,480	>4%	37,533,720	>6%
Tier 1 Capital to Average Assets	71,470,528	9.05%	31,604,458	>4%	39,505,573	>5%

The minimum regulatory capital requirements for financial institutions require institutions to have a Tier 1 capital to average assets ratio of 4.0%, a Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets ratio of 4.0% and a total capital to risk weighted assets ratio of 8.0%. To be considered well capitalized, an institution must have a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 5.0%. At September 30, 2013, the ratios of the Company exceeded the ratios required to be considered well capitalized. It is management's goal to monitor and maintain adequate capital levels to continue to support asset growth and continue its status as a well-capitalized institution.

Table of Contents

In July 2013, the Federal Reserve Board and the FDIC approved revisions to their capital adequacy guidelines and prompt corrective action rules that implement the revised standards of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, commonly called Basel III, and address relevant provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the Dodd-Frank Act). The Federal Reserve Board's final rules and the FDIC's interim final rules apply to all depository institutions, top-tier bank holding companies with total consolidated assets of \$500 million or more, and top-tier savings and loan holding companies (banking organizations). Among other things, the rules establish a new common equity Tier 1 minimum capital requirement (4.5% of risk-weighted assets) and increase the minimum Tier 1 capital to risk-based assets requirement (from 4% to 6% of risk-weighted assets). Banking organizations will also be required to have a total capital ratio of 8% (unchanged from current rules) and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4% (unchanged from current rules). The rules also limit a banking organization's ability to pay dividends, engage in share repurchases or pay discretionary bonuses if the banking organization does not hold a capital conservation buffer consisting of 2.5% of common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets in addition to the amount necessary to meet its minimum risk-based capital requirements. The rules become effective for the Company and the Bank on January 1, 2015. The capital conservation buffer requirement will be phased in beginning in January 1, 2016 at 0.625% of common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets and would increase by that amount each year until fully implemented in January 2019 at 2.5% of common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets. Management is currently evaluating the provisions of these rules and their expected impact on the Company and the Bank.

Liquidity

At September 30, 2013, 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 earning 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 \$395,084,426, of its total assets at September 30, 2013. 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 September 30, 2013, the balance of cash and cash equivalents was \$123,815,138.

Table of Contents

Net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$31,153,912 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to net cash provided by operations of \$5,307,557 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. 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 \$131,274,935 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$6,864,102 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. The increase for the 2013 period resulted from a reduction of \$155,845,716 in the loan portfolio primarily through repayments.

Net cash used in financing activities totaled \$52,658,630 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$361,464 for the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

The securities portfolios are also a source of liquidity, providing cash flows from maturities and periodic repayments of principal. For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, prepayments and maturities of investment securities totaled \$47,912,035. Another source of liquidity is the loan portfolio, which provides a flow of payments and maturities.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The largest component of the Company's total income is net interest income, and the majority of the Company'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 Company 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.

Comparison of Results of Operations for Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2012 and Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011 and Financial Condition as of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011

Results of Operations

1st Constitution reported net income for the year ended December 31, 2012 of \$5,060,504, an increase of 28.7% from the \$3,931,443 reported for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase was due primarily to increases in net interest income and noninterest income, which were partially offset by increases in non-interest expenses and income taxes during the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to the prior year.

Diluted net income per common share was \$0.90 for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$0.74 reported for the year ended December 31, 2011. Basic net income per common share for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$0.92 as compared to \$0.74 reported for the year ended December 31, 2011. All per share information has been restated for the effect of a 5% stock dividend declared on December 20, 2012 and paid on January 31, 2013 to shareholders of record on January 14, 2013.

Return on average assets (ROA) and return on average equity (ROE) were 0.65% and 8.63%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to 0.54% and 7.60%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2011 and 0.50% and 5.78%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010. Key performance ratios improved for the 2012 fiscal year as compared to the prior year due to the higher net income for the year ended December 31, 2012 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2011.

Table of Contents

1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution 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, 2012 was 3.98% as compared to the 3.55% net interest margin recorded for the year ended December 31, 2011, an increase of 43 basis points. 1st Constitution 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, 1st Constitution'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 84.0% of 1st Constitution's non-GAAP net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2012. 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 1st Constitution's consolidated average balances of assets and liabilities and shareholders equity as well as interest income and expense on related items, and 1st Constitution's average yield or rate for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010. The average rates are derived by dividing interest income and expense by the average balance of assets and liabilities, respectively.

Average Balance Sheets with Resultant Interest and Rates

	2012			2011			2010		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield
Assets:									
General Funds									
1/Short-Term Investments	\$ 31,405,164	\$ 81,697	0.26%	\$ 49,462,259	\$ 126,729	0.26%	\$ 18,009,601	\$ 45,023	0.25%
Investment Securities:									
Callable	170,089,425	4,434,108	2.61%	200,218,556	5,422,190	2.71%	197,134,646	4,782,984	2.42%
Non-callable (4)	51,118,158	2,482,451	4.86%	45,377,934	2,208,221	4.87%	11,961,266	670,657	5.61%
Total	221,207,583	6,916,559	3.13%	245,596,490	7,630,411	3.11%	209,095,912	5,453,641	2.61%
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity									
Real Estate Portfolio									
Construction	56,802,621	3,673,709	6.47%	60,260,579	3,865,334	6.41%	71,590,569	4,373,609	6.11%
Residential Real Estate									
Mortgage	11,673,215	603,748	5.17%	11,323,077	705,087	6.23%	10,866,758	635,681	5.85%
Equity	10,226,081	574,910	5.62%	12,194,011	698,822	5.73%	13,500,060	786,419	5.83%

Commercial and Commercial Real Estate	145,308,719	10,873,003	7.48%	134,446,807	10,153,005	7.55%	139,672,655	10,456,470	7.49%
Mortgage									
Warehouse Lines	204,852,547	9,734,919	4.75%	131,955,449	6,459,208	4.89%	139,430,511	6,707,820	4.83%
Callment	341,400	23,419	6.86%	452,504	31,342	6.93%	523,354	39,409	7.52%
Other Loans	34,382,628	1,159,794	3.37%	24,052,479	903,288	3.76%	30,644,358	1,020,458	3.33%
Total	463,587,211	26,643,502	5.75%	374,684,906	22,816,086	6.09%	406,228,265	24,019,866	5.91%
Total Interest-Earning Assets	716,199,958	33,641,758	4.70%	669,743,655	30,573,226	4.56%	633,333,778	29,518,530	4.66%
Provision for Loan Losses	(6,370,415)			(5,959,591)			(5,249,095)		
Due from Banks	12,570,141			13,136,295			9,468,512		
Other Assets	52,092,249			44,527,891			29,680,680		
Total Assets	\$ 774,491,933			\$ 721,448,250			\$ 667,233,875		

Table of Contents

Average Balance Sheets with Resultant Interest and Rates

Fields on a

Risk-equivalent

(basis)

	2012			2011			2010		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity:									
Interest-Bearing Liabilities:									
Money Market and NOW									
Accounts	\$ 203,419,423	\$ 988,999	0.49%	\$ 172,790,166	\$ 1,703,342	0.99%	\$ 121,849,620	\$ 1,705,233	1.40%
Savings Accounts	192,958,737	1,163,967	0.60%	179,903,197	1,387,585	0.77%	177,605,496	1,896,323	1.07%
Certificates of deposit under \$100,000	70,100,750	1,077,425	1.54%	73,470,718	1,260,946	1.72%	87,523,084	1,525,160	1.74%
Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 and over	76,526,600	1,084,312	1.42%	79,898,632	1,308,249	1.64%	73,573,668	1,521,153	2.07%
Other Borrowed Funds	17,804,645	450,462	2.53%	18,400,493	444,185	2.41%	35,883,534	1,100,354	3.07%
Trust Preferred Securities	18,557,000	385,977	2.08%	18,557,000	683,057	3.68%	18,557,000	1,071,275	5.69%
Total Interest-Bearing Liabilities	579,367,155	5,151,142	0.89%	543,020,206	6,787,364	1.25%	514,992,402	8,819,498	1.71%
Net Interest Spread (2)			3.81%			3.31%			2.95%
Demand Deposits	127,558,073			117,876,295			87,482,143		
Other Liabilities	8,912,516			8,800,907			7,497,664		
Total Liabilities	715,837,744			669,697,408			609,972,209		
Shareholders Equity	58,654,189			51,750,842			57,261,666		
Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity	\$ 774,491,933			\$ 721,448,250			\$ 667,233,875		
Net Interest Margin (3)		\$ 28,490,616	3.98%		\$ 23,785,862	3.55%		\$ 20,699,032	3.27%

- (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 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations under the heading "Non-Performing Assets" for a discussion of 1st Constitution 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.

1st Constitution's net interest income increased on a tax equivalent basis by \$4,704,754, or 19.8%, to \$28,490,616 for the year ended December 31, 2012, from the \$23,785,862 reported for the year ended December 31, 2011. As indicated in the Rate/Volume Table, the principal factor contributing to the increase in net interest income for the year ended December 31, 2012 was an increase in interest income of \$3,068,532, resulting from increased volumes on the interest-earning loan portfolio.

1st Constitution's net interest income increased on a tax equivalent basis by \$3,086,830, or 14.9%, to \$23,785,862 for the year ended December 31, 2011, from the \$20,699,032 reported for the year ended December 31, 2010. As indicated in the Rate/Volume Table, the principal factor contributing to the increase in net interest income

Table of Contents

for the year ended December 31, 2011 was a decrease in the interest expense of \$2,032,134, resulting from decreased rates on the interest-bearing liability components, and an increase in interest income from investment securities.

(Tax-equivalent basis)	Amount of Increase (Decrease)					
	Volume	2012 versus 2011 Due to Change in:			2011 versus 2010 Due to Change in:	
		Rate	Total	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest Income:						
Loans:						
Construction	\$ (224,718)	\$ 33,093	\$ (191,625)	\$ (707,655)	\$ 199,380	\$ (508,275)
Residential Real Estate	20,250	(121,589)	(101,339)	27,403	42,003	69,406
Home Equity	(111,632)	(12,280)	(123,912)	(75,120)	(12,477)	(87,597)
Commercial and Commercial Real Estate	817,096	(97,093)	720,003	(389,342)	85,877	(303,465)
Mortgage Warehouse Lines	3,512,559	(236,848)	3,275,711	(359,853)	111,241	(248,612)
Installment	(7,653)	(270)	(7,923)	(5,131)	(2,936)	(8,067)
All Other Loans	369,363	(112,857)	256,506	(234,225)	117,055	(117,170)
Total Loans	4,375,263	(547,842)	3,827,421	(1,743,923)	540,143	(1,203,780)
Investment Securities :						
Taxable	(802,182)	(185,901)	(988,083)	81,084	558,122	639,206
Tax-exempt	279,157	(4,931)	274,226	1,750,376	(212,812)	1,537,564
Total Investment Securities	(523,026)	(190,831)	(713,857)	1,831,460	345,310	2,176,770
Federal Funds Sold / Short-Term Investments	(45,032)	0	(45,032)	433,110	(351,404)	81,706
Total Interest Income	3,807,205	(738,673)	3,068,532	520,647	534,049	1,054,696
Interest Expense :						
Money Market and NOW Accounts						
Savings Accounts	\$ 149,846	\$ (864,189)	\$ (714,343)	\$ 605,430	\$ (607,321)	\$ (1,891)
Certificates of Deposit under \$100,000	91,373	(314,991)	(223,618)	24,332	(533,070)	(508,738)
Certificates of Deposit of \$100,000 and Over	(55,598)	(127,923)	(183,521)	(248,115)	(16,099)	(234,214)
Other Borrowed Funds	(51,731)	(172,206)	(223,937)	117,195	(330,099)	(212,904)
Trust Preferred Securities	(15,082)	21,359	6,277	(478,034)	(178,135)	(656,169)
Total Interest Expense	0	(297,080)	(297,080)	0	(388,218)	(388,218)
Total Interest Expense	118,808	(1,755,030)	(1,636,222)	20,808	(2,052,942)	(2,032,134)

Net Interest Income	\$ 3,688,397	\$ 1,016,357	\$ 4,704,754	\$ 499,839	\$ 2,586,991	\$ 3,086,830
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Average interest earning assets increased by \$46,456,303, or 6.9%, to \$716,199,958 for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$669,743,655 for the year ended December 31, 2011. The average total loan portfolio increased by \$88,902,035, or 23.7%, to \$463,587,211 for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$374,684,906 for the year ended December 31, 2011. Due to a restructuring of the components of 1st Constitution's loan portfolio during 2012, loan yields averaged 5.75% for the year ended December 31, 2012, 34 basis points lower than for the year ended December 31, 2011. The average investment securities portfolio decreased 9.9%, while the yield on that portfolio increased 2 basis points for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year ended December 31, 2011. Overall, the yield on interest earning assets increased 14 basis points to 4.70% in the year ended December 31, 2012 from 4.56% in the year ended December 31, 2011.

Average interest earning assets increased by \$36,409,877, or 5.7%, to \$669,743,655 for the year ended December 31, 2011 from \$633,333,778 for the year ended December 31, 2010. The average total loan portfolio decreased by \$31,543,359, or 7.8%, to \$374,684,906 for the year ended December 31, 2011 from \$406,228,265 for the year ended December 31, 2010. Due to a marginal increase in the level of market interest rates during 2011, loan yields averaged 6.09% for the year ended December 31, 2011, 18 basis points higher than for the year ended December 31, 2010. The average investment securities portfolio increased 17.5%, while the yield on that portfolio increased 50 basis points for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to the year ended

Table of Contents

December 31, 2010. Overall, the yield on interest earning assets decreased 10 basis points to 4.56% in the year ended December 31, 2011 from 4.66% in the year ended December 31, 2010.

Interest expense decreased by \$1,636,222, or 24.1%, to \$5,151,142 for the year ended December 31, 2012, from \$6,787,364 for the year ended December 31, 2011. This decrease in interest expense was principally attributable to higher levels of interest-bearing liabilities priced at a significantly lower market interest rate level. Money market and NOW accounts, increased on average by \$30,629,257 in 2012, or 17.7%, as compared to 2011, contributing to the funding of loan portfolio growth. The cost on these deposits decreased 50 basis points in 2012 as compared to 2011. Average interest bearing liabilities rose 6.7% in 2012 from 2011. The cost of total interest-bearing liabilities decreased 36 basis points to 0.89% in 2012 from 1.25% in 2011.

Interest expense decreased by \$2,032,134, or 23.0%, to \$6,787,364 for the year ended December 31, 2011 from \$8,819,498 for the year ended December 31, 2010. This decrease in interest expense was principally attributable to higher levels of interest-bearing liabilities priced at a significantly lower market interest rate level. Money market and NOW accounts, increased on average by \$50,940,546 in 2011, or 41.8%, as compared to 2010, contributing to the funding of loan portfolio growth. The cost on these deposits decreased 41 basis points in 2011 as compared to 2010. Average interest bearing liabilities rose 5.4% in 2011 from 2010. The cost of total interest-bearing liabilities decreased 46 basis points to 1.25% in 2011 from 1.71% in 2010.

Average non-interest bearing demand deposits increased by \$9,681,778, or 8.27%, to \$127,558,073 for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$117,876,295 for the year ended December 31, 2011. The primary reason for this increase in 2012 was the requirement for customers of the Warehouse Line of Credit to maintain deposit relationships with 1st Constitution Bank that, on average, represent 10% to 15% of the loan balances.

Provision for Loan Losses

Management considers a complete review of the following specific factors in determining the provisions for loan losses: historical losses by loan category, non-accrual loans, and problem loans as identified through internal classifications, collateral values, and the growth and size of the loan portfolio. In addition to these factors, management takes into consideration current economic conditions and local real estate market conditions. Using this evaluation process, 1st Constitution's provision for loan losses was \$2,149,992 for the year ended December 31, 2012 and \$2,558,328 for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Non-Interest Income

Non-interest income increased by \$751,278, or 16.6%, to \$5,267,528 for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$4,516,250 for the year ended December 31, 2011. The following paragraphs explain the increase for 2012 versus 2011.

Service charges on deposit accounts increased by \$38,663 to \$930,162 for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$891,499 for the year ended December 31, 2011. This component of non-interest income represented 17.7% and 19.7% of the total non-interest income for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The current year increase is due to an increase in the number of accounts subject to service charges.

Gains on sales of loans held for sale increased by \$86,065, or 4.8%, to \$1,862,219 for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$1,776,154 for the year ended December 31, 2011. Loan sale volume totaled \$163.2 million in 2012 compared to \$143.2 million in 2011. 1st Constitution Bank sells both residential mortgage loans and Small Business Administration loans in the secondary market. During the second quarter of 2011, 1st Constitution Bank revised its

pricing on mortgage loan sales and now requires a 160 basis point return on sale transactions compared to the 110 basis point return requirement that existed prior to this revision.

During December 2012, 1st Constitution Bank sold available-for-sale securities with an aggregate book value of \$5,761,594 that resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$313,004. There were no sales of securities for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Table of Contents

Non-interest income also includes income from bank-owned life insurance (BOLI) which amounted to \$447,524 for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$404,338 for the year ended December 31, 2011. 1st Constitution Bank purchased tax-free BOLI assets to partially offset the cost of employee benefit plans and reduce 1st Constitution's overall effective tax rate.

1st Constitution 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-1st Constitution Bank customers. An increase in demand for these services contributed to the increase in the other income component of non-interest income to \$1,714,619 for the year ended December 31, 2012 as compared to \$1,444,259 for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Non-Interest Expenses

Non-interest expenses increased by \$3,965,531, or 20.0%, to \$23,770,561 for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$19,805,030 for the year ended December 31, 2011. The March 2011 Acquisition was a contributing cause for this current period increase in total non-interest expense and each of its major components when compared with non-interest expense for the prior period. Operating expenses of the three acquired branches are included in all twelve months of operations for 2012 whereas 2011 operating expenses for the twelve month period include only nine months of expenses for these branches. The current period increase in other real estate owned expenses was another significant factor contributing to the increase in total non-interest expenses. The following table presents the major components of non-interest expenses for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

Non-interest Expenses	Year ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 12,434,900	\$ 11,219,439
Occupancy expense	2,470,577	2,391,281
Equipment expense	862,765	928,554
Telephone	351,183	365,218
Marketing	185,738	183,467
Data processing services	1,056,629	1,171,136
Regulatory, professional and consulting fees	726,556	931,339
FDIC deposit insurance	565,027	646,365
Other real estate owned expenses	3,553,779	732,693
Amortization of intangible assets	267,967	210,154
Other expenses	1,295,440	1,025,384
Total	\$ 23,770,561	\$ 19,805,030

Salaries and employee benefits, which represent the largest portion of non-interest expenses, increased by \$1,215,461, or 10.8%, to \$12,434,900 for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$11,219,439 for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in salaries and employee benefits for the year ended December 31, 2012 was the result of an increase in the number of employees, regular merit increases and increased health care costs.

Occupancy expenses increased by \$79,296, or 3.3%, to \$2,470,577 for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$2,391,281 for the year ended December 31, 2011. In addition to the operating costs of the three new branches acquired in the March 2011 Acquisition, the increase in occupancy expenses for the current period was primarily

attributable to increased depreciation, property taxes and maintenance costs in maintaining 1st Constitution Bank's branch properties.

The cost of data processing services has decreased to \$1,056,629 for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$1,171,136 for the year ended December 31, 2011, as 1st Constitution Bank management reviewed all data processing systems during 2012 in order to obtain efficiencies through streamlining operations and purging non-essential elements, which resulted in lower monthly costs.

Table of Contents

Regulatory, professional and other fees decreased by \$204,783, or 22.0%, to \$726,556 for the year ended December 31, 2012. For the prior year, 1st Constitution incurred a higher level of legal fees in connection with the recovery of non-performing asset balances. 1st Constitution Bank also incurred additional professional fees in the prior year in connection with the March 2011 Acquisition.

FDIC insurance expense decreased to \$565,027 for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$646,365 for the year ended December 31, 2011 as a result of the changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act with respect to FDIC assessment rules.

Other real estate owned expenses increased by \$2,821,086 to \$3,553,779 for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$732,693 for the year ended December 31, 2011, as 1st Constitution recorded \$2,357,825 in loss provisions during 2012 and incurred maintenance and other holding costs on more properties held as other real estate owned during 2012 as compared to 2011.

Amortization of intangible assets expense increased to \$267,967 for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$210,154 for the year ended December 31, 2011 as the expense for 2012 included twelve months of amortization of the \$1.7 million core deposit intangible asset resulting from the March 2011 Acquisition versus nine months of amortization in the prior year.

All other expenses not addressed above increased in the aggregate by \$192,503 to \$2,695,126 for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$2,502,623 for the year ended December 31, 2011. Current year increases occurred in correspondent bank fees, maintenance agreements and ATM operating expenses. All other expenses were comprised of a variety of operating expenses and fees as well as expenses associated with lending activities.

An important financial services industry productivity measure is the efficiency ratio. The efficiency ratio is calculated by dividing total operating expenses by net interest income plus non-interest income. An increase in the efficiency ratio indicates that more resources are being utilized to generate the same or greater volume of income, while a decrease would indicate a more efficient allocation of resources. 1st Constitution's efficiency ratio increased modestly to 72.1% for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to 71.8% for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Income Taxes

Pre-tax income increased to \$7,032,469 for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to \$5,222,574 for the year ended December 31, 2011.

1st Constitution had income tax expense of \$1,971,965 for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to income tax expense of \$1,291,131 for year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in the income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year ended December 31, 2011 was primarily due to the \$1,809,895 increase in pre-tax income for 2012 compared to 2011. 1st Constitution's effective tax rate increased to 28.0% in 2012 from 24.7% in 2011 due to a lower ratio of tax-exempt income to pre-tax income in 2012 compared to 2011.

Financial Condition

Cash and Cash Equivalents

At December 31, 2012 cash and cash equivalents totaled \$14,044,921 compared to \$15,195,259 at December 31, 2011. Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2012 consisted primarily of cash and due from banks of \$14,033,501 and federal funds sold/short-term investments of \$11,420. The corresponding balances at December 31,

2011 were \$15,183,853 and \$11,406, respectively. The decrease was due primarily to timing of cash flows related to 1st Constitution Bank's business activities. To the extent that 1st Constitution Bank did not utilize the funds for loan originations or securities purchases, the cash inflows accumulated in cash and cash equivalents.

Table of Contents*Investment Securities*

The investment securities portfolio amounted to \$225,868,865, or 26.9% of total assets, at December 31, 2012 compared to \$236,158,197, or 29.8% of total assets, at December 31, 2011. Proceeds from maturities and prepayments for the year ended December 31, 2012 totaled \$66,392,783 while security purchases totaled \$63,884,715 during this period. On an average balance basis, the investment securities portfolio represented 30.9% and 36.7%, respectively, of average interest-earning assets for each of the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011. The average yield earned on the portfolio, on a fully tax-equivalent basis, was 3.13% for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of 2 basis points from 3.11% earned for the year ended December 31, 2011.

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, 2012, available-for-sale securities amounted to \$109,840,965, an increase from \$93,683,774 at December 31, 2011.

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

2012	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	\$ 29,384,595	\$ 137,847	\$ (26,907)	\$ 29,495,535
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations GSE	6,349,310	283,355	0	6,632,665
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations non GSE	3,811,933	119,323	(7,074)	3,924,182
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	24,912,948	1,576,387	0	26,489,335
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	20,793,222	375,416	(486,337)	20,682,301
Trust preferred debt securities-single issuer	2,466,009	0	(467,643)	1,998,366
Corporate debt securities	17,797,681	325,731	(23,131)	18,100,281
Restricted stock	2,493,300	0	0	2,493,300
Mutual fund	25,000	0	0	25,000
	\$ 108,033,998	\$ 2,818,059	\$ (1,011,092)	\$ 109,840,965

Amortized Cost	Other-Than- Temporary Impairment Recognized In Accumulated	Carrying Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
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Other
Comprehensive
Income

Held to maturity- Obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 3,073,957	\$ 0	\$ 3,073,957	\$ 33,213	\$ 0	\$ 3,107,170
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations GSE	19,660,625	0	19,660,625	1,021,556	0	20,682,181
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-non-GSE	13,387,974	0	13,387,974	796,892	(289)	14,184,577
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	19,950,190	0	19,950,190	849,040	(944)	20,798,286
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	42,815,706	0	42,815,706	3,039,935	0	45,855,641
Trust preferred debt securities pooled	656,662	(500,944)	155,718	0	(9,638)	146,080
Corporate debt securities	16,983,730	0	16,983,730	84,443	(2,745)	17,065,428
	\$ 116,528,844	(\$ 500,944)	\$ 116,027,900	\$ 5,825,079	(\$ 13,616)	\$ 121,839,363

Table of Contents

2011		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		\$ 19,400,856	\$ 71,833	\$ 0	\$ 19,472,689
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations	GSE	13,421,544	476,589	0	13,898,133
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations non-GSE		4,177,115	143,480	(20,151)	4,300,444
Residential mortgage backed securities	GSE	40,655,157	2,032,059	(7)	42,687,209
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions		5,366,145	339,747	(5,378)	5,700,514
Trust preferred debt securities		2,463,296	0	(712,055)	1,751,241
Corporate debt securities		1,443,762	0	(7,818)	1,435,944
Restricted stock		4,412,600	0	0	4,412,600
Mutual fund		25,000	0	0	25,000
		\$ 91,365,475	\$ 3,063,708	\$ (745,409)	\$ 93,683,774

	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-						
Obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 11,118,649	\$ 0	\$ 11,118,649	\$ 59,571	\$ 0	\$ 11,178,220
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations	GSE 24,705,415	0	24,705,415	1,007,737	0	25,713,152
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-non-GSE	14,386,327	0	14,386,327	704,792	0	15,091,119
Residential mortgage backed securities	GSE 20,260,354	0	20,260,354	801,882	0	21,062,236
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	46,820,985	0	46,820,985	2,848,587	(2,507)	49,667,065
Trust preferred debt securities pooled	646,574	(500,944)	145,630	0	(142,122)	3,508
Corporate debt securities	25,037,063	0	25,037,063	85,701	(216,784)	24,905,980

\$ 142,975,367 (\$ 500,944) \$ 142,474,423 \$ 5,508,270 (\$ 361,413) \$ 147,621,280

Proceeds from maturities and prepayments of securities available for sale amounted to \$34,468,644 for the year ended December 31, 2012 and \$62,413,278 for the year ended December 31, 2011. At December 31, 2012, the portfolio had net unrealized gains of \$1,806,967 compared to net unrealized gains of \$2,318,299 at December 31, 2011. These unrealized gains are reflected net of tax in shareholders' equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income.

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, 2012, securities held to maturity were \$116,027,900, a decrease of \$26,446,523 from \$142,474,423 at December 31, 2011. The fair value of the held-to-maturity portfolio at December 31, 2012 was \$121,839,363.

The amortized cost, estimated fair value and weighted average yield of investment securities at December 31, 2012, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual

Table of Contents

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			
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of US Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 7,014,714	\$ 7,035,000	0.76%
Residential mortgage backed securities-GSE	65,816	68,944	4.71%
Corporate Debt Securities	1,414,280	1,425,259	1.93%
Restricted Stock	2,493,300	2,493,300	5.25%
Mutual Fund	25,000	25,000	5.25%
	\$ 11,013,110	\$ 11,047,503	1.96%
Due after one year through five years			
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of US Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 9,955,805	\$ 10,057,800	0.70%
Residential mortgage backed securities-GSE	269,875	289,069	5.18%
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	483,938	486,312	5.81%
Corporate Debt Securities	15,296,993	15,595,542	1.99%
	\$ 26,006,611	\$ 26,428,723	1.60%
Due after five years through ten years			
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of US Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 12,414,076	\$ 12,402,735	1.70%
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-GSE	80,751	84,935	5.33%
Residential mortgage backed securities-GSE	3,015,167	3,276,792	5.16%
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	2,701,112	2,963,440	5.81%
	\$ 18,211,106	\$ 18,727,902	2.97%
Due after ten years			
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-GSE	\$ 6,268,559	\$ 6,547,730	3.21%
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-non GSE	3,811,933	3,924,182	3.21%
Residential mortgage backed securities-GSE	21,562,090	22,854,530	3.64%
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	17,608,172	17,352,549	4.10%
Corporate Debt Securities	1,086,408	1,079,480	2.13%
Trust Preferred Debt Securities	2,466,009	1,998,366	0.99%
	\$ 52,803,171	\$ 53,636,837	3.57%
Total	\$ 108,033,998	\$ 109,840,965	2.54%

Table of Contents

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield*
Held to maturity-			
Due in one year or less			
Obligations of US government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 1,500,345	\$ 1,508,940	0.97%
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	2,865,631	2,894,143	4.51%
Corporate Debt Securities	15,962,320	16,019,453	1.56%
	\$ 20,328,296	\$ 20,422,536	1.93%
Due after one year through five years			
Obligations of US Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 1,500,345	\$ 1,508,940	1.20%
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	2,865,631	2,894,143	4.75%
Corporate Debt Securities	15,962,320	16,019,453	3.56%
	\$ 8,807,338	\$ 9,119,488	3.98%
Due after five years through ten years			
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-GSE	\$ 333,839	\$ 340,078	4.94%
Residential mortgage backed securities-GSE	3,359,153	3,494,362	2.55%
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	22,691,687	24,318,500	4.78%
	\$ 26,384,679	\$ 28,152,940	4.50%
Due after ten years			
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-GSE	\$ 19,326,786	\$ 20,342,103	3.24%
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-non GSE	13,387,974	14,184,577	3.24%
Residential mortgage backed securities-GSE	16,591,037	17,303,924	3.38%
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	11,046,072	12,167,715	5.83%
Trust Preferred Debt Securities	656,662	146,080	0.89%
	\$ 61,008,531	\$ 64,144,399	3.72%
Total	\$ 116,528,844	\$ 121,839,363	3.60%

* computed on a tax equivalent basis.

1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution's only pooled trust preferred security. This trust preferred debt security was issued by a two issuer pool (Preferred Term Securities XXV, Ltd. co-issued by Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. and First Tennessee (PreTSL XXV)), consisting primarily of financial institution holding companies. During 2009, 1st Constitution recognized an other-than-temporary impairment charge of \$864,727 with respect to this security. No other-than-temporary impairment losses were recorded during 2012 and 2011. See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 for additional information.

Loans Held for Sale

Loans held for sale at December 31, 2012 amounted to \$35,960,262 compared to \$19,234,111 at December 31, 2011. As indicated in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, the amount of loans originated for sale was \$178,044,892 for 2012 compared with \$139,478,341 for 2011.

Table of Contents*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. 1st Constitution 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 \$463,587,211 for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$88,902,305, or 23.7%, compared to an average of \$374,684,906 for the year ended December 31, 2011. At December 31, 2012, total loans amounted to \$521,814,110 compared to \$475,431,771 at December 31, 2011, an increase of \$46,382,339. The average yield earned on the loan portfolio was 5.75% for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to 6.09% for the year ended December 31, 2011, a decrease of 34 basis points. This decrease was primarily due to a restructuring of the loan portfolio components during 2012.

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

	2012		2011		December 31, 2010		2009		2008	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Construction loans	\$ 55,691,393	11%	\$ 49,285,783	10%	\$ 67,890,703	16%	\$ 79,805,278	21%	\$ 94,163,997	25%
Residential real estate loans	10,897,307	2%	12,885,352	3%	10,435,038	3%	10,253,895	3%	11,078,402	3%
Commercial business loans	57,865,436	11%	50,784,674	11%	54,733,172	13%	57,925,392	15%	57,528,879	15%
Commercial real estate mortgage warehouse lines	102,412,694	20%	99,636,976	21%	95,277,814	23%	96,306,097	25%	90,904,418	24%
Loans to individuals	284,127,530	54%	249,345,831	52%	169,575,899	41%	119,382,078	32%	106,000,231	28%
Deferred loan costs	9,643,385	2%	12,219,640	3%	13,349,036	3%	15,554,027	4%	16,797,194	5%
All other loans	987,086	0%	1,017,959	0%	543,753	0%	489,809	0%	647,673	0%
	189,279	0%	255,556	0%	181,924	0%	229,159	0%	227,622	0%
Total	\$ 521,814,110	100%	\$ 475,431,771	100%	\$ 411,987,339	100%	\$ 379,945,735	100%	\$ 377,348,416	100%

Commercial and commercial real estate loans averaged \$145,308,719 for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$10,861,912, or 8.1%, compared to \$134,446,807 for the year ended December 31, 2011. 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 7 basis points to 7.48% for 2012 from 7.55% for 2011.

Construction loans averaged \$56,802,621 for the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$3,457,958, or 5.7%, compared to \$60,260,579 for the year ended December 31, 2011. 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 increased 6 basis points to 6.47% for 2012 from 6.41% for 2011.

1st Constitution Bank's Mortgage Warehouse Unit offers a revolving line of credit that is available to licensed mortgage banking companies (the Warehouse Line of Credit). 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 1st Constitution Bank at the time of repayment. Additionally, customers of the Warehouse Lines of Credit are required to maintain deposit relationships with 1st Constitution

Table of Contents

Bank that, on average, represent 10% to 15% of the loan balances. 1st Constitution Bank had outstanding Warehouse Line of Credit advances of \$284,127,531 at December 31, 2012 and \$249,345,831 at December 31, 2011. During 2012 and 2011, Warehouse Lines of Credit averaged \$204,852,547 and \$131,955,449, respectively, and yielded 4.75% and 4.89%, respectively. The number of active mortgage banking customers increased from 44 in 2011 to 46 in 2012, plus the average usage across all active lines increased due to purchase and refinance activity attributed to historically low mortgage interest rates throughout 2012.

The following table provides information concerning the interest rate sensitivity of the commercial and commercial real estate loans and construction loans at December 31, 2012.

As of December 31, 2012:	Maturity Range			Total
	Within One Year	But Within Five Years	After Five Years	
Commercial & Commercial Real Estate	\$ 34,914,218	\$ 33,140,490	\$ 92,223,422	\$ 160,278,130
Construction Loans	49,415,105	3,652,067	2,624,221	55,691,393
Total	\$ 84,329,323	\$ 36,792,557	\$ 94,847,643	\$ 215,969,523
Fixed rate loans	\$ 20,522,827	\$ 15,590,709	\$ 19,139,044	\$ 55,252,580
Floating rate loans	63,806,496	21,201,848	75,708,559	160,716,943
Total	\$ 84,329,323	\$ 36,792,557	\$ 94,847,643	\$ 215,969,523

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 and (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. Included in non-accrual loans are 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 and have not performed in accordance with the restructured terms.

1st Constitution 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 \$2,972,032 to \$5,963,502 at December 31, 2012, from \$2,991,470 at December 31, 2011 as the disruptions in the financial system and the real estate market during the past few years required 1st Constitution Bank to charge-off \$548,091 of loans during 2012 compared to charge-offs of \$2,799,482 during 2011. 1st Constitution Bank recorded recoveries on previously charged-off loans of \$14,860 and \$12,892 during 2012 and 2011, respectively. 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, 2012. The table below sets forth non-performing assets and risk elements in 1st Constitution Bank's portfolio for the years indicated.

As the table demonstrates, non-performing loans to total loans increased to 1.14% at December 31, 2012 from 0.63% at December 31, 2011. 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 decreased by \$1,104,568 to \$14,296,103 at December 31, 2012 from \$15,400,671 at December 31, 2011. Other real estate owned decreased by \$4,076,600 to \$8,332,601 at December 31, 2012 from

Table of Contents

\$12,409,201 at December 31, 2011. During 2012, 1st Constitution Bank was able to successfully dispose of properties with an aggregate carrying value of \$2,426,145 for a net loss of \$13,347. 1st Constitution Bank recorded loss provisions against other real estate owned properties of \$2,345,267 during 2012 and \$147,178 during 2011. 1st Constitution Bank was able to secure the title for other properties totaling \$553,762 during 2012, which will help to facilitate their disposal by sale process.

Non-performing assets represented 1.70% of total assets at December 31, 2012 and 1.95% at December 31, 2011.

