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Cornerstone Financial Corp
Form 10-K
March 30, 2011

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

FORM 10-K

Annual report pursuant to section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange
Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

-OR-

Transition report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange
Act of 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____.

CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant, as specified in its charter)

NEW JERSEY

80-0282551

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

6000 MIDLANTIC DRIVE, SUITE 120 S, NEW JERSEY

08054

(Address of principal executive offices)

Zip Code

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (856) 439-0300

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

NONE

(Title of Class)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

COMMON STOCK, NO PAR VALUE

(Title of Class)

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

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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports
pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act []

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports
required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of

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1934 during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES X NO .

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

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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. []

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 [] Accelerated filer []
Non-accelerated filer [] Smaller reporting company [X]
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by checkmark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.) YES NO X

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State the aggregate market value of the voting stock and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and ask price of such common equity as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter \$7,372,722.

As of March 18, 2011, there were 1,809,656 outstanding shares of the registrant's Common Stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement to be sent to shareholders in connection with the 2010 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K, which is expected to be filed with the Securities Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the registrant's last fiscal year.

PART I

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Cornerstone Financial Corporation (the "Company") may from time to time make written or oral "forward-looking statements," including statements contained in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (including this annual report on Form 10-K and the exhibits hereto), in its reports to shareholders and in other communications by the Company, which are made in good faith by the Company pursuant to the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of words such as "expects," "subject," "believe," "will," "intends," "will be," or "would."

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These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, such as statements of the Company's plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions that are subject to change based on various important factors (many of which are beyond the Company's control). The factors which could cause the Company's financial performance to differ materially from the plans, objectives, expectations, estimates and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements include those items listed under "Item 1A-Risk Factors" in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 and the following factors, among others: the strength of the United States economy in general and the strength of the local economies in which the Company conducts operations; the effects of, and changes in, trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws, including interest rate policies of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System ("Federal Reserve"); inflation; interest rates; market and monetary fluctuations; the timely development of new products and services by the Company and the perceived overall value of these products and services by users, including the features, pricing and quality compared to competitors' products and services; the success of the Company in gaining regulatory approval of its products, services, dividends and of new branches, when required; the impact of changes in financial services laws and regulations (including laws concerning taxes, banking, securities and insurance); technological changes; acquisitions; the ability to continue to effectively manage costs, including the costs incurred in connection with the opening of new branches; changes in consumer spending and saving habits; and the success of the Company at managing the risks resulting from these factors.

The Company cautions that the above listed factors are not exclusive. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statement, whether written or oral, that may be made from time to time by or on behalf of the Company.

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

The Company was formed in 2008 at the direction of the Board of Directors of Cornerstone Bank (the "Bank") to serve as a holding company for the Bank. The Board believed that establishing a holding company would provide greater flexibility in raising capital and conducting the Company's business. The holding company reorganization was completed in January 2009. As such, the Company did not have any operations in 2008, other than obtaining regulatory approval for the holding company reorganization, and the results of operations, and all financial data at and for the year ending December 31, 2008 presented herein are those of the Bank on a stand alone basis.

At December 31, 2010, we had total assets of \$354.0 million, total loans, net of \$239.0 million, total investment securities of \$85.1 million and total deposits of \$302.3 million compared to total assets of \$306.1 million, total loans net, of \$235.0 million, total investment securities of \$48.1 million and total deposits of \$249.5 million at December 31, 2009. Our growth in assets and deposits reflects our commitment to provide outstanding customer

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service and a broad array of banking products driven by our customers' needs. We believe our strategy provides us with a competitive advantage over other financial institutions by developing lasting customer relationships that will enable us to continue to attract core deposits and loans within our market area.

The Company's offices are located at 6000 Midlantic Drive, Suite 120

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S, Mount Laurel New Jersey, 08054 and its phone number is (856) 439-0300.

CORNERSTONE BANK

The Bank is a New Jersey state chartered commercial bank with administrative offices headquartered in Mount Laurel, New Jersey. The Bank commenced operations on October 4, 1999, and conducts business from its main office in Moorestown and from six branch offices located in Medford, New Jersey, Burlington, New Jersey, Cherry Hill, New Jersey, Voorhees, New Jersey, Mount Laurel, New Jersey and Marlton, New Jersey. The Bank provides a broad range of lending, deposit and financial products. The Bank emphasizes commercial real estate and commercial lending to small businesses and professionals.

The Bank offers a broad range of deposit and loan products and banking services, including personal and business checking accounts, individual retirement accounts, business money market accounts, certificates of deposit, wire transfers, automated teller services, night depository and drive-through banking. The Bank also offers a three-tiered form of personal demand account and indexed money market account. Both products pay progressively higher rates of interest as account balances increase. The Bank's deposit accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC") up to the applicable limits.

As an enhancement to its traditional banking services, the Bank provides remote deposit services to its commercial customers ("C-Scan"). This service gives commercial customers the ability to scan their check deposits from the desktops at their place of business and electronically transmit them to the Bank for deposit processing. In addition, the Bank also offers a fully transactional website under the domain name www.cornerstonebank.net. Customers have access to current rates and terms on deposit and loan products, and may make balance inquiries, request stop payments, reorder checks, pay bills and transfer funds between existing accounts within the Bank. The information included on the Bank's website is not part of this report.

The Bank has one subsidiary, Cornerstone Realty Holdings, Inc., a New Jersey corporation, which was formed during the second quarter of 2005 to acquire and sell real property that has been previously foreclosed upon by the Bank.

MARKET AREA

The Bank's market area is comprised of approximately 300 square miles in western Burlington County and northern Camden County, New Jersey. The Bank has chosen this market because it believes it contains a stable, diversified economy. Within this market area, the Bank presently focuses its activities in the suburban communities of Moorestown, Mount Laurel, Medford, Burlington City, Cherry Hill, Marlton, Mount Holly, Maple Shade, Medford Lakes, Evesham, Gibbsboro and Voorhees, New Jersey. The deposit and loan activities of the Bank are significantly affected by economic conditions in its market area. The Bank believes that its market area provides strong opportunities in which to develop a banking franchise. The Bank's strategy for future growth is to selectively expand its present market into locations where it can build upon the relationships the members of the Bank's Board of Directors and management team have with community members to best utilize our community oriented approach to our competitive advantage. The establishment of branches is subject to approval by the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance ("NJDOBI") and the FDIC.

In November 2010, the Bank opened its newest office, located at 105 Merchants Way, in Marlton, New Jersey.

COMPETITION

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The banking business is highly competitive. The Bank faces substantial competition both in attracting deposits and in originating loans. The Bank competes primarily with both local and regionally-based commercial banks, savings banks and savings and loan associations, most of which have greater assets, capital and lending limits. Other competitors include mutual funds, mortgage bankers, insurance companies, stock brokerage firms, regulated small loan companies, credit unions and issuers of commercial paper and other securities.

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The Bank's larger competitors have greater financial resources than the Bank to finance wide-ranging advertising campaigns. The Bank conducts only limited media advertising, and its marketing efforts have depended heavily upon its Board of Directors' and shareholders' referrals and employee calling programs.

The Bank's core business consists of providing responsive, high quality banking services to small businesses, professionals and retail customers living and working in the Bank's market area. The Bank's officers and directors are active in the Bank's market area and management believes that these communities have supported, and will continue to support, a locally owned and managed community bank committed to providing outstanding customer service and a broad array of banking products driven by the Bank's customers' needs. The Bank believes that this strategy provides the Bank with a competitive advantage over other financial institutions by developing lasting customer relationships that will enable the Bank to continue to attract core deposits and loans within the Bank's market area.

LENDING ACTIVITIES

GENERAL. The Bank offers business and personal loans generally on a secured basis, including: commercial loans (term and time); commercial lines of credit; commercial mortgage loans; commercial and residential construction loans; letters of credit; and consumer loans (home equity and installment). The Bank makes commercial loans to small businesses primarily in the Bank's market area. The Bank's legal lending limit to any one borrower is 15% of capital for most loans, and 25% of capital for loans secured by certain types of readily marketable collateral.

The Bank's ability to originate loans is dependent upon customer demand, which is affected by the current and expected future level of interest rates. Interest rates are affected by the demand for loans, the supply of money available for lending purposes and the rates offered by competitors. Among other things, these factors are, in turn, affected by economic conditions, monetary policies of the federal government, including the Federal Reserve, and legislative tax policies.

COMMERCIAL LOANS. Commercial loans include short and long-term business loans and commercial lines of credit for the purposes of providing working capital, supporting accounts receivable, purchasing inventory and acquiring fixed assets. The loans generally are secured by these types of assets as collateral and/or by personal guarantees provided by principals of the borrowers. The majority of the Bank's customers for these loans are small and medium sized businesses located in the Bank's market area.

At December 31, 2010, commercial loans totaled \$95.4 million or 39.3% of the total loan portfolio, including \$45.9 million in lines of credit.

Commercial business loans typically are made on the basis of the borrower's

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ability to make repayment from the cash flow of the borrower's business. As a result, the availability of funds for the repayment of commercial business loans generally is substantially dependent on the success of the business itself and the general economic environment. If the cash flow from business operations is reduced, the borrower's ability to repay the loan may be impaired.

MORTGAGE LOANS. The Bank originates mortgage loans secured by real estate primarily located in the Bank's market area. Included as mortgage loans are commercial real estate, conforming residential real estate and residential real estate loans in excess of FNMA loan limits ("jumbo real estate loans"). At December 31, 2010, the Bank had \$126.9 million, or 52.2% of the total loan portfolio invested in commercial and residential real estate loans. The Bank's real estate loans are primarily secured by first mortgages and to a lesser extent by junior liens and consist of fixed-rate loans secured by various types of real estate collateral as discussed below.

COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE

The Bank emphasizes the origination of commercial real estate loans within its real estate portfolio. Loans on commercial properties are generally originated in amounts up to the lower of 75% of the appraised value or cost of the property and are secured by improved property such as multi-family dwelling units, office buildings, retail stores, warehouses, church buildings and other non-residential buildings, most of which are located in the Bank's market area. Commercial real estate loans are generally made with fixed interest rates which mature or reprice in five to seven years with principal amortization of up to 25 years.

Loans secured by commercial real estate are generally larger and involve a greater degree of risk than one- to four-family residential mortgage loans. Of primary concern in commercial and multi-family real estate lending, in addition to the borrower's creditworthiness, is the feasibility and cash flow potential of the project. Payments on loans

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secured by income producing properties are often dependent on successful operation or management of the properties. As a result, repayment of such loans may be subject, to a greater extent than residential real estate loans, to adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy.

RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE

The majority of the Bank's residential mortgage loans consist of loans secured by one- to four-family residences located in the Bank's market area. The Bank has originated one- to four-family residential mortgage loans in amounts up to 80% of the lesser of the appraised value or selling price of the mortgaged property without requiring mortgage insurance. A mortgage loan originated by the Bank, for owner occupied property, whether fixed rate or adjustable rate, can have a term of up to 30 years. Non-owner occupied property, whether fixed rate or adjustable rate, can have a term of up to 25 years. In all cases, the rates and terms for these loans follow Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA") guidelines and vary based on those guidelines. Adjustable rate loan terms limit the periodic interest rate adjustment and the minimum and maximum rates that may be charged over the term of the loan based on the type of loan.

All of the Bank's residential mortgages include "due on sale" clauses, which are provisions giving the Bank the right to declare a loan immediately due and payable if the borrower sells or otherwise transfers to a third party an interest in the property serving as security for the loan. Due-on-sale clauses

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are an important means of adjusting the rates on the Bank's fixed-rate mortgage portfolio.

In some instances, the Bank has charged a fee equal to a percentage of the loan amount (commonly referred to as "points"). The Bank has originated residential mortgage loans in conformity with FNMA standards so that the loans will be eligible for sale in the secondary market. The majority, but not all, of the residential mortgage loans originated by the Bank historically have been sold and have not been serviced by the Bank.

APPRAISALS

Property appraisals on real estate securing the Bank's loans are made by state certified and licensed independent appraisers approved by the Board Loan Committee, which is made up of members of the Board of Directors. Appraisals are performed in accordance with applicable regulations and policies. It is the Bank's policy to obtain title insurance policies on first mortgage loans originated by the Bank.

CONSTRUCTION LOANS. The Bank may originate loans to finance the construction of commercial real estate and to a limited extent residential real estate in the Bank's market area. Generally, the Bank will make construction loans only if there is a permanent mortgage commitment in place. Interest rates on commercial construction loans are typically in line with normal commercial mortgage loan rates, while interest rates on residential construction loans are slightly higher than normal residential mortgage loan rates. These loans usually are adjustable rate loans and generally have terms of up to one year.

Construction financing is generally considered to involve a higher degree of risk of loss than long-term financing on improved, occupied real estate. Risk of loss on a construction loan is dependent largely upon the accuracy of the initial estimate of the property's value at completion of construction and development and the estimated cost (including interest) of construction. During the construction phase, a number of factors could result in delays and cost overruns. If the estimate of construction costs proves to be inaccurate, the Bank may be required to advance funds beyond the amount originally committed to permit completion of the development. If the estimate of value proves to be inaccurate, the Bank may be confronted, at or prior to the maturity of the loan, with a project having a value which is insufficient to assure full repayment. At December 31, 2010, construction loans totaled \$13.1 million, or 5.4% of the total loan portfolio.

LETTERS OF CREDIT. Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Bank to a third party on behalf of a customer. The credit risk involved in issuing standby letters of credit is similar to that involved in extending credit to customers. The Bank evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case by case basis. Collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Bank, is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer. Collateral varies but may include accounts receivable, marketable securities, inventory, property, plant and equipment, residential and commercial real estate. At December 31, 2010, our obligations under standby letters of credit totaled \$3.0 million.

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CONSUMER LOANS. The Bank originates consumer loans, including installment loans and home equity loans, secured by first or second mortgages on homes owned or being purchased by the loan applicant.

Home equity term loans and credit lines are credit accommodations secured

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by either a first or second mortgage on the borrower's residential property. Interest rates charged on home equity term loans are generally fixed; interest on credit lines is usually a floating rate related to the prime rate. Home equity term loans are offered with terms of 5 to 15 years; home equity lines are repaid at 1/180th of the outstanding principal balance each month. The Bank generally requires a loan to value ratio of less than or equal to 80% of the appraised value, including any outstanding prior mortgage balance. At December 31, 2010, home equity loans totaled \$7.4 million or 3.1% of total loans.

The Bank makes a very limited number of unsecured installment loans, which includes unsecured revolving credit reserve accounts. As of December 31, 2010, installment loans totaled \$86 thousand or 0.1% of total loans.

LOAN SOLICITATION AND PROCESSING. Loan originations are derived from a number of sources such as loan officers, the Board of Directors, customers, borrowers and referrals from real estate brokers, accountants, attorneys and shareholders.

Upon receipt of a loan application, a credit report is ordered and reviewed to verify specific information relating to the loan applicant's creditworthiness. Depending on the type, collateral and amount of the credit request, various levels of internal approval may be necessary.

LOAN COMMITMENTS. When a loan is approved, the Bank generally issues a written commitment to the loan applicant. The commitment indicates the loan approval terms and is generally valid for a period of up to 45 days. Most of the Bank's commitments are accepted or rejected by the customer before the expiration of the commitment. At December 31, 2010, the Bank had approximately \$58.1 million in loan commitments outstanding.

LOANS TO ONE BORROWER. Under New Jersey banking law, the Bank is generally subject to a loans-to-one-borrower limitation of 15% of capital funds. At December 31, 2010, this loan to one borrower limit was approximately \$4.7 million. This loans-to-one-borrower limit may be increased by an additional 10% of adjusted capital funds, which at December 31, 2010 was approximately \$3.2 million, if collateralized by readily marketable collateral, as defined by regulation. At December 31, 2010, there were no loans outstanding or committed to any borrower which individually or in the aggregate exceeded the applicable limits.

NON-PERFORMING AND PROBLEM ASSETS

LOAN DELINQUENCIES. The Bank's collection procedures generally provide that after a loan is 15 days past due a late charge is added. The borrower is contacted by mail or telephone and payment is requested. If the delinquency continues, subsequent efforts are made to contact the borrower. If the loan continues to be delinquent for 90 days or more, the Bank usually initiates legal proceedings unless other repayment arrangements are made. Each delinquent loan is reviewed on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the Bank's lending policy.

Delinquent loans 90 days or more past due at December 31, 2010, consisted of fifteen loan relationships totaling \$10.7 million as compared to ten loan relationships totaling \$9.2 million at December 31, 2009. The delinquent loan relationships as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, were considered well collateralized and were in the process of collection.

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS. Non-performing assets consist of non-accrual loans (loans on which the accrual of interest has ceased), loans over ninety days delinquent and still accruing interest, renegotiated loans, impaired loans and other real estate owned. Loans are generally placed on non-accrual status if, in the opinion of management, collection is doubtful, or when principal or interest

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is past due 90 days or more, unless the collateral is considered sufficient to cover principal and interest and the loan is in the process of collection. Interest accrued, but not collected at the date a loan is placed on non-accrual status, is reversed and charged against interest income. Subsequent cash receipts are applied either to the outstanding principal or recorded as interest income, depending on management's assessment of the ultimate collectability of principal and interest. Loans are returned to an accrual status when the borrower's ability to make periodic principal and interest payments has returned to normal (i.e., brought current with respect to principal or interest or restructured) and the paying capacity of the borrower and/or the underlying collateral is deemed sufficient to cover principal and interest.

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Impaired loans are measured based on the present value of expected future discounted cash flows, the fair value of the loan or the fair value of the underlying collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. The recognition of interest income on impaired loans is the same as for non-accrual loans discussed above. At December 31, 2010 the Company had twelve relationships totaling \$9.8 million in non-accrual loans as compared eight relationships totaling \$8.1 million at December 31, 2009. At December 31, 2010, the Company had sixteen impaired loan relationships totaling \$10.7 million (included within the non-accrual loans discussed above) in which \$3.5 million in impaired loans had a related allowance for credit losses of \$2.1 million and \$7.3 million for impaired loans in which there is no related allowance for credit losses. The average balance of impaired loans totaled \$12.3 million for 2010 as compared to \$8.2 million for 2009, and interest income recorded on impaired loans during the year ended December 31, 2010 totaled \$36 thousand as compared to \$32 thousand for December 31, 2009.

CLASSIFIED ASSETS. Federal regulations provide for a classification system for problem assets of insured institutions. Under this classification system, problem assets of insured institutions are classified as "substandard," "doubtful" or "loss."

An asset is considered "substandard" if it involves more than an acceptable level of risk due to a deteriorating financial condition, unfavorable history of the borrower, inadequate payment capacity, insufficient security or other negative factors within the industry, market or management. Substandard loans have clearly defined weaknesses which can jeopardize the timely payment of the loan.

Assets classified as "doubtful" exhibit all of the weaknesses defined under the substandard category but with enough risk to present a high probability of some principal loss on the loan, although not yet fully ascertainable in amount.

Assets classified as "loss" are those considered uncollectible or of little value, even though a collection effort may continue after the classification and potential charge-off.

The Bank also internally classifies certain assets as "special mention." Such assets do not demonstrate a current potential for loss but are monitored in response to negative trends which, if not reversed, could lead to a substandard rating in the future.

When an insured institution classifies problem assets as either "substandard" or "doubtful," it may establish specific allowances for loan losses in an amount deemed prudent by management. When an insured institution classifies problem assets as "loss," it is required either to establish an allowance for losses equal to 100% of that portion of the assets so classified

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or to charge off such amount.

At December 31, 2010 the Bank had sixteen loans totaling \$10.8 million classified as substandard constituting 4.5 % of the Bank's loan portfolio, compared to eight loans totaling \$7.9 million classified as substandard at December 31, 2009, representing 3.3% of the Bank's then current loan portfolio. The Bank had one loan classified as doubtful totaling \$147 thousand at December 31, 2010 as compared to two loans totaling \$380 thousand at December 31, 2009.

FORECLOSED REAL ESTATE. Real estate acquired by the Bank as a result of foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure is classified as Real Estate Owned until such time as it is sold. When real estate owned is acquired, it is recorded at the lower of the unpaid principal balance of the related loan or its fair value, less disposal costs. Any write-down of real estate owned is charged to operations. At December 31, 2010 the Company had \$829 thousand in real estate owned as compared to no real estate owned at December 31, 2009. The change in real estate owned during the year ended December 31, 2010 reflects two relationships in which the Company took ownership of twelve properties by deed in lieu of foreclosure.

ALLOWANCE FOR LOSSES ON LOANS AND REAL ESTATE OWNED. It is the policy of management to provide for inherent losses on unidentified loans in its portfolio in addition to classified loans. A provision for loan losses is charged to operations based on management's evaluation of the estimated and inherent losses in the Bank's loan portfolio. Management also periodically performs valuations of real estate owned and establishes allowances to reduce book values of the properties to their lower of cost or fair value, less disposal costs, when necessary.