Non-Performing Assets and Loans

	December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Non-Performing loans:					
Loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing	\$ 84,948	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 145,898	\$ 0
Non-accrual loans	5,878,554	2,991,470	8,809,167	4,161,628	3,351,777
Total non-performing loans	5,963,502	2,991,470	8,809,167	4,307,526	3,351,777
Other real estate owned:	8,332,601	12,409,201	4,850,818	1,362,621	4,296,536
Total non-performing assets	\$ 14,296,103	\$ 15,400,671	\$ 13,659,985	\$ 5,670,147	\$ 7,648,313
Non-performing loans to total loans	1.14%	0.63%	2.14%	1.13%	0.89%
Non-performing loans to total loans excluding warehouse lines	2.51%	1.32%	3.63%	1.65%	1.24%
Non-performing assets to total assets	1.70%	1.95%	2.12%	0.84%	1.40%
Non-performing assets to total assets excluding mortgage warehouse lines	2.57%	2.84%	2.88%	1.02%	1.74%

At December 31, 2012, 1st Constitution Bank had ten loans totaling \$2,491,879 that were troubled debt restructurings. Five of these loans totaling \$480,233 are included in the above table as non-accrual loans; the remaining five loans totaling \$2,011,646 are considered performing.

Management takes a proactive approach in addressing delinquent loans. 1st Constitution'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, 1st Constitution'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 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution.

Table of Contents

1st Constitution'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 against 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.

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

Allowance for Loan Losses

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 5,534,450	\$ 5,762,712	\$ 4,505,387	\$ 3,684,764	\$ 3,348,080
Provision charged to operating expenses	2,149,992	2,558,328	2,325,000	2,553,000	640,000
Loans charged off:					
Construction loans	(57,650)	(2,361,783)	(450,000)	(1,226,754)	(53,946)
Residential real estate loans	(130,694)				(31,865)
Commercial and commercial real estate loans	(275,888)	(437,699)	(609,468)	(511,791)	(220,565)
Loans to individuals	(83,859)		(22,087)	(1,973)	
Lease financing					
All other loans	(548,091)	(2,799,482)	(1,081,555)	(1,740,518)	(306,376)
Recoveries:					
Construction loans	3,403	8,951			
Residential real estate loans					
Commercial and commercial real estate loans	11,458	3,941	13,880	2,575	3,060
Loans to individuals				5,566	
Lease financing					
All other loans	14,861	12,892	13,880	8,141	3,060
Net (charge offs) / recoveries	(533,230)	(2,786,590)	(1,067,675)	(1,732,377)	(303,316)

Balance, end of period	\$ 7,151,212	\$ 5,534,450	\$ 5,762,712	\$ 4,505,387	\$ 3,684,764
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Table of Contents**Allowance for Loan Losses**

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Loans:					
At year end	\$ 521,814,110	\$ 475,431,771	\$ 411,987,339	\$ 379,945,735	\$ 377,348,416
Average during the year	444,064,283	362,289,390	387,575,677	384,314,052	340,666,744
Net charge offs to average loans outstanding	(0.12)%	(0.77)%	(0.28)%	(0.45)%	(0.09)%
Allowance for loan losses to:					
Total loans at year end	1.37%	1.16%	1.40%	1.19%	0.98%
Total loans at year end excluding Mortgage warehouse lines	2.41%	1.95%	2.06%	1.52%	1.18%
Non-performing loans	119.92%	185.01%	65.42%	104.59%	109.93%

At December 31, 2012, the allowance for loan losses was \$7,151,212 compared to \$5,534,450 at December 31, 2011, an increase of \$1,616,762, or 29.2%. The ratio of the allowance for loan losses to total loans at December 31, 2012 and 2011 was 1.37% and 1.16%, respectively. The allowance for loan losses as a percentage of non-performing loans was 119.92% at December 31, 2012 compared to 185.01% at December 31, 2011. Management believes that 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.

Allocation of the Allowance for Loan Losses

	December 31, 2012		December 31, 2011		December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	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	\$ 3,235,010	31%	\$ 2,532,344	32%	\$ 2,695,859	36%	\$ 1,486,659	41%	\$ 1,477,550	39%
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Construction
loans

	1,990,292	11%	1,054,695	10%	1,744,068	16%	1,739,332	21%	1,478,520	25%
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Mortgage
warehouse
lines

	1,420,638	54%	1,122,056	52%	763,092	41%	537,219	31%	477,001	28%
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Residential
real estate
loans

	112,103	2%	91,076	3%	67,828	3%	72,718	3%	71,087	3%
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Loans to
individuals

	104,854	2%	189,729	3%	194,367	3%	145,542	4%	149,386	5%
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Unallocated

	288,315		544,550		297,498		523,917		31,220	
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	\$ 7,151,212	100%	\$ 5,534,450	100%	\$ 5,762,712	100%	\$ 4,505,387	100%	\$ 3,684,764	100%
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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. 1st Constitution

Table of Contents

Bank offers a variety of products designed to attract and retain customers, with 1st Constitution Bank's primary focus being on the building and expanding of long-term relationships. Deposits in the year ended December 31, 2012 averaged \$670,563,583, an increase of \$46,624,575, or 7.5%, compared to \$623,939,008 in the year ended December 31, 2011. At December 31, 2012, total deposits were \$707,689,475, an increase of \$83,826,990, or 13.4%, from \$623,862,485 at December 31, 2011. 1st Constitution Bank's non-interest bearing demand deposits increased by \$46,864,216, or 44.4%, at December 31, 2012 compared to December 31, 2011. The average rate paid on 1st Constitution Bank's interest-bearing deposit balances for 2012 was 0.79%, a decrease from the 1.12% average rate for 2011. Average interest bearing deposits increased by \$36,942,797, or 7.3%, to \$543,005,510 for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$506,062,713 for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Time deposits consist primarily of retail certificates of deposit and certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more. Time deposits at December 31, 2012 were \$141,617,916, an increase of \$1,412,632, or 1.0%, from \$140,205,284 at December 31, 2011. The retail certificates of deposit component of time deposits decreased by \$3,369,968, or 4.6%, to an average of \$70,100,750 for 2012 from an average of \$73,470,718 for 2011. The average cost of these deposits decreased to 1.54% for 2012 from 1.72% for 2011. Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more decreased by \$3,372,032 to an average of \$76,526,600 for 2012 from an average of \$79,898,632 for 2011. 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 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012.

Average non-interest bearing demand deposits increased by \$9,681,778, or 8.2%, to \$127,558,073 for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$117,876,295 for the year ended December 31, 2011. At December 31, 2012, non-interest bearing demand deposits totaled \$152,334,759, an increase of 44.4% compared to \$105,470,543 at December 31, 2011. Non-interest bearing demand deposits made up 21.5% and 16.9% of total deposits at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and represent a stable, interest-free source of funds.

Savings accounts increased by \$26,062,128, or 14.8%, to \$202,261,035 at December 31, 2012 from \$176,198,907 at December 31, 2011. The average balance of savings accounts for 2012 increased by \$13,055,540 to \$192,958,737 compared to an average balance of \$179,903,197 for 2011.

Interest bearing demand deposits, which include interest-bearing checking, money market and 1st Constitution Bank's premier money market product, 1st Choice account, increased by \$30,629,257, or 17.7%, to an average of \$203,419,423 for 2012 from an average of \$172,790,166 in 2011. The average cost of interest bearing demand deposits decreased 50 basis points to 0.49% for 2012 compared to 0.99% for 2011.

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

Average Deposit Balances

	2012		2011		2010	
	Average Balance	Percentage of Total	Average Balance	Percentage of Total	Average Balance	Percentage of Total
Non-interest bearing demand deposits	\$ 127,558,073	19%	\$ 117,876,295	19%	\$ 87,482,143	16%
	203,419,423	30%	172,790,166	28%	121,849,620	22%

Interest bearing demand
deposits

Savings deposits	192,958,737	29%	179,903,197	29%	177,605,496	32%
Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more	76,526,600	11%	79,898,632	13%	73,573,668	13%
Other certificates of deposit	70,100,750	11%	73,470,718	12%	87,523,084	17%
Total	\$ 670,563,583	100%	\$ 623,939,008	100%	\$ 548,034,011	100%

Table of Contents*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 decreased by \$595,848, or 3.2%, to \$17,804,645 for the year ended December 31, 2012 from the average balance of \$18,400,493 for the year ended December 31, 2011. The average cost of other borrowed funds increased 12 basis points to 2.53% for 2012 compared to 2.41% for 2011.

The balance of borrowings was \$42,400,000 at December 31, 2012, consisting of a long-term FHLB advance of \$10,000,000 and overnight funds purchased of \$32,400,000. The balance of borrowings at December 31, 2011 was \$88,300,000, consisting of a long-term FHLB advance of \$10,000,000 and overnight funds purchased of \$78,300,000.

Shareholders Equity and Dividends

Shareholders equity increased by \$10,053,757, or 18.3%, to \$65,053,532 at December 31, 2012 from \$54,999,775 at December 31, 2011. Tangible book value per common share was \$10.02 at December 31, 2012 and \$9.27 (restated for subsequent stock dividends) at December 31, 2011. The ratio of average shareholders equity to total average assets was 7.57%, 7.17% and 8.58% for 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively. The increase in shareholders equity from December 31, 2011 to December 31, 2012 was primarily the result of net income of \$5,060,504 for 2012 supplemented by the net proceeds of \$4,819,794 from the sale of the 1st Constitution s common stock through a rights offering to shareholders that was completed in October 2012.

On December 23, 2008, pursuant to the TARP CPP under the EESA, 1st Constitution entered into a Letter Agreement, including the Securities Purchase Agreement Standard Terms, with the Treasury pursuant to which 1st Constitution issued and sold, and the Treasury purchased (i) 12,000 shares of 1st Constitution s Preferred Stock Series B and (ii) a ten-year warrant to purchase up to 200,222 shares of 1st Constitution 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 subsequent stock dividends, the shares of common stock underlying the two warrants issued as replacements to the original warrant have been adjusted to 255,540 shares and the exercise price was adjusted to \$7.044 per share.

On October 27, 2010, 1st Constitution repaid the Treasury for the Treasury s investment in 1st Constitution made under the TARP CPP. 1st Constitution paid \$12,120,000 (including accrued and unpaid dividends) to the Treasury to redeem all 12,000 outstanding shares of 1st Constitution s Preferred Stock Series B that were issued to the Treasury under the TARP program.

The warrant issued to the Treasury provides for the adjustment of the exercise price and the number of shares of the 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution s common stock, and upon certain issuances of 1st Constitution 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 agreed not to exercise voting power with respect to any shares of common stock issued upon exercise of the warrant. On November 23, 2011, the Treasury held an auction and sold the warrant in a private placement to an unrelated third party purchaser. At the time of the sale, the number of shares of 1st Constitution s common stock underlying the warrant had been adjusted to 231,782 shares and the exercise price had been adjusted to \$7.766 per share as a result of stock dividends. In connection with the sale, 1st Constitution issued two new warrants (a warrant to purchase 197,529 shares at an exercise price of \$7.766 per share and a warrant to purchase 34,253 shares at an exercise price of \$7.766 per share) to affiliates of the third party purchaser. Certain terms and conditions of the original warrant issued to the Treasury were modified or deleted in the two new warrants, including, without limitation, the deletion of the

anti-dilution provision upon certain issuances of the 1st Constitution's common stock at or below a specified price relative to the initial exercise price. However, the anti-dilution provisions related to stock splits or distributions of securities or other

Table of Contents

assets to holders of 1st Constitution's common stock remain in place under the two new warrants. In addition, 1st Constitution has no agreement with the holders of the warrants pursuant to which such holders will not exercise voting rights with respect to any shares of common stock issued upon exercise of their warrants. These warrants remain outstanding, are immediately exercisable and continue to have an expiration date of December 23, 2018, which was the expiration date of the original warrant issued to the Treasury.

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, 1st Constitution (and its predecessor, 1st Constitution 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 2012 and 2011 and paid in 2013 and 2012, respectively.

1st Constitution's common stock is quoted on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol *FCCY*.

1st Constitution and 1st Constitution 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 19 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The following table shows the amounts and expected maturities of significant commitments as of December 31, 2012. Further discussion of these commitments is included in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012.

	One Year or Less	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	Over Five Years	Total
Standby letters of credit	\$ 1,620,362	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,620,362
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 160,459,141	\$	\$	\$	\$ 160,459,141
Commitments to sell residential loans	\$ 35,960,262	\$	\$	\$	\$ 35,960,262

Liquidity

At December 31, 2012, 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 1st Constitution'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.

Table of Contents

1st Constitution 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, 1st Constitution Bank's total credit exposure to FHLB cannot exceed 50 percent, or \$420,484,191, of its December 31, 2012 total assets. In addition, the aggregate outstanding principal amount of 1st Constitution 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 1st Constitution Bank's total assets, unless 1st Constitution 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. 1st Constitution 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, 2012, the balance of cash and cash equivalents was \$14,044,921.

Subsequent to the end of the third quarter of 2012, 1st Constitution completed its common stock rights offering, which expired on October 5, 2012. 1st Constitution received gross proceeds of \$5.0 million from holders of subscription rights. The rights offering was fully subscribed. 1st Constitution intends to use the proceeds from the rights offering for general corporate purposes.

Net cash used in operating activities totaled \$5,588,032 for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to net cash provided by operations of \$9,610,506 for the year ended December 31, 2011. The primary source of funds was 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. Cash was used in operations primarily for originating loans held for sale.

Net cash used in investing activities totaled \$38,670,566 for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$43,066,163 for the year ended December 31, 2011. The decrease in cash usage for 2012 compared to 2011 resulted from a decreased volume of loan closings during 2012.

Net cash provided by financing activities totaled \$43,108,260 for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$30,940,415 for the year ended December 31, 2011. The cash provided by financing activities in 2012 came primarily from the net increase in deposits and proceeds from the issuance of common stock pursuant to the rights offering that was completed in October 2012. The cash provided by financing activities in 2011 came primarily from an increase in short term borrowings.

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, 2012, prepayments and maturities of investment securities totaled \$66,392,783. Another source of liquidity is the loan portfolio, which provides a flow of payments and maturities.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The largest component of 1st Constitution Bank's total income is net interest income, and the majority of 1st Constitution 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.

Table of Contents

The following tables set forth certain information relating to 1st Constitution 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, 2012.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis at December 31, 2012

(in thousands)	Interest Sensitivity Period				Total Within One Year	One Year to Five Years	Over Five Years	Non-interest Sensitive	Total
	30 Day	90 Day	180 Day	365 Day					
Assets :									
Cash and due from banks	\$ 10,155				\$ 10,155			\$ 3,879	\$ 14,034
Federal funds sold	11				11				11
Investment securities	11,810	11,397	14,625	22,868	60,700	89,969	75,200		225,866
Loans held for sale	35,960				35,960				35,960
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	402,438	8,994	11,904	17,659	440,995	66,806	14,013	(7,151)	514,661
Other assets								50,431	50,431
	\$ 460,374	\$ 20,391	\$ 26,529	\$ 40,527	\$ 547,821	\$ 156,775	\$ 89,213	\$ 47,159	\$ 840,963
Liabilities and Sources of Funds :									
Demand deposits									
Interest bearing								\$ 152,335	\$ 152,335
Demand deposits									
Interest bearing	91,923				91,923	101,271	18,282		211,476
Savings deposits	125,861			27	125,888	40,153	36,220		202,268
Time deposits	6,074	16,116	23,481	37,102	82,773	58,845			141,618
Drawings	32,400				32,400		10,000		42,400
Redeemable									
Subordinated									
Debentures		18,557			18,557				18,557
Non-interest-bearing									
Other sources								72,321	72,321
	\$ 256,258	\$ 34,673	\$ 23,481	\$ 37,129	\$ 351,541	\$ 200,269	\$ 64,502	\$ 224,656	\$ 840,963
Net Asset (Liability)									
Sensitivity Gap :									
Period Gap	\$ 204,116	(\$ 14,282)	\$ 3,048	\$ 3,398	\$ 196,280	(\$ 43,494)	\$ 24,711	(\$ 177,497)	
Cumulative Gap	\$ 204,116	\$ 189,834	\$ 192,882	\$ 196,280	\$ 196,280	\$ 152,786	\$ 177,497		
Cumulative Gap to Total Assets	24.3%	22.6%	22.9%	23.3%	23.3%	18.2%			

1st Constitution Bank continually evaluates interest rate risk management opportunities, including the use of derivative financial instruments. Management believed that hedging instruments available during 2012 were not

cost-effective, and therefore, focused its efforts on increasing 1st Constitution 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 models estimate the variance in net income with a change in interest rates of plus or minus 200, 300, and 400 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.

Table of Contents

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Not required.

Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Reference is made to page F-1 for a list of financial statements and supplementary data required to be filed in this proxy statement and prospectus. The required information is provided beginning on page F-1 hereof.

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

None.

Table of Contents

INFORMATION ABOUT RUMSON

Description of Business.

Rumson is a New Jersey State-chartered bank with five offices located in Monmouth County, New Jersey. Rumson's executive office is located at 20 Bingham Avenue, Rumson, New Jersey; its main office is located at 636 River Road, Fair Haven, New Jersey; and its branches are located at 511 Cookman Avenue, Asbury Park, New Jersey, 251 East Main Street, Oceanport, New Jersey, and 500 Broad Street, Shrewsbury, New Jersey. Rumson commenced business on July 17, 2000. The primary business of Rumson is to provide deposit and lending services for individuals, small to medium-sized businesses and professional practices in our market area.

As a community bank, Rumson's emphasis involves providing a broad range of products and services. These products and services offered by Rumson are designed to provide deposit and loan products that meet our customers' needs. Rumson offers the traditional range of banking products to its customers, including commercial loans, construction loans, residential loans, installment loans, checking accounts, savings accounts, certificates of deposit, safe deposit boxes, night depository and automated teller services, as well as internet banking, including electronic bill payment.

RFHB Investment Company (RFHBIC) was organized in 2009 under New Jersey law as a New Jersey Investment Company. The primary business of RFHBIC, a 100% owned subsidiary of Rumson, is to hold investment securities.

On June 1, 2012, Rumson entered into an agreement with Colonial Investments, LLC and formed RFH Title Agency, LLC (RFH Title), a New Jersey limited liability company, whereby Rumson is a 49% owner. The purpose of the company is to act as title insurance agent for Chicago Title Insurance Company in insuring title insurance policies for real estate properties. An initial investment of \$1,000 was made. The newly organized title company is not consolidated for financial accounting purposes. Rumson accounts for this investment using the equity method of accounting. At June 30, 2013, and December 31, 2012, the investment in the title company was \$1,000 and is recorded in assets in the accompanying consolidated statements of condition.

Rumson is subject to Federal and New Jersey statutes applicable to banks chartered under the New Jersey banking laws. Rumson's deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the FDIC). Accordingly, Rumson is subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the FDIC and the New Jersey State Department of Banking and Insurance.

Competition

Rumson operates in a highly competitive environment competing for deposits and loans with commercial banks, thrifts and other financial institutions, many of which have greater financial resources than Rumson. Many large financial institutions compete for business in the service area of Rumson. In addition, in November 1999, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Modernization Act of 1999 was passed into law. The act permits insurance companies and securities firms, among others, to acquire financial institutions and has increased competition within the financial services industry. Certain of Rumson's competitors have significantly higher lending limits than Rumson does and provide services to their customers that Rumson does not offer.

Management believes that Rumson is able to compete favorably with its competitors because it provides responsive personalized service through management's knowledge and awareness of its market area, customers and businesses.

Employees

At December 31, 2012 and 2011, Rumson employed 39 and 39, respectively full-time equivalent employees. None of these employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement and Rumson believes that its employee relations are good.

Table of Contents*Regulations*

As a New Jersey State-chartered bank, Rumson is subject to the same government regulations as 1st Constitution Bank, which is also a New Jersey State-chartered bank. These government regulations are described above under Supervision and Regulation in the section entitled Information about 1st Constitution.

Properties.

Rumson leases its headquarters in Rumson, New Jersey, its main office in Fair Haven, New Jersey and its branch offices in Oceanport and Shrewsbury, New Jersey. Rumson owns its Asbury Park, New Jersey branch.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the properties of Rumson:

		Owned Properties		
Location				Square Feet
Asbury				2,600
		Leased Properties		
Location		Square Feet	Monthly Rental	Expiration of Term
Fair Haven		2,800	\$ 6,000	2017
Oceanport		1,500	1,970	2014
Rumson		5,570	14,602	2017
Shrewsbury	Land Lease	2,350	6,410	2016

RUMSON'S MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES**

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is based upon Rumson's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires Rumson to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Note 1 to Rumson's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2012, included in this proxy statement and prospectus, contains a summary of Rumson's significant accounting policies. Management believes Rumson's policy with respect to the methodology for the determination of the allowance for loan losses involves 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. This critical policy and its application are periodically reviewed with the audit committee and the Board of Rumson.

The allowance 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 collectability 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, 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 Rumson's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require Rumson to make additional provisions for loan losses based upon information available to them at the time of their examination. Furthermore, the majority of Rumson's loans are secured by real estate in the State of New Jersey. Accordingly, the collectability of a substantial portion of the carrying value of Rumson's loan portfolio is susceptible to changes in local market conditions and may be adversely affected by declines in real estate values, or if the central area of New Jersey 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 Rumson's control.

Table of Contents**OVERVIEW AND STRATEGY**

Rumson conducts a traditional banking business, making commercial loans, consumer loans, and residential and commercial real estate loans. In addition, Rumson offers various non-deposit products through non-proprietary relationships with third party vendors. Rumson relies primarily upon deposits as the funding source for its assets. Rumson offers traditional deposit products. Core accounts consist of noninterest-bearing deposits-demand, NOW, money market and savings accounts. Another component to Rumson's core account acquisition strategy is the generation of deposit accounts which result from new commercial and residential loan customers who move their deposit relationship to Rumson and the continued expansion of Rumson's Escrow Manager product. Escrow Manager is specially designed to meet the trust account needs of attorneys, landlords, realtors and title companies. At December 31, 2012, the core account balances represented 70.2% of total deposit balances.

In 2012, RFH Title was formed; the purpose of the company is to act as title insurance agent for Chicago Title Insurance Company in insuring title insurance policies for real estate properties. Through this strategy, Rumson is able to increase non-interest income.

Rumson's results of operations depend primarily on its net interest income, which is the difference between the interest earned on its interest-earning assets and the interest paid on funds borrowed to support those assets, primarily deposits. Net interest margin is the difference between the weighted average rate received on interest-earning assets and the weighted average rate paid on interest-bearing liabilities, and is also affected by the average level of interest-earning assets as compared with that of interest-bearing liabilities. Net income is also affected by the amount of non-interest income and non-interest expenses.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 versus Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012**Net Income**

Rumson's net income for the first nine months of 2013 was \$620,000, down \$102,000, or 14.1%, from \$722,000 earned in the first nine months of 2012. On a fully diluted basis, net income per share was \$0.19 for the first nine months of 2013, a 17.4% decrease from \$0.23 in the first nine months of 2012. The decline in 2013 nine-month net income and per share earnings from the same period of a year ago was primarily due to lower gains on the sale of investment securities and expense related to the pending merger with 1st Constitution Bank, partly offset by higher net interest income and increased gains on the sale of mortgage loans. For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, pretax merger related expenses were \$251,000 (or \$183,000 after taxes). Rumson realized investment securities gains of \$102,000 (or \$61,000 after taxes) in the first nine months of 2013 and \$745,000 (or \$447,000 after taxes) in the same period of 2012. Excluding both merger related expenses and net securities gains, net income for the first nine months of 2013 would have been \$742,000, a significant increase from comparably adjusted net income for the same period of 2012 of \$275,000.

Net Interest Income

Fully taxable equivalent net interest income for the first nine months of 2013 was \$4.5 million, up 9.2%, from the \$4.1 million earned in the same period of 2012. This increase in net interest income was attributable to a 37 basis-point widening in the net interest margin to 2.93% in the first nine months of 2013 from 2.56% in the same period of 2012, despite a 4.6% decline in average interest earning assets during the first nine months of 2013 from the same nine-month period of 2012. The decrease in average interest earning assets was largely due to declines in average securities and interest bearing deposits, partially offset by a significant growth in average loans. During the

first nine months of 2013, average securities declined \$26.7 million to \$47.7 million in 2013 and average interest bearing deposits decreased \$15.1 million to \$27.3 million in 2013. Average loans increased \$31.2 million to \$128.5 million, or 32.0%, in the first nine months of 2013 over \$97.3 million in the first nine months of 2012. The decline in average securities was the result of management's efforts to replace lower yielding securities with higher yielding loans. This strategy combined with a decline in Rumson's cost of funds and a \$10.7 million increase in average net non-interest bearing sources of funds, consisting principally of

Table of Contents

average net demand deposits, served to increase Rumson's net interest margin during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 from the same period of 2012.

Average Balance Sheets

The following table sets forth certain information relating to Rumson's average assets and liabilities for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, as well as the average yield on assets and average cost of liabilities for the periods indicated. Such yields are derived by dividing income or expense by the average balance of assets or liabilities, respectively, for the periods shown. Securities available for sale are reflected in the following table at amortized cost. Non-accrual loans are included in the average loan balance.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost	Average Balance	Interest	Average Yield/Cost
ASSETS						
Interest Earning Assets:						
Interest bearing deposits	\$ 27,324	\$ 49	0.24%	\$ 42,472	\$ 75	0.24%
Loans receivable	128,468	4,626	4.81	97,313	3,858	5.30
Investment securities	47,686	814	2.28	74,368	1,470	2.64
Loans held for sale	868	20	3.08			
Restricted stock	713	28	5.25	764	25	4.36
Total interest earning assets	205,059	5,537	3.61	214,917	5,428	3.37
Non-interest earning assets	9,837			9,455		
Allowance for loan losses	(1,626)			(1,392)		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 213,270			\$ 222,980		
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Interest Bearing Liabilities:						
Interest bearing demand deposits	\$ 46,314	\$ 104	0.30%	\$ 58,020	\$ 213	0.49%
Savings accounts	33,194	97	0.39	29,602	91	0.41
Money market accounts	18,295	43	0.31	22,506	50	0.30
Certificates of deposit	50,961	435	1.14	57,554	552	1.28
FHLB advances	10,554	356	4.51	12,232	401	4.38
Total interest bearing liabilities	159,318	1,035	0.87	179,914	1,307	0.97
Non-interest bearing deposits	34,607			25,319		
Other liabilities	515			544		
Total liabilities	194,440			205,777		
Shareholders' Equity	18,830			17,203		

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	\$ 213,270		\$ 222,980
Net Interest Income	\$ 4,502		\$ 4,121
Net Interest Rate Spread (1)		2.74%	2.40%
Net Interest Margin (2)		2.93%	2.56%
Ratio of Average Interest-Earning Assets to Average Interest-Bearing Liabilities	128.71%		119.46%

Table of Contents

- (1) Net Interest Rate Spread equals Total interest earning assets yield less Total interest bearing liabilities cost.
(2) Net Interest Margin equals Net Interest Income divided by Total average interest earning assets.
The data contained in the table has been adjusted to a tax equivalent basis, based on Rumson's federal statutory rate of 34 percent. Management believes that this presentation provides comparability of net interest income and net interest margin arising from both taxable and tax-exempt sources and is consistent with industry practice and SEC rules.

Rate/Volume Analysis

The following table presents, by category, the major factors that contributed to the changes in Rumson's fully taxable equivalent net interest income. Changes due to both volume and rate have been allocated fully to the volume variance.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 versus Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 Increase (Decrease) due to change in Average		
	Volume	Rate	Net
	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Interest Income:			
Interest bearing deposits	\$ (27)	\$ 1	\$ (26)
Loans receivable	1,118	(350)	768
Investment securities	(455)	(201)	(656)
Loans held for sale	20		20
Restricted stock	(2)	5	3
Total interest income	654	(545)	109
Interest Expense:			
Interest bearing deposits	(26)	(83)	(109)
Savings accounts	10	(4)	6
Money market accounts	(10)	3	(7)
Certificates of deposit	(57)	(60)	(117)
FHLB advances	(57)	12	(45)
Total interest expense	(140)	(132)	(272)
Net interest income	\$ 793	\$ (413)	\$ 381

Provision for Loan Losses

For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, the provision for loan losses was \$140,000, an increase of \$35,000 from \$105,000 for the same period of 2012. The increase in provision for loan losses in the first nine months of 2013 from the first nine months of 2012 was largely due to the substantial growth in the loan portfolio during 2013. During the first nine months, net recoveries amounted to \$62,000 in 2013 and \$29,000 in 2012.

Management regularly reviews the adequacy of its allowance and may provide for additional provisions in future periods due to increased general weakness in the economy or in our geographic trade area, deterioration or impairment of specific credits, or as management may deem necessary.

Non-Interest Income

The largest component of Rumson's non-interest income in 2013 is gains on sales of mortgage loans. Rumson also earns non-interest revenue from additional sources such as BOLI, fees on deposit accounts, ATM usage, wire transfers, lock box services, and safe deposit box fees.

Table of Contents

During the first nine months of 2013, non-interest income declined 31.2%, or \$364,000, to \$803,000 from \$1.2 million for the same period of 2012. The primary factor contributing to decreased non-interest income in 2013 was a \$643,000 decline in gains on the sale of investment securities to \$102,000 in the first nine months of 2013 from \$745,000 realized in the same period of 2012. Increased gains of the sale of mortgage loans of \$219,000 served to partially offset the decline in investment securities gains. Rumson began originating mortgage loans for sale in the second half of 2012. The gains realized on the sales of investment securities during the first nine months of 2013 and 2012 were undertaken by Rumson as part of its ongoing asset liability management strategy.

Non-Interest Expense

Non-interest expense amounted to \$4.2 million and \$4.1 million during the first nine months of 2013 and 2012, respectively. Increases in staff expenses and the recognition of merger related expenses of \$251,000 were offset by declines in marketing costs, directors' fees, FDIC assessments, furniture and equipment expense and other expenses.

Income Taxes

Rumson recorded provisions for income taxes of \$386,000 and \$363,000 in the first nine months of 2013 and 2012, respectively. The effective tax rates were 38.4% for the first nine months of 2013 and 33.5% for the same period of 2012. The higher effective income tax in the first nine months of 2013 from the same period of 2012 was principally to nondeductible merger related expenses and a greater proportion of income subject to state taxation at the higher bank statutory tax rate.

FINANCIAL CONDITION September 30, 2013 versus December 31, 2012

Rumson's total assets as of September 30, 2013 were \$215.8 million, largely unchanged from \$212.7 million at December 31, 2012. Total loans increased by \$24.8 million from the end of 2012 to \$141.8 million at September 30, 2013, while total cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$12.5 million during the same nine-month period to \$22.1 million at September 30, 2013 and investment securities available for sale declined \$9.9 million from December 31, 2012 to \$42.9 million at September 30, 2013. Total deposits amounted to \$186.1 million at September 30, 2013, up \$4.5 million or 2.5% from the end of 2012. A \$10.4 million growth in core deposits (defined as all deposits other than time deposits) to \$137.9 million at September 30, 2013 served to offset a \$5.9 million runoff in time deposits and a \$1.8 million decline in FHLB advances.

Loan Portfolio

Rumson's lending activities are generally oriented to small-to-medium sized businesses, high net worth individuals, professional practices and consumer and retail customers living and working in Rumson's market area of Monmouth County, New Jersey. Rumson has not made loans to borrowers outside of the United States. Rumson believes that its strategy of customer service, competitive rate structures and selective marketing have enabled it to gain market entry. Bank mergers and lending restrictions at larger banks competing with Rumson have also contributed to its success in attracting borrowers.

Commercial loans are loans made for business purposes and are primarily secured by collateral such as cash balances with Rumson, marketable securities held by or under the control of Rumson, business assets including accounts receivable, inventory and equipment and liens on commercial and residential real estate. Construction, land and land development loans include loans secured by first liens on commercial or residential properties to finance the construction or renovation of such properties. Commercial mortgages include loans secured by first liens on completed commercial properties to purchase or refinance such properties. Residential mortgages include loans

secured by first liens on residential real estate, and are generally made to existing customers of Rumson to purchase or refinance primary and secondary residences. Consumer loans consist primarily of home equity loans secured by 1st or 2nd liens.

Table of Contents

During 2013, the loan portfolio was positively impacted by an increase in commercial real estate loan demand, as well as refinancing strategies employed by many of Rumson's borrowers. With regard to new loan originations, Rumson has made a strategic decision to hold in its loan portfolio a portion of residential mortgages that meet its credit quality standards.

The following table sets forth the classification of Rumson's loans by major category as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	September 30, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Amount	Percent of Gross Loans	Amount	Percent of Gross Loans
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			
Commercial real estate	\$ 65,041	45.8%	\$ 57,585	49.2%
Construction, land and land development	8,033	5.7	1,487	1.3
Commercial and industrial	21,999	15.5	19,299	16.5
Residential mortgages	31,142	21.9	19,068	16.3
Consumer	15,762	11.1	19,634	16.7
Gross loans	141,977	100.0%	117,073	100.0%
Less: Unearned income	(203)		(147)	
Total loans	141,774		116,926	
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(1,734)		(1,532)	
Net loans	\$ 140,040		\$ 115,394	

The following table sets forth maturities and sensitivity to changes in interest rates in commercial loans in Rumson's loan portfolio as of September 30, 2013:

	Within One Year	One to Five Years	After Five Years	Total
		<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Commercial real estate	\$ 4,153	\$ 22,656	\$ 38,232	\$ 65,041
Construction, land and land development	4,796	723	2,514	8,033
Commercial and industrial	13,438	6,905	1,656	21,999
Residential mortgages		628	30,514	31,142
Consumer	42	57	15,663	15,762
Gross loans	\$ 22,429	\$ 30,969	\$ 88,579	\$ 141,977
Loans with fixed rates	\$ 11,226	\$ 17,474	\$ 15,809	\$ 44,509
Loans with adjustable rates	11,203	13,495	72,770	97,468

Gross loans	\$ 22,429	\$ 30,969	\$ 88,579	\$ 141,977
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Asset Quality

Rumson's principal assets are its loans. Inherent in the lending function is the risk of the borrower's inability to repay a loan under its existing terms. Rumson attempts to minimize overall credit risk through loan diversification and its loan approval procedures. Due diligence begins at the time a borrower and Rumson begin to discuss the origination of a loan. Documentation, including a borrower's credit history, materials establishing the value and liquidity of potential collateral, the purpose of the loan, the source and timing of the repayment of the loan, and other factors are analyzed before a loan is submitted for approval. Loans made are also subject to periodic audit and review.

Table of Contents

Non-performing assets include nonaccrual loans and other real estate owned (OREO). Generally, a loan is placed on nonaccrual status when principal or interest is past due for a period of 90 days or more, unless the asset is both well secured and in the process of collection. When a loan is classified as nonaccrual, interest accruals discontinue and all past due interest, including interest applicable to prior periods, is reversed and charged against current income. OREO refers to real estate acquired by Rumson as a result of foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure. The OREO property is recorded at the lower of cost or estimated fair value at the time of acquisition. Estimated fair value generally represents the estimated sale price based on current market conditions, less estimated costs to sell the property. Holding costs and declines in estimated fair value result in charges to expense after acquisition.

In limited situations, Rumson will modify or restructure a borrower's existing loan terms and conditions. A restructured loan is considered a troubled debt restructuring (TDRs) when Rumson, for economic or legal reasons related to a borrower's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the borrower in modifying or renewing a loan that the institution would not otherwise consider. As of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, Rumson had no TDR loans.

The following table sets forth information concerning Rumson's non-performing assets, loans delinquent 90 days or more and still accruing, and TDRs as of the dates indicated:

	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 1,011	\$ 752
OREO		
Total non-performing assets	\$ 1,011	\$ 752
Troubled debt restructured loans	\$	\$
Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing	\$	\$
Nonaccrual loans to total loans	0.71%	0.64%
Non-performing assets to total assets	0.47	0.35
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of nonaccrual loans	172	204

Other than as disclosed in the table above and impaired loans (as disclosed in Note 3 to Rumson's Consolidated Financial Statements included in this joint proxy statement and prospectus), there were no loans where information about possible credit problems of borrowers causes management to have serious doubts as to the ability of such borrowers to comply with the present loan repayment terms and which may result in disclosure of such loans in the table above.

As of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, there were no concentrations of loans exceeding 10% of Rumson's total loans. Rumson's loans are primarily to businesses and individuals located in central New Jersey.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established through charges to earnings in the form of a provision for loan losses. Rumson maintains an allowance for loan losses at a level considered adequate to provide for probable incurred loan losses. The level of the allowance is based on management's evaluation of estimated losses in the portfolio, after consideration of risk characteristics of the loans and prevailing and anticipated economic conditions. Loan charge-offs (i.e., loans judged to be uncollectible) are charged against the allowance and any subsequent recovery is credited. Rumson's officers analyze risks within the loan portfolio on a continuous basis, through an external independent loan review function, and by Rumson's Audit Committee. A risk system, consisting of multiple grading categories for each portfolio class, is utilized as an analytical tool to assess risk and appropriate reserves. In addition to the risk system, management further evaluates risk characteristics of the loan portfolio under current and anticipated economic conditions and considers such factors as the financial

Table of Contents

condition of the borrower, past and expected loss experience, and other factors which management feels deserve recognition in establishing an appropriate reserve. These estimates are reviewed at least quarterly, and, as adjustments become necessary, they are recognized in the periods in which they become known. Although management strives to maintain an allowance it deems adequate, future economic changes, deterioration of borrowers' creditworthiness, and the impact of examinations by regulatory agencies all could cause changes to Rumson's allowance for loan losses.

The following is a summary of the reconciliation of the allowance for loan losses for the periods indicated:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,532	\$ 1,334
Charge-offs		
Commercial and commercial mortgage		
Residential mortgage		
Consumer		(1)
Total Charge-offs		(1)
Recoveries		
Commercial and commercial mortgage	62	39
Real Estate		
Consumer		
Total Recoveries	62	39
Provision charged to expense	140	160
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,734	\$ 1,532
Ratio of net charge-offs (recoveries) to average loans outstanding (annualized)	(0.06)%	(0.04)%
Balance of allowance as a percentage of total loans at end of period	1.22	1.31

The following table sets forth, for each of Rumson's major lending areas, the amount and percentage of Rumson's allowance for loan losses attributable to such category, and the percentage of total loans represented by such category, as of the periods indicated:

	September 30, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Amount	% of ALL	% of Gross Loans	Amount	% of ALL	% of Gross Loans
Balance applicable to:	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>					

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Commercial and commercial real estate	\$ 1,248	72.0%	67.0%	\$ 1,252	81.7%	67.0%
Residential real estate	264	15.2	21.9	137	8.9	16.3
Consumer	106	6.1	11.1	131	8.6	16.7
Sub-total	1,618	93.3	100.0	\$ 1,520	99.2	100.0
Unallocated	116	6.7		12	0.8	
Total	\$ 1,734	100.0%	100.0%	\$ 1,532	100.0%	100.0%

Investment Securities

Rumson maintains an investment portfolio to fund increased loan demand or deposit withdrawals and other liquidity needs and to provide an additional source of interest income. The portfolio is composed of obligations

Table of Contents

of corporate debt securities and stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank and Atlantic Community Bankers Bank. Corporate debt securities consist of corporate debt securities issued by various large-capitalization financial institutions.

Securities are classified as held-to-maturity (HTM), available for sale (AFS), or trading at time of purchase. Securities are classified as HTM based upon management's intent and Rumson's ability to hold them to maturity. Such securities are stated at cost, adjusted for unamortized purchase premiums and discounts. Securities which are bought and held principally for resale in the near term are classified as trading securities, which are carried at market value. Realized gains and losses as well as gains and losses from marking the portfolio to market value are included in trading revenue. Rumson has no trading securities. Securities not classified as HTM or trading securities are classified as AFS and are stated at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on AFS securities are excluded from results of operations, and are reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, net of taxes, which is included in shareholders' equity. Securities classified as AFS include securities that may be sold in response to changes in interest rates, changes in prepayment risks, the need to increase regulatory capital, or other similar requirements.

Management of Rumson determines the appropriate classification of securities, whether AFS or HTM, at the time of purchase. The carrying value of Rumson's available for sale investment securities portfolio decreased \$9.9 million from \$52.8 million at year-end 2012 to \$42.9 million at September 30, 2013. This decline was primarily due to sales, calls and maturities of corporate debt securities. There were no securities in our held to maturity investment securities portfolio at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012. The following table sets forth both the amortized cost and the estimated fair value of Rumson's investment securities portfolio as of the dates indicated.

	September 30, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Available for sale				
Collateralized mortgage obligations	\$ 4,717	\$ 4,733	\$ 9,926	\$ 10,022
Corporate debt securities	37,617	38,175	42,054	42,811
Total securities available for sale	\$ 42,334	\$ 42,908	\$ 51,980	\$ 52,833

The following table sets forth as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the maturity distribution of Rumson's debt investment portfolio:

	Maturity of Debt Investment Securities					
	Securities Available for Sale					
	September 30, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>						
Within One Year	\$ 21,117	\$ 21,272	1.95%	\$ 8,572	\$ 8,668	2.77%
One to Five Years	17,845	18,297	2.90	37,319	38,129	2.44

Five Years to Ten Years	1,000	980	2.27	1,000	924	2.34
After Ten Years	2,372	2,359	2.83	5,089	5,112	3.14
	\$ 42,334	\$ 42,908		\$ 51,980	\$ 52,833	

Deposits

Deposits are Rumson's primary source of funds. Total deposits increased \$4.5 million, or 2.5%, to \$186.1 million at September 30, 2013 from \$181.6 million at December 31, 2012. The increase in deposits in

Table of Contents

2013 was largely due to growth in non-interest-bearing demand deposits which increased by \$8.5 million, or 28.2%, to \$38.7 million from \$30.2 million. This growth in demand deposits served to reduce Rumson's overall cost of deposits.

The following table sets forth the average amount of various types of deposits for each of the periods indicated:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013		Year Ended December 31, 2012	
	Average Amount	Average Yield/Rate	Average Amount	Average Yield/Rate
	<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>			
Non-interest bearing demand	\$ 34,607	%	\$ 26,032	%
Interest bearing demand	46,314	0.30	54,072	0.46
Savings and money market	51,489	0.36	52,187	0.36
Time deposits	50,961	1.14	56,688	1.28
	\$ 183,371	0.50%	\$ 188,979	0.62%

The following table summarizes the maturity distribution of time deposits in denominations of \$100,000 or more as of September 30, 2013:

	Amount <i>(in thousands)</i>
Three months or less	\$ 4,101
Over three months through six months	3,363
Over six months through twelve months	4,594
Over twelve months	24,432
Total	\$ 36,490

Borrowings

As an additional source of liquidity, Rumson can obtain advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York. Rumson had outstanding advances at September 30, 2013 as follows:

Maturity	Rate	Amount <i>(in thousands)</i>
December 14, 2016	4.63%	\$ 7,500
December 14, 2016	4.11	2,500
		\$ 10,000

Liquidity

Rumson's liquidity is a measure of its ability to fund loans, withdrawals or maturities of deposits, and other cash outflows in a cost-effective manner. Rumson's principal sources of funds are deposits, scheduled amortization and prepayments of loan principal, maturities of investment securities, and funds provided by operations. While scheduled loan payments and maturing investments are relatively predictable sources of funds, deposit flow and loan prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions, and competition.

At September 30, 2013, the amount of liquid assets remained at a level management deemed adequate to ensure that, on a short- and long-term basis, contractual liabilities, depositors' withdrawal requirements, and

Table of Contents

other operational and customer credit needs could be satisfied. As of September 30, 2013 liquid assets (cash and due from banks, interest bearing deposits at other banks and unencumbered investment securities) were \$60.4 million, which represented 28.0% of total assets and 30.8% of total deposits and borrowings.

Rumson is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York and, based on available qualified collateral as of September 30, 2013, had the ability to borrow \$12.0 million. In addition, Rumson has in place additional borrowing capacity of \$3.0 million through correspondent banks. At September 30, 2013, Rumson had aggregate available and unused credit of \$5.0 million, which represents the aforementioned facilities totaling \$15.0 million net of \$10.0 million in outstanding borrowings. At September 30, 2013, Rumson's outstanding commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit totaled \$43.0 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Rumson is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. Those instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated statements of financial condition. Rumson's exposure to credit loss in the event of non-performance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. Rumson uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments.

The following table shows the amounts and expected maturities of significant commitments, as of September 30, 2013. Further discussion of these commitments is included in Note 3 to Rumson's Consolidated Financial Statements included in this proxy statement and prospectus.

	One Year or Less	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	Over Five Years	Total
	<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Standby letters of credit	\$ 453	\$ 62	\$	\$	\$ 515

Commitments under standby letters of credit, both financial and performance letters, do not necessarily represent future cash requirements, in that these commitments often expire without being drawn upon.

Contractual Obligations

The following table shows the contractual obligations of Rumson by expected payment period, as of September 30, 2013. Further discussion of these commitments is included in Notes 7 and 11 to Rumson's Consolidated Financial Statements included in this joint proxy statement and prospectus.

	Total	Within One Year	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	Over Five Years
	<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Operating Lease Obligations	\$ 2,528	\$ 340	\$ 678	\$ 208	\$ 1,302

Federal Home Loan Bank Borrowings

10,000

10,000

Operating leases represent obligations entered into by Rumson for the use of land, premises and equipment. The leases generally have escalation terms based upon certain defined indexes.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The principal objective of Rumson's asset and liability management function is to evaluate the interest-rate risk included in certain balance sheet accounts; determine the level of risk appropriate given Rumson's business

Table of Contents

focus, operating environment, and capital and liquidity requirements; establish prudent asset concentration guidelines; and manage the risk consistent with Board approved guidelines. Rumson seeks to reduce the vulnerability of its operations to changes in interest rates, and actions in this regard are taken under the guidance of the Asset/Liability Committee (the ALCO). The ALCO generally reviews Rumson's liquidity, cash flow needs, maturities of investments, deposits and borrowings, and current market conditions and interest rates.

Rumson currently utilizes net interest income simulation and economic value of portfolio equity (EVPE) models to measure the potential impact to Rumson of future changes in interest rates. As of August 31, 2013 and November 30, 2012, the results of the models were within guidelines prescribed by Rumson's Board. If model results were to fall outside prescribed ranges, action would be required by the ALCO. Rumson uses the month-end preceding each quarter end as the date of its simulation in order to facilitate the production and review of the ALCO model results by its outside ALCO consultant and in consideration of the stable nature of its assets and liabilities.

The net interest income simulation model attempts to measure the change in net interest income over the next one-year period assuming certain changes in the general level of interest rates. In our model, which was run as of August 31, 2013, we estimated that a gradual (often referred to as ramped) 200 basis-point increase in the general level of interest rates will increase our net interest income by 5.0%, while a ramped 200 basis-point decrease in interest rates will decrease net interest income by 3.7%. As of November 30, 2012, our model predicted that a 200 basis-point ramped increase in general interest rates would increase net interest income by 5.7%, while a 200 basis point decrease would decrease net interest income by 0.7%.

An EVPE analysis is also used to dynamically model the present value of asset and liability cash flows with rate shocks of up and down 200 basis points. The economic value of equity is likely to be different as interest rates change. Rumson's variance in EVPE as a percentage of assets as of August 31, 2013, was +0.81% with a rate shock of up 200 basis points, and -1.25% with a rate shock of down 200 basis points. At November 30, 2012, the variances were +0.76% assuming an up 200 basis-point rate shock and -0.80% assuming a down 200 basis-point rate shock.

Capital

A significant measure of the strength of a financial institution is its capital base. Rumson's Federal regulators have classified and defined capital into the following components: (1) Tier I Capital, which includes tangible shareholders equity for common stock, qualifying preferred stock and certain qualifying hybrid instruments, and (2) Tier II Capital, which includes a portion of the allowance for probable loan losses, certain qualifying long-term debt, and preferred stock which does not qualify for Tier I Capital. Minimum capital levels are regulated by risk-based capital adequacy guidelines which require certain capital as a percent of Rumson's assets and certain off-balance sheet items adjusted for predefined credit risk factors (risk-adjusted assets).

A bank is required to maintain, at a minimum, Tier I Capital as a percentage of risk-adjusted assets of 4.0% and combined Tier I and Tier II Capital as a percentage of risk-adjusted assets of 8.0%.

In addition to the risk-based guidelines, Rumson's regulators require that an institution which meets the regulator's highest performance and operation standards maintain a minimum leverage ratio (Tier I Capital as a percentage of average tangible assets) of 4.0%. For those institutions with higher levels of risk or that are experiencing or anticipating significant growth, the minimum leverage ratio will be evaluated through the ongoing regulatory examination process.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the risk-based and leverage capital ratios for Rumson as well as the required minimum regulatory capital ratios:

	At September 30, 2013		
	Actual Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Well Capitalized Requirement
Rumson-Fair Haven Bank:			
Total risk-based capital ratio	11.26%	8.00%	10.00%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	10.31	4.00	6.00
Leverage ratio	8.76	4.00	5.00

	At December 31, 2012		
	Actual Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Well Capitalized Requirement
Rumson-Fair Haven Bank:			
Total risk-based capital ratio	11.38%	8.00%	10.00%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	10.49	4.00	6.00
Leverage ratio	8.68	4.00	5.00

Rumson's tangible common equity ratio was 8.87% as of September 30, 2013 and 8.69% as of December 31, 2012.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS 2012 versus 2011**Net Income**

Rumson's net income for 2012 was \$961,000, up \$509,000, or 112.6%, from \$452,000 in 2011. On a fully diluted basis, net income per share was \$0.30 for 2012, a 114.3% increase from \$0.14 in 2011. The significant improvement in both net income and earnings per share for 2012 versus 2011 was due primarily to increased gains on the sale of investment securities and higher net interest income, partly offset by higher non-interest expenses. During 2012, Rumson realized net securities gains of \$751,000 before taxes (or \$478,000 after taxes) and recorded net securities gains of \$214,000 (or \$141,000 after taxes) in 2011. Excluding net securities gains, net income for 2012 would have been \$483,000 in 2012, an increase of 55.3% from net income for 2011 excluding such gains of \$311,000.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income for 2012 was \$5.6 million, up 14.7%, from the \$4.9 million earned in 2011. The increase in net interest income during 2012 was primarily attributable to a 24 basis-point widening in the net interest margin to 2.66% in 2012 from 2.42% in 2011 combined with a 4.3% increase in average interest-earning assets to \$211.2 million in 2012 from \$202.5 million in 2011. The increase in average interest earning assets was largely due to growth in average loans, primarily funded by a similar decline in average investment securities. Average loans increased to \$101.3 million, or 25.1%, in 2012 over \$81.0 million in 2011, while average core deposits (defined as all deposits other than time deposits) increased by 11.2% to \$132.3 million in 2012 from \$119.0 million in 2011. The increase in average core deposits in 2012 resulted from growth in both average savings deposits and non-interest bearing deposits. The improvement in net interest margin in 2012 versus 2011 was due to the aforementioned increases in average loans and average core deposits.

Table of Contents**Average Balance Sheets**

The following table sets forth certain information relating to Rumson's average assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, as well as the average yield on assets and average cost of liabilities for the periods indicated. Such yields are derived by dividing income or expense by the average balance of assets or liabilities, respectively, for the periods shown. Securities available for sale are reflected in the following table at amortized cost. Nonaccrual loans are included in the average loan balance.

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	For the years ended December 31,								
	Average Balance	2012 Interest	Average Yield/Cost	Average Balance	2011 Interest	Average Yield/Cost	Average Balance	2010 Interest	Average Yield/Cost
ASSETS									
Interest Earning Assets:									
Interest bearing deposits	\$ 39,141	\$ 91	0.23%	\$ 34,144	\$ 76	0.22%	\$ 10,804	\$ 18	0.17%
Loans receivable	101,335	5,364	5.29	81,025	4,278	5.28	86,958	4,737	5.45
Investment securities	69,974	1,825	2.61	86,588	2,397	2.78	81,021	2,518	3.13
Loans held for sale	9								
Restricted stock	762	33	4.38	784	36	4.58	856	43	4.98
Total interest earning assets	211,221	7,313	3.46	202,541	6,787	3.35	179,639	7,316	4.08
Non-interest earning assets	9,219			10,194			7,823		
Allowance for loan losses	(1,417)			(1,297)			(1,412)		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 219,023			\$ 211,438			\$ 186,050		
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY									
Interest Bearing Liabilities:									
Interest bearing demand deposits	\$ 54,072	\$ 251	0.46%	\$ 53,541	\$ 323	0.60%	\$ 45,999	\$ 391	0.85%
Savings accounts	30,131	124	0.41	23,826	97	0.41	19,287	97	0.50
Money market accounts	22,056	66	0.30	21,554	77	0.36	16,176	69	0.43
Certificates of deposit	56,688	723	1.28	62,964	835	1.33	58,673	1,011	1.72
FHLB advances	12,141	532	4.38	12,856	556	4.32	14,251	580	4.07
	175,088	1,696	0.97	174,741	1,888	1.08	154,386	2,148	1.39

Total interest-bearing liabilities			
Non-interest bearing deposits	26,032	20,057	15,668
Other liabilities	460	638	596
Total liabilities	201,580	195,436	170,650
Shareholders Equity	17,443	16,002	15,400
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	\$ 219,023	\$ 211,438	\$ 186,050
Net Interest Income	\$ 5,617	\$ 4,899	\$ 5,168
Net Interest Rate Spread (1)	2.49%	2.27%	2.69%
Net Interest Margin (2)	2.66%	2.42%	2.88%
Ratio of Average Interest-Earning Assets to Average Interest-Bearing Liabilities	120.64%	115.91%	116.36%

(1) Net Interest Rate Spread equals Total interest earning assets yield less Total interest bearing liabilities cost.

(2) Net Interest Margin equals Net Interest Income divided by Total average interest earning assets.

Table of Contents

The data contained in the table has been adjusted to a tax equivalent basis, based on Rumson's federal statutory rate of 34 percent. Management believes that this presentation provides comparability of net interest income and net interest margin arising from both taxable and tax-exempt sources and is consistent with industry practice and SEC rules.

Rate/Volume Analysis

The following table presents, by category, the major factors that contributed to the changes in Rumson's fully taxable equivalent net interest income. Changes due to both volume and rate have been allocated fully to the volume variance.

	Year Ended December 31, 2012 versus 2011 Increase (Decrease) due to change in Average			Year Ended December 31, 2011 versus 2010 Increase (Decrease) due to change in Average		
	Volume	Rate	Net	Volume	Rate	Net
	<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Interest Income:						
Interest bearing deposits	\$ 12	\$ 3	\$ 15	\$ 52	\$ 6	\$ 58
Loans receivable	1,076	10	1,086	(313)	(146)	(459)
Investment securities	(423)	(148)	(571)	155	(276)	(121)
Loans held for sale						
Restricted stock	(2)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(7)
Total interest income	662	(136)	526	(110)	(419)	(529)
Interest Expense:						
Interest bearing deposits	2	(74)	(72)	45	(113)	(68)
Savings accounts	27		27	19	(19)	0
Money market accounts	1	(12)	(11)	19	(11)	8
Certificates of deposit	(81)	(31)	(112)	57	(233)	(176)
FHLB advances	(32)	8	(24)	(60)	36	(24)
Total interest expense	(83)	(109)	(192)	80	(340)	(260)
Net interest income	\$ 745	\$ (27)	\$ 718	\$ (190)	\$ (79)	\$ (269)

Provision for Loan Losses

For the year ended December 31, 2012, Rumson's provision for loan losses was \$160,000, an increase of \$40,000 from \$120,000 for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in provision for loan losses in 2012 versus 2011 was largely due to growth in the loan portfolio in 2012. Rumson's asset quality metrics, such as nonaccrual loan, charge-off, and delinquency ratios remain low relative to its competitive peer groups and the relatively low level of loan loss provisioning during 2012 is reflective of net recoveries of \$38,000 and very few new problem credits. Nevertheless, management continues to believe that there remains an inherent risk in certain segments of the loan portfolio. Management regularly reviews the adequacy of its allowance and may provide for additional provisions in future periods due to increased general weakness in the economy or in our geographic trade area, deterioration or

impairment of specific credits, or as management may deem necessary.

Non-Interest Income

The largest component of Rumson's non-interest income is gains on sales of investment securities. Rumson also earns non-interest revenue from additional sources such as BOLI, the sale of residential loans to independent third parties, fees on deposit accounts, ATM usage, wire transfer, lock box services, and safe deposit boxes.

Non-interest income increased to \$1.3 million for the year 2012 from \$776,000 for 2011, principally due to increased net securities gains. Gains realized on the sales of investment securities amounted to \$751,000 in 2012 and \$214,000 in 2011 and were undertaken by Rumson as part of its ongoing asset liability management strategy.

Table of Contents**Non-Interest Expense**

Non-interest expense increased to \$5.4 million for the year 2012 from \$4.9 million for all of 2011. The increase in non-interest expense resulted primarily from an increase in personnel expense related to the newly formed residential loan department, higher professional service fees, increased data processing expenses and expenses associated with the solicitation of an offer to acquire Rumson.

Income Taxes

Rumson recorded provisions for income taxes of \$480,000 and \$163,000 for the full-year 2012 and 2011, respectively. The effective tax rates were 33.3% for 2012 and 26.5% for 2011. The increase in the effective tax rate was due to increased pretax income subject to state taxation at the higher bank statutory tax rate.

FINANCIAL CONDITION December 31, 2012 versus December 31, 2011

Rumson's total assets as of December 31, 2012 were \$212.7 million, down \$14.5 million or 6.4% from \$227.2 million at December 31, 2011. The decline in total assets during 2012 primarily resulted from efforts to restructure the composition of its balance sheet of Rumson into higher yielding loan assets and reduce its reliance on lower yielding short-term investments and investment securities. Loans receivable increased by \$30.0 million, or 34.5%, to \$116.9 million at year-end 2012 raising the loan-to-deposit ratio to 64.4% at December 31, 2012 from 44.0% at the end of 2011. Total cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$17.0 million to \$34.6 million at December 31, 2012, while investment securities available for sale declined \$27.0 million to \$52.8 million at the end of 2012. Half of the decline in investment securities available for sale during 2012 resulted from planned sales of mortgage-backed and corporate securities as part of its overall asset liability management strategy. Total deposits decreased \$16.1 million, or 8.2%, to \$181.6 million at year-end 2012 from \$197.7 million at December 31, 2011, as declines in interest bearing demand and time deposits of \$12.6 million and \$10.4 million, respectively, were partly offset by increased non-interest bearing demand deposits of \$3.3 million and savings and money market account deposits of \$3.6 million.

Loan Portfolio

Rumson's lending activities are generally oriented to small-to-medium sized businesses, high net worth individuals, professional practices and consumer and retail customers living and working in Rumson's market area of Monmouth County, New Jersey. Rumson has not made loans to borrowers outside of the United States. Rumson believes that its strategy of customer service, competitive rate structures and selective marketing have enabled it to gain market entry. Bank mergers and lending restrictions at larger banks competing with Rumson have also contributed to Rumson's success in attracting borrowers.

Commercial loans are loans made for business purposes and are primarily secured by collateral such as marketable securities held by or under the control of Rumson, business assets including accounts receivable, inventory and equipment and liens on commercial and residential real estate. Construction, land and land development loans include loans secured by first liens on commercial or residential properties to finance the construction or renovation of such properties. Commercial mortgages include loans secured by first liens on completed commercial properties to purchase or refinance such properties. Residential mortgages include loans secured by first liens on residential real estate, and are generally made to existing customers of Rumson to purchase or refinance primary and secondary residences. Consumer loans consist primarily of home equity loans secured by 1st or 2nd liens.

During 2012, the loan portfolio was positively impacted by an increase in commercial real estate loan demand, as well as refinancing strategies employed by many of Rumson's borrowers. With regard to new loan originations, Rumson

had made a strategic decision to create the residential loan department and focus on quality residential loans for the portfolio and for sale.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth the classification of Rumson's loans by major category as of December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	2012		2011		2010		2009		2008	
	Amount	Percent of Gross Loans	Amount	Percent of Gross Loans	Amount	Percent of Gross Loans	Amount	Percent of Gross Loans	Amount	Percent of Gross Loans
Commercial	\$ 19,299	16.5%	\$ 13,052	15.0%	\$ 11,799	14.4%	\$ 15,020	16.5%	\$ 19,913	18.7%
Construction, land and land development	1,487	1.2	1,218	1.4	2,250	2.8	2,952	3.2	7,024	6.6
Commercial mortgages	57,585	49.2	45,082	51.8	39,778	48.7	42,748	46.8	45,662	43.0
Residential mortgages	19,068	16.3	7,927	9.1	9,372	11.5	11,460	12.6	12,638	11.9
Consumer	19,634	16.8	19,786	22.7	18,478	22.6	19,065	20.9	20,994	19.8
Gross Loans	117,073	100.0%	87,065	100.0%	81,677	100.0%	91,245	100.0%	106,231	100.0%
Unearned income	(147)		(138)		(97)		(83)		(92)	
Total loans	116,926		86,927		81,580		91,162		106,139	
Less: Allowance for loan losses	(1,532)		(1,334)		(1,266)		(1,516)		(1,524)	
Net loans	\$ 115,394		\$ 85,593		\$ 80,314		\$ 89,646		\$ 104,615	

The following table sets forth fixed and adjustable rate loans in the loan portfolio as of December 31, 2012 in terms of contractual maturity:

	Within One Year	One to Five Years	After Five Years	Total
	<i>(in thousands)</i>			
Commercial real estate	\$ 5,770	\$ 22,786	\$ 29,029	\$ 57,585
Construction, land and land development	234	17	1,236	1,487
Commercial and industrial	12,167	6,197	935	19,299
Residential mortgages	295	649	18,124	19,068
Consumer	66	119	19,449	19,634
Gross loans	\$ 18,532	\$ 29,768	\$ 68,773	\$ 117,073

Loans with fixed rates	\$ 7,876	\$ 14,854	\$ 10,921	\$ 33,651
Loans with adjustable rates	10,656	14,914	57,852	83,422
Gross loans	\$ 18,532	\$ 29,768	\$ 68,773	\$ 117,073

Asset Quality

Rumson's principal assets are its loans. Inherent in the lending function is the risk of the borrower's inability to repay a loan under its existing terms. Rumson attempts to minimize overall credit risk through loan diversification and its loan approval procedures. Due diligence begins at the time a borrower and Rumson begin to discuss the origination of a loan. Documentation, including a borrower's credit history, materials establishing the value and liquidity of potential collateral, the purpose of the loan, the source and timing of the repayment of the loan, and other factors are analyzed before a loan is submitted for approval. Loans made are also subject to periodic audit and review.

Non-performing assets include nonaccrual loans and other real estate owned (OREO). Generally, a loan is placed on nonaccrual status when principal or interest is past due for a period of 90 days or more, unless the asset is both well secured and in the process of collection. When a loan is classified as nonaccrual, interest accruals discontinue and all past

Table of Contents

due interest, including interest applicable to prior periods, is reversed and charged against current income. OREO refers to real estate acquired by Rumson as a result of foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure. The OREO property is recorded at the lower of cost or estimated fair value at the time of acquisition. Estimated fair value generally represents the estimated sale price based on current market conditions, less estimated costs to sell the property. Holding costs and declines in estimated fair value result in charges to expense after acquisition.

In limited situations, Rumson will modify or restructure a borrower's existing loan terms and conditions. A restructured loan is considered a troubled debt restructuring (TDRs) when Rumson, for economic or legal reasons related to a borrower's financial difficulties, grants a concession to the borrower in modifying or renewing a loan that the institution would not otherwise consider. As of December 31, 2012, Rumson had no TDR loans.

The following table sets forth information concerning Rumson's non-performing assets, loans delinquent 90 days or more and still accruing, and TDRs as of the dates indicated:

	2012	2011	December 31,		
			2010	2009	2008
			<i>(in thousands)</i>		
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 752	\$ 2,159	\$ 537	\$ 2,292	\$ 1,417
OREO		111	111		
Total non-performing assets	\$ 752	\$ 2,270	\$ 648	\$ 2,292	\$ 1,417
Troubled debt restructured loans	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nonaccrual loans to total loans	0.64%	2.48%	0.66%	2.51%	1.34%
Non-performing assets to total assets	0.35	1.00	0.33	1.36	0.99
Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of nonaccrual loans	204	62	236	66	108

Other than as disclosed in the table above and impaired loans (as disclosed in Note 3 to Rumson's Consolidated Financial Statements included in this joint proxy statement and prospectus), there were no loans where information about possible credit problems of borrowers causes management to have serious doubts as to the ability of such borrowers to comply with the present loan repayment terms and which may result in disclosure of such loans in the table above.

As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the commercial real estate loan portfolio makes up 49.2 and 51.8%, respectively of Rumson's gross loans. Rumson's loans are primarily to businesses and individuals located in central New Jersey.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is established through charges to earnings in the form of a provision for loan losses. Rumson maintains an allowance for loan losses at a level considered adequate to provide for probable incurred loan losses. The level of the allowance is based on management's evaluation of estimated losses in the portfolio, after consideration of risk characteristics of the loans and prevailing and anticipated economic conditions. Loan charge-offs (i.e., loans judged to be uncollectible) are charged against the allowance and any subsequent recovery is credited.

Rumson's officers analyze risks within the loan portfolio on a continuous basis, through an external independent loan review function, and by Rumson's Audit Committee. A risk system, consisting of multiple grading categories for each portfolio class, is utilized as an analytical tool to assess risk and appropriate reserves. In addition to the risk system, management further evaluates risk characteristics of the loan portfolio under current and anticipated economic conditions and considers such factors as the financial condition of the borrower, past and expected loss experience, and other factors which management feels deserve recognition in establishing an appropriate reserve. These estimates are reviewed at least quarterly, and, as

Table of Contents

adjustments become necessary, they are recognized in the periods in which they become known. Although management strives to maintain an allowance it deems adequate, future economic changes, deterioration of borrowers creditworthiness, and the impact of examinations by regulatory agencies all could cause changes to Rumson's allowance for loan losses.

The following is a summary of the reconciliation of the allowance for loan losses for the periods indicated:

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
	<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,334	\$ 1,266	\$ 1,516	\$ 1,524	\$ 1,250
Charge-offs					
Commercial and commercial mortgage		(87)	(577)	(200)	(21)
Residential mortgage				(87)	
Consumer	(1)	(6)	(1)	(1)	
Total Charge-offs	(1)	(93)	(578)	(288)	(21)
Recoveries					
Commercial and commercial mortgage	39	40	18		
Real Estate					
Consumer		1			
Total Recoveries	39	41	18		
Provision charged to expense	160	120	310	280	295
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,532	\$ 1,334	\$ 1,266	\$ 1,516	\$ 1,524
Ratio of net charge-offs to average loans outstanding	(0.04)%	0.06%	0.64%	0.29%	0.02%
Balance of allowance as a percentage of total loans at end of year	1.31%	1.53%	1.55%	1.66%	1.44%

The following table sets forth, for each of Rumson's major lending areas, the amount and percentage of Rumson's allowance for loan losses attributable to such category, and the percentage of total loans represented by such category, as of the periods indicated:

Allocation of the Allowance for Loan Losses (ALL) by Category

For the years ended December 31,

(dollars in thousands)

	2012		2011		2010		2009		2008	
	% of ALL	% of Gross Loans	% of ALL	% of Gross Loans	% of ALL	% of Gross Loans	% of ALL	% of Gross Loans	% of ALL	% of Gross Loans
Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount

1,252	81.7%	66.9%	\$ 927	69.5%	68.2%	\$ 981	77.5%	65.9%	\$ 1,031	68.0%	66.5%	\$ 1,060	69
137	8.9	16.3	20	1.5	9.1	23	1.8	11.5	128	8.5	12.6	176	11
131	8.6	16.8	48	3.6	22.7	46	3.6	22.6	355	23.4	20.9	285	18
1,520	99.2	100.0	995	74.6	100.0	\$ 1,050	82.9	100.0	1,514	99.9	100.0	1,521	99
12	0.8		339	25.4		216	17.1		2	0.1		3	0
1,532	100.0%	100.0%	\$ 1,334	100.0%	100.0%	\$ 1,266	100.0%	100.0%	\$ 1,516	100.0%	100.0%	\$ 1,524	100

Investment Securities

Rumson maintains an investment portfolio to fund increased loan demand or deposit withdrawals and other liquidity needs and to provide an additional source of interest income. The portfolio is composed of collateralized mortgage obligations, corporate debt securities and stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank and Atlantic Community Bankers Bank. Corporate debt securities consist of obligations issued by various large-capitalization financial institutions.

Table of Contents

Securities are classified as held-to-maturity (HTM), available for sale (AFS), or trading at time of purchase. Securities are classified as HTM based upon management's intent and the Company's ability to hold them to maturity. Such securities are stated at cost, adjusted for unamortized purchase premiums and discounts. Securities which are bought and held principally for resale in the near term are classified as trading securities, which are carried at market value. Realized gains and losses as well as gains and losses from marking the portfolio to market value are included in trading revenue. Rumson has no trading securities. Securities not classified as HTM or trading securities are classified as AFS and are stated at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on AFS securities are excluded from results of operations, and are reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, net of taxes, which is included in shareholders' equity. Securities classified as AFS include securities that may be sold in response to changes in interest rates, changes in prepayment risks, the need to increase regulatory capital, or other similar requirements.

Management of Rumson determines the appropriate classification of securities, whether AFS or HTM, at the time of purchase. The carrying value of our available for sale investment securities portfolio decreased \$27.0 million from \$79.9 million at year-end 2011 to \$52.8 million at year-end 2012. This decline was primarily due to sales, calls and maturities of corporate debt securities. There were no securities in our held to maturity investment securities portfolio at December 31, 2012 and 2011.

The following table sets forth both the amortized cost and the estimated fair value of Rumson's investment securities portfolio as of the dates indicated.

	2012		At December 31, 2011		2010	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
<i>(in thousands)</i>						
Available for sale:						
U.S. Government sponsored agency securities	\$	\$	\$ 11,994	\$ 12,248	\$ 17,482	\$ 16,796
Mortgage backed securities			12,575	13,022	4,558	4,697
Collateralized mortgage obligations	9,926	10,022	11,128	11,163		
Corporate debt securities	42,054	42,811	42,666	42,027	18,722	19,281
Obligations of US States and Political Subdivisions			1,401	1,401		
Total available for sale	51,980	52,833	79,764	79,861	40,762	40,774
Held to maturity:						
Obligations of US States and Political Subdivisions					34,478	34,115
Mortgage-backed securities					3,628	3,588
Corporate debt securities					14,556	14,802
Total held to maturity					52,662	52,505
Total securities	\$ 51,980	\$ 52,833	\$ 79,764	\$ 79,861	\$ 93,424	\$ 93,279

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth as of December 31, 2012, the maturity distribution of Rumson's debt investment portfolio:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	December 31, 2012		
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Weighted Average Yield
Within One Year	\$ 8,572	\$ 8,668	2.77%
One to Five Years	37,319	38,129	2.44
Five to Ten Years	1,000	924	2.34
Over Ten Years	5,089	5,112	3.14
	\$ 51,980	\$ 52,833	

Deposits

Deposits are Rumson's primary source of funds. Average total deposits increased \$7.0 million, or 3.9%, to \$189.0 million in 2012 from \$181.9 million in 2011. The increase in deposits in 2012 was largely due to growth in non-interest bearing demand deposits, which increased by \$5.9 million, or 29.8%, to \$26.0 million in 2012 from \$20.1 million in 2011. This growth in demand deposits served to reduce Rumson's overall cost of deposits.

The following table sets forth the average amount of various types of deposits for each of the periods indicated:

<i>(dollars in thousands)</i>	Year Ended December 31,					
	2012		2011		2010	
	Average Amount	Average Yield/Rate	Average Amount	Average Yield/Rate	Average Amount	Average Yield/Rate
Non-interest bearing demand	\$ 26,032	%	\$ 20,057	%	\$ 15,668	%
Interest bearing demand	54,072	0.46	53,541	0.60	45,999	0.85
Savings and money market	52,187	0.36	45,380	0.38	35,463	0.47
Time deposits	56,688	1.28	62,964	1.33	58,673	1.72
	\$ 188,979	0.62%	\$ 181,942	0.73%	\$ 155,803	1.01%

The following table summarizes the maturity distribution of time deposits in denominations of \$100,000 or more as of December 31, 2012.

	Amount <i>(in thousands)</i>
Three months or less	\$ 11,846
Over three months through six months	6,879
Over six months through twelve months	5,879

Over twelve months	16,011
Total	\$ 40,615

Liquidity

Rumson's liquidity is a measure of its ability to fund loans, withdrawals or maturities of deposits, and other cash outflows in a cost-effective manner. Rumson's principal sources of funds are deposits, scheduled amortization and prepayments of loan principal, maturities of investment securities, and funds provided by operations. While scheduled loan payments and maturing investments are relatively predictable sources of funds, deposit flow and loan prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition.