Although provisions have been established and segmented by type of loan, based upon management's assessment of their differing inherent loss characteristics, the entire allowance for losses on loans is available to absorb further loan losses in any category.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES ACTIVITIES

The investment policy of the Bank is established by senior management and approved by the Board of Directors. It is based on asset and liability management goals and is designed to provide a portfolio of high quality investments that optimize interest income and provide acceptable limits of safety and liquidity. At December 31, 2010, the Bank's investment policy allowed investments in instruments such as: (i) U.S. Treasury obligations, (ii) U.S. federal agency or federally sponsored agency obligations, (iii) state and municipal obligations, (iv) mortgage-backed securities, (v) banker's acceptances, (vi) certificates of deposit, and (vii) investment grade corporate bonds and commercial paper. The Board of Directors may authorize additional investments.

The Bank invests in securities based on their investment grade. The investment portfolio predominantly consists of securities issued or guaranteed by the United States Government and its agencies. In accordance with ASC Topic 320-10-65-1, the Bank classifies its investment securities at the time of purchase as either "trading," "available for sale" ("AFS") or "held to maturity" ("HTM"). To date, management has not purchased any securities for trading purposes. Management classifies most securities as HTM, and to a lesser extent, AFS. AFS securities are carried at fair value in the statements of financial condition with an adjustment to equity, for changes in the fair value of

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securities, net of tax. The adjustment to equity, net of tax, is presented in the caption "Accumulated other comprehensive loss."

At December 31, 2010, the Bank held an HTM investment portfolio with an amortized cost of \$40.4 million, or 11.4% of total assets, with an estimated fair market value of \$39.5 million. In addition, the Bank also held an AFS investment portfolio with a fair value of \$44.6 million, or 12.6% of total assets, with an estimated amortized cost of \$47.9 million as of December 31, 2010.

SOURCES OF FUNDS

GENERAL. Deposits are the major external source of the Bank's funds for lending and investment activities as well as for general business purposes. In addition to deposits, the Bank derives funds from the amortization, prepayment or sale of loans, maturities and repayments of investment securities and operations. Scheduled loan principal repayments are a relatively stable source of funds, while deposit inflows and outflows and loan prepayments are significantly influenced by general interest rates and market conditions.

DEPOSITS. The Bank offers a broad range of deposit instruments, including personal and business checking accounts, individual retirement accounts, business money market accounts, statement savings, and term certificate accounts at competitive interest rates. Deposit account terms vary according to the minimum balance required, the time periods that the funds must remain on deposit and the interest rate, among other factors. The Bank also offers a three-tiered form of personal demand account, paying progressively higher rates of interest as account balances increase. The Bank regularly evaluates the internal cost of funds, surveys rates offered by competing institutions, reviews the Bank's cash flow requirements for lending and liquidity and executes rate changes when deemed appropriate.

Consumer and commercial deposits are attracted principally from within the Bank's market area. The Bank does not obtain funds through brokers, nor does it solicit funds outside the State of New Jersey.

BORROWINGS. Deposits are the primary source of funds for the Bank's lending and investment activities as well as for general business purposes. However, should the need arise, the Bank has access to unsecured, overnight lines of credit in the amount of \$3.0 million, on an uncommitted basis through Atlantic Central Bankers Bank. This arrangement is for the sale of federal funds to the Bank subject to the availability of such funds. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Bank had no balances outstanding against this line of credit.

The Bank also has an available credit line under the Overnight Repricing Advance Program with the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") in the aggregate amount of \$ 55.7 million. At December 31, 2010, the Bank had advances outstanding with the FHLB in the amount of approximately \$25.0 million at a weighted average interest rate of 1.49% . At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Bank had no advances outstanding against the credit line under the Overnight Repricing Advance Program. At December 31, 2010, the Bank was eligible to borrow an additional \$ 30.7 million.

The Bank's membership in the FHLB also provides the Bank with additional secured borrowing capacity of up to a maximum of 25% of the Bank's total assets, subject to certain conditions.

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credit loan agreement with Atlantic Central Bankers Bank for an amount up to \$5.0 million. The term of the debt is for a three year period with a maturity date of February 17, 2012. The interest rate adjusts at a variable rate equal to prime plus 25 basis points with a floor of 4.25% . The Company has an outstanding balance on the line of credit of \$4.9 million and has contributed \$4.4 million as additional capital to the Bank.

On November 1, 2010, the Bank modified the terms of the hybrid capital instrument originally issued on October 31, 2008, in the aggregate amount of \$3.0 million in the form of subordinated debt. This instrument qualifies as Tier II capital. The new term of the debt is for a ten year period with a maturity date of November 1, 2020. The interest rate is at a variable rate equal to prime rate plus 100 basis points for the entire ten year term. The debt security is redeemable, at the Bank's option, at par on any January 31st, April 30th, July 31st, or October 31st that the debt security remains outstanding. However, the Bank does not have the right to redeem the debt security prior to April 30, 2011.

PERSONNEL

At March 18, 2010, the Bank had 61 full-time and 9 part-time employees. None of the Bank's employees are represented by a collective bargaining group. The Bank believes that its relationship with its employees is good.

REGULATION

Bank holding companies and banks are extensively regulated under both federal and state law. These laws and regulations are intended to protect depositors, not stockholders. To the extent that the following information describes statutory and regulatory provisions, it is qualified in its entirety by reference to the particular statutory and regulatory provisions. Any change in the applicable law or regulation may have a material effect on the business and prospects of the Company and the Bank.

BANK HOLDING COMPANY REGULATION

GENERAL

As a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, (the BHCA), we are subject to the regulation and supervision of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (FRB). We are required to file with the FRB annual reports and other information regarding our business operations and those of our subsidiaries.

The BHCA requires, among other things, the prior approval of the FRB in any case where a bank holding company proposes to (i) acquire all or substantially all of the assets of any other bank, (ii) acquire direct or indirect ownership or control or more than 5% of the outstanding voting stock of any bank (unless it owns a majority of such bank's voting shares) or (iii) merge or consolidate with any other bank holding company. The FRB will not approve any acquisition, merger, or consolidation that would have a substantially anti-competitive effect, unless the anticompetitive impact of the proposed transaction is clearly outweighed by a greater public interest in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served. The FRB also considers capital adequacy and other financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the companies and the banks concerned, together with the convenience and need of the community to be served when reviewing acquisitions or mergers.

The BHCA also generally prohibits a bank holding company, with certain limited exceptions, from (i) acquiring or retaining direct or indirect ownership or control of more than 5% of the outstanding voting stock of any company which is not a bank or bank holding company; or (ii) engaging directly or indirectly

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in activities other than those of banking, managing or controlling banks, or performing services for its subsidiaries, unless such non-banking business is determined by the FRB to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be properly incident thereto. In making such determinations, the FRB is required to weigh the expected benefits to the public, such as greater convenience, increased competition or gains in efficiency, against the possible adverse effects, such as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interest or unsound banking practices.

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In addition, the BHCA was amended through the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Financial Modernization Act of 1999 (the "GLBA"). Under the terms of the GLBA, bank holding companies whose subsidiary banks meet certain capital, management and Community Reinvestment Act standards are permitted to apply to become financial holding companies, which may engage in a substantially broader range of non-banking activities than is permissible for bank holding companies under the BHCA. These activities include certain insurance, securities and merchant banking activities. In addition, the GLBA amendments to the BHCA remove the requirement for advance regulatory approval for a variety of activities and acquisitions by financial holding companies. As our business is currently limited to activities permissible for a bank, we have not elected to become a financial holding company.

There are a number of obligations and restrictions imposed on bank holding companies and their depository institution subsidiaries by law and regulatory policy that are designed to minimize potential loss to the depositors of such depository institutions and the FDIC insurance fund in the event the depository institution becomes in danger of default. Under a policy of the FRB with respect to bank holding company operations, subsequently codified as part of the Bank Holding Company Act under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), a bank holding company is required to serve as a source of financial strength to its subsidiary depository institutions and to commit resources to support such institutions in circumstances where it might not do so absent such policy. The FRB also has the authority under the BHCA to require a bank holding company to terminate any activity or to relinquish control of a non-bank subsidiary upon the FRB's determination that such activity or control constitutes a serious risk to the financial soundness and stability of any bank subsidiary of the bank holding company.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY GUIDELINES FOR BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

The FRB has adopted risk-based capital guidelines for bank holding companies. The risk-based capital guidelines are designed to make regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to differences in risk profile among banks and bank holding companies, to account for off-balance sheet exposure and to minimize disincentives for holding liquid assets. Under these guidelines, assets and off-balance sheet items are assigned to broad risk categories each with appropriate weights. The resulting capital ratios represent capital as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets and off-balance sheet items. The risk-based guidelines apply to bank holding companies with consolidated assets of \$500 million or more, and to certain bank holding companies with less than \$500 million in assets if they are engaged in substantial non-banking activity or meet certain other criteria. We do not meet these criteria, and so the Company is not subject to a minimum consolidated capital requirement. In addition to the risk-based capital guidelines, the FRB has adopted a minimum Tier I capital (leverage) ratio, under which a bank holding company must maintain a minimum level of Tier I capital to average total consolidated assets

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of at least 3% in the case of a bank holding company that has the highest regulatory examination rating and is not contemplating significant growth or expansion. All other bank holding companies are expected to maintain a leverage ratio of at least 100 to 200 basis points above the stated minimum. The leverage requirement also only applies on a consolidated basis if the risk based capital requirements discussed above apply.

BANK REGULATION

GENERAL. As a New Jersey-chartered commercial bank, the Bank is subject to the regulation, supervision, and control of the NJDOBI. As an FDIC-insured institution, the Bank is subject to the regulation, supervision and control of the FDIC, an agency of the federal government. The regulations of the FDIC and the NJDOBI affect virtually all activities of the Bank, including the minimum level of capital the Bank must maintain, the ability of the Bank to pay dividends, the ability of the Bank to expand through new branches or acquisitions and various other matters.

INSURANCE OF DEPOSITS. The Dodd-Frank Act has caused significant changes in the FDIC's insurance of deposit accounts. Among other things, the Dodd-Frank Act permanently increased the FDIC deposit insurance limit to \$250 thousand per depositor. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act includes provisions replacing, by statute, the FDIC's program to provide unlimited deposit insurance coverage for noninterest bearing transactional accounts. Institutions are not required to opt into this coverage, and can not opt out of the program. In addition, institutions are not required to pay an additional assessment for this additional coverage. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, this unlimited coverage for non-interest bearing transaction accounts will expire on December 31, 2012.