Table of Contents

At December 31, 2012, the amount of liquid assets remained at a level management deemed adequate to ensure that, on a short- and long-term basis, contractual liabilities, depositors' withdrawal requirements, and other operational and customer credit needs could be satisfied. As of December 31, 2012, liquid assets (cash and due from banks, interest bearing deposits at other banks and unencumbered investment securities) were \$76.6 million, which represented 36.0% of total assets and 39.6% of total deposits and borrowings.

Rumson is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York and, based on available qualified collateral as of December 31, 2012, had the ability to borrow \$14.0 million. In addition, Rumson has in place additional borrowing capacity of \$3.0 million through correspondent banks. At December 31, 2012, Rumson had aggregate available and unused credit of \$7.0 million, which represents the aforementioned facilities totaling \$17.0 million net of \$10.0 million in outstanding borrowings. At December 31, 2012, Rumson's outstanding commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit totaled \$44.4 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Rumson is a party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. Those instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated statements of financial condition. Rumson's exposure to credit loss in the event of non-performance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. Rumson uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments.

The following table shows the amounts and expected maturities of significant commitments, as of December 31, 2012. Further discussion of these commitments is included in Note 3 to Rumson's Consolidated Financial Statements included in this joint proxy statement and prospectus.

	One Year or Less	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	Over Five Years	Total
	<i>(in thousands)</i>				
Standby letters of credit	\$ 571	\$	\$	\$	\$ 571

Commitments under standby letters of credit, both financial and performance letters, do not necessarily represent future cash requirements, in that these commitments often expire without being drawn upon.

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The principal objective of Rumson's asset and liability management function is to evaluate the interest-rate risk included in certain balance sheet accounts; determine the level of risk appropriate given Rumson's business focus, operating environment, and capital and liquidity requirements; establish prudent asset concentration guidelines; and manage the risk consistent with Board approved guidelines. Rumson seeks to reduce the vulnerability of its operations to changes in interest rates, and actions in this regard are taken under the guidance of the Asset/Liability Committee (the ALCO). The ALCO generally reviews Rumson's liquidity, cash flow needs, maturities of investments, deposits and borrowings, and current market conditions and interest rates.

Rumson currently utilizes net interest income simulation and economic value of portfolio equity (EVPE) models to measure the potential impact to Rumson of future changes in interest rates. Rumson uses the month-end preceding each quarter end as the date of its simulation in order to facilitate the production and review of the ALCO model results by its outside ALCO consultant and in consideration of the stable nature of its assets and liabilities. Therefore, as of November 30, 2012 and 2011, the results of the models were within guidelines prescribed by Rumson s Board. If model results were to fall outside prescribed ranges, action would be required by the ALCO.

Table of Contents

The net interest income simulation model attempts to measure the change in net interest income over the next one-year period assuming certain changes in the general level of interest rates. In our model, which was run as of November 30, 2012, we estimated that a gradual (often referred to as "ramped") 200 basis-point increase in the general level of interest rates will increase our net interest income by 5.7%, while a ramped 200 basis-point decrease in interest rates will decrease net interest income by 0.7%. As of November 30, 2011, our model predicted that a 200 basis-point ramped increase in general interest rates would increase net interest income by 6.0%, while a 200 basis point decrease would decrease net interest income by 1.2%.

An EVPE analysis is also used to dynamically model the present value of asset and liability cash flows with rate shocks of up and down 200 basis points. The economic value of equity is likely to be different as interest rates change. Rumson's variance in EVPE as a percentage of assets as of November 30, 2012, was +0.76% with a rate shock of up 200 basis points, and -0.80% with a rate shock of down 200 basis points. At November 30, 2011, the variances were +0.53% assuming an up 200 basis-point rate shock and -1.02% assuming a down 200 basis-point rate shock.

Capital

A significant measure of the strength of a financial institution is its capital base. Rumson's Federal regulators have classified and defined capital into the following components: (1) Tier I Capital, which includes tangible shareholders equity for common stock, qualifying preferred stock and certain qualifying hybrid instruments, and (2) Tier II Capital, which includes a portion of the allowance for probable loan losses, certain qualifying long-term debt, and preferred stock which does not qualify for Tier I Capital. Minimum capital levels are regulated by risk-based capital adequacy guidelines which require certain capital as a percent of Rumson's assets and certain off-balance sheet items adjusted for predefined credit risk factors (risk-adjusted assets).

A bank is required to maintain, at a minimum, Tier I Capital as a percentage of risk-adjusted assets of 4.0% and combined Tier I and Tier II Capital as a percentage of risk-adjusted assets of 8.0%.

In addition to the risk-based guidelines, Rumson's regulators require that an institution which meets the regulator's highest performance and operation standards maintain a minimum leverage ratio (Tier I Capital as a percentage of average tangible assets) of 4.0%. For those institutions with higher levels of risk or that are experiencing or anticipating significant growth, the minimum leverage ratio will be evaluated through the ongoing regulatory examination process.

The following table summarizes the risk-based and leverage capital ratios for Rumson as well as the required minimum regulatory capital ratios:

	At December 31, 2012		
	Actual Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Well Capitalized Requirement
Rumson-Fair Haven Bank:			
Total risk-based capital ratio	11.38%	8.00%	10.00%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	10.49	4.00	6.00
Leverage ratio	8.68	4.00	5.00

At December 31, 2011

	Actual Ratio	Minimum Requirement	Well Capitalized Requirement
Rumson-Fair Haven Bank:			
Total risk-based capital ratio	12.32%	8.00%	10.00%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	11.39	4.00	6.00
Leverage ratio	7.40	4.00	5.00

Rumson's tangible common equity ratio was 8.69% as of December 31, 2012 and 7.26% as of December 31, 2011.

Table of Contents

IMPACT OF INFLATION AND CHANGING PRICES

The consolidated financial statements of Rumson and notes thereto, presented elsewhere herein, have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles which require the measurement of financial position and operating results in terms of historical dollars without considering the change in the relative purchasing power of money over time and due to inflation. The impact of inflation is reflected in the increased cost of Rumson's operations. Unlike most industrial companies, nearly all of the assets and liabilities of Rumson are monetary. Therefore, interest rates have a greater impact on Rumson's performance than do the effects of general levels of inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or to the same extent as the prices of goods and services.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT FOLLOWING THE MERGER**

Set forth below is biographical and other information regarding the individuals who will serve as directors and executive officers of 1st Constitution after the merger. All such individuals currently serve as directors and executive officers of 1st Constitution.

1st Constitution's Board is divided into three separate classes of directors, designated as Class I, Class II, and Class III. The directors in Class I are serving a three-year term which expires in 2015; the directors in Class II are serving a three-year term which expires in 2016; and the directors in Class III are serving a three-year term which expires in 2014, and in each case until their successors are duly elected and qualified. At each annual meeting, one class of directors will be elected for terms of three years to succeed those directors in the class whose terms then expire. Each of the directors of 1st Constitution also serves as a director of 1st Constitution Bank.

The following table sets forth (i) the names, ages and classes of the directors and the name and age of the executive officer of 1st Constitution who does not also serve as director of 1st Constitution, (ii) the other positions and offices presently held by such persons with 1st Constitution, if any, (iii) the period during which such persons have served on the Board, if applicable, and (iv) the expiration of each director's term as director. Additional biographical information for each person follows the tables.

DIRECTORS

Name and Position with 1st Constitution, if any	Age	Class	Director Since	Expiration of Term
John P. Costas, Director	56	III	2011	2014
Charles S. Crow, III, Chairman of the Board	63	I	1999	2015
Robert F. Mangano, Director, President and Chief Executive Officer	68	III	1999	2014
David C. Reed, Director	62	I	2004	2015
William M. Rue, Director and Corporate Secretary	66	II	1999	2016
Frank E. Walsh, III, Director	47	II	1999	2016

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE OFFICER WHO IS NOT A DIRECTOR**

Name and Position with 1st Constitution, if any	Age
Joseph M. Reardon, Senior Vice President and Treasurer	61

John P. Costas is the Managing Member of Costas Holdings, LLC, a private equity firm, since July 2012. Mr. Costas was Chairman of PrinceRidge LLC, a financial services firm, from 2009 to July 2012. Mr. Costas was with UBS, a financial services firm, from 1996 to 2007. During his tenure at UBS, Mr. Costas held various positions including Deputy CEO of UBS A.G., Chairman and CEO of the UBS Investment Bank and Chairman and CEO of Dillon Read Capital Management LLC. Mr. Costas was a member of the UBS Group Executive Management Committee from 2001 to 2005. Prior to joining UBS, Mr. Costas was with CS First Boston Corporation from 1981 to 1996. While at CS First Boston Corporation, Mr. Costas held several positions including Co-Global Head of the Fixed Income Division. Mr. Costas has a B.A. from the University of Delaware and an MBA from the Tuck School at Dartmouth College. Mr. Costas serves as a director of DB Brown and Co. and the A Better Chance National Board. Additionally, Mr. Costas is a member of the Tuck School Board of Overseers.

Mr. Costas is qualified to serve on the 1st Constitution Board of Directors because of his decades of experience in the financial industry. Mr. Costas brings extensive financial experience to the 1st Constitution Board of Directors as chief executive officer with two different financial services companies and his prior affiliation with UBS where he had broad banking and credit management responsibilities.

Charles S. Crow, III has served as the Chairman of the Board of 1st Constitution and of 1st Constitution Bank since March 2005. From February 2000 until May 2005, Mr. Crow served as corporate secretary of 1st Constitution. Mr. Crow is a partner in the law firm of Crow & Cushing in Princeton, New Jersey. From January 1, 1992 to November 30, 1998, Mr. Crow was a partner in the law firm of Crow & Tartanella in Somerset, New Jersey. Mr. Crow serves as a director and member of the audit committee of each of Arden-Sage Triton Fund, L.L.C. and Arden-Sage Multi-Strategy Fund, L.L.C. (formerly Robeco-Sage Triton Fund, L.L.C. and Robeco-Sage Multi-Strategy Fund, L.L.C.), each of which is a closed-end, non-diversified, management investment company that is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Mr. Crow is also a director of Otus Fund Ltd., Siena Partners, Ltd., Blenheim Commodity Fund, Ltd., Blenheim Global Markets Fund, Ltd., Perennial Investors, Ltd., Tenor Opportunity Fund Ltd. and Investor Analytics LLC. Investor Analytics provides risk analytics to portfolio managers, investors and others through the use of advanced mathematical tools and methodologies. The other companies mentioned are open-ended fund companies invested in traditional and alternative investments.

Mr. Crow is qualified to serve on the 1st Constitution Board of Directors because of his education, his business skills and expertise, and his extensive legal knowledge, acquired through the years from private legal practice as well as service on other boards.

Robert F. Mangano is the President and Chief Executive Officer of 1st Constitution and of 1st Constitution Bank. Prior to joining 1st Constitution Bank in 1996, Mr. Mangano was President and Chief Executive Officer of Urban National Bank, a community bank in the northern part of New Jersey for a period of three years and a Senior Vice President of another bank for one year. Prior to such time, Mr. Mangano held a senior position with Midlantic Corporation for 21 years. Mr. Mangano is Treasurer of the Englewood Hospital Medical Center and serves as Trustee of the Board of Englewood Hospital Medical Center, as well as being Chairman of the Finance Committee and the Compensation Committee.

Mr. Mangano is qualified to serve on the 1st Constitution Board of Directors because of his business skills and experience, his extensive knowledge of financial and operational matters acquired from a long and illustrious career working for several banks in increasingly senior roles and leadership positions, and his deep understanding of 1st Constitution's and 1st Constitution Bank's people and products that he has acquired in over 14 years of service.

Table of Contents

David C. Reed is a Certified Public Accountant with senior executive experience. Mr. Reed has been the Chief Executive Officer, principal owner, and co-founder of Mapleton Nurseries, a wholesale nursery specializing in container-grown native and ornamental trees and shrubs in Kingston, New Jersey since 1998, and has served as Managing Director of Reed & Company, a privately held wealth management and consulting firm in Princeton, New Jersey since 1995. Since 2005, Mr. Reed has served as director and chair of the audit committee of Arden-Sage Triton Fund, L.L.C. and Arden-Sage Multi-Strategy Fund, L.L.C. (formerly Robeco-Sage Triton Fund, L.L.C. and Robeco-Sage Multi-Strategy Fund, L.L.C.), each of which is a closed-end, non-diversified, management investment company that is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Since October 2012, Mr. Reed has served as director and chair of the audit committee of Arden Alternative Strategies Fund, which is the single series comprising the Arden Investment Series Trust, an open-end management investment company that is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Mr. Reed is qualified to serve on the 1st Constitution Board of Directors because of his accounting skills and his extensive experience with policy development and implementation, establishment and management of international operations, financial and tax planning, risk management, and systems analysis and development. These skills and expertise are the result of his training in accounting, his work experience in which he serves as chief executive officer and his service on other boards.

William M. Rue has served as Chairman of Charles E. Rue & Son, Inc., an insurance agency which has its principal office in Trenton, New Jersey, since February 2013, and prior served as President since 1985 to 2012. Mr. Rue is President of The Rue Foundation, a nonprofit corporation, and is a partner at Rue Brothers, Ltd. Mr. Rue also served as Chairman of Rue Financial Services, Inc., a financial services provider, from 2002 to 2012. Mr. Rue has been a Chartered Property Casualty Underwriter since 1972 and an Associate in Risk Management since 1994. Mr. Rue serves as a director for each of the following organizations: Selective Insurance Group, Inc. (a Nasdaq Global Select Market listed company), Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital Corporation, Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital at Hamilton, The Rue Foundation, and Charles E. Rue & Son, Inc. Mr. Rue is also a Certified Insurance Counselor.

Mr. Rue is qualified to serve on the 1st Constitution Board of Directors and brings valuable insight to the 1st Constitution Board of Directors as a result of his broad range of business skills and his insurance and financial literacy and expertise. Mr. Rue honed these skills and expertise during his long and successful business career, in which he served as president of an insurance company and president of a financial services provider, as well as his service on non-profit boards of directors.

Frank E. Walsh, III has been a Vice President of Morristown, NJ Jupiter Capital Management Partners, LLC since 1990. Jupiter and its affiliates invest in a wide variety of public and private securities on behalf of their clients. Mr. Walsh was a founding partner of WR Capital Partners, LLC. WR is a private equity investment partnership and a successor to Wesray Capital, which Mr. Walsh joined in 1990. Prior to joining Wesray, Mr. Walsh was an analyst at Kidder, Peabody, Inc. in New York City. Mr. Walsh serves as a director of Galvin Flying Services, Inc., a Seattle, WA based aviation services company. In addition, he serves as a director and audit committee member for World Point Holdings, which operates petroleum storage facilities primarily in North America.

Mr. Walsh is qualified to serve on the 1st Constitution Board of Directors because of his business skills and experience, executive leadership expertise and investment acumen developed during his long career at Jupiter Capital Management Partners, LLC and WR Capital Partners, LLC, and his service on other boards.

Joseph M. Reardon is the Senior Vice President and Treasurer of 1st Constitution and of 1st Constitution Bank. Prior to joining 1st Constitution Bank in May 2000, Mr. Reardon held financial executive positions with a number of firms

including, most recently, 13 years with B.M.J. Financial Corp., a bank holding company, until April 1997. Mr. Reardon briefly retired from April 1997 to April 1998. Mr. Reardon came out of retirement to serve as Chief Financial Officer of the New Jersey State Aquarium at Camden, a position held by Mr. Reardon until April 2000.

Table of Contents**Director Independence**

The 1st Constitution Board of Directors has determined that a majority of the directors and all current members of the Audit Committee, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and Compensation Committee are independent within the meaning of the Nasdaq independence standards, that the members of the Audit Committee are also independent for purposes of Section 10A(m)(3) of the Exchange Act and that each member of the Compensation Committee is an outside director within the meaning of Regulation 1.162-27 under Section 162(m) (Code Section 162(m)) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code) and is a non-employee director within the meaning of Rule 16b-3(b)(3) promulgated under the Exchange Act (Exchange Act Rule 16b-3).

The 1st Constitution Board of Directors has affirmatively determined that each of Messrs. Crow, Reed, Rue, Walsh and Costas has no material relationship with 1st Constitution affecting his independence as a director and that each is independent within the meaning of the independence standards established by Nasdaq. In making each of these independence determinations, the 1st Constitution Board of Directors considered and broadly assessed, from the standpoint of materiality and independence, all of the information provided by each director in response to detailed inquiries concerning his independence and any direct or indirect business, family, employment, transactional or other relationship or affiliation of such director with 1st Constitution and considered the deposit and other banking relationships with each director. In making the independence determinations, the 1st Constitution Board of Directors also considered the following relationships: (i) with respect to Mr. Rue, the 1st Constitution Board of Directors considered the fact that Charles E. Rue & Son, Inc., which is owned and controlled by Mr. Rue, acts as 1st Constitution's insurance broker and that Mr. Rue owns 25% of a real estate partnership which has a loan from 1st Constitution Bank that is secured by a mortgage in favor of 1st Constitution Bank on property owned by the partnership; and (ii) with respect to Mr. Crow, the 1st Constitution Board of Directors considered the fact that certain entities owned or controlled by Mr. Crow are customers of, and conduct banking transactions with, 1st Constitution Bank in the ordinary course of business on customary terms. These transactions were made in the ordinary course of business, on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with persons not related to 1st Constitution Bank, and did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features.

Director Compensation

The following table details the compensation paid to our non-employee directors for the year ended December 31, 2012.

NON-EMPLOYEE DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Name	Fees	Stock	Option	All Other	Total
	Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Awards (\$)	Awards (\$)	Compensation (\$)	
	(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)
Charles S. Crow, III	14,000	10,600		584	25,184
David C. Reed	9,000	8,850		530	18,380
William M. Rue	7,500	1,770		699	9,969
Frank E. Walsh, III	5,000	1,770		145	6,915
John P. Costas	11,500	1,770		96	13,366

- (1) The amounts listed in this column reflect the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes, calculated in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. A discussion of the assumptions used in calculating these values may be found in Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

- (2) At the end of fiscal year 2012, the aggregate number of option awards outstanding for our directors were as follows: Mr. Reed, 3,760 options.
- (3) The amounts listed in this column reflect the imputed income for our directors under the Directors Insurance Plan described in the narrative below.

Processes, Procedures and Rationale

1st Constitution's Compensation Committee (the Compensation Committee) periodically reviews the appropriateness and competitiveness of the compensation of non-employee directors. Subject to approval by 1st Constitution's Board, the Compensation Committee is responsible for establishing policies that govern non-employee director compensation and for implementing, administering and interpreting non-employee director compensation plans, programs and policies. The Compensation Committee may delegate its authority relating to non-employee director compensation to a subcommittee consisting of one or more members when appropriate.

As part of this process, the Compensation Committee regularly reviews the structure, composition and operation of the Board and its committees and annually asks for comments from all directors concerning the Board's performance. The Board also considers the significant amount of time spent by the directors in their duties for 1st Constitution. The Board, in consultation with the Compensation Committee, then determines the form and amount of non-employee directors' compensation.

Compensation Paid to Board Members

Non-employee directors receive a combination of cash and equity compensation. Mr. Mangano, currently the only management director on the Board, does not receive any separate compensation for his services as a director.

Cash Compensation

During 2012, non-employee directors of 1st Constitution and non-employee directors of 1st Constitution Bank were compensated for services rendered in such capacities at the rate of \$500 per Board meeting and \$500 per Board committee meeting attended. Directors serving on the Board of 1st Constitution who also serve on the Board of 1st Constitution Bank do not receive additional compensation for attending a 1st Constitution Bank Board meeting that is held on a date upon which the director attends a 1st Constitution Board meeting.

Non-employee directors of 1st Constitution are also eligible to participate in the Directors Insurance Plan and Messrs. Charles S. Crow, III, William M. Rue, Frank E. Walsh, III, John P. Costas and David C. Reed currently participate in the plan. See Directors Insurance Plan below. No cost of this benefit is allocable to any individual director.

Stock Grants

1st Constitution maintains the 1st Constitution Bancorp 2006 Directors Stock Plan, an equity plan for its non-employee directors (which is discussed under the heading Equity Plans below) (the 2006 Directors Plan). In 2012, each non-employee director received a grant of 200 shares of common stock under the 2006 Directors Plan. Mr. Crow received a grant of an additional 1,000 shares of common stock for his service as Chairman of the Board. Mr. Reed received a grant of an additional 800 shares of common stock for his service as Chairman of the Audit Committee. Unless the Board determines otherwise at the time of grant, all shares granted under the 2006 Directors Plan vest immediately upon grant.

Directors Insurance Plan

1st Constitution adopted the 1st Constitution Bancorp Directors Insurance Plan (the Directors Insurance Plan), which was effective as of October 1, 2002 and amended as of February 19, 2004 and June 16, 2005. The

Table of Contents

Directors Insurance Plan covers all individuals who were members of the Board of 1st Constitution or of 1st Constitution Bank (who were not also employees of 1st Constitution or 1st Constitution Bank) on the effective date. Thereafter, members of the Board of 1st Constitution or of 1st Constitution Bank shall become participants in the Directors Insurance Plan after completion of ten years of service as a member of the applicable Board (provided that they are not then employed by 1st Constitution or 1st Constitution Bank) or at such earlier time as determined by the 1st Constitution Board.

Under the Directors Insurance Plan, a covered individual is provided with term insurance coverage in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Coverage will remain in effect even if the individual's service as a member of the Board ceases.

The premiums for the Directors Insurance Plan and 1st Constitution's Executive Life Insurance Program (which is discussed below under Executive Life Insurance Program) were paid by 1st Constitution in October 2002, October 2005, October 2011 and supplemented in October 2012. 1st Constitution has all ownership rights to the policies and all cash values thereunder.

The Directors Insurance Plan may be amended, suspended or terminated at any time, except that (i) any amendment, suspension or termination of the Directors Insurance Plan with respect to a particular director that is not applicable to all other participants does not require the approval of the particular director, and no such amendment, suspension or termination with respect to a particular director shall become effective with respect to the particular director without his or her approval unless Cause (as defined in the Directors Insurance Plan) exists with respect to a particular director, and (ii) termination may not occur without the consent of an affected director following a Change of Control (as defined in the Directors Insurance Plan). The Directors Insurance Plan may be terminated or suspended (in whole or in part) nevertheless at any time if failure to terminate or suspend the Plan would subject 1st Constitution, its officers or its directors to sanctions by a regulatory agency.

Executive Compensation

This section explains 1st Constitution's compensation program for the principal executive officer and other most highly-compensated executive officer, who are referred to collectively as named executive officers. 1st Constitution has elected to use the smaller reporting company rules issued by the SEC regarding the disclosure of executive compensation. Under these rules, 1st Constitution provides executive compensation disclosure for the named executive officers, including a Summary Compensation Table for the fiscal years ending December 31, 2012 and 2011, an Outstanding Equity Awards at Year End Table and certain narrative disclosures.

Summary Compensation Table

The table below summarizes the total compensation paid or earned by each of 1st Constitution's named executive officers for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock Awards	Option Awards	All Other Compensation	Total
		(1) (\$)	(2) (\$)	(3) (\$)	(3) (\$)	(3) (\$)	(3) (\$)

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Robert F. Mangano	2012	550,000	250,000	254,394		81,262(4)	1,135,656
President and CEO	2011	550,000	175,000	86,751	65,695	69,789(4)	947,245
Joseph M. Reardon	2012	187,500	35,000	27,870	8,070	10,538(5)	268,978
Senior Vice President and Treasurer	2011	180,000	35,000	20,550	6,750	10,464(5)	252,764

Table of Contents

- (1) In fiscal year 2012, the named executive officers deferred the following amounts into 1st Constitution's 401(k) Plan: Mr. Mangano \$21,530; Mr. Reardon \$13,304. In fiscal year 2011, the named executive officers deferred the following amounts into 1st Constitution's 401(k) Plan: Mr. Mangano \$20,637; Mr. Reardon \$12,792.
- (2) The annual cash bonus for the executive officers named above is determined based on the annual financial performance of 1st Constitution against an annual budget adopted by the Board of Directors of 1st Constitution containing the following criteria (1) price to tangible book value, (2) non-performing assets to total assets, (3) non-performing loans to total loans, (4) net charge-offs of loans to average loans, (5) return on average tangible common equity, and (6) return on average assets. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of 1st Constitution sets a lower, middle and upper case for these criteria and a bonus amount for each level. The bonus amount for each level is based on the Compensation Committee's assessment of the market for similar positions in a peer group identified by the Compensation Committee after consultation with an independent consultant and an assessment of the relative capabilities of the persons holding the particular position and the accomplishment of the objectives established by the Compensation Committee for each executive.
- (3) Amounts shown in these columns reflect the aggregate grant date fair value recognized in fiscal year 2011 and 2012 for financial statement reporting purposes for restricted stock awards and option awards, as determined in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. Additional information concerning our accounting for restricted stock and options granted in 2012 is included in Note 1 and Note 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in 1st Constitution's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K and additional information concerning the accounting for restricted stock and options granted in 2011 is included in Note 1 and Note 16 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in 1st Constitution's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K.
- (4) Includes: (i) the value of 1st Constitution's match of employee contributions under the 401(k) Plan; (ii) imputed income for our executive life insurance program; (iii) the cost to 1st Constitution of providing additional long term disability coverage; (iv) the annual cost to 1st Constitution of a country club membership; and (v) the value of 1st Constitution provided automobile (\$51,492). 1st Constitution calculates the aggregate incremental cost to 1st Constitution for the provision to Mr. Mangano of the company provided car as the sum of the total cost of the automobile attributable to the fiscal year, including lease payments, plus maintenance costs, insurance and fuel paid by 1st Constitution. This amount has not been reduced to reflect the costs attributable to business use. Mr. Mangano is taxed on the imputed income attributable to personal use of the company car and does not receive tax assistance from 1st Constitution with respect to these amounts.
- (5) Includes: (i) the value of 1st Constitution's match of employee contributions under the 401(k) Plan; (ii) imputed income for the executive life insurance program; and (iii) the value of an automobile reimbursement allowance.

Employment Agreement

On July 12, 2010, 1st Constitution, upon the authorization of the Compensation Committee, entered into a three-year employment agreement with Mr. Mangano (the "2010 Employment Agreement"), commencing as of July 1, 2010, which replaced Mr. Mangano's prior employment agreement with 1st Constitution, dated as of February 22, 2005 (the "2005 Employment Agreement"). The terms of the 2010 Employment Agreement are substantially similar to those of the 2005 Employment Agreement, with the exception of modifications to the term of the agreement, Mr. Mangano's base salary, the definition of "Good Reason" and the manner of payment of any termination benefit due to Mr. Mangano, each as described below.

The 2010 Employment Agreement is subject to automatic one year extensions but may not be extended beyond Mr. Mangano's seventieth (70th) birthday. Pursuant to the terms of the 2010 Employment Agreement, Mr. Mangano continues to serve as the President and Chief Executive Officer, and as a director, of each of 1st Constitution and 1st Constitution Bank, and:

will receive an annual base salary for 2012 of at least \$550,000, plus a cash bonus not to exceed 50% of his base salary subject to annual upward adjustments for subsequent years;

Table of Contents

will participate in 1st Constitution's stock equity plans on at least an annual basis;

is entitled to participate in the employee benefit plans maintained by 1st Constitution and 1st Constitution Bank, including the 401(k) program, the medical insurance and reimbursement program, the group term life insurance program, the group disability program, and 1st Constitution's 2005 Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan; and

is entitled to reimbursement for reasonable out-of-pocket business expenses, the use of an automobile, a country club membership and reimbursement for reasonable moving costs associated with his relocation to the market area of 1st Constitution Bank.

Under the 2010 Employment Agreement, Mr. Mangano is also entitled to receive the severance and other termination benefits described under the heading "Termination of Employment and Change in Control Arrangements" in 1st Constitution's 2012 Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A.

Mr. Mangano will be subject to a restrictive covenant upon termination. Pursuant to the restrictive covenant, Mr. Mangano may not, for one year following the termination or discontinuation of his employment or during the remaining term of the 2010 Employment Agreement, serve as an officer, director or employee of any community bank, savings association or mortgage company with principal offices in Middlesex, Mercer or Somerset County, New Jersey, and which offers products and/or services from offices in Middlesex, Mercer or Somerset County, New Jersey that compete with those offered by 1st Constitution Bank.

Executive Life Insurance Program

1st Constitution entered into a life insurance arrangement with several executives, including the named executive officers, in 2002. Under the terms of the individual life insurance agreements, the covered employees obtain current life insurance protection while employed, and cash value accumulates under the underlying policies. In the event that a covered employee terminates employment with 1st Constitution, then coverage and all rights of the employee under the agreement and the policies cease, unless the employee had both attained age 60 and completed 10 years of service with 1st Constitution (including years of service prior to implementation of the agreements) at the time of termination of employment, in which case coverage will remain in effect until death. In the event of a change of control (as defined in the agreements) prior to termination of employment, coverage will remain in effect until death. Coverage will cease in the event of termination of employment for cause (as defined in the agreements). 1st Constitution pays all premiums with respect to the policies.

1st Constitution owns the policies and all cash values thereunder. Upon the death of the covered employee, if the agreement is still in effect, the death proceeds will be used by 1st Constitution to pay to the insured's beneficiary an amount equal to three times the covered employee's base annual salary (not including bonus or other forms of compensation) in effect at the time of his or her death or retirement, minus amounts payable by reason of any other group term insurance coverage provided by 1st Constitution. 1st Constitution is entitled to all other amounts payable under the policies. During 2012, Messrs. Mangano and Reardon were parties to these agreements. At December 31, 2012, the death benefit under Mr. Mangano's policy was \$1,600,000 and the death benefit payable under Mr. Reardon's policy was \$512,500.

Perquisites and Other Personal Benefits

1st Constitution's named executive officers receive certain personal benefits in connection with their employment with 1st Constitution. To facilitate the business-related travel of the Chief Executive Officer, 1st Constitution provided Mr. Mangano with a late-model automobile, which he continues to use for this purpose. In addition, 1st Constitution pays for the operation and maintenance of this automobile, which is valued at the cost to 1st Constitution. Mr. Reardon receives an automobile reimbursement allowance. Mr. Mangano also was reimbursed for a golf club membership and a social membership at a country club located near 1st Constitution's main office, which facilities are used by Mr. Mangano for business meetings from time to time.

Table of Contents**OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT 2012 FISCAL YEAR-END**

Name	Option Awards (1)				Stock Awards (2)	
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)
Robert F. Mangano	3,007		\$ 13.77	12/15/15	3,150(2.A)	\$ 26,271
	2,865		\$ 13.23	12/21/16	3,184(2.B)	\$ 26,555
	2,704		\$ 10.73	12/20/17	5,789(2.C)	\$ 48,280
	3,061	766	\$ 8.23	01/02/19	11,760(2.D)	\$ 98,078
	12,275	18,414	\$ 6.21	09/22/21	4,507(2.E)	\$ 37,588
					8,269(2.F)	\$ 68,963
					12,600(2.G)	\$ 105,084
					17,716(2.H)	\$ 147,751
Joseph M. Reardon	3,315		\$ 8.85	12/19/13	956(2.I)	\$ 6,739
	3,159		\$ 11.50	12/16/14	1,447(2.J)	\$ 14,503
	3,007		\$ 13.76	12/15/15	2,483(2.K)	\$ 20,692
	2,865		\$ 13.24	12/21/16	3,150(2.L)	\$ 26,271
	1,351		\$ 11.81	08/08/17		
	2,127		\$ 10.22	12/20/17		
	2,551	638	\$ 8.22	01/02/19		
	2,431	608	\$ 6.78	08/05/19		
	2,083	1,389	\$ 6.95	12/13/20		
	1,323	1,985	\$ 5.92	12/15/21		
630	2,520	\$ 8.47	12/17/22			

- (1) All option awards reflected in these columns either vested or will vest in 20% annual increments, with the first 20% vesting on the date of grant and the remaining options vesting in equal annual installments on the anniversary date of grant over the next four years of the ten year option term.
- (2) All stock awards reflected in these columns, except those granted to Mr. Mangano on or after February 11, 2009 until October 27, 2010, represent restricted stock grants, which either vested or will vest in 25% annual increments, with the first 25% vesting one year from the date of grant and the remaining restricted stock vesting in equal annual installments on the anniversary date of grant over the next three years. Stock awards granted to Mr. Mangano on or after February 11, 2009 until October 27, 2010 vest 50% on the day following the second anniversary of the date of grant and 25% on each of the third and fourth anniversary of the date of grant. Vested shares are subject to certain transferability restrictions. The following table provides the grant date for each restricted stock award reflected above.

(3)

Footnote Reference	Grant Date
2.A	08/05/09
2.B	12/17/09
2.C	07/08/10
2.D	12/13/09
2.E	01/05/11
2.F	12/15/11
2.G	07/30/12
2.H	12/17/12
2.I	11/02/09
2.J	07/08/10
2.K	09/22/11
2.L	07/30/12

Table of Contents**Equity Plans**

Plan Category	Number of Securities to Be Issued upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity Compensation Plans Approved By Security Holders	216,981	\$ 8.84	74,355
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved By Security Holders	4,913	\$ 11.81	
Total	221,894	\$ 8.91	74,355

2006 Directors Stock Plan

The 1st Constitution Bancorp 2006 Directors Stock Plan (the 2006 Directors Plan) was adopted by the Board on March 23, 2006 and was approved by the shareholders on May 18, 2006. The 2006 Directors Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee, which determines the terms of each grant under the plan.

Under the 2006 Directors Plan, 1st Constitution may grant participants stock options or shares of restricted stock relating to an aggregate maximum of 71,701 shares (as adjusted) of 1st Constitution's common stock. Awards may be granted under the 2006 Directors Plan only to non-employee directors of 1st Constitution or directors of any of 1st Constitution's subsidiaries or affiliates.

The exercise price of options granted under the 2006 Directors Plan must equal at least the fair market value of 1st Constitution common stock at the time of grant. The number of shares of 1st Constitution common stock covered by the 2006 Directors Plan, and the amount and grant price for each award, shall be proportionally adjusted for any increase or decrease in the number of issued shares of 1st Constitution common stock resulting from the subdivision or consolidation of shares or the payment of a stock dividend or any other increase or decrease in the number of shares effected without receipt of consideration by 1st Constitution.

Except as otherwise determined by the Board, upon termination of service as a director during the applicable restriction period, restricted stock that is at that time subject to restrictions will be forfeited and reacquired by 1st Constitution, except that the Board may, in its sole determination, waive the restrictions or forfeiture conditions relating to restricted stock.

As of April 2, 2013, there were no options to purchase shares of 1st Constitution common stock nor grants of restricted shares of 1st Constitution common stock (as adjusted for all stock dividends) outstanding under the 2006 Directors Plan.

2005 Equity Incentive Plan

The 1st Constitution Bancorp 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2005 Plan) was adopted by the Board of 1st Constitution on February 17, 2005 and was approved by the shareholders on May 19, 2005.

The 2005 Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee, which determines the terms of each grant under the plan. Under the 2005 Plan, 1st Constitution may grant participants stock options, restricted stock, or other awards determined by the Compensation Committee relating to an aggregate maximum of 451,719 shares

Table of Contents

of 1st Constitution's common stock, as adjusted through the date hereof, subject to future adjustment. Participants are limited in any year to awards under the Plan relating to no more than 23,373 shares per type of award (that is, options, restricted stock, and other awards), plus the amount of the participant's unused annual limit relating to the same type of award as of the close of the previous year, subject to future adjustment.

Awards may be granted under the 2005 Plan to employees of 1st Constitution or any subsidiary or affiliate, including any executive officer or employee director of 1st Constitution, a consultant or other person who provides substantial services to 1st Constitution or a subsidiary or affiliate, and any person who has been offered employment by 1st Constitution or a subsidiary or affiliate, provided that such prospective employee may not receive any payment or exercise any right relating to an award until such person has commenced employment with 1st Constitution or a subsidiary or affiliate. Non-employee directors are not eligible to participate in the 2005 Plan.

The exercise price of options granted under the 2005 Plan must equal the fair market value of 1st Constitution common stock at the time of grant, and the term of any option cannot exceed 10 years after the date of the grant. The number of shares of Company common stock covered by the 2005 Plan, and the amount and grant price for each award, shall be proportionally adjusted for any increase or decrease in the number of issued shares of 1st Constitution common stock resulting from the subdivision or consolidation of shares or the payment of a stock dividend or any other increase or decrease in the number of shares effected without receipt of consideration by 1st Constitution.

As of April 2, 2013, there were 169,454 options to purchase shares of 1st Constitution common stock and grants of 140,575 restricted shares of 1st Constitution common stock (as adjusted for all stock dividends) outstanding under the 2005 Plan.

2000 Employee Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan

The 2000 Employee Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan (the "2000 Plan") was adopted by the Board of 1st Constitution and approved by the shareholders of 1st Constitution in April 2000. Under the 2000 Plan, 1st Constitution was authorized to issue stock options for up to 626,440 shares of its common stock, as adjusted through the date hereof, subject to future adjustment to eligible employees, independent contractors, agents and consultants of 1st Constitution and its subsidiaries, but excluding non-employee directors of 1st Constitution, to aid in attracting and retaining employees, independent contractors, agents and consultants, and to closely align their interests with those of shareholders. 1st Constitution was authorized to also issue shares of 1st Constitution restricted common stock under the 2000 Plan as a bonus to any employee for such consideration as determined by the committee in accordance with applicable laws.

The 2000 Plan was administered by the Compensation Committee, which determined the terms of each grant under the 2000 Plan. Under the 2000 Plan, the option price must equal the fair market value of 1st Constitution common stock at the time of grant, and the term of any option cannot exceed 10 years after the date of the grant. The number of shares of 1st Constitution common stock covered by the 2000 Plan, and the amount and option price for each outstanding option, was subject to proportionate adjustment for any increase or decrease in the number of issued shares of 1st Constitution common stock resulting from the subdivision or consolidation of shares or the payment of a stock dividend or any other increase or decrease in the number of shares effected without receipt of consideration by 1st Constitution.

As of April 2, 2013, there were 47,527 options to purchase shares of 1st Constitution common stock (as adjusted for all stock dividends) outstanding under the 2000 Plan and grants of no restricted shares of 1st Constitution common stock, subject to vesting based on continued service, outstanding under the 2000 Plan. No grants were made under the 2000 Plan during 2012.

Table of Contents

Directors Plan

The Board of 1st Constitution adopted a Directors Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan for non-employee directors (the Directors Plan) on March 23, 2006 and the Directors Plan was approved by the shareholders in May 2006. The Directors Plan provides for options to purchase a total of not more than 155,130 shares of Company common stock by non-employee directors of 1st Constitution and its subsidiaries, including 1st Constitution Bank. As of April 2, 2013, there were 4,913 options to purchase shares of 1st Constitution common stock (as adjusted for all stock dividends) outstanding under the Directors Plan.

The Directors Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee, which determines the terms of each grant under such Directors Plan. Under the Directors Plan, the option price must equal the fair market value of 1st Constitution common stock at the time of grant, and the term of any option cannot exceed 10 years from the date of the grant. The number of shares of 1st Constitution common stock covered by the Directors Plan, and the amount and option price for each outstanding option is subject to proportionate adjustment for any increase or decrease in the number of issued shares of 1st Constitution common stock resulting from the subdivision or consolidation of shares or the payment of a stock dividend or any other increase or decrease in the number of shares effected without receipt of consideration by 1st Constitution.

Termination Of Employment And Change In Control Arrangements

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans

1st Constitution maintains two Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans. The 1st Constitution Bancorp Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan was established on October 1, 2002 (Old SERP), and the 1st Constitution Bancorp 2005 Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan was established as of January 1, 2005 (the New SERP and, collectively with the Old SERP, the SERPS). The SERPS provide nonqualified pension benefits to certain executives who have been appointed by the Compensation Committee.

Under the SERPS, a participant vests in his benefits at a rate of 10% for each full year of service with 1st Constitution. Upon completing 10 years of service, a participant is 100% vested in his benefits under the SERPS. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a participant will become 100% vested in his benefits upon his normal retirement date, death or disability while he is employed with 1st Constitution, or upon a change in control. If a participant is terminated for cause, all of his benefits under the SERPS will be forfeited. The Board, in its sole discretion, has the ability to accelerate the vesting of the pension benefit payable to any participant of the New SERP.

On December 21, 2006, the Board approved an amendment that had the effect of freezing the Old SERP effective as of December 31, 2004. 1st Constitution concurrently adopted the New SERP, effective as of January 1, 2005, which is administered by our Compensation Committee. All unvested benefit liabilities were transferred to the New SERP. Executives employed by 1st Constitution and/or 1st Constitution Bank who are designated by the Compensation Committee as participants are eligible to participate in the New SERP. At the time that the Old SERP was frozen, Mr. Mangano and Mr. Reardon were participants. Mr. Mangano and Mr. Reardon are both fully vested in their respective benefits under the SERPS. In connection with the SERPS, for 2012 and 2011, respectively, 1st Constitution incurred expenses of \$353,705 and \$398,077 for Mr. Mangano and \$82,930 and \$64,965 for Mr. Reardon, which amounts are not reflected in the Summary Compensation Table above. Future participants could be added to the New SERP by future action of the Compensation Committee.

1st Constitution's primary rationale for freezing the Old SERP and adopting the New SERP was to make our supplemental executive retirement plan fully compliant with the requirements of Section 409A of the Internal

Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). Failure to comply with Section 409A would have resulted in adverse tax consequences for the plan's participants.

The New SERP also increased the annual nonqualified pension benefit that certain current participants will be entitled to receive following termination of employment. The New SERP benefit is generally equal to the participant's final base compensation, multiplied by a multiplier percentage selected for such participant by the Compensation Committee. Benefits under the New SERP are offset by benefits accrued under the Old SERP.

Table of Contents

A participant's benefits under the SERPS as of his normal retirement date (65th birthday) is equal to the percentage multiplier established by the Compensation Committee for each participant times the participant's final base compensation. The percentage multiplier used to calculate benefits under the old SERP is 50% and 25% for Mr. Mangano and Mr. Reardon, respectively. The percentage multiplier used to calculate benefits under the New SERP is 55% and 30% for Mr. Mangano and Mr. Reardon, respectively. Final base compensation means a participant's highest annual rate of base compensation in effect for the twelve month period prior to his termination from employment. Bonuses, overtime pay, commissions, other extraordinary payments, reimbursements or other expense allowances, equity compensation, fringe benefits (cash and non-cash), moving expenses, deferred compensation, and welfare benefits are excluded, and amounts contributed to 1st Constitution's 401(k) plan and cafeteria plan are included in the determination of final base compensation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a participant dies while employed by 1st Constitution before age 65 and before a change in control, final base compensation will be determined as of the date of death, as adjusted by 4% annual increases until age 65.

Mr. Mangano reached normal retirement age in 2010 but has not notified 1st Constitution with respect to any intention to retire.

Mr. Reardon, who is age 61, has not reached his normal retirement date. If a participant terminates employment with 1st Constitution before his normal retirement date (for reasons other than death, death disability or a change in control), his normal retirement benefits under the SERPS will be reduced by 5% for each full and partial year that his termination date precedes his normal retirement date. Upon a change in control, the participant's benefit under the SERPS will be reduced by 5% for each year (or a portion thereof) by which the payment commencement date precedes his 65th birthday.

Generally, a participant elects a form of payment at the time they become eligible to participate in the SERPS. In the event that a participant commences payment of his benefit under the SERPS at or following age 65 (or following a change of control), the participant will be entitled to a lifetime annuity with a 15-year minimum guaranteed payout period, or a lump sum that is the actuarial equivalent thereof. For payments commencing prior to age 65 (assuming no change of control), the participant will be entitled to a 15-year guarantee payout (but without a life annuity), or a lump sum that is the actuarial equivalent thereof.

If a participant terminates employment as a result of becoming disabled, he will be entitled to an unreduced benefit commencing on his normal retirement date. The benefit under the SERPS will be paid as a lifetime annuity with a 15-year minimum guaranteed payout period or a lump sum payment that is the actuarial equivalent thereof.

If a participant dies before payment of his benefits under the SERPS commence and while employed with 1st Constitution or after separating from service with 1st Constitution as a result of disability, his beneficiary will receive a lump sum payment equal to the actuarial equivalent of the benefits payable at the later of the participant's normal retirement date or death. If a participant dies after payment of his benefits under the SERPS have commenced, his beneficiary will receive a lump sum payment equal to the actuarial equivalent of the remaining benefits.

Lump sum payments are equal to the amount of the monthly annuity multiplied by a factor derived from the actuarial equivalent factors (mortality table and interest rate). These factors are determined by the Compensation Committee and are based upon market conditions. Currently, the mortality table being used is the RP-2000 Annuity Mortality Table and the interest rate is 6%.

Payments from the New SERP may be delayed upon a participant's termination of employment, in accordance with Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code.

Table of Contents

Change in Control Payments and Benefits

As discussed in more detail in the narrative following the Summary Compensation Table of this proxy statement, 1st Constitution has entered into the employment agreements with Mr. Mangano which contain change in control provisions. Additionally, we have a written change of control agreement with Mr. Reardon. Under these agreements, these executives are entitled to certain payments and benefits upon the occurrence of certain triggering events that result in the executive's termination.

Mr. Mangano's 2010 Employment Agreement provides for a lump-sum payment and other benefits to Mr. Mangano if he is terminated within 12 months after a change in control for reasons other than for cause, death or disability or if Mr. Mangano terminates his employment for any reason. Mr. Mangano's 2010 Employment Agreement also provides for the payment of a lump-sum payment and other benefits to Mr. Mangano if he is terminated other than for cause or quits for good reason.

Mr. Reardon's change of control agreement provides for the continued payment of his base salary for a period of 18 months if he is terminated within 18 months after a change in control for reasons other than for cause, death, disability or retirement or if Mr. Reardon terminates his employment for good reason. In addition, the vesting schedule of Mr. Reardon's benefits under the SERPS will accelerate to provide immediate and full vesting upon a change in control.

Also, under the terms of the 2005 Plan, occurrence of a change in control (as defined in the 2005 Plan) results in immediate acceleration of vesting and exercisability of unvested stock options, and accelerated vesting of restricted stock awards, even if termination of employment has not occurred. This single trigger acceleration assures the named executive officers that we cannot claim that the option or restricted stock award expired on termination of employment.

The named executive officers are not generally entitled to receive any incremental payments or benefits if the officer voluntarily initiates the termination of employment with 1st Constitution.

1st Constitution has these agreements with the named executive officers because it wants to retain their services in case a change in control becomes a possibility. Often when this happens, executives become distracted by personal concerns about how they will be affected by the change. The agreements provide financial security in the face of a possible major event requiring the named executive officers' concentrated efforts.

With this in mind, 1st Constitution has structured the occurrence of a change in control in Mr. Mangano's 2010 Employment Agreement, Mr. Reardon's change of control agreement and Mr. Reardon's New SERP using a very broad definition of that term. The events defined in the agreement as changes of control are as follows:

Outsider stock accumulation. Under Mr. Mangano's 2010 Employment Agreement, a change in control is generally deemed to occur if a person or business entity acquires more than 35% of the common stock. Under Mr. Reardon's New SERP, a change in control is generally deemed to occur if a person or business entity acquires 50% or more of the common stock.

Outsider tender/exchange offer. Under Mr. Mangano's 2010 Employment Agreement, a change in control is generally deemed to occur upon the first purchase of the common stock made under a tender offer or

exchange offer by a person or entity that is not our affiliate. This does not apply to Mr. Reardon's change of control agreement or his New SERP.

Business combination transaction. Under Mr. Mangano's 2010 Employment Agreement, a change in control is generally deemed to occur if our shareholders approve a merger or consolidation with another company, other than a merger or consolidation where 1st Constitution is the surviving entity, and the merger or consolidation does not result in the reclassification or reorganization of shares or change the composition of the Board, other than the addition of not more than three additional directors. Under Mr. Reardon's change of control agreement, a change in control is generally deemed

Table of Contents

to occur if we complete a merger or consolidation, or a binding share exchange involving 1st Constitution's securities, other than any transaction where 1st Constitution securities would represent at least 66 2/3% of the voting securities of the surviving entity. Under Mr. Reardon's New SERP, a change in control is generally deemed to occur if we complete a merger or consolidation, or a binding share exchange involving 1st Constitution securities, other than any transaction where 1st Constitution securities would represent at least 50% of the voting securities of the surviving entity.

Asset sale. A change in control is generally deemed to occur if shareholders approve a sale or disposition of all or substantially all of the assets, or those of the banking subsidiary.

Dissolution/Liquidation. A change in control is generally deemed to occur if 1st Constitution adopts a plan of dissolution or liquidation.

Board turnover. A change in control is generally deemed to occur if 1st Constitution experiences a substantial and rapid turnover in the membership of the Board. This means that changes in Board membership occurring within any period of 2 consecutive years result in, under Mr. Mangano's 2010 Employment Agreement, two-thirds (2/3) of Board members not being continuing directors, and under Mr. Reardon's change of control agreement and his New SERP, a majority of Board members not being continuing directors. A continuing director is a Board member who was serving as such at the beginning of the 2-year period, or one who was nominated or elected by the vote of at least 2/3 of the continuing directors who were serving at the time of his/her nomination or election.

Controlling influence. A change in control is generally deemed to occur if under Mr. Mangano's 2010 Employment Agreement, any person or group within the meaning of Sections 13(d)(3) or 14(d)(2) of the Exchange Act exercises a controlling influence over the management or policies of 1st Constitution. This does not apply to Mr. Reardon's change of control agreement or his New SERP.

Control of election. A change in control is generally deemed to occur under Mr. Mangano's 2010 Employment Agreement if any person acquires either directly or indirectly control over the election of a majority of 1st Constitution's directors. This does not apply to Mr. Reardon's change of control agreement or his New SERP.

Cause for termination of a named executive officer's employment means a conviction of a felony or a lesser criminal offense involving moral turpitude, the willful commission of an act that, in the Board's judgment causes or will likely cause substantial economic damage to 1st Constitution or injury to the business reputation of 1st Constitution, the commission of an act of fraud in the performance of the named executive officer's duties, a failure by the named executive officer to perform employment duties, or an order of a federal or state regulatory agency or court of competent jurisdiction requiring the termination of the employment of the named executive officer.

Under Mr. Mangano's 2010 Employment Agreement, "good reason" includes any of the following actions by 1st Constitution:

1st Constitution materially reduces Mr. Mangano's responsibilities or authority (including reporting responsibilities);

1st Constitution materially reduces Mr. Mangano's base salary or benefits; or

1st Constitution materially breaches Mr. Mangano's 2010 Employment Agreement and that breach is not cured within 30 days after he notifies 1st Constitution of the breach.

1st Constitution requires Mr. Mangano to change the location at which he must perform his services to 1st Constitution; or

1st Constitution assigns Mr. Mangano duties and responsibilities that constitute a material diminution as compared to those previously assigned to him.

Table of Contents

For Mr. Reardon, "good reason" means any of the following actions by 1st Constitution:

1st Constitution significantly reduces Mr. Reardon's authority or responsibility;

1st Constitution assigns Mr. Reardon duties that are materially different or require a significant increase in travel;

1st Constitution reduces Mr. Reardon's base salary or fails to grant reasonable increases in base salary;

1st Constitution relocates its principal offices to a location outside the State of New Jersey; or

A successor to 1st Constitution fails to assume the agreement.

Under Mr. Mangano's 2010 Employment Agreement, if Mr. Mangano is terminated without cause, or quits for any reason, within 12 months after a change in control, Mr. Mangano becomes entitled to a benefit of a lump sum amount equal to three times the aggregate of his then base salary plus a projected annual cash bonus, to be paid in one lump sum within 10 days after termination, except that such payment may be delayed until the first day of the seventh month after termination, as may be required by Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code.

Under Mr. Mangano's 2010 Employment Agreement, if Mr. Mangano is terminated without cause, or quits for good reason, other than in the 12-month period following a change in control, Mr. Mangano becomes entitled to a benefit equal to double the aggregate of his base salary plus any appropriate cash bonus on an annual basis at the rate then in effect. Under Mr. Mangano's 2010 Employment Agreement, this amount is payable in one lump sum within 10 days after the termination, except that such payment may be delayed until the first day of the seventh month after termination, as may be required by Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code.

In the event that any severance payments would be subject to the excise tax imposed by Section 4999 of the Code or any interest or penalties are incurred by Mr. Mangano as a result of such excise tax, Mr. Mangano will be entitled to receive a gross-up to offset any such amounts. This is an additional payment by 1st Constitution to the named executive officer to offset the excise tax the named executive officer has to pay, as well as any tax on the gross-up payment itself.

Under Mr. Reardon's change of control agreement, if he is terminated without cause, or quits for good reason, within 18 months after a change in control, Mr. Reardon becomes entitled to a benefit amount of 18 monthly payments equal to one-twelfth of his highest base salary that he received in the 12 months prior to such termination. If payments under Mr. Reardon's change of control agreement would not be deductible in whole or in part under Section 280G or 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, or any combination thereof, such payments will be reduced until the payments are either fully deductible or are reduced to zero.

Mr. Reardon's benefits under the SERPS will immediately and fully vest, to the extent they have not already vested, upon a change in control. Under the terms of the SERPS, Mr. Reardon earns the right to an annual nonqualified pension benefit to be paid following termination of employment, subject to a vesting schedule. Mr. Reardon's SERPS benefit is generally equal to his final base compensation, multiplied by a multiplier of 30%. Final base compensation

is generally equal to Mr. Reardon's highest annual rate of base compensation in effect during the twelve month period prior to termination of employment. In the event that Mr. Reardon, who is currently age 60, terminates employment prior to age 65 (for reasons other than disability, death or change in control, then the SERPS benefit is reduced by 5% for each full or partial year by which the Mr. Reardon's termination date precedes his attainment of age 65.

Transactions with Related Persons

1st Constitution, through its subsidiary, 1st Constitution Bank, has made loans to its directors and executive officers and their associates and, assuming continued compliance with generally applicable credit standards, it expects to continue to make such loans. All of these loans (i) were made in the ordinary course of business, (ii) were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the

Table of Contents

time for comparable transactions with persons not related to 1st Constitution Bank, and (iii) did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, 1st Constitution Bank had total loans and loan commitments outstanding to directors and executive officers and their affiliates of \$3,256,734 and \$3,077,361, respectively, or approximately 5.0% and 5.6% of total shareholder's equity, respectively, at such dates. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, no director or executive officer of the 1st Constitution or their affiliates was in default under any loan transaction with 1st Constitution or 1st Constitution Bank.

1st Constitution's Board has determined that other than the transactions described in the preceding paragraph, no transactions occurred since the beginning of 2011 involving any director, director nominee or executive officer of 1st Constitution, any known 5% shareholder of 1st Constitution or any immediate family member of any of the foregoing persons (together related persons) that would require disclosure as a related person transaction.

Table of Contents**STOCK OWNERSHIP OF MANAGEMENT AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS of 1st CONSTITUTION**

The following table sets forth information concerning the beneficial ownership of 1st Constitution common stock as of September 30, 2013, by each director, by the named executive officers, by all directors and executive officers as a group, and by any individual or group owning 5% or more of 1st Constitution common stock, if any. Except as noted below, 1st Constitution knows of no person or group that beneficially owns 5% or more of 1st Constitution common stock. Unless otherwise specified, all persons listed below have sole voting and investment power with respect to their shares of 1st Constitution common stock.

Name of Beneficial Owner (1)	Amount and nature of beneficial ownership (2)	Percent of Class
Banc Fund VI L.P., Banc Fund VII L.P., and Banc Fund VIII L.P.	397,537(3)	6.6%
Robert F. Mangano	404,596(4)	6.7%
Frank E. Walsh, III	263,780(5)	4.4%
William M. Rue	220,296(6)	3.7%
Joseph M. Reardon	65,962(7)	1.1%
Charles S. Crow, III	76,038(8)	1.3%
David C. Reed	13,188(9)	*
John P. Costas	324,328(10)	5.4%
All Directors and Executives Officers of 1st Constitution as a Group (7 Persons)	1,416,942(11)	22.7%

* Less than 1%

- (1) All correspondence to beneficial owners listed in this table except for Banc Fund VI L.P., Banc Fund VII L.P., and Banc Fund VIII L.P. is sent care of 1st Constitution to its principal executive office at P.O. Box 634, 2650 Route 130 North, Cranbury, New Jersey 08512.
- (2) The securities beneficially owned by an individual are determined in accordance with the definition of beneficial interest set forth in SEC regulations and, accordingly, may include securities owned by or for, among others, the wife and/or minor children of the individual and any other relative who has the same home as the individual, as well as other securities as to which the individual has or shares voting or investment power. Beneficial ownership may be disclaimed as to some of the shares. A person is also deemed to beneficially own shares of 1st Constitution common stock which such person does not own but has a right to acquire presently or within sixty days after September 30, 2013. As of September 30, 2013, there were 5,988,867 shares of 1st Constitution common stock outstanding.
- (3) Based on information provided in a Schedule 13G filed jointly on February 11, 2013. Banc Fund VI L.P. beneficially owns 130,974 shares, Banc Fund VII L.P. beneficially owns 109,223 shares, and Banc Fund VIII L.P. beneficially owns 157,340 shares. The shares in question may be deemed beneficially owned by The Banc Funds Company, L.L.C., which is the general partner of MidBanc VI L.P., MidBanc VII L.P., and MidBanc VIII L.P. MidBanc VI L.P. is the general partner of Banc Fund VI L.P., MidBanc VII L.P. is the general partner of Banc Fund VII L.P., and MidBanc VIII L.P. is the general partner of Banc Fund VIII L.P. Charles J. Moore is the president and controlling shareholder of The Banc Funds Company, L.L.C. and manager of Banc Fund VI L.P., Banc Fund VII L.P., and Banc Fund VIII L.P. The address of each of Banc Fund VI L.P., Banc Fund VII L.P., Banc Fund VIII L.P., MidBanc VI L.P., MidBanc VII L.P., MidBanc VIII L.P., The Banc Funds Company,

- L.L.C., and Mr. Moore is c/o The Bank Funds Company, L.L.C., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606.
- (4) Includes 313,709 shares owned directly by Mr. Mangano, options to purchase 23,912 shares of 1st Constitution common stock that are currently exercisable, and 66,975 unvested shares of restricted stock issued to Mr. Mangano under the 1st Constitution's 2005 Equity Incentive Plan, which may be voted immediately upon grant.
 - (5) Includes 23,461 shares owned directly by Mr. Walsh and 240,319 shares of 1st Constitution common stock owned by Mulligan Holdings, L.P., over which Mr. Walsh may be deemed to have beneficial ownership.

Table of Contents

- (6) Includes 177,966 shares owned directly by Mr. Rue, 38,654 shares held by Mr. Rue's wife and 3,676 shares held by Charles E. Rue & Sons, Inc.
- (7) Mr. Reardon owns 32,942 shares directly. The amount in the table also includes options to purchase 24,842 shares of 1st Constitution common stock, all of which are currently exercisable and 8,178 shares of restricted stock issued to Mr. Reardon under 1st Constitution's 2005 Equity Incentive Plan, which may be voted immediately upon grant.
- (8) Includes 35,151 shares owned directly by Mr. Crow, 32,821 shares of 1st Constitution common stock held by Crow & Associates Profit Sharing Plan, 4,984 shares of 1st Constitution common stock held by Crow Family Associates, LLC, 1,582 shares of 1st Constitution common stock held in accounts for Mr. Crow's grandchildren, and 1,500 shares of 1st Constitution common stock held in Mr. Crow's wife's IRA account.
- (9) Includes 3,174 shares owned directly by Mr. Reed and 10,014 shares owned jointly with Mr. Reed's wife.
- (10) All such shares are owned directly by Mr. Costas.
- (11) Includes options to purchase 52,514 shares of 1st Constitution common stock, all of which are currently exercisable, and 75,153 shares of restricted stock which may be voted immediately upon grant.

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF 1ST CONSTITUTION CAPITAL STOCK

The authorized capital stock of the 1st Constitution presently consists of 30,000,000 shares of common stock and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, 40,000 of which have been designated Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock and 12,000 of which have been designated Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B. As of September 30, 2013, 5,988,867 shares of 1st Constitution's common stock and no shares of preferred stock were outstanding.

The following is merely a summary of the terms of the 1st Constitution's capital stock. The full terms of the 1st Constitution's capital stock are set forth in 1st Constitution's Certificate of Incorporation. A conformed copy of 1st Constitution's Certificate of Incorporation is attached as Exhibit 3(i)(A) to 1st Constitution's Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 27, 2009.

General

1st Constitution is a New Jersey general business corporation governed by the New Jersey Business Corporation Act and a registered bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended.

COMMON STOCK

The following description contains certain general terms of the 1st Constitution's common stock.

Dividend Rights

The holders of 1st Constitution's common stock are entitled to dividends when, as, and if declared by the 1st Constitution Board out of funds legally available for the payment of dividends. Generally, New Jersey law prohibits corporations from paying dividends, if after giving effect to the distribution, the corporation would be unable to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of its business or the corporation's total assets would be less than its total liabilities.

The primary source of dividends paid to the 1st Constitution's shareholders is dividends paid to 1st Constitution by 1st Constitution Bank. Thus, as a practical matter, any restrictions on the ability of 1st Constitution Bank to pay dividends will act as restrictions on the amount of funds available for payment of dividends by 1st Constitution. Dividend payments by 1st Constitution Bank to 1st Constitution are subject to the New Jersey Banking Act of 1948 and the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, under which 1st Constitution 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.

The dividend rights of holders of 1st Constitution's common stock are qualified and subject to the dividend rights of holders of 1st Constitution's preferred stock described below.

Voting Rights

Each holder of 1st Constitution's common stock is entitled to one vote for each share held on all matters voted upon by the shareholders, including the election of directors. There is no cumulative voting in the election of directors.

Table of Contents

Preemptive Rights

Holders of shares of 1st Constitution's common stock are not entitled to preemptive rights with respect to any shares of the common stock that may be issued.

Liquidation Rights

In the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding up of 1st Constitution, or upon any distribution of its capital assets, after the payment of debts and liabilities and subject to the prior rights of the holders of preferred stock, holders of 1st Constitution's common stock are entitled to receive, on a pro rata per share basis, all remaining assets of 1st Constitution.

Assessment and Redemption

All outstanding shares of 1st Constitution's common stock are fully paid and non-assessable. 1st Constitution's common stock is not redeemable at the option of the issuer or the holders thereof.

Transfer Agent

Registrar and Transfer Company is presently the transfer agent for 1st Constitution's common stock.

Listing

1st Constitution's common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol FCCY.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

Certificate of Incorporation

Provisions of 1st Constitution's Certificate of Incorporation may have anti-takeover effects. These provisions may discourage attempts by others to acquire control of 1st Constitution without negotiation with our Board. The effect of these provisions is discussed briefly below.

1. Authorized Stock

The shares of 1st Constitution's common stock authorized by its Certificate of Incorporation but not issued provide 1st Constitution's Board with the flexibility to effect financings, acquisitions, stock dividends, stock splits and stock-based grants without the need for a shareholder vote. 1st Constitution's Board, consistent with its fiduciary duties, could also authorize the issuance of shares of preferred stock, and could establish voting conversion, liquidation and other rights for 1st Constitution's preferred stock being issued, in an effort to deter attempts to gain control of 1st Constitution. For a further discussion, see Anti-Takeover Provisions - Blank Check Preferred Stock below.

2. Classification of Board

1st Constitution's Certificate of Incorporation currently provides that its Board is divided into three classes of as nearly equal size as possible, with one class elected annually to serve for a term of three years. This classification of 1st

Constitution's Board has the effect of making it more difficult for shareholders to change the composition of the Board, whether or not a change in the Board would be beneficial to 1st Constitution. It may discourage a takeover of 1st Constitution because a shareholder with a majority interest in 1st Constitution would have to wait for at least two consecutive annual meetings of shareholders to elect a majority of the members of 1st Constitution's Board.

Table of Contents

Rights Agreement

On March 18, 2004, 1st Constitution's Board declared a dividend distribution of one right for each outstanding share of its common stock, no par value per share. The distribution was paid to the shareholders of record at the close of business on March 29, 2004. Each right entitles the registered holder to purchase from 1st Constitution one one-hundredth of a share of a series of 1st Constitution's preferred stock designated as Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, or Series A preferred stock, at a price of \$142.00 per one one-hundredth of a share, subject to adjustment.

Initially, the rights are attached to all common stock certificates representing shares then outstanding, and no separate rights certificates are distributed. Subject to certain exceptions specified in the Rights Agreement, the rights will separate from the common stock and a distribution date will occur upon the earlier of (i) 10 business days following a public announcement that a person or group of affiliated or associated persons, or an acquiring person, has acquired beneficial ownership of 12% or more of the outstanding shares of common stock, or the stock acquisition date, other than as a result of repurchases of stock by 1st Constitution or certain inadvertent actions which are promptly remedied, or (ii) 10 business days (or such later date as the Board shall determine prior to any person becoming an acquiring person) following the commencement of a tender offer or exchange offer that would result in a person or group becoming an acquiring person. Until the distribution date, (A) the rights will be evidenced by the common stock certificates and will be transferred with and only with such common stock certificates, (B) new common stock certificates issued after the record date will contain a notation incorporating the Rights Agreement by reference and (C) the surrender for transfer of any certificates for common stock outstanding will also constitute the transfer of the rights associated with the common stock represented by such certificate. Pursuant to the Rights Agreement, 1st Constitution reserves the right to require prior to the occurrence of a triggering event (as defined below) that, upon any exercise of rights, a number of rights be exercised so that only whole shares of Series A preferred stock will be issued.

The rights are not exercisable until the distribution date and will expire at 5:00 P.M. (New York City time) on March 29, 2014, or the expiration date, unless such date is extended or the rights are earlier redeemed or exchanged by 1st Constitution as described below.

As soon as practicable after the distribution date, rights certificates will be mailed to holders of record of the common stock as of the close of business on the distribution date and, thereafter, the separate rights certificates alone will represent the rights. Except as otherwise determined by the Board, only shares of common stock issued prior to the distribution date will be issued with rights.

In the event that a person becomes an acquiring person, each holder of a right will thereafter have the right to receive, upon exercise, common stock (or, in certain circumstances, cash, property or other securities of 1st Constitution) having a value equal to two times the exercise price of the right. Notwithstanding any of the foregoing, following the occurrence of the event set forth in this paragraph, all rights that are, or (under certain circumstances specified in the Rights Agreement) were, beneficially owned by any acquiring person will be null and void. However, rights are not exercisable following the occurrence of the event set forth above until such time as the rights are no longer redeemable by 1st Constitution as set forth below.

For example, at an exercise price of \$142.00 per right, each right now owned by an acquiring person (or by certain related parties) following an event set forth in the preceding paragraph would entitle its holder to purchase \$284.00 worth of common stock (or other consideration, as noted above) for \$142.00. Assuming that the common stock had a per share value of \$20 at such time, the holder of each valid right would be entitled to purchase 14.2 shares of common stock for \$142.00, or if 1st Constitution elects, in its sole determination, to pay cash in lieu of fractional

shares of common stock, such holder would be entitled to purchase 14 shares of common stock for \$142.00 and to receive back from 1st Constitution \$4.00 as payment for the 2/10ths of a share of common stock otherwise issuable by 1st Constitution upon the exercise of such valid right.

Table of Contents

In the event that, on or at any time after a stock acquisition date, 1st Constitution (i) engages in a merger or other business combination transaction in which 1st Constitution is not the surviving corporation, (ii) 1st Constitution engages in a merger or other business combination transaction in which 1st Constitution is the surviving corporation and any shares of its common stock are changed into or exchanged for other securities or assets or (iii) 50% or more of the assets, cash flow or earning power of 1st Constitution and its subsidiaries (taken as a whole) are sold or transferred, each holder of a right (except as noted below) shall thereafter have the right to receive, upon the exercise thereof at the then current exercise price of the right, that number of shares of common stock of the acquiring company which at the time of such transaction would have a market value (determined as provided in the Rights Agreement) of two times the exercise price of the right. The events set forth in this paragraph and in the second preceding paragraph are referred to as the triggering events.

At any time until the time at which any person becomes an acquiring person, 1st Constitution may redeem the rights in whole, but not in part, at a price of \$0.01 per right, payable in cash, common stock or other consideration deemed appropriate by the Board. Immediately upon the action of the Board of 1st Constitution electing to redeem the rights, the rights will terminate and the only right of the holders of rights will be to receive the \$0.01 redemption price.

At any time after a person becomes an acquiring person and prior to the acquisition by such person or group of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding common stock, the Board may exchange the rights (other than rights owned by such person or group which have become void), in whole or in part, for common stock at an exchange ratio of one share of common stock, or one one-hundredth of a share of Series A preferred stock (or of a share of a class or series of 1st Constitution's preferred stock having equivalent rights, preferences and privileges), per right (subject to adjustment).

Until a right is exercised, the holder thereof, as such, will have no rights as a shareholder of 1st Constitution, including, without limitation, the right to vote or to receive dividends. While the distribution of the rights will not be taxable to shareholders or to 1st Constitution, shareholders may, depending upon the circumstances, recognize taxable income in the event that the rights become exercisable for common stock (or other consideration) of 1st Constitution or for common stock of the acquiring company or in the event of the redemption of the rights as set forth above.

Any of the provisions of the Rights Agreement may be amended by the Board of 1st Constitution prior to the distribution date. After the distribution date, the provisions of the Rights Agreement may be amended by the Board in order to cure any ambiguity, to make changes which do not adversely affect the interests of holders of rights, or to shorten or lengthen any time period under the Rights Agreement. The foregoing notwithstanding, no amendment may be made at such time as the rights are not redeemable, except for amendments which cure ambiguity or correct or supplement any provision of the Rights Agreement which does not adversely affect the holders of the rights.

Each share of common stock of 1st Constitution outstanding at the close of business on March 29, 2004 received one right. So long as the rights are attached to the common stock, one additional right (as such number may be adjusted pursuant to the provisions of the Rights Agreement) is deemed to be delivered for each share of common stock issued or transferred by 1st Constitution after such date. In addition, following the distribution date and prior to the expiration or redemption of the rights, 1st Constitution may issue rights when it issues common stock only if the Board deems it to be necessary or appropriate, or in connection with the issuance of shares of common stock pursuant to the exercise of stock options or under employee plans or upon the exercise, conversion or exchange of certain securities of 1st Constitution. Forty thousand (40,000) shares of Series A preferred stock are currently reserved for issuance upon exercise of the rights.

The rights may have certain anti-takeover effects. The rights will cause substantial dilution to a person or group that attempts to acquire 1st Constitution in a manner which causes the rights to become discount rights unless the offer is

conditional on a substantial number of rights being acquired. The rights, however, should not

Table of Contents

affect any prospective offeror willing to make an offer at a price that is fair and not inadequate and otherwise in the best interest of 1st Constitution and its shareholders. The rights should not interfere with any merger or other business combination approved by the Board since the Board may, at its option, at any time until the time a person becomes an acquiring person redeem all but not less than all the then outstanding rights at the redemption price.

The Rights Agreement, dated as of March 18, 2004, between 1st Constitution and Registrar and Transfer Company, as Rights Agent, is attached as Exhibit 4.5 of 1st Constitution's Form 8-A filed with the SEC on March 18, 2004.

FIXED RATE CUMULATIVE PERPETUAL PREFERRED STOCK, SERIES B

1st Constitution previously authorized twelve thousand shares of Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B, in connection with its participation in the United States Department of the Treasury's Troubled Asset Relief Program Capital Purchase Program under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. The twelve thousand shares of Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B, were issued to the United States Department of the Treasury on December 23, 2008 and subsequently repurchased by 1st Constitution on October 27, 2010. Accordingly, there are no shares of Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B, presently outstanding and 1st Constitution will not re-issue any shares of Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series B, in the future.

BLANK CHECK PREFERRED STOCK

The remaining 4,960,000 undesignated shares of preferred stock are typically referred to as blank check preferred stock. This term refers to stock for which the rights and restrictions are determined by the board of directors of a corporation. 1st Constitution's Certificate of Incorporation authorizes 1st Constitution's Board to issue new shares of 1st Constitution's preferred stock without further shareholder action.

1st Constitution's Certificate of Incorporation gives the Board authority at any time to:

divide any or all of the remaining authorized but unissued shares of preferred stock into classes and to divide such classes into series;

determine the designation, number of shares, relative rights, preferences and limitations of any class or series of preferred stock;

increase the number of shares of any class or series of preferred stock;

decrease the number of shares in a class or series, but not to a number less than the number of shares of such class or series then outstanding;

change the designation, number of shares, relative rights, preferences and limitations of any class or series; and

determine the relative rights and preferences which are subordinate to, or equal with, the shares of any other class or series.