The FDIC has significantly increased deposit insurance assessment rates, commencing in the second quarter of 2009. As increased, the adjusted base assessment rates will range from 12 to 77.5 basis points of deposits, a significant increase over premium rates for the past several years. In addition, the Bank is paying a special assessment of between

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15 and 25 basis points of the amount of deposits in excess of \$250,000 commencing on January 1, 2010. The FDIC also levied a special assessment of 5 basis points on assets less Tier 1 Capital as of June 30, 2009, paid September 30, 2009. The 5 basis point assessment resulted in a charge to the Bank of approximately \$138 thousand. The FDIC also required insured depository institutions to pre-pay deposit insurance premiums through the fourth quarter 2012 in 2009. Those payments totaled \$1.5 million, and as of December 31, 2010, \$981 thousand was recognized in prepaid expenses, which has been recorded with "Other Assets" in the Statement of Financial Condition. The proposal also calls for premium assessments to increase by three basis points in 2011. These additional costs will adversely affect our results of operations.

On February 7, 2011 the FDIC announced the approval of the new deposit insurance assessment system mandated by the Dodd-Frank Act. Dodd-Frank required that the base on which deposit insurance assessments are charged be revised from one based on domestic deposits to one based on assets. The FDIC's rule to base the assessment base on average total consolidated assets minus average tangible equity instead of domestic deposits may lower assessments for community banks with less than \$10 billion in assets. The new rate schedule is effective during the second quarter of 2011 and may reduce the Company's costs.

DIVIDENDS. Currently, ownership of the Bank is the only operation of the

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Company, and therefore the ability of the Company to pay dividends to its security holders is limited by the Bank's ability to pay dividends to the Company. Under the New Jersey Banking Act of 1948, as amended, a bank may declare and pay dividends only if (i) after payment of the dividend the capital stock of the bank will be unimpaired, and (ii) either the bank will have a surplus of not less than 50% of its capital stock or the payment of the dividend will not reduce the bank's surplus. The Federal Deposit Insurance Act generally prohibits the payment of dividends by an insured bank if, after making the distribution, the bank would be undercapitalized or if the bank is in default of any assessment to the FDIC. Additionally, either the NJDOBI or the FDIC may prohibit a bank from engaging in unsafe or unsound practices, and it is possible that under certain circumstances such entities could claim that a dividend payment constitutes an unsafe or unsound practice and therefore is prohibited.

The Company has not paid a cash dividend on its common stock, and it will not likely pay a cash dividend on its common stock in the foreseeable future.

Holders of preferred stock are entitled to receive non-cumulative dividends, as and when declared by the Board of Directors at an annual rate of seven percent on a stated value of \$1 thousand per share. The holders of preferred stock have priority of dividends such that no dividends shall be declared or paid to common shareholders unless full dividends on all outstanding preferred shares have been declared and paid for the most recently completed calendar quarter. For the year ending December 31, 2010 the Company declared and paid full dividends on all outstanding preferred shares in the aggregate amount of \$134 thousand.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY GUIDELINES. The Bank is subject to risk-based capital guidelines promulgated by the FDIC that are designed to make regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to differences in risk profile among banks, to account for off-balance sheet exposure, and to minimize disincentives for holding liquid assets. Under the guidelines, assets and off-balance sheet items are assigned to broad risk categories, each with appropriate weights. The resulting capital ratios represent capital as a percentage of total risk-weighted assets and off-balance sheet items.

The minimum ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets (including certain off-balance sheet activities, such as standby letters of credit) is 8%. At least 4% of the total capital is required to be "Tier I Capital," consisting of common shareholders' equity and qualifying preferred stock and other hybrid instruments, less certain goodwill items and other intangible assets. The remainder ("Tier II Capital") may consist of (a) the allowance for loan losses of up to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets, (b) excess of qualifying preferred stock, (c) non qualifying hybrid capital instruments, (d) perpetual debt, (e) mandatory convertible securities, and (f) qualifying subordinated debt and intermediate-term preferred stock up to 50% of Tier I capital. Total capital is the sum of Tier I and Tier II capital less reciprocal holdings of other banking organizations, capital instruments, investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and any other deductions as determined by the FDIC (determined on a case-by-case basis or as a matter of policy after formal rule-making).

In addition to the risk-based capital guidelines, the FDIC has adopted a minimum Tier I capital (leverage) ratio, under which a bank must maintain a minimum level of Tier I capital to average total consolidated assets of at least 3% in the case of a bank that has the highest regulatory examination rating and is not contemplating significant growth or expansion. All other banks are expected to maintain a leverage ratio of at least 100 to 200 basis points above the stated minimum.

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The Bank was in compliance with the applicable minimum capital requirements at December 31, 2010 and 2009. As of December 31, 2010, the Bank's management believes that the Bank was "well-capitalized" under applicable FDIC capital adequacy regulations.

Additional information regarding the Bank's capital is referenced in Note 18, "Regulatory Matters," to Notes To Consolidated Financial Statements in the financial statements appearing in this Form 10-K.

COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT. Under the Community Reinvestment Act, as amended ("CRA"), as implemented by Federal 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 institution's primary Federal regulator 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 such institution. The CRA requires public disclosure of an institution's CRA rating and requires that the institution's primary Federal regulator 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 approve branches and other deposit facilities, relocations, mergers, consolidations and acquisitions. Performance less than satisfactory may be the basis for denying an application. On December 4, 2007, the last examination date, the Bank received a CRA rating of satisfactory.

INTERSTATE BANKING. The Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994 ("Interstate Act"), among other things, permits bank holding companies to acquire banks in any state. A bank may also merge with a bank in another. Interstate acquisitions and mergers are subject, in general, to certain concentration limits and state entry rules relating to the age of the bank. Under the Interstate Act, branches of state-chartered banks that operate in other states are covered by the laws of the chartering state, rather than the host state.

The requirements related to de novo interstate branching were changed by the Dodd-Frank Act. Under provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act, insured depository institutions are now permitted to branch across state lines, subject only to the limits applied by a state to a bank residing in the state. Many state banking regulators are in the process of developing procedures to implement this provision of the Dodd-Frank Act.

GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT. In 1999, federal legislation was enacted that allows bank holding companies to engage in a wider range of non-banking activities, including greater authority to engage in securities and insurance activities. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act ("GLB Act") provides that state banks may invest in financial subsidiaries (assuming they have the requisite investment authority under applicable state law) subject to the same conditions that apply to national bank investments in financial subsidiaries. National banks are also authorized by the GLB Act to engage, through "financial subsidiaries," in any activity that is permissible for a financial holding company and any activity that the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Federal Reserve Board, determines is financial in nature or incidental to any such financial activity, except (1) insurance underwriting, (2) real estate development or real estate investment activities (unless otherwise permitted by law), (3) insurance company portfolio investments, and (4) merchant banking.

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The GLB Act also contains a number of other provisions that affect the Bank's operations and the operations of all financial institutions. One of the provisions relates to the financial privacy of consumers, authorizing federal banking regulators to adopt rules that limit the ability of banks and other financial entities to disclose non-public information about consumers to non-affiliated entities. These limitations require more disclosure to consumers, and in some circumstances, require consent by the consumer before information is allowed to be provided to a third party.

USA PATRIOT ACT. On October 26, 2001, an anti-terrorism bill, the International Money Laundering Abatement and Anti-Terrorism Funding Act of 2001, was signed into law. This law restricts money laundering by terrorists in the United States and abroad. This Act specifies new "know your customer" requirements that obligate financial institutions to take actions to verify the identity of the account holders in connection with opening an account at any financial institution. Banking regulators consider compliance with the Act's money laundering provisions in making decisions regarding approval of acquisitions and mergers. In addition, sanctions for violations of the Act can be imposed in an amount equal to twice the sum involved in the violating transactions, up to \$1 million.

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SARBANES-OXLEY ACT. On July 30, 2002, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 was signed into law. This Act addresses many aspects of financial reporting, corporate governance and disclosure by publicly-held companies, including banks and bank holding companies. Among other things, it establishes a comprehensive framework for the oversight of public company auditing and for strengthening the independence of auditors and the audit committees of boards of directors. Under the Act, audit committees are responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of the independent auditors. Both audit and non-audit services to be provided to a company by its independent auditor must be approved in advance by the audit committee and the independent auditors are prohibited from performing certain types of non-audit services for companies which they audit. As directed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the SEC adopted rules requiring public companies to include a report of management on the company's internal control over financial reporting in their annual reports on Form 10-K that contains an assessment by management of the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. In addition, in the future, the independent registered public accounting firm auditing the Company's financial statements may have to attest to the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting if the Company fails to qualify as a "smaller reporting company" under SEC regulations. The Act also imposes significant responsibilities on officers, auditors, boards of directors and board committees. The Act imposes restrictions on and accelerated reporting requirements for certain trading activities by insiders.

EMERGENCY ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ACT. On October 8, 2008, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (the "EESA") was signed into law. On October 14, 2008, the United States Treasury (the "UST") announced its Troubled Assets Relief Program ("TARP") Capital Purchase Program ("CPP"). Under the CPP, the UST purchased shares of senior preferred stock in insured depository institutions or their holding companies, bearing a dividend rate of 5%. In addition, participating institutions issued to the UST common stock purchase warrants, permitting the UST to purchase common stock with a value equal to 15% of the UST's preferred stock investment. The Company applied for participation in the CPP. However, the Company's Board of Director's elected not to participate in the CPP due to a number of factors, including the changed public perception of the CPP and changes to the terms of the CPP.

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On February 16, 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the "ARRA") was adopted. Among other things, the ARRA amended various provisions of the EESA to, among other things, substantially restrict executive compensation for those entities that participate in the CPP, including those institutions that participated prior to the adoption of the ARRA, impose more stringent reporting requirements on such institutions and require such institutions to permit their shareholders to have a non-binding, advisory vote on executive compensation.