With respect to any class or series of preferred stock, 1st Constitution's Certificate of Incorporation further gives the Board at any time to determine:

the dividend rate on shares of such class or series and any restrictions, limitations or conditions upon the payment of such dividends, and whether dividends are cumulative, and the dates on which dividends, if declared, shall be payable;

whether the shares of such class or series shall be redeemable and, if so, the terms of redemption;

the rights of holders of shares of such class or series in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of 1st Constitution, whether voluntary or involuntary, or any other distribution of its assets;

Table of Contents

whether the shares of such class or series shall be subject to the operation of a purchase, retirement or sinking fund and, if so, the terms and conditions thereof;

whether the shares of such class or series shall be convertible into shares of any other class or series of the same or any other class, and if so, the terms of such conversion; and

the extent of voting powers, if any, of the shares of such class or series.

The issuance of additional common or preferred stock may be viewed as having adverse effects upon the holders of common stock. Holders of 1st Constitution's common stock will not have preemptive rights with respect to any newly issued stock. 1st Constitution's Board could adversely affect the voting power of holders of 1st Constitution's common stock by issuing shares of preferred stock with certain voting, conversion and/or redemption rights. In the event of a proposed merger, tender offer or other attempt to gain control of 1st Constitution that the Board does not believe to be in the best interests of its shareholders, the Board could issue additional preferred stock which could make any such takeover attempt more difficult to complete. Blank check preferred stock may also be used in connection with the issuance of a shareholder rights plan, sometimes called a poison pill. In connection with our Rights Agreement, 40,000 shares of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, no par value, have been designated and reserved for issuance. 1st Constitution may issue these shares of preferred stock under certain circumstances if the rights distributed to our shareholders pursuant to our Rights Agreement become exercisable. See the description of the Rights Agreement above in Anti-Takeover Provisions Rights Agreement.

Table of Contents**COMPARISON OF SHAREHOLDERS RIGHTS**

The rights of 1st Constitution shareholders are governed by New Jersey corporate law and 1st Constitution's Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws. The rights of Rumson shareholders are governed by New Jersey banking law and its Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws. There are differences between 1st Constitution and Rumson that will affect the relative rights of 1st Constitution shareholders and Rumson shareholders.

The following discussion describes and summarizes the material differences between the rights of 1st Constitution shareholders and Rumson shareholders. With respect to each issue described below, the information set forth in the left column describes the rights Rumson shareholders currently enjoy, while the information set forth in the right column describes the rights enjoyed by 1st Constitution shareholders. If the merger is completed, any Rumson shareholder who becomes a shareholder of 1st Constitution will be entitled to and become subject to all of the rights described in the right column. The following discussion is not a complete discussion of all of the differences. For a complete understanding of all of the differences, you should review the Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws of 1st Constitution, the Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws of Rumson and the New Jersey statutes. Copies of the respective Certificates of Incorporation and By-laws of both 1st Constitution and Rumson may be obtained from the secretary of each entity.

RUMSON**1ST CONSTITUTION****Voting Rights**

Holders of shares of Rumson common stock are entitled to one vote for each share of common stock held.

Holders of shares of 1st Constitution common stock are entitled to one vote for each share of common stock held.

Rights on Liquidation

In the event of liquidation, after payment of indebtedness, Rumson shareholders are entitled to receive pro-rata any assets distributable to shareholders with respect to the shares of Rumson common stock held by them.

In the event of liquidation, after payment of indebtedness and subject to the prior rights of the holders of preferred stock, 1st Constitution common shareholders are entitled to receive pro-rata any assets distributable to common shareholders with respect to the shares of 1st Constitution common stock held by them.

Rights of Preemption

Rumson may issue shares of authorized but unissued shares of stock without first offering such shares to existing shareholders. However, shares of newly authorized stock upon an increase in the authorized capital stock of Rumson must be offered first to existing shareholders. An increase in the authorized amount of capital stock would also require the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares.

Holders of shares of 1st Constitution common stock do not have any preemptive rights to subscribe to or acquire additional shares of 1st Constitution common stock that may be issued. An increase in the authorized amount of capital stock would require an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation approved by a majority of the votes cast on such amendment. The shares of newly authorized stock may be issued without offering them first to existing common shareholders.

Table of Contents

RUMSON

1ST CONSTITUTION

Rights to Call a Special Meeting of the Shareholders

Special meetings of Rumson's shareholders may be called at any time by the holders of not less than 20% of all outstanding shares of Rumson entitled to vote at the meeting.

Special meetings of 1st Constitution's shareholders shall be called by the President or Secretary upon the written demand of the holders of at least 25% of all outstanding shares of 1st Constitution entitled to vote at the meeting.

Shareholders' Rights to Amend Corporate Governing Documents

No amendment to Rumson's Certificate of Incorporation may be made unless it is adopted by the Board and approved by at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of common stock of Rumson.

Holders of a majority of 1st Constitution's capital stock who are entitled to vote at any meeting of shareholders may, by affirmative vote, amend 1st Constitution's Certificate of Incorporation.

The Board has the power to make, alter and repeal the By-laws of Rumson, subject to alteration or repeal by the holders of a majority of the outstanding common stock entitled to vote at any meeting of shareholders.

The Board has the power to make, alter and repeal the By-laws of 1st Constitution, but By-laws adopted by the Board may be altered or repealed, and new By-laws made, by the holders of a majority of the outstanding stock entitled to vote at any meeting of shareholders.

Election and Classification of the Board of Directors

The Board of Rumson is not classified and all directors stand for election annually. Holders of shares of Rumson common stock do not have the right to cumulate their votes in the election of directors.

The Board of 1st Constitution is divided into three classes that serve for terms of three years, with each class consisting as nearly as possible of one-third of the authorized number of directors. At each annual meeting, one class of directors will be elected for a term of three years to succeed those directors in the class whose terms then expire. Holders of shares of 1st Constitution common stock do not have the right to cumulate their votes in the election of directors.

Nomination of Directors by Shareholders

In addition to the right of the Board to make nominations for the election of directors, any voting shareholder may nominate a person to stand for election at an annual meeting of the shareholders of Rumson, provided that the shareholder complies with advance notice requirements specified in the By-laws. Notice of nominations must be given between 60 and 90 days prior to the anniversary of the prior year's annual meeting.

In addition to the right of the Board to make nominations for the election of directors, any voting shareholder may nominate a person to stand for election at an annual meeting of the shareholders of 1st Constitution, provided the shareholder complies with advance notice requirements specified in the By-laws. Notice of nominations must be given no later than 90 days prior to the anniversary of the prior year's annual meeting.

Table of Contents

RUMSON

1ST CONSTITUTION

Rights to Remove a Director

Rumson shareholders do not have the ability to remove directors.

A director may be removed with or without cause by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of common stock entitled to vote at any meeting of shareholders and voting separately as a class.

Shareholders Rights to Reports

The Rumson common stock is not registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. However, Rumson provides an annual report containing audited consolidated financial statements to its shareholders.

Shares of 1st Constitution common stock are registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Accordingly, 1st Constitution is required to provide annual reports containing audited consolidated financial statements to its shareholders. 1st Constitution also files reports on a quarterly basis that contain unaudited financial information and makes copies of such reports available on its website.

Preferred Stock

Rumson's authorized capital stock consists of 10,000,000 shares of capital stock, \$2.00 par value per share. Rumson currently has only common stock outstanding, but is permitted under New Jersey law to issue preferred stock if an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation authorizing the issuance of preferred stock is approved by the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of common stock.

1st Constitution's Board is authorized to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock and determine the class and rights to be attached to any share of preferred stock without obtaining common shareholder approval. 1st Constitution does not currently have any shares of preferred stock outstanding.

Table of Contents

PROPOSAL 2:

ADJOURNMENT OF SPECIAL MEETING

Rumson is also submitting a proposal for consideration at the special meeting to authorize the named proxies to approve one or more adjournments of the special meeting if there are not sufficient votes to approve the merger agreement at the time of the special meeting. Even though a quorum may be present at the special meeting, it is possible that Rumson may not have received the favorable vote of at least two-thirds of the shares of Rumson's common stock outstanding on the record date that are necessary to approve the merger agreement by the time of the special meeting. In that event, a majority of the Board may determine to seek one or more adjournments of the special meeting in order to solicit additional proxies. The adjournment proposal relates only to an adjournment of the special meeting for purposes of soliciting additional proxies to obtain the requisite shareholder approval to approve the merger agreement. Any other adjournment of the special meeting (e.g., an adjournment required because of the absence of a quorum) would be voted upon pursuant to the discretionary authority granted by the proxy card in such manner as determined by a majority of the Board. If the special meeting is adjourned for 30 days or less and the time and place of the adjourned meeting is announced at the meeting, Rumson is not required to give notice of the time and place of the adjourned meeting unless the Board fixes a new record date for the special meeting.

The proposal to approve one or more adjournments of the special meeting requires that the votes cast in person or by proxy at the special meeting in favor of the proposal exceeds the votes cast against the proposal. The Rumson Board retains full authority to the extent set forth in Rumson's By-laws and New Jersey banking law to adjourn the special meeting for any other purpose, or to postpone the special meeting before it is convened, without the consent of any Rumson shareholder.

Recommendation of the Rumson Board

The Rumson Board unanimously recommends that Rumson shareholders vote **FOR** approval of authorization of the Board to adjourn the special meeting to a later date, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in favor of approval of the merger agreement.

Table of Contents

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the shares of 1st Constitution common stock to be issued in the merger has been passed upon for 1st Constitution by Day Pitney LLP, Parsippany, New Jersey, counsel to 1st Constitution. Day Pitney LLP, Parsippany, New Jersey, will also render the opinion referred to under **THE MERGER** Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences.

EXPERTS

The audited consolidated financial statements of 1st Constitution and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 and for the years then ended presented herein have been audited by ParenteBeard LLC, independent registered public accountants, whose report is included in this proxy statement and prospectus and given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

The audited consolidated financial statements of Rumson and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 and for the years then ended presented herein have been audited by ParenteBeard LLC, independent registered public accountants, whose report is included in this proxy statement and prospectus and given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

OTHER BUSINESS

As of the date of this proxy statement and prospectus, Rumson does not know of any other matter that will be presented for consideration at its special meeting of shareholders other than as described in this proxy statement and prospectus. However, if any other matter is to be voted upon, the form of proxies submitted to shareholders of Rumson shall be deemed to confer authority to the individuals named as proxies to vote the shares represented by such proxies as to any such matters according to their best judgment; provided, however, that no proxy that is voted against the merger will be voted in favor of any adjournment or postponement of the Rumson special meeting.

Table of Contents

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

1st Constitution filed a registration statement on Form S-4 to register with the SEC the 1st Constitution common stock to be issued to Rumson shareholders in the merger. This proxy statement and prospectus is a part of that registration statement and constitutes a prospectus of 1st Constitution in addition to being a proxy statement of Rumson for Rumson's special meeting of shareholders. As allowed by SEC rules, this proxy statement and prospectus does not contain all of the information you can find in the registration statement or the exhibits to the registration statement. The rules and regulations of the SEC allow us to omit certain information included in the registration statement from this document.

In addition, 1st Constitution files reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms. You may read and copy this information at the following location of the SEC:

Public Reference Room

100 F Street N.E.

Washington, D.C. 20549

You also may obtain copies of this information by mail from the Public Reference Section of the SEC, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. The SEC also maintains an Internet world wide web site that contains reports, proxy statements and other information about issuers, like 1st Constitution, who file electronically with the SEC. The address of that site is <http://www.sec.gov>.

In addition, you can obtain, without charge, any of the documents, excluding any exhibits to those documents, that 1st Constitution files with the SEC by requesting them in writing or by telephone at the following addresses:

1st Constitution Bancorp

2650 Route 130

Cranbury, New Jersey 08512

(609) 655-4500

Attention: Joseph M. Reardon,

Senior Vice President and Treasurer

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO REQUEST DOCUMENTS, PLEASE DO SO BY _____, 2013 TO RECEIVE THEM BEFORE THE SHAREHOLDERS MEETING. If you request any documents, 1st Constitution will mail them to you by first class mail, or another equally prompt means, within two business days after it receives your request.

1ST CONSTITUTION AND RUMSON HAVE AUTHORIZED NO ONE TO GIVE YOU ANY INFORMATION OR TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION ABOUT THE MERGER OR 1ST CONSTITUTION AND RUMSON THAT DIFFERS FROM OR ADDS TO THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT OR IN THE DOCUMENTS 1ST CONSTITUTION HAS PUBLICLY FILED WITH THE SEC. THEREFORE, IF ANYONE

SHOULD GIVE YOU ANY DIFFERENT OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, YOU SHOULD NOT RELY ON IT.

IF YOU LIVE IN A JURISDICTION WHERE IT IS UNLAWFUL TO OFFER TO EXCHANGE OR SELL, OR TO ASK FOR OFFERS TO EXCHANGE OR BUY, THE SECURITIES OFFERED BY THIS DOCUMENT, OR TO ASK FOR PROXIES, OR IF YOU ARE A PERSON TO WHOM IT IS UNLAWFUL TO DIRECT THESE ACTIVITIES, THEN THE OFFER PRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT DOES NOT EXTEND TO YOU.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT SPEAKS ONLY AS OF THE DATE INDICATED ON THE COVER OF THIS DOCUMENT, UNLESS THE INFORMATION SPECIFICALLY INDICATES THAT ANOTHER DATE APPLIES.

Table of Contents

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Index to Financial Statements of 1st Constitution Bancorp

	Page
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2013 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2012</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited)</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012 (Unaudited)</u>	F-6
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements September 30, 2013 (Unaudited)</u>	F-7
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-36
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2012 and 2011</u>	F-37
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011</u>	F-38
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011</u>	F-39
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011</u>	F-40
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011</u>	F-41
<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements December 31, 2012 and 2011</u>	F-42

Index to Financial Statements of Rumson-Fair Haven Bank and Trust Company

<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-88
<u>Consolidated Statements of Condition as of September 30, 2013 (Unaudited), December 31, 2012, and December 31, 2011</u>	F-89
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 (Unaudited) and for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011</u>	F-90
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2012, and 2011 and the nine months ended September 30, 2013 (Unaudited)</u>	F-91
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012 (Unaudited) and for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011</u>	F-92
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements September 30, 2013 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2012</u>	F-93

Table of Contents**1st Constitution Bancorp and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Balance Sheets****(Unaudited)**

	September 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
ASSETS		
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	\$ 123,803,713	\$ 14,033,501
FEDERAL FUNDS SOLD / SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS	11,425	11,420
Total cash and cash equivalents	123,815,138	14,044,921
INVESTMENT SECURITIES:		
Available for sale, at fair value	101,557,211	109,840,965
Held to maturity (fair value of \$152,186,281 and \$121,839,363 at September 30, 2013, and December 31, 2012, respectively)	150,572,922	116,027,900
Total securities	252,130,133	225,868,865
LOANS HELD FOR SALE	14,535,681	35,960,262
LOANS	362,549,473	521,814,110
Less- Allowance for loan losses	(6,820,180)	(7,151,212)
Net loans	355,729,293	514,662,898
PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT, net	10,172,487	10,630,295
ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE	2,143,535	2,872,099
BANK-OWNED LIFE INSURANCE	15,374,712	15,026,506
OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED	2,808,554	8,332,601
OTHER ASSETS	13,459,319	13,569,935
Total assets	\$ 790,168,852	\$ 840,968,382
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Deposits		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 147,179,144	\$ 152,334,759
Interest bearing	539,764,810	555,354,716
Total deposits	686,943,954	707,689,475
BORROWINGS	10,000,000	42,400,000
REDEEMABLE SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES	18,557,000	18,557,000
ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLE	787,927	1,057,779
ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES	6,727,851	6,210,596

Total liabilities	723,016,732	775,914,850
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, no par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued		
Common stock, no par value, 30,000,000 shares authorized; 6,008,223 and 5,985,275 shares issued and 5,988,867 and 5,977,924 shares outstanding as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 respectively	49,395,322	48,716,032
Retained earnings	19,999,881	15,594,293
Treasury Stock, at cost, 19,356 shares 7,351 shares at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	(177,537)	(61,086)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(2,065,546)	804,293
Total shareholders equity	67,152,120	65,053,532
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 790,168,852	\$ 840,968,382

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**1st Constitution Bancorp and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Income****(Unaudited)**

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
INTEREST INCOME		
Loans, including fees	\$ 17,319,258	\$ 19,700,449
Securities		
Taxable	2,818,800	3,430,770
Tax-exempt	1,633,799	1,241,568
Federal funds sold and short-term investments	221,087	55,315
Total interest income	21,992,944	24,428,102
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Deposits	2,668,306	3,291,676
Borrowings	310,649	340,784
Redeemable subordinated debentures	263,982	292,759
Total interest expense	3,242,937	3,925,219
Net interest income	18,750,007	20,502,883
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	776,664	1,649,994
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	17,973,343	18,852,889
NON-INTEREST INCOME		
Service charges on deposit accounts	675,839	702,671
Gain on sales of loans	1,852,821	1,472,502
Income on bank-owned life insurance	348,206	337,374
Other income	1,796,104	1,157,311
Total non-interest income	4,672,970	3,669,858
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE		
Salaries and employee benefits	9,458,247	9,156,318
Occupancy expense	1,930,227	1,860,446
Data processing expenses	868,960	774,110
FDIC insurance expenses	146,249	426,960
Other operating expenses	4,095,068	4,951,831
Total non-interest expenses	16,498,751	17,169,665

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Income before income taxes	6,147,562	5,353,082
INCOME TAXES	1,741,974	1,533,323
Net income	\$ 4,405,588	\$ 3,819,759
NET INCOME PER SHARE		
Basic	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.71
Diluted	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.70

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-3

Table of Contents

1st Constitution Bancorp and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Net Income	\$ 4,405,588	\$ 3,819,759
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:		
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities		
available for sale	(2,947,683)	468,628
Pension liability	77,844	5,777
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(2,869,839)	474,405
Comprehensive income	\$ 1,535,749	\$ 4,294,164

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**1st Constitution Bancorp and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders Equity****For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 and 2012****(Unaudited)**

	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Total Shareholders Equity
Balance, January 1, 2012	\$ 40,847,929	\$ 13,070,606	\$ (10,222)	\$ 1,091,462	\$ 54,999,775
Exercise of stock options and issuance of vested shares under employee benefit programs	442,918		13,843		456,761
Share-based compensation	73,965				73,965
Treasury stock purchased			(80,344)		(80,344)
Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2012		3,819,759			3,819,759
Other comprehensive income				474,405	474,405
Balance, September 30, 2012	\$ 41,364,812	\$ 16,890,365	\$ (76,723)	\$ 1,565,867	\$ 59,744,321
Balance, January 1, 2013	\$ 48,716,032	\$ 15,594,293	\$ (61,086)	\$ 804,293	\$ 65,053,532
Exercise of stock options, net, and issuance of vested shares under employee benefit programs	603,342				603,342
Share-based compensation	75,948				75,948
Treasury stock purchased			(116,451)		(116,451)
Net Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2013		4,405,588			4,405,588
Other comprehensive (loss)				(2,869,839)	(2,869,839)
Balance, September 30, 2013	\$ 49,395,322	\$ 19,999,881	\$ (177,537)	\$ (2,065,546)	\$ 67,152,120

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**1st Constitution Bancorp and Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(Unaudited)**

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 4,405,588	\$ 3,819,759
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities-		
Provision for loan losses	776,664	1,649,994
Provision for loss on other real estate owned	662,918	1,195,288
Depreciation and amortization	805,823	884,595
Net amortization of premiums and discounts on securities	868,639	1,109,664
Gains on sales of other real estate owned	(292,170)	
Gains on sales of loans held for sale	(1,852,821)	(1,472,502)
Originations of loans held for sale	(114,126,927)	(128,302,763)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	137,972,505	126,526,811
Income on Bank owned life insurance	(348,206)	(337,374)
Share-based compensation expense	380,471	336,898
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest receivable	728,564	318,198
Decrease (increase) in other assets	925,461	(122,026)
Decrease in accrued interest payable	(269,852)	(263,258)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses and other liabilities	517,255	(35,727)
Net cash provided by operating activities	31,153,912	5,307,557
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of securities -		
Available for sale	(16,947,137)	(31,800,023)
Held to maturity	(62,560,993)	(6,602,385)
Proceeds from maturities and prepayments of securities -		
Available for sale	20,423,187	28,843,391
Held to maturity	27,488,848	24,829,152
Net decrease (increase) in loans	155,845,716	(22,860,591)
Capital expenditures	(147,040)	(815,581)
Additional investment in other real estate owned	(11,500)	(144,454)
Proceeds from sales of other real estate owned	7,183,854	1,686,389
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	131,274,935	(6,864,102)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Exercise of stock options and issuance of vested shares	603,342	456,761
Purchase of Treasury Stock	(116,451)	(80,344)

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Net (decrease) increase in demand, savings and time deposits	(20,745,521)	37,135,047
Net decrease in borrowings	(32,400,000)	(37,150,000)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(52,658,630)	361,464
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	109,770,217	(1,195,081)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	14,044,921	15,195,259
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 123,815,138	\$ 14,000,178

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid during the period for -

Interest	\$ 3,512,789	\$ 4,188,477
Income taxes	1,721,000	1,787,000
Non-cash investing activities		
Real estate acquired in full satisfaction of loans in foreclosure	\$ 2,311,225	\$ 553,762

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

1st Constitution Bancorp and Subsidiaries

Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements

September 30, 2013 (Unaudited)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements include 1st Constitution Bancorp (the Company), its wholly-owned subsidiary, 1st Constitution Bank (the Bank), and the Bank's wholly-owned subsidiaries, 1st Constitution Investment Company of New Jersey, Inc., FCB Assets Holdings, Inc., 1st Constitution Title Agency, LLC, 204 South Newman Street Corp. and 249 New York Avenue, LLC. 1st Constitution Capital Trust II, a subsidiary of the Company, 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. The accounting and reporting policies of the Company and its subsidiaries conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) including the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 8 of Regulation S-X. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, filed with the SEC on March 22, 2013.

In the opinion of the Company, all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals) which are necessary for a fair presentation of the operating results for the interim periods have been included. The results of operations for periods of less than a year are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year.

The Company has evaluated events and transactions occurring subsequent to the balance sheet date of September 30, 2013 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.

(2) Entry into a Material Definitive Agreement

On August 14, 2013, the Company and the Bank entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger, which was subsequently amended on September 19, 2013 by the First Amendment to Agreement and Plan of Merger (the Agreement and Plan of Merger and the First Amendment to Agreement and Plan of Merger are hereinafter referred to as the Merger Agreement), with Rumson-Fair Haven Bank & Trust Company (RFHB), providing for the merger of RFHB with and into the Bank, with the Bank as the surviving entity (the Merger).

Subject to the terms and conditions of the Merger Agreement, upon consummation of the Merger, each outstanding share of common stock of RFHB will be converted into the right to receive, at the election of the holder of such common stock of RFHB, (i) cash consideration of \$7.50 or (ii) 0.7772 of a share of common stock of the Company, or a combination of both, subject to the payment of cash in lieu of fractional shares and customary proration and allocation procedures, if necessary, to assure that 60% of the outstanding shares of common stock of RFHB are exchanged for cash and 40% of the outstanding shares of common stock of RFHB are exchanged for shares of common stock of the Company. In addition, each outstanding option to acquire shares of common stock of RFHB will be terminated and converted to the right to receive cash and equal to the product of (i) the aggregate number of shares of common stock of RFHB underlying such outstanding option multiplied by (ii) the excess, if any, of \$7.50 over the

per share exercise price of such outstanding option. Stock awards will be converted into shares of common stock of the Company. Each outstanding share of common stock of the Company will remain outstanding and unaffected by the Merger.

Under New Jersey banking law, shareholders of RFHB can elect to dissent from the Merger. Any shareholder electing to dissent shall be entitled to a cash payment for such shares only to the extent permitted by and in accordance with New Jersey Banking law.

Table of Contents

The Merger Agreement contains typical representations, warranties, and covenants of the Company, the Bank and RFHB, including, among others, covenants that require, during the period between the execution of the Merger Agreement and consummation of the Merger, (i) RFHB to use commercially reasonable efforts to conduct its business in the ordinary course and consistent with past banking practice and prudent banking practice; and (ii) RFHB to not, subject to certain exceptions generally related to the Board's evaluation and exercise of its fiduciary duties, (a) solicit proposals relating to alternative business combination transactions or (b) enter into discussions or negotiations or provide confidential information in connection with any proposals for alternative business combination transactions.

The Merger Agreement provides certain termination rights for the Company, the Bank and RFHB, and further provides that upon termination of the Merger Agreement under certain circumstances, RFHB will be obligated to pay the Company a termination fee of \$1,000,000 and out of pocket expenses incurred by the Company and the Bank in connection with the Merger of up to \$275,000; provided, however, that the sum of the termination fee and such out-of-pocket expenses shall not exceed \$1,275,000.

Completion of the Merger is subject to customary closing conditions, including (i) receipt of the requisite approval of the shareholders of RFHB, (ii) receipt of regulatory approvals, (iii) the absence of any law or order prohibiting the closing and (iv) the effectiveness of the registration statement to be filed by the Company with respect to the common stock to be issued in the Merger. In addition, each party's obligation to consummate the merger is subject to certain other conditions, including the accuracy of the representations and warranties of the other party and compliance of the other party with its covenants in all material respects.

(3) Net Income Per Common Share

Basic net income per common share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period.

Diluted net income per common share is calculated by dividing net income 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 (as defined below), using the treasury stock method. All share information has been adjusted for the effect of a 5% common stock dividend declared December 20, 2012 and paid on January 31, 2013 to shareholders of record on January 14, 2013.

The following tables illustrate the reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted earnings per common share (EPS) calculations. Dilutive securities in the tables below exclude common stock options and warrants with exercise prices that exceed the average market price of the Company's common stock during the periods presented. Inclusion of these common stock options and warrants would be anti-dilutive to the diluted earnings per common share calculation.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013		
	Net Income	Weighted- average shares	Per share Amount
Basic earnings per share:			
Net income	\$ 4,405,588	5,960,294	\$ 0.74

Effect of dilutive securities:

Stock options and unvested stock awards				128,539
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Diluted EPS:

Net income plus assumed conversion	\$ 4,405,588	6,088,833	\$	0.72
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F-8

Table of Contents

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012		
	Net Income	Weighted- average shares	Per share Amount
Basic earnings per common share:			
Net income	\$ 3,819,759	5,360,395	\$ 0.71
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options and unvested stock awards		96,107	
Diluted EPS:			
Net income plus assumed conversion	\$ 3,819,759	5,456,502	\$ 0.70

(4) Investment Securities

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

September 30, 2013:	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	\$ 22,382,475	\$ 33,857	\$ (789,667)	\$ 21,626,665
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations GSE	4,031,094	165,347		4,196,441
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations non GSE	3,001,533	70,080	(18,950)	3,052,663
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	32,795,415	1,002,198	(458,845)	33,338,768
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	22,231,752	174,056	(2,660,209)	19,745,599
Trust preferred debt securities single issuer	2,468,135		(429,935)	2,038,200
Corporate Debt Securities	16,267,927	280,241	(27,393)	16,520,775
Restricted stock	1,013,100			1,013,100
Mutual fund	25,000			25,000
	\$ 104,216,431	\$ 1,725,779	\$ (4,384,999)	\$ 101,557,211

September 30, 2013:	Amortized Cost	Other-Than- Temporary Impairment Recognized In Accumulated	Carrying Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
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Other
Comprehensive
Income

<u>Held to maturity</u>					
U. S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 1,537,229	\$	\$ 1,537,229	\$ 14,416	\$ 1,551,645
Residential collateralized Mortgage obligations GSE	15,701,290		15,701,290	578,336	16,279,626
Residential collateralized Mortgage obligations non GSE	11,234,867		11,234,867	329,988	(1,637) 11,563,218
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	67,487,280		67,487,280	869,664	(268,803) 68,088,141
Obligations of State and political subdivisions	50,960,864		50,960,864	1,405,225	(1,327,248) 51,038,841
Trust preferred debt securities pooled	656,662	(500,944)	155,718		(8,311) 147,407
Corporate debt securities	3,495,674		3,495,674	21,729	3,517,403
	\$ 151,073,866	\$ (500,944)	\$ 150,572,922	\$ 3,219,358	\$ (1,605,999) \$ 152,186,281

Table of Contents

December 31, 2012:	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
<u>Available for sale</u>				
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 29,384,595	\$ 137,847	\$ (26,907)	\$ 29,495,535
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations GSE	6,349,310	283,355		6,632,665
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations non GSE	3,811,933	119,323	(7,074)	3,924,182
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	24,912,948	1,576,387		26,489,335
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	20,793,222	375,416	(486,337)	20,682,301
Trust preferred debt securities single issuer	2,466,009		(467,643)	1,998,366
Corporate Debt Securities	17,797,681	325,731	(23,131)	18,100,281
Restricted stock	2,493,300			2,493,300
Mutual fund	25,000			25,000
	\$ 108,033,998	\$ 2,818,059	\$ (1,011,092)	\$ 109,840,965

December 31, 2012:	Amortized Cost	Other-Than- Temporary Impairment Recognized In Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Carrying Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
<u>Held to maturity</u>						
Obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 3,073,957	\$	\$ 3,073,957	\$ 33,213	\$	\$ 3,107,170
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations GSE	19,660,625		19,660,625	1,021,556		20,682,181
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations non GSE	13,387,974		13,387,974	796,892	(289)	14,184,577
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	19,950,190		19,950,190	849,040	(944)	20,798,286
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	42,815,706		42,815,706	3,039,935		45,855,641
Trust preferred debt securities pooled	656,662	(500,944)	155,718		(9,638)	146,080

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Corporate debt securities	16,983,730		16,983,730	84,443	(2,745)	17,065,428
	\$ 116,528,844	\$ (500,944)	\$ 116,027,900	\$ 5,825,079	\$ (13,616)	\$ 121,839,363

Restricted stock at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 consisted of \$998,100 and \$2,478,300, respectively, of Federal Home Loan Bank of New York stock and \$15,000 of Atlantic Central Bankers Bank stock.

F-10

Table of Contents

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of investment securities at September 30, 2013, 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.

September 30, 2013:	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
<u>Available for sale</u>		
Due in one year or less		
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 4,998,329	\$ 5,004,300
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	19,397	20,034
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	110,000	110,343
Corporate Debt Securities	510,694	512,930
Restricted Stock	1,013,100	1,013,100
Mutual Fund	25,000	25,000
	\$ 6,676,520	\$ 6,685,707
Due after one year through five years		
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of US Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 6,517,816	\$ 6,520,515
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	4,431,874	4,370,765
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	374,281	375,833
Corporate Debt Securities	14,671,579	14,942,705
	\$ 25,995,550	\$ 26,209,818
Due after five years through ten years		
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 10,866,330	\$ 10,101,850
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations GSE	134,797	144,639
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	11,172,951	11,152,731
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	3,167,509	3,227,127
Corporate Debt Securities		
	\$ 25,341,587	\$ 24,626,347
Due after ten years		
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations GSE	3,896,296	4,051,802
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations non GSE	3,001,534	3,052,663
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	17,171,193	17,795,238
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	18,579,962	16,032,296
Trust Preferred Debt Securities single issuer	2,468,135	2,038,200
Corporate Debt Securities	1,085,654	1,065,140

	\$ 46,202,774	\$ 44,035,339
Total	\$ 104,216,431	\$ 101,557,211

F-11

Table of Contents

September 30, 2013:	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Held to maturity		
Due in one year or less		
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of US Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 1,537,229	\$ 1,551,645
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	1,261,544	1,273,221
Corporate Debt Securities	3,495,674	3,517,403
	\$ 6,294,447	\$ 6,342,269
Due after one year through five years		
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of US Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$	\$
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	8,937,728	9,243,927
Corporate Debt Securities		
	\$ 8,937,728	\$ 9,243,927
Due after five years through ten years		
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations GSE	85,440	86,388
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations non GSE	954,327	952,869
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	21,772,966	21,945,961
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	20,751,372	21,459,490
	\$ 43,564,105	\$ 44,444,708
Due after ten years		
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations GSE	\$ 15,615,850	\$ 16,193,239
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations non GSE	10,280,540	10,610,348
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	45,714,314	46,142,180
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	20,010,221	19,062,203
Trust Preferred Debt Securities pooled	656,662	147,407
	\$ 92,277,587	\$ 92,155,377
Total	\$ 151,073,866	\$ 152,186,281

Table of Contents

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 September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 are as follows:

September 30, 2013	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total		
	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations and agencies	3	\$ 11,627,065	\$ (789,667)	\$	\$	\$ 11,627,065	\$ (789,667)
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations non-GSE	3	952,689	(1,637)	1,094,497	(18,950)	2,047,186	(20,587)
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	28	30,747,798	(727,648)			30,747,798	(727,648)
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	77	24,976,580	(3,987,457)			24,976,580	(3,987,457)
Trust preferred debt securities single issuer	4			2,038,200	(429,935)	2,038,200	(429,935)
Trust preferred debt securities pooled	1			147,407	(509,255)	147,407	(509,255)
Corporate Debt Securities	3	2,823,855	(27,393)			2,823,855	(27,393)
Total temporarily impaired securities	119	\$ 71,127,987	\$ (5,533,802)	\$ 3,280,104	\$ (958,140)	\$ 74,408,091	\$ (6,491,942)

December 31, 2012	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total		
	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and	1	\$ 9,842,200	\$ (26,907)	\$	\$	\$ 9,842,200	\$ (26,907)

agencies								
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations non-GSE	3	1,960,237	(4,516)	156,505	(2,847)	2,116,742	(7,363)	
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	2	3,989,675	(944)			3,989,675	(944)	
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	37	12,794,007	(486,337)			12,794,007	(486,337)	
Trust preferred debt securities Single issuer	4			1,998,366	(467,643)	1,998,366	(467,643)	
Trust preferred debt securities Pooled	1			146,080	(510,582)	146,080	(510,582)	
Corporate debt securities	5	3,176,328	(25,876)			3,176,328	(25,876)	
Total temporarily impaired securities	53	\$ 31,762,447	\$ (544,580)	\$ 2,300,951	\$ (981,072)	\$ 34,063,398	\$ (1,525,652)	

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.

Residential collateralized mortgage obligations and residential mortgaged-backed securities: The unrealized losses on investments in residential collateralized residential mortgage obligations and mortgage-

Table of Contents

backed securities were caused by interest rate increases. The contractual cash flows of these securities are guaranteed by the issuer, which are generally 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 on investments in these securities were caused by interest rate increases. None of the issuers have defaulted on interest payments. 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.

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 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 four 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 widening of interest rate spreads, 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.

Trust preferred debt security – pooled: This trust preferred debt 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. During 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 other comprehensive income (loss) component of shareholders equity.

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 the projected cash flows where that present value of cash flows was less than the amortized cost basis of the security. The present value of cash flows 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.

On a quarterly basis, management evaluates this security to determine if there is any additional other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI). As of September 30, 2013, our evaluation was as follows:

- a. We obtained the PreTSL XXV Depository Institutions Issuer List as of September 30, 2013 from the FTN Financial Corp. (FTN) website and reviewed the financial ratios and capital levels of each individual financial institution issuer.

Table of Contents

b. We sorted the financial institutions on the issuer list to develop three buckets (or categories) for further deferred/default analysis based upon the indicated Texas Ratio. The Texas Ratio is calculated by dividing the institution's Non-Performing Assets plus loans 90 days past due by the combined total of Tangible Equity plus the Allowance for Loan Losses. The three buckets consisted of those institutions with a Texas Ratio of:

(1) Above 100:

(2) 75 to 100:

(3) Below 75.

c. We then applied the following asset specific deferral/default assumptions to each of these buckets:

(1) Above 100 100% default; 0% recovery;

(2) 75 to 100 100% deferred; 15% recovery at 2 years from initial date of deferral; and

(3) Below 75 no deferral/default

d. We then ran a cash flow projection to analyze the impact of future deferral/default activity by applying the following assumption on those institutions in bucket 3 of our analysis:

Defaults at 75 basis points applied annually; 15% recovery with a 2-year lag from the initial date of deferral.

Our rationale for these metrics is as follows: (1) the FDIC lists the number of bank failures each year from 1934-2008; comparing bank failures to the number of FDIC institutions produces an annual average default rate of 36 basis points; given the continuing uncertain economic environment, we believe double this amount, or 75 basis points, to be an appropriate measurement for defaults; and (2) Standard & Poor's published Global Methodology for Rating Trust Preferred/Hybrid Securities Revised on November 21, 2008. This analysis uses a recovery assumption of 15%, which we also deem an appropriate measurement.

Our position is that it is appropriate to apply this future default factor in our analysis as it is not realistic to assume no adverse conditions will occur over the remaining 26 year stated maturity of this pooled security even though the individual institutions are currently performing according to terms.

e. This September 30, 2013 projection of future cash flows produced a present value factor that exceeded the carrying value of the pooled trust preferred security; therefore, management concluded that no OTTI issues

were present at September 30, 2013.

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 this security.

F-15

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth information with respect to this security at September 30, 2013:

Security Class	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized (Loss) and OTTI	Percent of Underlying Collateral Performing (1)	Percent of Underlying Collateral Deferral (1)	Percent of Underlying Collateral Default (1)	Expected Deferrals and Defaults as a % of Remaining Collateral	Moody's S&P / Ratings	Excess Subordination (2)	% of Current Performing Collateral
PreTSL										
XXV B-1	\$ 656,662	\$ 147,407	\$ (509,255)	66.5%	10.9%	22.6%	14.0%	C/NR	\$ 108,000	21.0%

Notes to table above:

- (1) This percentage represents the amount of specific deferrals / defaults that have occurred, plus those that are known for the following quarters to the total amount of original collateral. Fewer deferrals / defaults produce a lower percentage.
- (2) Excess subordination amount is the additional defaults / deferrals necessary in the next reporting period to deplete the entire credit enhancement (excess interest and over-collateralization) beneath our tranche within each pool to the point that would cause a break in yield. This amount assumes that all currently performing collateral continues to perform. A break in yield means that our security would not be expected to receive all the contractual cash flows (principal and interest) by maturity. The percent of underlying collateral performing is the ratio of the excess subordination amount to current performing collateral a higher percent means there is more excess subordination to absorb additional defaults / deferrals, and the better our security is protected from loss. 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.

The following table presents a cumulative roll forward of the amount of other-than-temporary impairment related to credit losses, all of which relate to PreTSL XXV, which have been recognized in earnings for debt securities held to maturity and not intended to be sold.

(in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 364	\$ 364
Change during the period		

Balance at end of period	\$	364	\$	364
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F-16

Table of Contents**(5) Allowance for Loan Losses and Credit Quality Disclosures**

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 September 30, 2013:

	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivable	Recorded Investment > 90 Days Accruing	Non-accrual Loans
Commercial								
Construction	\$	\$	\$ 995,830	995,830	\$ 42,237,906	\$ 43,233,736	\$	\$ 995,830
Commercial Business	130,831		439,887	570,718	65,153,689	65,724,407		439,887
Commercial Real Estate	875,624		6,052,984	6,928,608	89,548,110	96,476,718		6,052,982
Mortgage Warehouse Lines					134,534,202	134,534,202		
Residential Real Estate		970,123	164,541	1,134,664	10,521,526	11,656,190		164,542
Consumer								
Loans to Individuals			94,898	94,898	9,752,485	9,847,383	94,898	
Other					170,940	170,940		
Deferred Loan Fees								
					905,897	905,897		
Total	\$ 1,006,455	\$ 970,123	\$ 7,748,140	\$ 9,724,718	\$ 352,824,755	\$ 362,549,473	\$ 94,898	\$ 7,653,241

The following table provides an aging of the loan portfolio by loan class at December 31, 2012:

	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	Greater Than 90 Days	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans Receivable	Recorded Investment > 90 Days Accruing	Non-accrual Loans
Commercial								

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Construction	\$	\$	\$ 1,581,031	\$ 1,581,031	\$ 54,110,362	\$ 55,691,393	\$	\$ 1,581,031
Commercial Business	202,451	70,192	518,912	791,555	57,073,881	57,865,436		629,821
Commercial Real Estate			3,137,553	3,137,553	99,275,141	102,412,694		3,478,605
Mortgage Warehouse Lines					284,127,530	284,127,530		
Residential Real Estate	320,729	34,975		355,704	10,541,603	10,897,307		134,193
Consumer								
Loans to Individuals	49,243		139,852	189,095	9,454,290	9,643,385	84,948	
Other					189,279	189,279		
Deferred Loan Fees								
					987,086	987,086		
Total	\$ 572,423	\$ 105,167	\$ 5,377,348	\$ 6,054,938	\$ 515,759,172	\$ 521,814,110	\$ 84,948	\$ 5,878,554

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.

Table of Contents

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 is 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 classified as 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 against 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 in 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 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.

Table of Contents

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 consumer loan portfolio 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 bank regulatory agencies. The grades assigned and their 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 whose 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 are abundant, and for service companies, the source of revenue is abundant. Future needs have been planned for. Character and repayment ability of individuals or company principals are excellent. Loans to individuals supported by high net worths and liquid assets.

Table of Contents

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 that require 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 after 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 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 September 30, 2013.

Commercial Credit**Exposure By**

Internally Assigned Grade	Construction	Commercial Business	Commercial Real Estate	Mortgage Warehouse Lines	Residential Real Estate
Grade:					
Pass	\$ 38,743,089	\$ 63,079,908	\$ 64,562,349	\$ 134,534,202	\$ 10,521,525
Special Mention		1,465,856	21,013,297		1,134,665
Substandard	4,490,647	920,157	10,901,072		
Doubtful		258,486			

Total	\$ 43,233,736	\$ 65,724,407	\$ 96,476,718	\$ 134,534,202	\$ 11,656,190
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Consumer Credit Exposure By

Payment Activity	Loans To Individuals	Other
Performing	\$ 9,847,383	\$ 170,940
Nonperforming		
Total	\$ 9,847,383	\$ 170,940

F-20

Table of Contents

The following table provides a breakdown of the loan portfolio by credit quality indicator at December 31, 2012.

Commercial Credit Exposure By Internally Assigned Grade	Construction	Commercial Business	Commercial Real Estate	Mortgage Warehouse Lines	Residential Real Estate
Grade:					
Pass	\$ 49,373,827	\$ 55,498,613	\$ 76,096,964	\$ 284,127,530	\$ 10,763,114
Special Mention		1,019,586	19,060,621		134,193
Substandard	5,777,494	1,064,799	7,255,109		
Doubtful	540,072	282,438			
Total	\$ 55,691,393	\$ 57,865,436	\$ 102,412,694	\$ 284,127,530	\$ 10,897,307

Consumer Credit Exposure By Payment Activity	Loans To Individuals	Other
Performing	\$ 9,454,288	\$ 189,279
Nonperforming	189,097	
Total	\$ 9,643,385	\$ 189,279

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 they are both well secured and in the process of collection.

The following tables summarize the distribution of the allowance for loan losses and loans receivable by loan class and impairment method at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

1 Allowance for Loan Losses by Impairment Method - September 30, 2013

Construction	Commercial Business	Commercial Real Estate	Mortgage Warehouse	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Other	Unallocated	Deferred Fees
\$ 1,208,023	\$ 1,031,607	\$ 3,064,248	\$ 672,671	\$ 141,826	\$ 110,068	\$ 2,051	\$ 589,686	\$

		235,027	1,476,632						
	1,208,023	796,580	1,587,616	672,671	141,826	110,068	2,051	589,686	
\$	43,233,736	\$ 65,724,407	\$ 96,476,718	\$ 134,534,202	\$ 11,656,190	\$ 9,847,383	\$ 170,940	\$	905,897 \$ 36
	1,015,112	701,035	9,646,821		164,542				1
	42,218,624	65,023,372	86,829,897	134,534,202	11,491,648	9,847,383	170,940		905,897 35

F-21

Table of Contents**Allowance for Loan Losses by Impairment Method December 31, 2012**

	Commercial Construction	Commercial Business	Commercial Real Estate	Mortgage Warehouse	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Other	Unallocated	Deferred Fees
	\$ 1,990,292	\$ 972,789	\$ 2,262,221	\$ 1,420,638	\$ 112,103	\$ 102,583	\$ 2,271	\$ 288,315	\$ 0
	569,579	253,598	447,193		21,693				
	1,420,713	719,191	1,815,028	1,420,638	90,410	102,583	2,271	288,315	
	\$ 55,691,393	\$ 57,865,436	\$ 102,412,694	\$ 284,127,530	\$ 10,897,307	\$ 9,643,385	\$ 189,279		\$ 987,086
	2,842,031	906,526	3,952,546		134,193	54,904			
	52,849,362	56,958,910	98,460,148	284,127,530	10,763,114	9,588,481	189,279		987,086

The activity in the allowance for loan losses by loan class for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was as follows:

	Commercial Construction	Commercial Business	Commercial Real Estate	Mortgage Warehouse	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Other	Unallocated	Total
Balance December 31, 2012	\$ 1,990,292	\$ 972,789	\$ 2,262,221	\$ 1,420,638	\$ 112,103	\$ 102,583	\$ 2,271	\$ 288,315	\$ 7,151,212
Provision charged to operations	(218,010)	(18,319)	245,769	(429,900)	262	50,606	(212)	369,804	
Loans charged off	(561,993)	(139,289)	(384,688)			(50,855)			(1,136,825)
Recoveries of loans charged off		2,000	6,895						8,895
	\$ 1,210,289	\$ 817,181	\$ 2,130,197	\$ 990,738	\$ 112,365	\$ 102,334	\$ 2,059	\$ 658,119	\$ 6,023,282

Balance March 31, 2013									
Provision charged to operations	1,872	160,164	321,659	(62,039)	(19,632)	(2,444)	45	(162,958)	236,667
Loans charged off									
Recoveries of loans charged off	417	8,574							8,991
Balance June 30, 2013	\$ 1,212,578	\$ 985,919	\$ 2,451,856	\$ 928,699	\$ 92,733	\$ 99,890	\$ 2,104	495,161	\$ 6,268,940
Provision charged to operations	(4,555)	34,446	612,392	(256,028)	49,093	10,178	(53)	94,525	539,998
Loans charged off		(2,068)							(2,068)
Recoveries of loans charged off		13,310							13,310
Balance September 30, 2013	\$ 1,208,023	\$ 1,031,607	\$ 3,064,248	\$ 672,671	\$ 141,826	\$ 110,068	\$ 2,051	\$ 589,686	\$ 6,820,180

The activity in the allowance for loan losses by loan class for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was as follows:

	Commercial							Unallocated	Total
	Construction	Commercial Business	Real Estate	Mortgage Warehouse	Residential Real Estate	Consumer	Other		
Balance December 31, 2011	\$ 1,054,695	\$ 934,642	\$ 1,597,702	\$ 1,122,056	\$ 91,076	\$ 187,352	\$ 2,377	\$ 544,550	\$ 5,534,450
Provision charged to operations	217,501	15,757	241,180	(115,451)	148,497	22,076	6,803	63,635	599,998
Loans charged off	(32,650)	(144,827)			(77,858)	(6,001)			(261,336)
Recoveries of loans charged off	3,403	5,427							8,830
Balance March 31, 2012	\$ 1,242,949	\$ 810,999	\$ 1,838,882	\$ 1,006,605	\$ 239,573	\$ 131,570	\$ 3,179	\$ 608,185	\$ 5,881,942
	429,656	111,410	464,946	147,278	13,631	(8,357)	(381)	(608,185)	549,998

Provision charged to operations										
Loans charged off	(25,000)	(20,199)			(130,694)					(175,893)
Recoveries of loans charged off		1,191	182							1,373
Balance										
June 30, 2012	\$ 1,647,605	\$ 903,401	\$ 2,304,010	\$ 1,153,883	\$ 122,510	\$ 123,213	\$ 2,798	\$		\$ 6,257,420
Provision charged to operations	208,440	33,129	86,278	102,771	(2,812)	(9,942)	(27)	82,161		499,998
Loans charged off			(64,375)							(64,375)
Recoveries of loans charged off										
Balance										
September 30, 2012	\$ 1,856,045	\$ 936,530	\$ 2,325,913	\$ 1,256,654	\$ 119,698	\$ 113,271	\$ 2,771	\$	82,161	\$ 6,693,043

Table of Contents

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) September 30, 2013

	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013 Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no related allowance:					
Commercial					
Construction	\$ 1,015,112	\$ 1,015,112	\$	\$ 1,059,872	\$ 4,660
Commercial Business	225,899	382,356		212,465	1,516
Commercial Real Estate				1,390,822	
Mortgage Warehouse Lines					
Subtotal	1,241,011	1,397,468		2,663,159	6,176
Residential Real Estate	164,542	164,542		103,227	
Consumer					
Loans to Individuals				22,375	
Other					
Subtotal				22,375	
With no related allowance	1,405,553	1,562,010		2,788,761	6,176
With an allowance:					
Commercial					
Construction				325,520	
Commercial Business	475,136	475,136	235,027	578,763	3,915
Commercial Real Estate	9,646,821	9,646,821	1,476,632	4,339,970	61,306
Mortgage Warehouse Lines					
Subtotal	10,121,957	10,121,957	1,711,659	5,244,253	65,221
Residential Real Estate				58,442	
Consumer					
Loans to Individuals				5,589	
Other					
Subtotal				5,589	
With an allowance	10,121,957	10,121,957	1,711,659	5,308,284	65,221

Total:					
Commercial	11,362,968	11,519,425	1,711,659	7,907,412	71,397
Residential Real Estate	164,542	164,542		161,669	
Consumer				27,964	
Total	\$ 11,527,510	\$ 11,683,967	\$ 1,711,659	\$ 8,097,045	\$ 71,397

F-23

Table of Contents**Impaired Loans Receivables (By Class) December 31, 2012**

	Year Ended December 31, 2012				
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no related allowance:					
Commercial					
Construction	\$ 1,360,914	\$ 1,360,914	\$	\$ 412,716	\$
Commercial Business	387,950	430,632		474,839	9,490
Commercial Real Estate				321,743	
Mortgage Warehouse Lines					
Subtotal	1,748,864	1,791,546		1,209,298	9,490
Residential Real Estate				23,600	
Consumer					
Loans to Individuals	54,904	54,904		54,904	
Other					
Subtotal	54,904	54,904		54,904	
With no related allowance	1,803,768	1,846,450		1,287,802	9,490
With an allowance:					
Commercial					
Construction	1,481,117	1,481,117	569,579	123,426	
Commercial Business	518,576	663,403	253,598	456,541	15,746
Commercial Real Estate	3,952,546	3,999,032	447,193	2,964,744	29,291
Mortgage Warehouse Lines					
Subtotal	5,952,239	6,143,552	1,270,370	3,544,711	45,037
Residential Real Estate	134,193	134,193	21,693	287,395	
Consumer					
Loans to Individuals					
Other					
Subtotal					
With an allowance	6,086,432	6,277,745	1,292,063	3,832,106	45,037
Total:					
Commercial	7,701,103	7,935,098	1,270,370	4,754,009	54,527
Residential Real Estate	134,193	134,193	21,693	310,995	
Consumer	54,904	54,904		54,904	
Total	\$ 7,890,200	\$ 8,124,195	\$ 1,292,063	\$ 5,119,908	\$ 54,527

Table of Contents**Impaired Loans Receivables (By Class) September 30, 2012**

				Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012	
	Recorded Investment	Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
With no related allowance:					
Commercial					
Construction	\$	\$	\$	\$ 928,144	\$
Commercial Business	561,961	604,643		484,528	
Commercial Real Estate				460,254	
Mortgage Warehouse Lines					
Subtotal	561,961	604,643		1,872,926	
Residential Real Estate					1,512
Consumer					
Loans to Individuals	54,904	54,904		36,804	
Other					
Subtotal	54,904	54,904		36,804	
With no related allowance	616,865	659,547		1,909,730	1,512
With an allowance:					
Commercial					
Construction				966,319	
Commercial Business	492,285	637,112	182,148	454,872	7,599
Commercial Real Estate	4,368,210	4,368,210	447,193	2,351,358	14,650
Mortgage Warehouse Lines					
Subtotal	4,860,495	5,005,322	629,341	3,772,549	22,249
Residential Real Estate	135,963	135,963	28,566	264,900	
Consumer					
Loans to Individuals				25,667	
Other					
Subtotal				25,667	
With an allowance	4,996,458	5,141,285	657,907	4,063,116	22,249
Total:					
Commercial	5,422,456	5,609,965	629,341	5,645,475	22,249
Residential Real Estate	135,963	135,963	28,566	264,900	1,512
Consumer	54,904	54,904		62,471	

Total	\$ 5,613,323	\$ 5,800,832	\$ 657,907	\$ 5,972,846	\$ 23,761
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In the normal course of business, the Bank may consider modifying loan terms for various reasons. These reasons may include as a retention strategy to compete in the current interest rate environment or as a re-amortization or extension of a loan term to better match the loan's repayment stream with the borrower's cash flow. A modified loan would be considered a troubled debt restructuring (TDR) if the Bank grants a concession to a borrower and has determined that the borrower is troubled (i.e., experiencing financial difficulties).

If the Bank restructures a loan to a troubled borrower, the loan terms (i.e. interest rate, payment, amortization period and maturity date) may be modified in various ways to enable the borrower to cover the modified debt service payments based on current financial statements and cash flow adequacy. If a borrower's hardship is thought to be temporary, then modified terms may only be offered for that time period. Where possible, the Bank

Table of Contents

would attempt to obtain additional collateral and/or secondary repayment sources at the time of the restructure in order to put the Bank in the best possible position if the borrower is not able to meet the modified terms. The Bank will not offer modified terms if it believes that modifying the loan terms will only delay an inevitable permanent default.

The Bank adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-02 on July 1, 2011. ASU No. 2011-02 provides additional guidance to creditors for evaluating whether a modification or restructuring of a receivable is a troubled debt restructuring (TDR). In evaluating whether a restructuring constitutes a troubled debt restructuring, ASU No. 2011-02 requires that a creditor must separately conclude that the restructuring constitutes a concession and the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties. As a result of our adoption of ASU No. 2011-02, we reassessed the terms of loan restructurings. There was no TDR activity during the three months ended September 30, 2013. At September 30, 2013, the Bank had 8 loans classified as TDRs with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$4,248,442.

If the Bank determines that a borrower has suffered deterioration in its financial condition, a restructuring of the loan terms may occur. Such loan restructurings may include, but are not limited to, reductions in principal or interest, reductions in interest rates, and extensions of the maturity date. When modifications are implemented, such loans meet the definition of a TDR. The lower payments are determined by an analysis of the borrower's cash flow to meet the modified terms while anticipating an improved financial condition to enable a resumption of the original payment terms.

(6) Share-Based Compensation

As of September 30, 2013, Company's stock-based incentive plans (the Stock Plans) authorized the issuance of an aggregate of 440,701 shares of common stock (as adjusted for subsequent stock dividends) pursuant to awards that may be granted in the form of stock options to purchase common stock (Options) and awards of shares of common stock (Stock Awards). The purpose of the Stock Plans is to attract and retain personnel for positions of substantial responsibility and to provide additional incentive to certain officers, directors, employees and other persons to promote the success of the Company. Under the Stock Plans, options have a term of ten years after the date of grant, subject to earlier termination in certain circumstances. Options are granted with an exercise price at the then fair market value of the Company's common stock. The grant date fair value is calculated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. As of September 30, 2013, there were 395,763 shares of common stock (as adjusted for the 5% stock dividend declared December 20, 2012 and paid January 31, 2013 to shareholders of record on January 14, 2013) available for future grants under the Stock Plans.

Share-based compensation expense related to options was \$75,949 and \$75,661 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Transactions under the Stock Plans during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 (as adjusted to reflect the 5% stock dividend declared December 2012) are summarized as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Stock Options:				
Outstanding at January 1, 2013	221,894	\$ 8.91		
Granted	25,305	8.06		

Exercised					
Forfeited					
Expired					
Outstanding at September 30, 2013	247,199	\$	8.81	5.6	\$ 574,159
Exercisable at September 30, 2013	184,215	\$	9.42	4.7	\$ 352,473

Table of Contents

The fair value of each option and the significant weighted average assumptions used to calculate the fair value of the options granted for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 are as follows:

Fair value of options granted	\$ 2.69
Risk-free rate of return	0.81%
Expected option life in years	7
Expected volatility	30.82%
Expected dividends (1)	

(1) To date, the Company has not paid any cash dividends on its common stock.

As of September 30, 2013, there was approximately \$150,270 of unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock option based compensation arrangements granted under the Company's stock incentive plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over the next three years.

The following table summarizes nonvested restricted shares for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 (as adjusted to reflect the 5% stock dividend declared in December 2012):

	Number of Shares	Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested shares:		
Non-vested at January 1, 2013	140,575	\$ 6.41
Granted	19,633	8.42
Vested	(49,178)	8.97
Forfeited		
Non-vested at September 30, 2013	111,030	\$ 5.63

The value of restricted shares is based upon the closing price of the common stock on the date of grant. The shares generally vest over a four-year service period with compensation expense recognized on a straight-line basis.

Share-based compensation expense related to stock grants was \$326,085 and \$262,933 for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

As of September 30, 2013, there was approximately \$673,803 of unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock grants that will be recognized over the next three years.

(7) Benefit Plans

The Bank has a 401(k) plan which covers substantially all employees with six months or more of service. The Bank'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 actuarially determined benefit costs over the estimated service period of the employees in the plan. The Company recognizes the over funded or under funded status of a defined benefit post-retirement plan (other than a multiemployer plan) as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and recognizes changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur, through comprehensive income.

F-27

Table of Contents

The components of net periodic expense for the Bank's plan for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Service cost	\$ 244,796	\$ 185,469
Interest cost	178,179	150,219
Actuarial (gain) loss recognized	(239,614)	15,900
Prior service cost recognized	7,553	74,574
	\$ 190,914	\$ 426,162

(8) Other Comprehensive Income and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is the total of (1) net income, and (2) all other changes in equity from non-shareholder sources, which are referred to as other comprehensive income. The components of other comprehensive income, and the related tax effects, are as follows:

	Before-Tax Amount	Income Tax Effect	Net-of-Tax Amount
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013:			
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities:			
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	\$ (4,466,187)	\$ 1,518,504	\$ (2,947,683)
Reclassification adjustment for losses realized in income			
Other comprehensive gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	\$ (4,466,187)	\$ 1,518,504	\$ (2,947,683)
Unfunded pension liability:			
Changes from plan actuarial gains and (losses) included in other comprehensive income			
	129,751	(51,907)	77,844
Amortization of net transition obligation, prior service cost and net actuarial loss included in net periodic benefit cost			
Other comprehensive gain (loss) on unfunded retirement obligations	129,751	(51,907)	77,844
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (4,336,436)	\$ 1,466,597	\$ (2,869,839)
	Before-Tax	Income Tax	Net-of-Tax

	Amount	Effect	Amount
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012:			
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities:			
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	\$ 710,040	\$ (241,412)	\$ 468,628
Reclassification adjustment for losses realized in income			
Other comprehensive gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	710,040	(241,412)	468,628
Unfunded pension liability:			
Changes from plan actuarial gains and (losses) included in other comprehensive income			
Changes from plan actuarial gains and (losses) included in other comprehensive income	9,660	(3,883)	5,777
Amortization of net transition obligation, prior service cost and net actuarial loss included in net periodic benefit cost			
Other comprehensive gain (loss) on unfunded retirement obligations	9,660	(3,883)	5,777
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 719,700	\$ (245,295)	\$ 474,405

Table of Contents

Changes in the components of accumulated other comprehensive income are as follows and are presented net of tax:

	Unrealized			
	Holding	Unrealized		Accumulated
	Gains	Impairment		Other
	(Losses) on	Loss on		Comprehensive
	Available	Held	Unfunded	Income
	for	to Maturity	Pension Liability	
	Sale	Security		
	Securities			
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013:				
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,235,204	\$ (330,623)	\$ (100,288)	\$ 804,293
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(2,947,683)		77,844	(2,869,839)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)				
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,947,683)		77,844	(2,869,839)
Balance, end of period	\$ (1,712,479)	\$ (330,673)	\$ (22,444)	\$ (2,065,546)

	Unrealized			
	Holding	Unrealized		Accumulated
	Gains	Impairment		Other
	(Losses) on	Loss on		Comprehensive
	Available	Held	Unfunded	Income
	for	to Maturity	Pension Liability	
	Sale	Security		
	Securities			
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012:				
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,530,078	\$ (330,623)	\$ (107,993)	\$ 1,091,462
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	468,628		5,777	474,405
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)				
Other comprehensive income (loss)	468,628		5,777	474,405
Balance, end of period	\$ 1,998,706	\$ (330,623)	\$ (162,216)	\$ 1,565,867

There were no items reclassified out of each component of other comprehensive income (loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

(9) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

ASU 2011-11 (*Disclosures about offsetting Assets and Liabilities*)

On December 19, 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2011-11, Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities. This new guidance affects all entities with financial instruments or derivatives that are either presented on a net basis in the balance sheet or subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or a similar arrangement. The ASU does not change existing offsetting criteria in U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) or the permitted balance sheet presentation for items meeting the criteria. To help financial statement users better assess the effect or potential effect of offsetting arrangements on an entity s financial position, the new guidance requires disclosures in the financial statement notes that provide both net and gross information about assets and liabilities that have been offset and the related arrangements.

The new disclosure requirements in the ASU are intended to enhance comparability between financial statements prepared using U.S. GAAP and those prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The eligibility criteria for offsetting are different in U.S. GAAP and IFRS. In January 2011, the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board issued an exposure draft proposing new common

Table of Contents

criteria for offsetting, but the boards could not agree. The FASB voted to retain existing U.S. GAAP guidance on offsetting and to require expanded disclosures for financial instruments and derivative instruments that are either offset in the balance sheet or eligible for offset subject to a master netting arrangement or similar arrangement.

The ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. Disclosures required by the amendments should be provided retrospectively for all comparative periods. The FASB has published a short recap highlighting the significant issues the ASU addresses. The Company does not expect the adoption of this ASU to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

ASU 2011-05, 2011-12 and 2013-02 (*Presentation of Comprehensive Income*)

The provisions of ASU 2011-05 amend FASB ASC Topic 220, *Comprehensive Income*, to facilitate the continued alignment of U.S. GAAP with International Accounting Standards. The ASU prohibits the presentation of the components of comprehensive income in the statement of shareholders' equity. Reporting entities are allowed to present either: a statement of comprehensive income, which reports both net income and other comprehensive income; or separate, but consecutive, statements of net income and other comprehensive income. Under previous U.S. GAAP, all three presentations were acceptable. Regardless of the presentation selected, the reporting entity is required to present all reclassifications between other comprehensive and net income on the face of the new statement or statements. The provisions of this ASU are effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 31, 2011 for public entities. The Company adopted this update on January 1, 2012 and the new Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income are included in these financial statements.

ASU 2011-12, *Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI)* in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05, was issued by the FASB on December 23, 2011. This ASU defers the implementation of only those provisions in ASU 2011-05, dealing only with the presentation of items reclassified out of AOCI.

The amendments in ASU 2011-12 and ASU 2011-05 are effective at the same time. For public entities, the guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. The requirements are effective for nonpublic entities for fiscal years ending after December 12, 2012. The FASB has published a short recap of the reasons for the ASU 2011-12 deferrals. The adoption of this guidance did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-02, *Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (ASU 2013-02)* to improve the reporting of reclassifications out of accumulated comprehensive income. ASU 2013-02 does not change the current requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in financial statements. However, ASU 2013-02 requires an entity to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. In addition, an entity is required to present, either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by the respective line items of net income but only if the amount reclassified is required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period. For other amounts that are not required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified in their entirety to net income, an entity is required to cross-reference to other disclosures required under U.S. GAAP that provide additional detail about those amounts. ASU 2013-02 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. The adoption of ASU 2013-02 did not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

ASU 2013-04 (*Presentation of Joint and Several Liability Arrangements*)

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-04, Liabilities (Topic 405): Obligations Resulting from Joint and Several Liability Arrangements for Which the Total Amount of the Obligation Is Fixed at the Reporting

F-30

Table of Contents

Date (ASU 2013-04). ASU 2013-04 provides guidance for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements. ASU 2013-04 requires an entity to measure obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation within the scope of this guidance is fixed at the reporting date, as the sum of the following:

- a. The amount the reporting entity agreed to pay on the basis of its arrangement among its co-obligors; and
- b. Any additional amount the reporting entity expects to pay on behalf of its co-obligors.

ASU 2013-04 also requires an entity to disclose the nature and amount of the obligation as well as other information about those obligations. For public companies ASU 2013-04 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2013. The adoption of ASU 2013-04 is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

ASU No. 2013-11 (Presentation of Unrecognized Tax Benefit)

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists (ASU 2013-11). Currently, there is diversity in practice in the presentation of unrecognized tax benefits. The aim of ASU 2013-11 is to provide guidance on the financial statement presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss carryforward, similar tax loss, or tax credit carryforward exists. An unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward, except for circumstances outlined in ASU 2013-11. For public companies, ASU 2013-11 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2013-04 is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(10) Fair Value Disclosures

U.S. GAAP has established a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation methods used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (i.e., supported with little or no market activity).

An asset's or liability's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

A description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value, as well as the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy, is set forth below. These valuation methodologies were applied to all of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value.

In general, fair value is based upon quoted market prices, where available. If such quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based upon internally developed models that primarily use, as inputs, observable market-

Table of Contents

based parameters. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value. These adjustments may include amounts to reflect counterparty credit quality and counterparty creditworthiness, among other things, as well as unobservable parameters. Any such valuation adjustments are applied consistently over time. The Company's valuation methodologies may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future values. While management believes the Company's valuation methodologies are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

Securities Available for Sale. Securities classified as available for sale are reported at fair value utilizing Level 1 and Level 2 Inputs. For these securities, the Company obtains fair value measurements from an independent pricing service. For Level 2 securities, the fair value measurements consider observable data that may include dealer quotes, market spreads, cash flows, the U.S. Treasury yield curve, live trading levels, trade execution data, market consensus prepayments speeds, credit information and the security's terms and conditions, among other things.

Impaired loans. Loans included in the following table are those which the Company has measured and recognized impairment generally based on the fair value of the loan's collateral. Fair value is generally determined based upon independent third party appraisals of the properties, or discounted cash flows based on the expected proceeds. These assets are included as Level 3 fair values, based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. The fair value consists of the loan balances less specific valuation allowances.

Other Real Estate Owned. Foreclosed properties are adjusted to fair value less estimated selling costs at the time of foreclosure in preparation for transfer from portfolio loans to other real estate owned (OREO), thereby establishing a new accounting basis. The Company subsequently adjusts the fair value of OREO utilizing Level 3 inputs on a non-recurring basis to reflect partial write-downs based on the observable market price, current appraised value of the asset or other estimates of fair value.

The following table summarizes financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis segregated by the level of the valuation inputs within the fair value hierarchy utilized to measure fair value:

	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs	Total Fair Value
September 30, 2013:				
Securities available for sale:				
U. S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 20,101,450	\$ 1,525,215		\$ 21,626,665
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations GSE		4,196,441		4,196,441
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations non GSE		3,052,663		3,052,663
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE		33,338,768		33,338,768
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions		19,745,599		19,745,599
Trust preferred debt securities single issuer		2,038,200		2,038,200
Corporate debt securities		16,520,775		16,520,775
Restricted stock		1,013,000		1,013,000
Mutual fund		25,000		25,000

F-32

Table of Contents

	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs	Total Fair Value
December 31, 2012:				
Securities available for sale:				
U. S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies				
	\$ 27,923,670	\$ 1,571,865		\$ 29,495,535
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations GSE		6,632,665		6,632,665
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations non GSE		3,924,182		3,924,182
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE		26,489,335		26,489,335
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions		20,682,301		20,682,301
Trust preferred debt securities single issuer		1,998,366		1,998,366
Corporate debt securities		18,100,281		18,100,281
Restricted stock		2,493,300		2,493,300
Mutual fund		25,000		25,000

Certain financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis; that is, the instruments are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances (for example, when there is evidence of impairment). Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 were as follows:

	Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs	Total Fair Value
September 30, 2013:				
Impaired loans			\$ 8,410,298	\$ 8,410,298
Other real estate owned			571,950	571,950
December 31, 2012:				
Impaired loans			\$ 4,794,369	\$ 4,794,369
Other real estate owned			6,568,781	6,568,781

Impaired loans, measured at fair value and included in the above table, consisted of 13 loans having an aggregate balance of \$10,121,957 and specific loan loss allowances of \$1,711,659 at September 30, 2013 and 16 loans at December 31, 2012 having an aggregate recorded investment of \$6,086,432 and specific loan loss allowances of \$1,292,063.

The following table presents additional qualitative information about assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis and for which the Company has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value:

Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements				
	Fair Value Estimate	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range of Adjustments
September 30, 2013:				
Impaired loans	\$ 8,410,298			5-50%

Other Real Estate Owned	\$ 571,950	Appraisal of collateral (1) Appraisal of collateral (1)	Appraisal adjustments (2) Appraisal adjustments (2)	8-60%
December 31, 2012:				
Impaired loans	\$ 4,794,369	Appraisal of collateral (1)	Appraisal adjustments (2)	5-50%
Other Real Estate Owned	\$ 6,568,781	Appraisal of collateral (1)	Appraisal adjustments (2)	8-60%

F-33

Table of Contents

(1) Fair value is generally determined through independent appraisals of the underlying collateral, which generally include various Level 3 inputs that are not identifiable.

(2) Includes qualitative adjustments by management and estimated liquidation expenses.

The fair values of other real estate owned was determined using appraisals, which may be discounted based on management's review and changes in market conditions.

The following is a summary of fair value versus the carrying value of all of the Company's financial instruments. For the Company and the Bank, as for most financial institutions, the bulk of their assets and liabilities are considered financial instruments. Many of the financial instruments lack an available trading market as characterized by a willing buyer and willing seller engaging in an exchange transaction. Therefore, significant estimations and present value calculations were used for the purpose of this note. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

Estimated fair values have been determined by using the best available data and an estimation methodology suitable for each category of financial instruments as follows:

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Accrued Interest Receivable and Accrued Interest Payable (Carried at Cost). The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents, accrued interest receivable and accrued interest payable approximate fair value.

Securities Held to Maturity (Carried at Amortized Cost). The fair values of securities held to maturity are determined in the same manner as for securities available for sale.

Loans Held For Sale (Carried at Lower of Aggregated Cost or Fair Value). The fair values of loans held for sale are determined, when possible, using quoted secondary market prices. If no such quoted market prices exist, fair values are determined using quoted prices for similar loans, adjusted for the specific attributes of the loans.

Gross Loans Receivable (Carried at Cost). The fair values of loans, excluding impaired loans subject to specific loss reserves, are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses, using market rates at the balance sheet date that reflect the credit and interest rate-risk inherent in the loans. Projected future cash flows are calculated based upon contractual maturity or call dates, projected repayments and prepayments of principal. Generally, for variable rate loans that re-price frequently and have no significant change in credit risk, fair values are based on carrying values.

Deposit Liabilities (Carried at Cost). The fair values disclosed for demand deposits (e.g., interest and non-interest demand and savings accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (i.e., their carrying amounts). Fair values for fixed-rate certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered in the market on certificates of deposit to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly maturities of time deposits.

Borrowings and Subordinated Debentures (Carried at Cost). The carrying amounts of short-term borrowings approximate their fair values. The fair values of long-term FHLB advances and subordinated debentures are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on quoted or estimated interest rates for new borrowings with similar credit risk characteristics, terms and remaining maturities.

Table of Contents

The estimated fair values, and the recorded book balances, at September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 were as follows:

	Carrying Value	September 30, 2013			Fair Value
		Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 123,815,138	\$ 123,815,138		\$	\$ 123,815,138
Securities available for sale	101,557,211	20,101,450	81,455,761		101,557,211
Securities held to maturity	150,572,922		152,186,281		152,186,281
Loans held for sale	14,535,681	14,535,681			14,535,681
Loans	355,729,293			361,388,000	361,388,000
Accrued interest receivable	2,143,535	2,143,535			2,143,535
Deposits	(686,943,954)		(688,159,000)		(688,159,000)
Borrowings	(10,000,000)		(11,252,000)		(11,252,000)
Redeemable subordinated debentures	(18,557,000)		(18,557,000)		(18,557,000)
Accrued interest payable	(787,927)	(787,927)			(787,927)

	Carrying Value	December 31, 2012			Fair Value
		Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,044,921	\$ 14,044,921	-	\$	\$ 14,044,921
Securities available for sale	109,840,965	27,923,670	81,917,295		109,840,965
Securities held to maturity	116,027,900		121,839,363		121,839,363
Loans held for sale	35,960,262		35,960,262		35,960,262
Loans	514,662,898			515,577,788	515,577,788
Accrued interest receivable	2,872,099		2,872,099		2,872,099
Deposits	(707,689,475)		(709,678,000)		(709,678,000)
Borrowings	(42,400,000)		(43,906,000)		(43,906,000)
Redeemable subordinated debentures	(18,557,000)		(18,557,000)		(18,557,000)
Accrued interest payable	(1,057,779)		(1,057,779)		(1,057,779)

Loan commitments and standby letters of credit as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012 were based on fees charged for similar agreements; accordingly, the estimated fair value of loan commitments and standby letters of credit was nominal.