DODD-FRANK WALL STREET REFORM AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the "Dodd-Frank Act") was signed into law on July 21, 2010. Generally, the Dodd-Frank Act is effective the day after it was signed into law, but different effective dates apply to specific sections of the law, many of which will not become effective until various Federal regulatory agencies have promulgated rules implementing the statutory provisions. Uncertainty remains as to the ultimate impact of the Act, which could have a material adverse impact on the financial services industry. The Dodd-Frank Act, among other things:

Directs the Federal Reserve to issue rules which are expected to limit debit-card interchange fees;

Provides for an increase in the FDIC assessment for depository institutions with assets of \$10 billion or more, increases in the minimum reserve ratio for the deposit insurance fund from 1.15% to 1.35% and changes the basis for determining FDIC premiums from deposits to assets;

Permanently increases the deposit insurance coverage to \$250 thousand and allows depository institutions to pay interest on checking accounts;

Creates a new consumer financial protection bureau that will have rulemaking authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws that would apply to all banks and would have broad powers to supervise and enforce consumer protection laws directly for large institutions;

Provides for new disclosure and other requirements relating to executive compensation and corporate governance;

Changes standards for Federal preemption of state laws related to federally chartered institutions and their subsidiaries;

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Provides mortgage reform provisions regarding a customer's ability to repay, restricting variable-rate lending by requiring the ability to repay to be determined for variable-rate loans by using the maximum rate that will apply during the first five years of a variable-rate loan term, and making more loans subject to provisions for higher cost loans, new disclosures, and certain other revisions;

Creates a financial stability oversight council that will recommend to the Federal Reserve increasingly strict rules for capital, leverage, liquidity, risk management and other requirements as companies grow in size and complexity; and

Creates a permanent exemption for non-accelerated filers from the requirement to obtain an internal control audit under section 404(b) of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002.

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ITEM 1-A - RISK FACTORS

Potential investors in the Company should carefully consider the following risk factors prior to making any investment decisions regarding the Company's securities.

OUR NON-PERFORMING ASSETS HAVE SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED SINCE 2009, AND THIS HAS AFFECTED OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

At December 31, 2010 our non-performing assets have increased by \$1.1 million to \$11.6 million, or 3.3% of our total assets. At December 31, 2009, we had \$10.5 million in non performing assets, or 3.4% of our total assets. Included in our non-performing assets are twelve non-accrual loan relationships totaling \$9.8 million which contributed to the increase of \$776 thousand in the provision for loan losses for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase in non-performing assets reflects the general economic slowdown in our marketplace and its effect on certain borrowers. These non-accrual loan relationships have negatively impacted our results of operations, through additional provisions for loan losses and reduced interest income, and will continue to impact our performance until these assets are resolved. There is always the risk of an increase in non-performing assets therefore we can give no assurance that our non-performing assets will not increase further.

THE NATIONWIDE RECESSION MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS BY REDUCING REAL ESTATE VALUES IN OUR TRADE AREA AND STRESSING THE ABILITY OF OUR CUSTOMERS TO REPAY THEIR LOANS.

Our trade area, like the rest of the United States, is currently experiencing weak economic conditions. As a result, many companies have experienced reduced revenues and have laid off employees. These factors have stressed the ability of both commercial and consumer customers to repay their loans, and have, and may in the future, result in higher levels of non-accrual loans. In addition, real estate values have declined in our trade area. Since the majority of our loans are secured by real estate, declines in the market value of real estate impact the value of the collateral securing our loans, and could lead to greater losses in the event of defaults on loans secured by real estate.

OUR SUCCESS WILL DEPEND UPON OUR ABILITY TO EFFECTIVELY MANAGE OUR FUTURE GROWTH AND OUR ABILITY TO RAISE CAPITAL TO SUPPORT GROWTH.

We intend to continue to focus on growth in our asset base to enhance our profitability. The Bank opened an additional branch in November 2010. This new branch placed an additional burden on the Bank's management and systems, including data processing systems and internal controls. The Bank's continued growth and profitability depend on the ability of its officers and key employees to manage such growth effectively, to attract and retain skilled employees and to maintain adequate internal controls. In addition, in order to support growth while complying with regulatory capital requirements, we will likely need to raise additional capital. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Bank will be successful in managing its expansion, raising capital or raising capital on terms, and at prices, that are beneficial to our common shareholders and the failure to do so would adversely affect its financial condition and results of operations.

IF THE BANK IS UNABLE TO CONTINUE TO GROW, ITS LONG TERM PROFITABILITY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED.

The Bank's future profitability will depend in part on its continued ability to grow. Various factors, such as economic conditions, regulatory and legislative considerations and competition, may impede or prohibit the Bank's ability to open or acquire new branch offices.

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IF WE EXPERIENCE LOAN LOSSES IN EXCESS OF OUR ALLOWANCE, OUR EARNINGS WILL BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED.

The risk of credit losses on loans varies with, among other things, general economic conditions, the type of loan being made, the creditworthiness of the borrower over the term of the loan and, in the case of a collateralized loan, the value and marketability of the collateral for the loan. Management maintains an allowance for loan losses based upon, among other things, historical experience, an evaluation of economic conditions and regular reviews of delinquencies and loan portfolio quality. Based upon such factors, management makes various assumptions and judgments about the ultimate collectability of the loan portfolio and provides an allowance for loan losses based upon a percentage of the outstanding balances and for specific loans when their ultimate collectability is considered questionable. If management's assumptions and judgments prove to be incorrect and the allowance for loan losses is inadequate to absorb future losses, or if the bank regulatory authorities require it to increase the allowance for loan losses as a part of their examination process, our earnings and capital could be significantly and adversely affected.

OUR BUSINESS IS GEOGRAPHICALLY CONCENTRATED AND IS SUBJECT TO REGIONAL ECONOMIC FACTORS THAT COULD HAVE AN ADVERSE IMPACT ON OUR BUSINESS.

Substantially all of the Bank's business is with customers in its market area of southern New Jersey. The Bank emphasizes commercial real estate and commercial lending to small businesses and professionals, many of which are dependent upon the regional economy. Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the Bank's markets could adversely affect its borrowers, their ability to repay their loans and to borrow additional funds, and consequently our financial condition and performance.

THE LOSS OF OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CERTAIN OTHER KEY PERSONNEL WOULD HURT OUR BUSINESS.

Our success depends, to a great extent, upon the services of our executive officers. From time to time, we also need to recruit personnel to fill vacant positions for experienced lending and credit administration officers. Competition for qualified personnel in the banking industry is intense, and there can be no assurance that we will continue to be successful in attracting, recruiting and retaining the necessary skilled managerial, marketing and technical personnel for the successful operation of our existing lending, operations, accounting and administrative functions or to support the expansion of the functions necessary for its future growth. Our inability to hire or retain key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

THERE IS A LIMITED TRADING MARKET FOR THE COMPANY'S COMMON STOCK, WHICH MAY ADVERSELY IMPACT AN INVESTOR'S ABILITY TO SELL SHARES AND THE PRICE IT RECEIVED FOR SHARES.

There is no established and liquid trading market for our common stock. Although our common stock is approved for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board, an electronic inter-dealer trading market, trading in our common stock is limited, sporadic and volatile. This means that there is limited liquidity for our common stock, which may make it difficult for investors to buy or sell our common stock, may negatively affect the price of our common stock and may cause volatility in the price of our common stock.

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THE COMPANY OPERATES IN A COMPETITIVE MARKET WHICH COULD CONSTRAIN ITS FUTURE GROWTH AND PROFITABILITY.

The Company operates in a competitive environment, competing for deposits and loans with commercial banks, savings associations and other financial entities. Competition for deposits comes primarily from other commercial banks, savings associations, credit unions, money market and mutual funds and other investment alternatives. Competition for loans comes primarily from other commercial banks, savings associations, mortgage banking firms, credit unions and other financial intermediaries. Many of the financial intermediaries operating in the Bank's market area offer services which the Bank does not offer. Moreover, banks with a larger capitalization and financial intermediaries not subject to bank regulatory restrictions have larger lending limits and are thereby able to serve the needs of larger customers. If the Bank is not able to attract new deposit and lending customers, its future growth and profitability will be adversely impacted.

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WE REALIZE INCOME PRIMARILY FROM THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INTEREST EARNED ON LOANS AND INVESTMENTS AND INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS AND BORROWINGS, AND CHANGES IN INTEREST RATES MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR PROFITABILITY AND ASSETS.

Changes in prevailing interest rates may hurt our business. We derive our income mainly from the difference or "spread" between the interest earned on loans, securities and other interest-earning assets, and interest paid on deposits, borrowings and other interest-bearing liabilities. In general, the larger the spread, the more we earn. When market rates of interest change, the interest the Bank receives on its assets and the interest it pays on its liabilities will fluctuate. This can cause decreases in our spread and can adversely affect our income.

Interest rates affect how much money the Bank can lend. For example, when interest rates rise, the cost of borrowing increases and loan originations tend to decrease. In addition, changes in interest rates can affect the average life of loans and investment securities. A reduction in interest rates generally results in increased prepayments of loans and mortgage-backed securities, as borrowers refinance their debt in order to reduce their borrowing cost. This causes reinvestment risk, because in the current rate environment the Bank generally is not able to reinvest prepayments at rates that are comparable to the rates it earned on the prepaid loans or securities. Changes in market interest rates could also reduce the value of the Bank's financial assets. If we are unsuccessful in managing the effects of changes in interest rates, our financial condition and results of operations could suffer.

AS A PUBLIC COMPANY, OUR BUSINESS IS SUBJECT TO NUMEROUS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS THAT ARE CURRENTLY EVOLVING AND COULD SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE OUR OPERATING EXPENSES AND DIVERT MANAGEMENT'S ATTENTION FROM THE OPERATION OF OUR BUSINESS.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has required changes in some of our corporate governance, securities disclosure and compliance practices. In response to the requirements of that Act, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has promulgated rules covering a variety of subjects. Compliance with these rules has significantly increased our legal and financial and accounting costs, and we expect these increased costs to continue. In addition, compliance with the requirements has taken a significant amount of management's and the

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Board of Directors' time and resources. Likewise, these developments may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our board of directors, particularly independent directors, or qualified executive officers.

THE BANKING BUSINESS IS SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.

We are subject to extensive governmental supervision, regulation and control. These laws and regulations are subject to change, and may require substantial modifications to our operations or may cause us to incur substantial additional compliance costs. In addition, future legislation and government policy could adversely affect the commercial banking industry and our operations. Such governing laws can be anticipated to continue to be the subject of future modification. Our management cannot predict what effect any such future modifications will have on our operations. In addition, the primary focus of Federal and state banking regulation is the protection of depositors and not the shareholders of the regulated institutions.