F-35

Table of Contents

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, 2012 and 2011, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive 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, 2012 and 2011, 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 22, 2013

Table of Contents

1st CONSTITUTION BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2012 and 2011

	2012	2011
ASSETS		
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	\$ 14,033,501	\$ 15,183,853
FEDERAL FUNDS SOLD / SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS	11,420	11,406
Total cash and cash equivalents	14,044,921	15,195,259
INVESTMENT SECURITIES		
Available for sale, at fair value	109,840,965	93,683,774
Held to maturity (fair value of \$121,839,363 and \$147,621,280 at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively)	116,027,900	142,474,423
Total securities	225,868,865	236,158,197
LOANS HELD FOR SALE	35,960,262	19,234,111
LOANS	521,814,110	475,431,771
Less-Allowance for loan losses	(7,151,212)	(5,534,450)
Net loans	514,662,898	469,897,321
PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT, net	10,630,295	10,439,304
ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE	2,872,099	2,996,848
BANK-OWNED LIFE INSURANCE	15,026,506	13,578,981
OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED	8,332,601	12,409,201
OTHER ASSETS	13,569,935	11,817,693
Total assets	\$ 840,968,382	\$ 791,726,915
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Deposits		
Non-interest bearing	\$ 152,334,759	\$ 105,470,543
Interest bearing	555,354,716	518,391,942
Total deposits	707,689,475	623,862,485
BORROWINGS	42,400,000	88,300,000
REDEEMABLE SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES	18,557,000	18,557,000
ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLE	1,057,779	1,186,511
ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES	6,210,596	4,821,144

Total liabilities	775,914,850	736,727,140
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Preferred stock, no par value: 5,000,000 shares authorized, none issued		
Common stock, no par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized; 5,985,275 and 5,096,054 shares issued and 5,977,924 and 5,094,503 shares outstanding as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively	48,716,032	40,847,929
Retained earnings	15,594,293	13,070,606
Treasury Stock, at cost, 7,351 shares and 1,551 shares at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively	(61,086)	(10,222)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	804,293	1,091,462
Total shareholders equity	65,053,532	54,999,775
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 840,968,382	\$ 791,726,915

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Table of Contents

1st CONSTITUTION BANCORP
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

	2012	2011
INTEREST INCOME:		
Loans, including fees	\$ 26,643,502	\$ 22,816,086
Securities:		
Taxable	4,434,108	5,422,190
Tax-exempt	1,677,329	1,492,041
Federal funds sold and short-term investments	81,697	126,729
Total interest income	32,836,636	29,857,046
INTEREST EXPENSE:		
Deposits	4,314,703	5,660,122
Borrowings	450,462	444,185
Redeemable subordinated debentures	385,977	683,057
Total interest expense	5,151,142	6,787,364
Net interest income	27,685,494	23,069,682
PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES	2,149,992	2,558,328
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	25,535,502	20,511,354
NON-INTEREST INCOME:		
Service charges on deposit accounts	930,162	891,499
Gain on sales of securities available for sale	313,004	0
Gain on sales of loans	1,862,219	1,776,154
Income on Bank-owned life insurance	447,525	404,338
Other income	1,714,618	1,444,259
Total other income	5,267,528	4,516,250
NON-INTEREST EXPENSES:		
Salaries and employee benefits	12,434,900	11,219,439
Occupancy expense	2,470,577	2,391,281
Data processing expenses	1,056,629	1,171,136
FDIC insurance expense	565,027	646,365
Other real estate owned expenses	3,553,779	732,693
Other operating expenses	3,689,649	3,644,116

Total other expenses	23,770,561	19,805,030
Income before income taxes	7,032,469	5,222,574
INCOME TAXES	1,971,965	1,291,131
Net income	\$ 5,060,504	\$ 3,931,443
NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE		
Basic	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.74
Diluted	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.74
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING		
Basic	5,511,114	5,302,287
Diluted	5,607,103	5,341,255

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Table of Contents

1st Constitution Bancorp and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

	2012	2011
NET INCOME	\$ 5,060,504	\$ 3,931,443
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Unrealized holding gains (losses) on available for sale securities	(198,328)	1,172,759
Reclassification adjustment for realized gains on available for sale securities included in net income	(313,004)	
Pension liability	12,880	12,878
Unrealized gain on interest rate swap contract		353,552
	(498,452)	1,539,189
Income tax effect	211,283	(545,901)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(287,169)	993,288
Comprehensive income	\$ 4,773,335	\$ 4,924,731

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents

1st CONSTITUTION BANCORP

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Shareholders Equity
BALANCE, January 1, 2011	\$ 38,899,855	\$ 10,741,779	(\$ 58,652)	\$ 98,174	\$ 49,681,156
Exercise of stock options, and issuance of vested shares under employee benefit programs	254,862		81,493		336,355
Share-based compensation	90,596				90,596
Treasury Stock purchased			(33,063)		(33,063)
5% stock dividend declared December 2011	1,602,616	(1,602,616)			0
Net Income for the year ended December 31, 2011		3,931,443			3,931,443
Other comprehensive income				993,288	993,288
BALANCE, December 31, 2011	40,847,929	13,070,606	(10,222)	1,091,462	54,999,775
Exercise of stock options, net and issuance of vested shares under employee benefit programs	412,340		71,706		484,046
Share-based compensation	99,152				99,152
Treasury stock purchased			(122,570)		(122,570)
Shares issued in connection with Shareholders Rights program	4,819,794				4,819,794
5% stock dividend declared December 2012	2,536,817	(2,536,817)			0
Net Income for the year ended December 31, 2012		5,060,504			5,060,504
Other comprehensive (loss)				(287,169)	(287,169)
BALANCE, December 31, 2012	\$ 48,716,032	\$ 15,594,293	(\$ 61,086)	\$ 804,293	\$ 65,053,532

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**1st CONSTITUTION BANCORP****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****For the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011**

	2012	2011
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 5,060,504	\$ 3,931,443
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities-		
Provision for loan losses	2,149,992	2,558,328
Provision for loss on other real estate owned	2,345,267	147,178
Depreciation and amortization	1,172,625	1,060,108
Net amortization of premiums and discounts on securities	1,468,338	1,617,464
Gains on sales of securities available for sale	(313,004)	0
Losses on sales of other real estate owned	13,347	48,459
Gains on sales of loans held for sale	(1,862,219)	(1,776,154)
Originations of loans held for sale	(178,044,892)	(139,478,341)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	163,180,960	143,239,614
Income on bank-owned life insurance	(447,525)	(404,338)
Share-based compensation expense	474,758	426,730
Deferred tax benefit	(1,792,342)	(218,835)
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest receivable	124,749	(588,093)
(Increase) in other assets	(16,584)	(305,131)
(Decrease) in accrued interest payable	(128,732)	(340,942)
(Decrease) increase in accrued expense and other liabilities	1,026,726	(306,984)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(5,588,032)	9,610,506
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of securities -		
Available for sale	(57,242,330)	(69,849,189)
Held to maturity	(6,602,385)	(97,428,222)
Proceeds from maturities and repayments of securities -		
Available for sale	34,468,644	62,413,278
Held to maturity	31,924,139	35,622,119
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	6,074,598	0
Net (increase) in loans	(47,469,331)	(75,323,683)
Purchase of bank-owned life insurance	(1,000,000)	(1,700,000)
Capital expenditures	(1,095,649)	(540,632)
Additional investment in other real estate owned	(141,050)	(733,902)
Proceeds from sales of other real estate owned	2,412,798	2,934,480
Cash consideration received in connection with acquisition of branches	0	101,539,588
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(38,670,566)	(43,066,163)

FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Exercise of stock options and issuance of vested shares	484,046	336,355
Purchase of Treasury Stock	(122,570)	(33,063)
Net increase (decrease) in demand, savings and time deposits	83,826,990	(31,762,877)
Net (decrease) increase in short term borrowings	(45,900,000)	62,400,000
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock through Shareholder s Rights Plan	4,819,794	0
Net cash provided by financing activities	43,108,260	30,940,415
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,150,338)	(2,515,242)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	15,195,259	17,710,501
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 14,044,921	\$ 15,195,259

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid during the year for -		
Interest	\$ 5,279,874	\$ 7,128,306
Income taxes	3,177,000	1,774,256
Non-cash investing activities		
Real estate acquired in full satisfaction of loans in foreclosure	553,762	9,954,598

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Table of Contents

1st CONSTITUTION BANCORP

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2012 and 2011

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 thirteen additional branch offices in downtown Cranbury, Fort Lee, Hamilton Square, Hightstown, Hillsborough, Hopewell, Jamesburg, Lawrenceville, Perth Amboy, Plainsboro, Skillman, West Windsor, and Princeton, New Jersey.

The Company has evaluated events and transactions occurring subsequent to the balance sheet date of December 31, 2012 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 New Jersey, Inc., FCB Assets Holdings, Inc., 1st Constitution Title Agency, 204 South Newman Street Corp. 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, 2012, 50.7% of our investment securities consisted of U.S. Government and Agency issues, mortgage-backed securities and municipal bonds. In addition, another 19.3% of our portfolio consisted of highly rated collateralized mortgage obligations. The remaining 30.0% of our investment securities consisted primarily of corporate debt issues and restricted stock of

Table of Contents

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.

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.

Table of Contents

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, 2012.

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

F-44

Table of Contents

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. Rate lock commitments and related derivative instruments were not deemed to be significant at December 31, 2012 and 2011 and therefore, not recorded on the balance sheet at December 31, 2012 and 2011.

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 \$1,620,362 and \$3,119,020 at December 31, 2012 and 2011, 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, 2012. The amount of the liability related to guarantees under standby letters of credit issued was not material as of December 31, 2012 and 2011.

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 against 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 in 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.

F-45

Table of Contents

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.

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, 2012 and 2011.

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 shareholders' 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.

Table of Contents

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, 2012 and 2011 and has not recognized any liabilities for tax uncertainties as of December 31, 2012 and 2011. 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, 2012 and 2011. The tax years subject to examination by the taxing authorities are, for federal purposes, the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, and, for state purposes, the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, and 2009. The Company's 2009 Federal income tax return is currently under review by the Internal Revenue Service.

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.

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 9 *Goodwill and Other Intangibles* for additional information.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company recognizes compensation expense for stock awards and options in accordance with ASC Topic 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*. The expense of stock-based compensation 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 stock 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 16 *Share-Based Compensation* for additional information.

F-47

Table of Contents

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 shareholders' equity.

Advertising Costs

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

Earnings Per Common Share

Basic net income per common share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period.

Diluted net income per common share is calculated by dividing net income 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 (as defined below), using the treasury stock method. All share information has been restated for the effect of a 5% stock dividend declared on December 20, 2012 and paid on January 31, 2013 to shareholders of record on January 14, 2013.

The following tables illustrate the reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted earnings per common share (EPS) calculations. Dilutive securities in the tables below exclude common stock options and warrants with exercise prices that exceed the average market price of the Company's common stock during the periods presented. Inclusion of these common stock options and warrants would be anti-dilutive to the diluted earnings per common share calculation.

Year Ended December 31, 2012
Income

		Weighted- average shares	Per share Amount
Basic earnings per common share:			
Net income	\$ 5,060,504	5,511,114	\$ 0.92
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options and unvested stock awards		95,989	
Diluted EPS:			
Net income plus assumed conversion	\$ 5,060,504	5,607,103	\$ 0.90

F-48

Table of Contents

	Year Ended December 31, 2011		
	Income	Weighted- average shares	Per share Amount
Basic earnings per common share:			
Net income	\$ 3,931,443	5,302,287	\$ 0.74
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options and unvested stock awards		38,968	
Diluted EPS:			
Net income plus assumed conversion	\$ 3,931,443	5,341,255	\$ 0.74

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, 108,174 and 70,924 options, respectively, were anti-dilutive and were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per common share. For the year ended December 31, 2011, all common stock warrants issued under the CPP were anti-dilutive.

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, 2012 and 2011.

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

Table of Contents

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.***ASU 2011-11 (*Disclosures about offsetting Assets and Liabilities*)**

On December 19, 2011, The FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2011-11, Balance Sheet (Topic 210): Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities. This new guidance affects all entities with financial instruments or derivatives that are either presented on a net basis in the balance sheet or subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or a similar arrangement. The ASU does not change existing offsetting criteria in U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) or the permitted balance sheet presentation for items meeting the criteria. To help financial statement users better assess the effect or potential effect of offsetting arrangements on an entity's financial position, the new guidance requires disclosures in the financial statement notes that provide both net and gross information about assets and liabilities that have been offset and the related arrangements.

The new disclosure requirements in the ASU are intended to enhance comparability between financial statements prepared using U.S. GAAP and those prepared in accordance with international Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The eligibility criteria for offsetting are different in U.S. GAAP and IFRS. In January 2011, the FASB and the International Accounting Standards Board issued an exposure draft proposing new common criteria for offsetting, but the boards could not agree. The FASB voted to retain existing U.S. GAAP guidance on offsetting and to require expanded disclosures for financial instruments and derivative instruments that are either offset in the balance sheet or eligible for offset subject to a master netting arrangement or similar arrangement.

The ASU is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. Disclosures required by the amendments should be provided retrospectively for all comparative periods. The FASB has published a short recap highlighting the significant issues the ASU addresses. The Company does not expect the adoption of this ASU to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

ASU 2011-05, 2001-12 and 2013-12 (*Presentation of Comprehensive Income*)

The provisions of ASU 2011-05 amend FASB ASC Topic 220, *Comprehensive Income*, to facilitate the continued alignment of U.S. GAAP with International Accounting Standards. The ASU prohibits the presentation of the components of comprehensive income in the statement of shareholders' equity. Reporting entities are allowed to present either: a statement of comprehensive income, which reports both net income and other comprehensive income; or separate, but consecutive, statements of net income and other comprehensive income. Under previous GAAP, all three presentations were acceptable. Regardless of the presentation selected, the reporting entity is required to present all reclassifications between other comprehensive and net income on the face of the new statement or statements. The provisions of this ASU are effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 31, 2011 for public entities. The Company adopted this update on January 1, 2012 and the new Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income are included in these financial statements.

ASU 2011-12, *Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (AOCI)* in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05, was issued by the FASB on December 23, 2011. This ASU defers the implementation of only those provisions in ASU 2011-05, dealing only with the presentation of items reclassified out of AOCI.

The amendments in ASU 2011-12 and ASU 2011-05 are effective at the same time: For public entities, the guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011.

F-50

Table of Contents

The requirements are effective for nonpublic entities for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2012. The FASB has published a short recap of the reasons for the ASU 2011-12 deferrals. The adoption of this guidance did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-02, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, to improve the transparency of reporting reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The amendments in this ASU do not change the current requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in financial statements. All of the information that this ASU requires already is required to be disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements under U.S. GAAP.

The new amendments will require an organization to present (either on the face of the statement where net income is presented or in the notes) the effects on the line items of net income of significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income, but only if the item reclassified is required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period. The new amendments will also require an organization to present cross-reference to other disclosures currently required under U.S. GAAP for other reclassification items (that are not required under U.S. GAAP) to be reclassified directly to net income in their entirety in the same reporting period. This would be the case when a portion of the amount reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income is initially transferred to a balance sheet account (e.g. pension-related amounts) instead of directly to income or expense.

The amendments apply to all public and private companies that report items of other comprehensive income. Public companies are required to comply with these amendments for all reporting periods (interim and annual). Nonpublic companies are required to meet the reporting requirements of the amended paragraphs about the roll forward of accumulated other comprehensive income for both interim and annual reporting periods. However, private companies are only required to provide the information about the impact of reclassifications on line items of net income for annual reporting periods, not for interim reporting periods.

The amendments of ASU 2013-02 are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012, for public companies and are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2013, for nonpublic companies. The Company does not believe this pronouncement, when adopted, will have a material impact on operations or financial position.

2. Acquisition of Unaffiliated Branches

On March 25, 2011, the Bank acquired certain deposit and other liabilities, real estate and related assets of the Rocky Hill, Hillsborough and Hopewell, New Jersey branch banking offices from another financial institution for a purchase price of \$9.85 million (the March 2011 Acquisition). The March 2011 Acquisition was completed pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Branch Purchase and Assumption Agreement and Agreement for Purchase dated as of December 30, 2010, which was previously disclosed on a Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the Company with the SEC on January 3, 2011.

The Company accounted for this transaction using applicable accounting guidance regarding business combinations. The fair value of savings and transaction deposit accounts acquired was assumed to approximate the carrying value as these accounts have no stated maturity and are payable on demand. A core deposit intangible was ascribed to the value of non-maturity deposits based upon an independent third party evaluation which was prepared using the actual characteristics of the deposits and assumptions we believe to be reasonable. Certificates of deposit accounts were

valued utilizing a discounted cash flow analysis based upon the underlying accounts' contractual maturities and interest rates. The present value of the projected cash flow was then determined using discount rates based upon certificate of deposit interest rates available in the marketplace for accounts with similar terms. The fair value of loans acquired, all of which were performing, was assumed to approximate amortized cost based upon the small size and nature of those loans.

F-51

Table of Contents

As a result of the March 2011 Acquisition, the three branches became branches of the Bank. Included in the March 2011 Acquisition were the assumption of deposit liabilities of \$111.9 million, primarily consisting of demand deposits, and the acquisition of cash of approximately \$101.5 million, fixed assets of approximately \$4.6 million, which includes, without limitation, ownership of the real estate and improvements upon which the branches are situated, and loans of \$862,000. The Bank recorded goodwill of approximately \$3.2 million and a core deposit intangible asset of approximately \$1.7 million as a result of the March 2011 Acquisition.

3. Investment Securities

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

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
2012				
Available for sale-				
U. S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. Government Sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 29,384,595	\$ 137,847	\$ (26,907)	\$ 29,495,535
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-GSE	6,349,310	283,355	0	6,632,665
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-non GSE	3,811,933	119,323	(7,074)	3,924,182
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	24,912,948	1,576,387	0	26,489,335
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	20,793,222	375,416	(486,337)	20,682,301
Trust preferred debt securities single issuer	2,466,009	0	(467,643)	1,998,366
Corporate debt securities	17,797,681	325,731	(23,131)	18,100,281
Restricted Stock	2,493,300	0	0	2,493,300
Mutual fund	25,000	0	0	25,000
	\$ 108,033,998	\$ 2,818,059	\$ (1,011,092)	\$ 109,840,965

	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-	\$ 3,073,957	\$ 0	\$ 3,073,957	\$ 33,213	\$ 0	\$ 3,107,170

Obligations of U.S.
Government sponsored
corporations (GSE) and
agencies

Residential collateralized mortgage obligations GSE	19,660,625	0	19,660,625	1,021,556	0	20,682,181
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-non-GSE	13,387,974	0	13,387,974	796,892	(289)	14,184,577
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	19,950,190	0	19,950,190	849,040	(944)	20,798,286
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	42,815,706		42,815,706	3,039,935	0	45,855,641
Trust preferred debt securities pooled	656,662	(500,944)	155,718	0	(9,638)	146,080
Corporate debt securities	16,983,730	0	16,983,730	84,443	(2,745)	17,065,428
	\$ 116,528,844	\$ (500,944)	\$ 116,027,900	\$ 5,825,079	\$ (13,616)	\$ 121,839,363

F-52

Table of Contents

2011	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	\$ 19,400,856	\$ 71,833	\$ 0	\$ 19,472,689
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations GSE	13,421,544	476,589	0	13,898,133
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations non- GSE	4,177,115	143,480	(20,151)	4,300,444
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	40,655,157	2,032,059	(7)	42,687,209
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	5,366,145	339,747	(5,378)	5,700,514
Trust preferred debt securities single issuer	2,463,296	0	(712,055)	1,751,241
Corporate debt securities	1,443,762	0	(7,818)	1,435,944
Restricted Stock	4,412,600	0	0	4,412,600
Mutual Fund	25,000	0	0	25,000
	\$ 91,365,475	\$ 3,063,708	\$ (745,409)	\$ 93,683,774

	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-						
Obligations of U.S. Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 11,118,649	\$ 0	\$ 11,118,649	\$ 59,571	\$ 0	\$ 11,178,220
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations GSE	24,705,415	0	24,705,415	1,007,737	0	25,713,152
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-non GSE	14,386,327	0	14,386,327	704,792	0	15,091,119
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	20,260,354	0	20,260,354	801,882	0	21,062,236
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	46,820,985	0	46,820,985	2,848,587	(2,507)	49,667,065
Trust preferred debt securities pooled	646,574	(500,944)	145,630	0	(142,122)	3,508

Corporate debt securities	25,037,063	0	25,037,063	85,701	(216,784)	24,905,980
	\$ 142,975,367	(\$ 500,944)	\$ 142,474,423	\$ 5,508,270	(\$ 361,413)	\$ 147,621,280

F-53

Table of Contents

The carrying value and estimated fair value of investment securities at December 31, 2012, 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.

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Available for sale-		
Due in one year or less		
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of US Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 7,014,714	\$ 7,035,000
Residential mortgage backed securities-GSE	65,816	68,944
Corporate debt securities	1,414,280	1,425,259
Restricted stock	2,493,300	2,493,300
Mutual fund	25,000	25,000
	\$ 11,013,110	\$ 11,047,503
Due after one year through five years		
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of US Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 9,955,805	\$ 10,057,800
Residential mortgage backed securities-GSE	269,875	289,069
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	483,938	486,312
Corporate debt securities	15,296,993	15,595,542
	\$ 26,006,611	\$ 26,428,723
Due after five years through ten years		
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of US Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 12,414,076	\$ 12,402,735
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-GSE	80,751	84,935
Residential mortgage backed securities-GSE	3,015,167	3,276,792
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	2,701,112	2,963,440
	\$ 18,211,106	\$ 18,727,902
Due after ten years		
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-GSE	\$ 6,268,559	\$ 6,547,730
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-non GSE	3,811,933	3,924,182
Residential mortgage backed securities-GSE	21,562,090	22,854,530
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	17,608,172	17,232,549
Corporate debt securities	1,086,408	1,079,480
Trust preferred debt securities	2,466,009	1,998,366
	\$ 52,803,171	\$ 53,636,837

Total	\$ 108,033,998	\$ 109,840,965
Held to maturity-		
Due in one year or less		
Obligations of US Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 1,500,345	\$ 1,508,940
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	2,865,631	2,894,143
Corporate debt securities	15,962,320	16,019,453
	\$ 20,328,296	\$ 20,422,536

F-54

Table of Contents

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due after one year through five years		
Obligations of US Government sponsored corporations (GSE) and agencies	\$ 1,573,612	\$ 1,598,230
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	6,212,316	6,475,283
Corporate debt securities	1,021,410	1,045,975
	\$ 8,807,338	\$ 9,119,488
Due after five years through ten years		
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-GSE	\$ 333,839	\$ 340,078
Residential mortgage backed securities-GSE	3,359,153	3,494,362
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	22,691,687	24,318,500
	\$ 26,384,679	\$ 28,152,940
Due after ten years		
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-GSE	\$ 19,326,786	\$ 20,342,103
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-non GSE	13,387,974	14,184,577
Residential mortgage backed securities-GSE	16,591,037	17,303,924
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	11,046,072	12,167,715
Trust preferred debt securities	656,662	146,080
	\$ 61,008,531	\$ 64,144,399
Total	\$ 116,528,844	\$ 121,839,363

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, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

2012	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	1	\$ 9,842,200	(\$ 26,907)	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 9,842,200	(\$ 26,907)
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-non-GSE	3	1,960,237	(4,516)	156,505	(2,847)	2,116,742	(7,363)
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	2	3,989,675	(944)	0	0	3,989,675	(944)
Obligations of State and Political subdivisions	37	12,794,007	(486,337)	0	0	12,794,007	(486,337)

Trust preferred debt securities Single issuer	4	0	0	1,998,366	(467,643)	1,998,366	(467,643)
Trust preferred debt securities pooled	1	0	0	146,080	(510,582)	146,080	(510,582)
Corporate debt securities	5	3,176,328	(25,876)	0	0	3,176,328	(25,876)
Total temporarily impaired securities	53	\$ 31,762,447	\$ (544,580)	\$ 2,300,951	\$ (981,072)	\$ 34,063,398	\$ (1,525,652)

F-55

Table of Contents

2011	Number of Securities	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
		Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Residential collateralized mortgage obligations-Non-GSE	1	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 251,723	(\$ 20,151)	\$ 251,723	(\$ 20,151)
Residential mortgage backed securities GSE	1	5,280	(7)	0	0	5,280	(7)
Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions	3	1,049,362	(7,885)	0	0	1,049,362	(7,885)
Trust preferred debt securities single issue	4	0	0	1,751,241	(712,055)	1,751,241	(712,055)
Trust preferred debt securities pooled	1	0	0	3,508	(643,066)	3,508	(643,066)
Corporate debt securities	25	13,668,246	(211,075)	666,956	(13,527)	14,335,202	(224,602)
Total temporarily impaired securities	35	\$ 14,722,888	\$(218,967)	\$ 2,673,428	\$(1,388,799)	\$ 17,396,316	\$(1,607,766)

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.

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 on 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 four corporate trust preferred securities issued by two large financial institutions that mature in

2027. 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. Both of the issuers continue to maintain investment grade credit ratings and neither has defaulted on interest payments. Because the decline in fair value is attributable to the widening of interest rate

Table of Contents

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.

Trust preferred debt securities-pooled: This trust preferred debt security was issued by a two issuer pool (Preferred Term Securities XXV, Ltd. Co-issued by Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. and First Tennessee (PRETSL XXV), consisting primarily of financial institution holding companies. During 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 other comprehensive income (loss) component of shareholders equity.

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.

On a quarterly basis, management evaluates this security to determine if any additional other-than-temporary impairment is required. As of December 31, 2012, our evaluation was as follows:

- e. We obtained the PRETSL XXV Depository Institutions Issuer List as of December 31, 2012 from the FTN Financial Corp. (FTN) website and reviewed the financial ratios and capital levels of each individual financial institution issuer.

- f. We sorted the financial institutions on the issuer list to develop three buckets (or categories) for further deferred/default analysis based upon the indicated Texas Ratio. The Texas Ratio is calculated by dividing the institution's Non-Performing Assets plus loans 90 days past due by the combined total of Tangible Equity plus the Allowance for Loan Losses. The three buckets consisted of those institutions with a Texas Ratio of:
 - (1) Above 100;

 - (2) 75 to 100; and

 - (3) Below 75.

g. We then applied the following asset specific deferral/default assumptions to each of these buckets:

(1) Above 100 100% default; 0% recovery;

(2) 75 to 100 100% deferred; 15% recovery at 2 years from initial date of deferral; and

(3) Below 75 no deferral/default.

h. We then ran a cash flow projection to analyze the impact of future deferral/default activity by applying the following assumption on those institutions in bucket (3) of our analysis:

Defaults at 75 basis points applied annually; 15% recovery with a 2-year lag from the initial date of deferral.

Our rationale for these metrics is as follows: (1) The FDIC lists the number of bank failures each year from 1934 2008. Comparing bank failures to the number of FDIC institutions produces an annual

Table of Contents

average default rate of 36 basis points. Given the continuing uncertain economic environment, we believe the doubling of this amount, or 75 basis points, to be an appropriate measurement for defaults; and (2) Standard & Poor's published Global Methodology for Rating Trust Preferred/Hybrid Securities Revised on November 21, 2008. This analysis uses a recovery assumption of 15%, which we also deem an appropriate measurement.

Our position is that it is appropriate to apply this future default factor in our analysis as it is not realistic to assume no adverse conditions will occur over the remaining 26-year stated maturity of this pooled security even though the individual institutions are currently performing according to terms.

- f. This December 31, 2012 projection of future cash flows produced a present value factor that exceeded the carrying value of the pooled trust preferred security; therefore, management concluded that no other-than-temporary impairment issues were present at December 31, 2012.

A number 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 this security.

The following table sets forth information with respect to this security at December 31, 2012:

Security	Class	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Unrealized (Loss)	Percent of Underlying Collateral Performing (1)	Percent of Underlying Collateral Deferral (1)	Percent of Underlying Collateral Default (1)	Percent of Underlying Collateral Remaining Performing (1)	Moody's / S&P Ratings	Excess Subordination Amount (2)	% of Current Performing Collateral
PreTSL XXV	B-1	\$ 656,662	\$ 146,080	(\$ 510,582)	65.7%	15.6%	18.7%	14.1%	C/NR	\$ 102,500,000	20.0%

Notes to table above:

- (1) This percentage represents the amount of specific deferrals / defaults that have occurred, plus those that are known for the following quarters to the total amount of original collateral. Fewer deferrals / defaults produce a lower percentage.
- (2) Excess subordination amount is the additional defaults / deferrals necessary in the next reporting period to deplete the entire credit enhancement (excess interest and over-collateralization) beneath our tranche within each pool to the point that would cause a break in yield. This amount assumes that all currently performing collateral continues to perform. A break in yield means that our security would not be expected to receive all the contractual cash flows (principal and interest) by maturity. The percent of underlying collateral performing is the ratio of the excess subordination amount to current performing collateral a higher percentage means there is

more excess subordination to absorb additional defaults / deferrals, and the better our security is protected from loss.

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.

F-58

Table of Contents**4. Loans and Loans Held for Sale**

Loans are as follows:

	2012	2011
Commercial business	\$ 57,865,436	\$ 50,784,674
Commercial real estate	102,412,694	99,636,976
Mortgage warehouse lines	284,127,530	249,345,831
Construction loans	55,691,393	49,285,783
Residential real estate loans	10,897,307	12,885,352
Loans to individuals	9,643,385	12,219,640
All other loans	189,279	255,556
Gross Loans	520,827,024	474,413,812
Deferred loan costs	987,086	1,017,959
	\$ 521,814,110	\$ 475,431,771

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 \$35,960,262 at December 31, 2012 and \$19,234,111 at December 31, 2011. 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, 2012 and 2011 were 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, 2012 and 2011.

5. Allowance for Loan Losses and Credit Quality Disclosure

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

	2012	2011
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 5,534,450	\$ 5,762,712
Provision charged to operations	2,149,992	2,558,328
Loans charged off	(548,091)	(2,799,482)
Recoveries of loans charged off	14,861	12,892
Balance, end of year	\$ 7,151,212	\$ 5,534,450

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.

F-59

Table of Contents

The following table provides an aging of the loan portfolio by loan class at December 31, 2012:

	30-59	60-89	Greater than 90	Total		Total	Recorded Investment > 90	Nonaccrual
	Days	Days	Days	Past Due	Current	Loans Receivable	Days Accruing	Loans
Commercial								
Construction	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,581,031	\$ 1,581,031	\$ 54,110,362	\$ 55,691,393	\$ 0	\$ 1,581,031
Commercial Business	202,451	70,192	518,912	791,555	57,073,881	57,865,436	0	629,821
Commercial Real Estate	0	0	3,137,553	3,137,553	99,275,141	102,412,694	0	3,478,607
Mortgage Warehouse Lines	0	0	0	0	284,127,530	284,127,530	0	0
Residential Real Estate	320,729	34,975	0	355,704	10,541,603	10,897,307	0	134,193
Consumer								
Loans to Individuals	49,243	0	139,852	189,095	9,454,290	9,643,385	84,948	54,904
Other	0	0	0	0	189,279	189,279	0	0
Deferred Loan Fees								
	0	0	0	0	987,086	987,086	0	0
Total	\$ 572,423	\$ 105,167	\$ 5,377,348	\$ 6,054,938	\$ 515,759,172	\$ 521,814,110	\$ 84,948	\$ 5,878,554

The following table provides an aging of the loan portfolio by loan class at December 31, 2011:

	30-59	60-89	Greater than 90	Total		Total	Recorded Investment > 90	Nonaccrual
	Days	Days	Days	Past Due	Current	Loans Receivable	Days Accruing	Loans
Commercial								
Construction	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 140,055	\$ 140,055	\$ 49,145,728	\$ 49,285,783	\$ 0	\$ 140,055
Commercial Business	364,743	564,152	122,535	1,051,430	49,733,244	50,784,674	0	669,166
Commercial Real Estate	0	245,874	503,877	749,751	98,887,225	99,636,976	0	1,443,220
Mortgage Warehouse	0	0	0	0	249,345,831	249,345,831	0	0

Lines								
Residential								
Real Estate	905,310	0	661,171	1,566,481	11,318,871	12,885,352	0	661,171
Consumer								
Loans to								
Individuals	0	144,904	77,858	222,762	11,996,878	12,219,640	0	77,858
Other	0	0	0	0	255,556	255,556	0	0
Deferred								
Loan Costs	0	0	0	0	1,017,959	1,017,959	0	0
Total	\$ 1,270,053	\$ 954,930	\$ 1,505,496	\$ 3,730,479	\$ 471,701,292	\$ 475,431,771	\$ 0	\$ 2,991,470

Additional income before taxes amounting to \$362,399 and \$337,158 would have been recognized in 2012 and 2011, respectively, if interest on all loans had been recorded based upon original contract terms.

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.

Table of Contents

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 off against 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 primarily 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 in 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.

F-61

Table of Contents

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 are abundant, and for 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 companies have established profitable records 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

Table of Contents

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 that require 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 the same 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, 2012.

Commercial Credit Exposure By Internally Assigned Grade:	Construction	Commercial Business	Commercial Real Estate	Mortgage Warehouse Lines	Residential Real Estate
Pass	\$ 49,373,827	\$ 55,498,613	\$ 76,096,964	\$ 284,127,530	\$ 10,763,114
Special Mention	0	1,019,586	19,060,621	0	134,193
Substandard	5,777,494	1,064,799	7,255,109	0	0
Doubtful	540,072	282,438	0	0	0
Total	\$ 55,691,393	\$ 57,865,436	\$ 102,412,694	\$ 284,127,530	\$ 10,897,307

Consumer Credit Exposure By Other

Payment Activity	Loans To Individuals	
Performing	\$ 9,454,288	\$ 189,279
Nonperforming	189,097	0
Total	\$ 9,643,385	\$ 189,279

F-63

Table of Contents

The following table provides a breakdown of the loan portfolio by credit quality indicator at December 31, 2011.

Commercial Credit Exposure

Internally Assigned Grade	Construction	Commercial Business	Commercial Real Estate	Mortgage	
				Warehouse Lines	Residential Real Estate
Grade:					
Pass	\$ 44,106,827	\$ 47,973,545	\$ 84,642,510	\$ 249,345,831	\$ 12,224,181
Special Mention	5,038,901	1,657,993	10,574,489	0	142,477
Substandard	107,405	865,160	3,823,225	0	518,694
Doubtful	32,650	287,976	596,752	0	0
Total	\$ 49,285,783	\$ 50,784,674	\$ 99,636,976	\$ 249,345,831	\$ 12,885,352

Consumer Credit Exposure By

Payment Activity	Loans To	
	Individuals	Other
Performing	\$ 12,141,782	\$ 255,556
Nonperforming	77,858	0
Total	\$ 12,219,640	\$ 255,556

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 the loans are both well secured and in the process of collection.

Allowance for Credit Losses as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012

	Construction	Commercial	Commercial		Residential		Consumer	Other	Deferred Unallocated Fees	Total
			Real Estate	Mortgage Warehouse	Real Estate					
Allowance for credit losses:										
Beginning	\$ 1,054,695	\$ 934,642	\$ 1,597,702	\$ 1,122,056	\$ 91,076	\$ 187,352	\$ 2,377	\$ 544,550	\$ 0	\$ 5,534,450
Final										

December 31,
2011

Provision charged to operations	989,844	191,897	775,199	298,582	151,721	(6,911)	5,895	(256,235)	0	2,149,992
Loans charged off	(57,650)	(165,026)	(110,862)	0	(130,694)	(77,858)	(6,001)			