For example, the recently adopted Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") will result in substantial new compliance costs, and may restrict certain sources of revenue. The Dodd-Frank Act was signed into law on July 21, 2010. Generally, the Act is effective the day after it was signed into law, but different effective dates apply to specific sections of the law, many of which will not become effective until various Federal regulatory agencies have promulgated rules implementing the statutory provisions. Uncertainty remains as to the ultimate impact of the Dodd-Frank Act, which could have a material adverse impact either on the financial services industry as a whole, or on our business, results of operations and financial condition. The Dodd-Frank Act, among other things:

- o Directs the Federal Reserve to issue rules which are expected to limit debit-card interchange fees;
- o Provides for an increase in the FDIC assessment for depository institutions with assets of \$10 billion or more, increases in the minimum reserve ratio for the deposit insurance fund from 1.15% to 1.35% and changes the basis for determining FDIC premiums from deposits to assets;
- o Permanently increases the deposit insurance coverage to \$250 thousand and allows depository institutions to pay interest on checking accounts;

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- o Creates a new consumer financial protection bureau that will have rulemaking authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws that would apply to all banks and would have broad powers to supervise and enforce consumer protection laws;
- o Provides for new disclosure and other requirements relating to executive compensation and corporate governance;
- o Changes standards for Federal preemption of state laws related to federally chartered institutions and their subsidiaries;
- o Provides mortgage reform provisions regarding a customer's ability to repay, restricting variable-rate lending by requiring the ability to repay to be determined for variable-rate loans by using the maximum rate that will apply during the first five years of a variable-rate loan term, and making more loans subject to provisions for higher cost

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loans, new disclosures, and certain other revisions; and

- o Creates a financial stability oversight council that will recommend to the Federal Reserve increasingly strict rules for capital, leverage, liquidity, risk management and other requirements as companies grow in size and complexity.

We can give no assurance that future changes in laws and regulations or changes in their interpretation will not adversely affect our business.

WE CANNOT PREDICT HOW CHANGES IN TECHNOLOGY WILL IMPACT OUR BUSINESS.

The financial services market, including banking services, is increasingly affected by advances in technology, including developments in:

- o telecommunications;
- o data processing;
- o automation;
- o internet-based banking;
- o tele-banking; and
- o debit cards and so-called "smart cards. "

Our ability to compete successfully in the future will depend on whether we can anticipate and respond to technological changes. To develop these and other new technologies, we will likely have to make additional capital investments. Although we continually invest in new technology, we cannot assure you that we will have sufficient resources or access to the necessary proprietary technology to remain competitive in the future.

ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

(A) PROPERTIES.

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS. On October 11, 2007, the Bank entered into a Lease with 6000 Midlantic Drive Associates, L.L.C. for the lease of approximately 8,121 rentable square feet of office space located at 6000 Midlantic Drive in Mount Laurel, New Jersey. This office serves as the corporate headquarters, but does not include a banking facility. The term of the lease is ten (10) years beginning on February 1, 2008 and expiring on January 31, 2018. The base monthly rent is initially set at \$10,828 per month, and increases incrementally to \$12,182 per month over the ten (10) year term. The Bank must also pay additional rent in the form of its pro rata share of taxes and operating costs for the building in which the offices are located, which are currently \$7,607 per month. Upon expiration of the initial ten (10) year term, the Bank may choose to extend the lease for up to two more five (5) year terms at base monthly rental rates of \$12,858 per month for the first option term and \$13,535 per month for the second option term.

MEDFORD, NJ BRANCH. On October 10, 2002, the Bank opened a new branch office located at 170 Himmelein Road, Medford, New Jersey in a stand-alone office facility of approximately 3,000 square feet plus two adjoining drive-through lanes. The branch includes teller windows, a lobby area, drive-through windows, an automated teller machine, a night depository and a safe deposit vault.

The Bank's lease for this location has an initial term of ten years and commenced November 1, 2002, with four five-year renewal options. If the Bank

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does not exercise its renewal options, the current lease term will expire on October 31, 2012. The rental expense was \$7,916 per month for the first five years and increased to \$8,750 per month for the remaining five years of the initial ten-year lease term.

BURLINGTON, NJ BRANCH. The Bank moved into its current Burlington City branch office, located at 353 High Street in Burlington City in February 2008. The branch office includes approximately 1,800 square feet of rentable area and is being leased pursuant to a Lease Agreement, dated October 10, 2007. The lease is for an initial term of one hundred twenty (120) months commencing February 2008. The monthly rental rate is initially set at \$3,800 per month, and increases incrementally over the one hundred twenty (120) month lease term to a maximum of \$4,218 per month. At the end of the initial term, the Bank may extend the lease for up to an additional three terms of one hundred twenty (120) months each, at rental rates ranging from \$4,682 to \$7,889 per month.

CHERRY HILL, NJ BRANCH. In February 2006, the Bank opened a new branch office located at 1405 Route 70 East, Cherry Hill, New Jersey in a stand-alone office facility of approximately 3,000 square feet plus two adjoining drive-through lanes. The branch includes teller windows, a lobby area, drive-through windows, an automated teller machine, a night depository and a safe deposit vault. The Bank owns this location.

VOORHEES, NJ BRANCH. In October 2006, the Bank opened a new branch office located at 133 Route 73, Voorhees, New Jersey in a stand-alone office facility of approximately 3,000 square feet plus two adjoining drive-through lanes. The branch includes teller windows, a lobby area, drive-through windows, an automated teller machine and a night depository. The Bank owns this location.

MOORESTOWN, NJ MAIN STREET BRANCH. In November 2006, the Bank opened a new branch office located at 253 West Main Street, in Moorestown New Jersey. The new branch located is a stand-alone facility of approximately 3,500 square feet that includes teller windows, a lobby area, drive-through windows, an automated teller machine and a night depository. The Bank owns this location.

MOUNT LAUREL, NJ BRANCH. In April 2009, the Bank opened a mini branch in its headquarters located at 6000 Midlantic Drive in Mount Laurel New Jersey. The branch is approximately 284 square feet that includes a teller platform and an automated teller machine. The Company pays rent at \$190 per month and also incurs office operating expenses of \$277 per month.

MARLTON, NJ BRANCH. In November 2010, the Bank opened a branch located at 105 Merchants Way, Marlton, NJ. The branch is approximately 1,500 square feet that includes a teller platform and an automated teller machine. The Company will pay rent at \$2 thousand per month beginning in September, 2011 for the next five years.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company, from time to time, is a party to routine litigation that arises in the normal course of business. Management does not believe the resolution of this litigation, if any, would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations. However, the ultimate outcome of any such matter, as with litigation generally, is inherently uncertain and it is possible that some of these matters may be resolved adversely to the Company.

ITEM 4.

N.A

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ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS

The Company's common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "CFIC". There are currently six market makers for the Company's stock including: Boenning & Scattergood, Inc.; Hudson Securities, Inc.; Janney Montgomery LLC ; Pershing, LLC; RBC Capital Markets Corporation; and Stifel, Nicholas & Company, Incorporated.

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The following sets forth the high and low bid prices of the common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board for each of the quarters outlined below:

	2010		2009	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 5.75	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 4.00
Second Quarter	\$ 7.00	\$ 4.10	\$ 5.00	\$ 3.10
Third Quarter	\$ 5.70	\$ 5.50	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.00
Fourth Quarter	\$ 6.50	\$ 5.25	\$ 5.00	\$ 3.75

The quotations reflect inter-dealer bids, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions. As of March 3, 2011 there were approximately 419 shareholders of record of the Company's common stock, according to information provided by the Company's transfer agent. The Company has not paid cash dividends in the past two years.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not Applicable

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

SUMMARY

On July 17, 2008, the Board of Directors of the Bank approved a Plan of Acquisition ("Plan"), which provided for the establishment of a bank holding company to serve as the parent of the Bank. The Plan provided for the transfer and contribution of all of the Bank's common stock held by shareholders to the Company in a one-for-one exchange for the common stock of the Company.

The Plan was adopted by a two-thirds majority of the Bank's shareholders on October 28, 2008. The holding company reorganization was consummated as of the close of business on January 30, 2009. As such, the Company did not have any operations in 2008 other than obtaining approval for the Holding Company. Therefore, the financial statements and all other operating information contained in this annual report on Form 10-K for the year ending December 31, 2008 are of the Bank on a stand alone basis.

We engage in the business of commercial banking, primarily within a geographic market area centered around our Corporate Headquarters located at 6000 Midlantic Drive, Suite 120S, Mount Laurel, New Jersey and its branch locations at 170 Himmelein Road, Medford, New Jersey, 353 High Street, Burlington City, New Jersey, 1405 Route 70 East, Cherry Hill, New Jersey, 133 Route 73, Voorhees, New Jersey, 253 West Main Street, Moorestown, New Jersey

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6000 Midlantic Drive, Suite 90, Mount Laurel, New Jersey and 105 Merchants Way, Marlton, New Jersey. We operate as an independent community bank offering a broad range of deposit and loan products and services to the general public, and in particular, to small businesses, local professionals and individuals residing and working in our market area.

We have adopted a strategy of continued growth. At December 31, 2010 we had total assets of \$354.0 million, total deposits of \$302.3 million and total loans, net of \$239.0 million compared to total assets of \$306.1 million, total deposits of \$249.5 million and total loans, net of \$235.0 million at December 31, 2009. Our growth reflects our commitment to provide outstanding customer service and a broad array of banking products driven by our customer's needs. We believe our strategy provides us with a competitive advantage over other financial institutions by developing lasting customer relationships that will enable us to continue to attract core deposits and loans within our market area.

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Our operations are substantially dependent on net interest income, which is the difference between the interest income received from interest-earning assets, such as loans and investment securities, and the interest expense incurred on interest-bearing liabilities, such as interest on deposit accounts and borrowed money. Net interest income is affected by changes in both interest rates and the amounts and types of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities outstanding. We also generate non-interest income, such as service charges on deposit accounts, fees from residential mortgage loans sold and other miscellaneous income. Our non-interest expense primarily consists of employee compensation and benefits, net occupancy, data processing and professional services, marketing and other operating costs. In addition, we are subject to losses from our loan and investment portfolios if borrowers fail to meet their obligations or if the value of the securities is permanently impaired. The results of our operations are also significantly affected by general economic and competitive conditions, particularly changes in market interest rates, government policies and actions of regulatory agencies.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

ALLOWANCE FOR LOSSES ON LOANS

The allowance for losses on loans is based on management's ongoing evaluation of the loan portfolio and reflects an amount considered by management to be its best estimate of known and inherent losses in the portfolio. Management considers a variety of factors when establishing the allowance, such as the impact of current economic conditions, diversification of the loan portfolio, delinquency statistics, results of independent loan review and related risk classifications. Our historic loss rates and the loss rates of peer financial institutions are also considered. In addition, certain individual loans which management has identified as problematic are specifically provided for, based upon an evaluation of the borrower's perceived ability to pay, the estimated adequacy of the underlying collateral and other relevant factors. Consideration is also given to the findings of examinations performed by regulatory agencies. Although provisions have been established and segmented by type of loan, based upon management's assessment of their differing inherent loss characteristics, the entire allowance for losses on loans is available to absorb further loan losses in any category.

Management uses significant estimates to determine the allowance for loan losses. Since the allowance for loan losses is dependent, to a great extent, on conditions that may be beyond our control, it is possible that management's

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estimate of the allowance for loan losses and actual results could differ materially in the near term.

In addition, regulatory authorities, as an integral part of their examinations, periodically review the allowance for loan losses. They may require additions to the allowance based upon their judgments about information available to them at the time of examination.

INCOME TAXES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. 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 tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is established against deferred tax assets when, in the judgment of management, it is more likely than not that such deferred tax assets will not become available. Because the judgment about the level of future taxable income is dependent to a great extent on matters that may, at least in part, be beyond our control, it is at least reasonably possible that management's judgment about the need for a valuation allowance for deferred taxes could change in the near term.

The following discussion focuses on the major components of the Company's operations and presents an overview of the significant changes in the results of operations and financial condition. This section should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

OPERATING RESULTS

The Company recorded net income available to common shareholders of \$1.9 million or \$0.99 per diluted share for the year ended December 31, 2010, as compared to a net loss of \$565 thousand or \$0.33 per share for the year ended December 31, 2009. The change in our results of operations in 2010 reflects an increase of \$2.8 million in net interest income primarily related to increased average interest earning asset balances coupled with an increase of \$475 thousand in non-interest income and a reduction of \$1.8 million in provision for loan losses. These increases were partially offset by higher income tax expense of \$1.7 million, due to higher pretax income and a \$830 thousand increase in non-interest expenses. The increase in non-interest expense was primarily related to an increase of \$674 thousand in salary and employee benefit costs along with a \$288 increase in professional services. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in net occupancy costs of \$99 thousand, a decrease of \$44 thousand in FDIC premiums and a decrease in other real estate owned expense of \$95 thousand. Net income available to common shareholders for the fourth quarter of 2010 decreased by \$50 thousand over the prior year's fourth quarter, to \$410 thousand, or \$0.23 per diluted share, as compared to net income of \$460 thousand, or \$0.26 per share, for the same period in 2009. Net income for the quarter before preferred stock dividends totaled \$444 thousand, versus a net income of \$460 thousand for the fourth quarter 2009.

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NET INTEREST INCOME/MARGINS

Net interest income is the difference between interest earned on loans and

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investments and interest incurred on deposits and borrowed funds. Net interest income is affected by changes in both interest rates and the amounts of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities outstanding. Net interest income is our principal source of income. Net interest income for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$11.7 million compared to \$8.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in net interest income for the year 2010 is directly related to a \$50.4 million or 18.9% increase in average interest-earning assets as compared to 2009 and a reduction in interest expense, as a reduced cost of funds offset growth in total deposits. The increase in average interest-earning assets during 2010 as compared to 2009 was attributable to \$15.7 million or 7.0% growth in average loans, coupled with an increase of \$34.7 million or 78.7% in average investment securities. As a result of these increases in interest earning assets, our total interest income increased by \$1.4 million or 9.5% to \$16.3 million for 2010 from \$14.8 million for 2009. Average interest bearing deposits increased in 2010 by \$45.6 million and average borrowed funds decreased by \$3.8 million over 2009 levels, reducing total interest expense by \$1.3 million or 22.1% to \$4.6 million for 2010 from \$5.9 million for 2009. The yield on average interest-earning assets decreased by 44 basis points to 5.12 for 2010, compared to 5.56% for 2009, and the cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreased by 82 basis points to 1.63% in 2010, compared to 2.45% in 2009, and was directly responsible for the 31 basis point increase to the Bank's net interest margin between 2010 and 2009. The net interest margin for 2010 was 3.67% compared to 3.36% for 2009. The net interest margin for the three month period ended December 31, 2010 was 3.73% compared to 3.92% for the three month period ended December 31, 2009, 3.48% for the three month period ended September 30, 2010, 3.79% for the three month period ended June 30, 2010, and 3.93% for the three month period ended March 31, 2010.

The following table indicates the average volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities and average yields and rates for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

	2010			2009		
	AVERAGE BALANCE	INTEREST	AVERAGE YIELD/ COST	AVERAGE BALANCE	INTEREST	AVERAGE YIELD/ COST
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)						
ASSETS						
Loans:						
Commercial	\$ 92,114	\$ 4,797	5.21%	\$ 77,925	\$ 4,167	5.3%
Commercial mortgage	120,506	7,496	6.22	114,649	7,131	6.2
Mortgage	16,848	965	5.73	20,024	1,082	5.4
Consumer	9,009	397	4.41	10,193	462	4.5
Total loans	238,477	13,655	5.73	222,791	12,842	5.7
Investments:						
Federal funds sold	19,068	27	.15	2,479	7	.2
Securities available for sale	11,451	417	3.64	-	-	0.0
Securities held to maturity	48,259	2,212	4.43	41,610	1,991	4.7
Total investments	78,778	2,656	3.28	44,089	1,998	4.5
Total interest-earning assets	317,255	16,311	5.12%	266,880	14,840	5.5
Allowance for loan losses	(3,560)			(2,408)		
Cash and due from banks	5,829			5,038		
Fixed assets (net)	7,812			8,101		
REO	87			209		

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Other assets	10,481			8,842		
	-----			-----		
Total Assets	\$ 337,904			\$286,662		
	=====			=====		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity						
Deposits:						
Interest-bearing demand	\$ 18,167	\$ 99	.55%	\$ 18,001	\$ 132	.7
Money market deposits	108,095	1,340	1.24	77,317	1,281	1.6
Statement savings	3,222	20	.62	3,306	27	.8
Certificates of deposit	122,435	2,420	1.98	107,731	3,259	3.0
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total interest-bearing deposits	251,918	3,879	1.54	206,355	4,699	2.2
Borrowed funds	29,831	699	2.35	33,618	1,174	3.4
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total interest-bearing liabilities	281,749	4,578	1.63	239,973	5,873	2.4
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Non-interest bearing deposits	32,046			26,315		
Other liabilities	1,351			1,129		
Shareholders' equity	22,758			19,245		
	-----			-----		
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$337,904			\$286,662		
	=====			=====		
Net interest income		11,733			8,967	
		=====			=====	
Interest rate spread (1)			3.49%			3.1
			=====			=====
Net interest margin (2)			3.67%			3.3
			=====			=====
Ratio of average interest-earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities			112.60%			111.2
			=====			=====
Return on average assets			0.58%			-0.1
			=====			=====
Return on average equity			8.72%			-2.1
			=====			=====

(1) Interest rate spread represents the difference between the average yield on interest-earning assets and the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities.

(2) Net interest margin represents net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets.

The level of net interest income is determined primarily by the average balances ("volume") and the rate spreads between interest-earning assets and our funding sources. Our ability to maximize net interest income depends on the volume of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, and increases or decreases in the average rates earned and paid on such assets and liabilities.

The following table presents the dollar amount of changes in interest income and interest expense for interest earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2009. The table distinguishes between changes attributable to

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volume (changes in volume multiplied by the prior period's rate) and changes attributable to rate (changes in rate multiplied by the prior period's volume). Change attributable to both rate and volume (changes in rate multiplied by changes in volume) has been allocated to volume.

As shown below, the increase in net interest income was due to volume increases in earning assets, which were funded by deposit growth.

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	VOLUME	RATE	TOTAL INCREASE (DECREASE)
	-----	-----	-----
Interest income:			
Commercial	\$ 739	\$ (108)	\$ 631
Commercial Mortgage	364	2	366
Mortgage	(182)	65	(117)
Consumer	(52)	(13)	(65)
Federal funds sold	24	(3)	21
Investment securities available for sale	417	-	417
Investment securities held to maturity	294	(149)	145
	-----	-----	-----
Total interest-earning assets	1,604	(206)	1,398
Interest expense:			
Interest-bearing demand	1	(34)	(33)
Money market	382	(323)	59
Statement savings	(1)	(6)	(7)
Certificates of deposit	291	(1,130)	(839)
Borrowings	(89)	(385)	(474)
	-----	-----	-----
Total interest-bearing liabilities	584	(1,878)	(1,294)
	-----	-----	-----
Net change in net interest income	\$ 1,020	\$ 1,672	\$ 2,692
	-----	-----	-----

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PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES

We recorded a provision for loan losses for year ended December 31, 2010 of \$776 thousand compared to a provision of \$2.5 million for the same period in 2009. A provision for loan losses is charged to operations based on management's evaluation of the estimated and inherent losses in our loan portfolio. While management has increased its allowance for loan loss for the year ended December 31, 2010, management believes the credit quality of our loan portfolio has stabilized. We have not engaged in any sub prime lending activities that have plagued the banking industry. At December 31, 2010, our allowance for loan losses represented 1.58% of total loans outstanding and 38.8% of non-performing loans.

NON-INTEREST INCOME

Non-interest income, which is comprised principally of service charges on deposit accounts, gain on sale of loans, ATM fees, origination fees from residential mortgage loans sold, bank owned life insurance income and other miscellaneous fee income, was \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$611 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in non-interest income during 2010 is the result of increases of \$508 thousand on

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gain on sale of SBA loans and \$31 thousand in miscellaneous fee income, offset by decreases of \$9 thousand in bank owned life insurance income, \$18 thousand in service charges on deposit accounts, \$30 thousand in origination fees on residential mortgage loans sold and \$7 thousand in gain on real estate owned.

NON-INTEREST EXPENSE

Non-interest expense, which is comprised principally of salaries and employee benefits, net occupancy, FDIC insurance premium expense, advertising costs, data processing, professional services and other operating costs, increased by \$830 thousand to \$8.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to \$8.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in non-interest expense was primarily related to an increase of \$674 thousand in salary and employee benefit costs along with \$288 in professional services. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in net occupancy costs of \$99 thousand, a decrease of \$44 thousand in FDIC premiums and a decrease in other real estate owned expense of \$95 thousand. The increase in salary and benefit costs was related to adding necessary key administrative and branch personnel to staff throughout 2010 to sustain continued growth, coupled with the effect of operating expenses related to the Mount Laurel Branch office which opened in April 2009 and the Marlton Office which opened in November 2010. The increase in professional services represents a charge of \$203 thousand in audit, legal, and investment banking fees associated with a proposed capital transaction terminated by the Company. This charge represented \$0.07 per diluted share.

INCOME TAXES

The Company recorded an income tax expense of \$1.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to an income tax benefit of \$461 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2009. The change in income tax expense in 2010 is primarily the result of higher pretax income. The effective tax rate for the year ending December 31, 2010 was 38.9 % compared to 44.9% at December 31, 2009.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Total assets at December 31, 2010 were \$354.0 million, an increase of \$47.9 million or 15.6% over total assets at December 31, 2009. This change was due to increases in cash and cash equivalents of \$4.3 million, loans receivable, net of allowance for loan losses, of \$4.0 million; investments available for sale of \$44.6 million, bank owned life insurance of \$164 thousand, deferred taxes of \$1.4 million, other real estate owned of \$830 thousand and accrued interest receivable of \$668 thousand. These increases were partially offset by decreases in investments held to maturity of \$7.6 million, premises and equipment of \$65 thousand, Federal Home Loan Bank of New York ("FHLB") stock of \$137 thousand and other assets of \$371 thousand.

Total shareholders' equity at December 31, 2010 totaled \$17.7 million, a decrease of \$65 thousand or .04% over December 31, 2009. The decline in shareholders equity is due to the recognition of accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$1.9 million related to the fair value adjustment on investment securities available for sale, partially offset by net income of \$1.8 million available to common shareholders.

LOAN PORTFOLIO

We offer business and personal loans generally on a secured basis,

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including: commercial loans (term and time); commercial lines of credit; commercial mortgage loans; commercial and residential construction loans; letters of credit; and consumer loans (home equity and installment). We make commercial loans to small and medium-sized businesses primarily in our market area for purposes of providing working capital, supporting accounts receivable, purchasing inventory and acquiring fixed assets.

Loans receivable at December 31, 2010 reached \$242.9 million, an increase of \$4.4 million or 1.9% from December 31, 2009. This increase was attributable to increases in commercial loans of \$3.7 million, commercial real estate loans of \$6.5 million and construction loans of \$1.1 million, partially offset by decreases in loans to consumers of \$2.4 million and residential real estate loans of \$4.4 million. The increases in loans receivable are primarily related to the competitive pricing of loan products along with the continued development of relationships with local small businesses, which management believes are attracted to the Company by the high level of individualized service provided through our growing team of lenders.

The following table sets forth selected data relating to the composition of the loan portfolio, net of deferred loan fees, at the dates indicated.

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	2010		2009		2008		2007	
TYPE OF LOANS:	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	AMOUNT	PERCENT
Commercial	\$95,350	39.3%	\$91,679	38.5%	\$60,669	31.3%	\$31,417	21.0%
Real Estate, Commercial	112,106	46.1%	105,605	44.3%	91,036	46.9%	73,863	50.0%
Real Estate, Residential	14,766	6.0%	19,122	8.0%	19,326	10.0%	21,303	14.5%
Construction	13,145	5.4%	12,093	5.1%	12,309	6.3%	10,864	7.4%
Consumer	7,489	3.1%	9,925	4.1%	10,764	5.5%	8,594	5.8%
Total	\$242,856	100.0%	\$238,424	100.0%	\$194,104	100.0%	\$146,041	100.0%

See Note 5 to Consolidated Notes to Financial Statements for additional information regarding loans.

The following table sets forth the contractual maturity of the loan portfolio, net of deferred loan fees, at December 31, 2010. The table does not include prepayments or scheduled principal repayments.

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ONE YEAR OR LESS	ONE - FIVE YEARS	OVER FIVE YEARS	TOTAL
Commercial	\$ 21,845	\$ 32,574	\$ 40,931	\$ 95,350
Real Estate Commercial	10,867	46,016	55,223	112,106
Real Estate Residential	-	2,315	12,451	14,766
Construction	9,221	3,201	723	13,145
Consumer	78	1,052	6,359	7,489
Total amount due	\$ 42,011	85,158	\$ 115,687	\$ 242,856

The following table sets forth loan maturities by interest rate type at

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December 31, 2010.

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	MATURITIES LESS THAN 1 YEAR	MATURITIES GREATER THAN 1 YEAR	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----
Fixed Interest Rate Loans	\$ 12,201	\$ 122,310	\$ 134,511
Variable Rate Interest Loans	29,606	78,719	108,325
Overdrawn Accounts	20	-	20
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 41,827	\$ 201,029	\$ 242,856
	-----	-----	-----

NON-PERFORMING ASSETS

Non-performing assets consist of non-accrual loans (loans on which the accrual of interest has ceased), loans over ninety days delinquent and still accruing interest, renegotiated loans, impaired loans and other real estate owned. Loans are generally placed on non-accrual status if, in the opinion of management, collection is doubtful, or when principal or interest is past due 90 days or more unless the collateral is considered sufficient to cover principal and interest and the loan is in the process of collection. The Company recorded interest income on impaired loans during the year ended December 31, 2010 totaling \$36 thousand as compared to \$32 thousand for December 31, 2009.

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Impaired loans are measured based on the present value of expected future discounted cash flows, the fair value of the loan or the fair value of the underlying collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. The recognition of interest income on impaired loans is the same as for non-accrual loans discussed above. At December 31, 2010 the Company had twelve relationships totaling \$9.8 million in non-accrual loans as compared to eight relationships totaling \$8.1 million at December 31, 2009. At December 31, 2010, the Company had sixteen impaired loan relationships totaling \$10.7 million (included within the non-accrual loans discussed above) in which \$3.5 million in impaired loans had a related allowance for credit losses of \$2.1 million and \$7.3 million in impaired loans in which there is no related allowance for credit losses. The average balance of impaired loans totaled \$12.3 million for 2010 as compared to \$8.2 million for 2009, and interest income recorded on impaired loans during the year ended December 31, 2010 totaled \$36 thousand as compared to \$32 thousand for December 31, 2009.

The balance in commercial loans 90-days past due and still accruing remained unchanged as of December 31, 2010 from the reported levels at December 31, 2009. During the period ended December 31, 2010, the balance in commercial real estate loans 90-days past due and still accruing decreased by \$1.8 million and represented two loan relationships totaling \$1.8 million which moved into the non-accrual loan category. Lastly, the increase in residential real estate loans 90 days past due and still accruing reflects one loan relationship totaling \$244 thousand.

During the year ended December 31, 2010 the Company experienced a \$1.7 million net increase in non-accrual loans. This change reflects the downgrading of nine loan relationships to non-accrual status totaling \$5.2 million partially offset by the charge off of three relationships totaling \$382 thousand and the reduction of two residential real estate loans in the aggregate amount of \$3.1 million. The reduction of the two residential real estate loans was related to the repayment of one residential real estate loan in the amount of \$1.9 million.

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Included in the balance of the loans past due 90 days or more is a principal balance of \$634 thousand dollars representing our participation interest in two loans originated by another New Jersey based institution. Although the borrowers have ceased making payments on these loans, we have received a legal opinion from our legal counsel that we have valid claims against the lead/originating bank for violations of the participation agreements, and we have filed suit asserting these claims. In the event the lead bank is unable to collect from the borrowers, we believe, based on said legal opinion that our ability to collect on these loans will depend upon the outcome of our legal action against the lead/originating bank.

Real estate acquired by foreclosure or by deed in lieu of foreclosure is classified as real estate owned until it is sold. At December 31, 2010, we had \$830 thousand in real estate owned compared to no real estate owned at December 31, 2009. The change reflects the two properties taken into real estate owned during the fourth quarter of 2010.

The following table provides information regarding risk elements in the loan portfolio as of December 31, 2006 through 2010.

(IN THOUSANDS)	DECEMBER 31, 2010	DECEMBER 31, 2009	DECEMBER 31, 2008	DECEMBER 2006
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Loans past due 90 days or more and accruing				
Commercial	\$ 634	\$ 634	\$ -	\$ 3
Commercial Real Estate	-	1,765	2,375	
Construction	-	-	-	6
Residential Real Estate	244	-	-	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total loans past due 90 days or more and accruing	878	2,399	2,375	9
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Non-accrual loans:				
Commercial	1,296	1,401	-	
Commercial Real Estate	8,213	3,722	-	
Consumer	289	-	-	
Residential Real Estate	-	3,020	-	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total non-accrual loans	9,798	8,143	-	
Impaired loans	51	-	-	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total non-performing loans	9,849	8,143	-	
Real estate owned	830	-	281	4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total non-performing assets	\$ 11,557	\$ 10,542	2,656	\$ 1,4
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Non-performing loans as a percentage of loans	4.06%	3.42%	0.14%	0.3
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Non-performing assets as a percentage of loans and real estate owned	4.76%	4.42%	0.14%	0.3
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Non-performing assets as a percentage of total assets	3.14%	3.44%	0.22%	0.2
	=====	=====	=====	=====

ALLOWANCE FOR LOSSES ON LOANS

The allowance for losses on loans is based on management's ongoing evaluation of the loan portfolio and reflects an amount considered by management to be its best estimate of known and inherent losses in the portfolio. Management considers a variety of factors when establishing the allowance, such as the impact of current economic conditions, diversification of the loan portfolio, delinquency statistics, results of independent loan review and related classifications. Our historic loss rates and the loss rates of peer financial institutions are also considered. Management further refines its loan loss assumptions by re-evaluating the average lives of the various components of its loan portfolio and adjusts them to reflect the current average life cycle attributes that we have been experiencing. In addition, certain individual loans which management has identified as problematic are specifically provided for, based upon an evaluation of the borrower's perceived ability to pay, the estimated adequacy of the underlying collateral and other relevant factors. Consideration is also given to the findings of examinations performed by regulatory agencies.

The following table sets forth information with respect to the allowance for losses on loans:

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	DECEMBER 31, 2010	DECEMBER 31, 2009	DECEMBER 31, 2008	DECEMBER 31, 2007
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 3,432	\$ 1,133	\$ 1,050	\$ 1,050
Provision:				
Commercial	286	1,476	125	-
Commercial Real Estate	477	715	85	-
Residential Mortgage	(30)	-	-	-
Consumer	43	321	(9)	-
Unallocated	-	18	20	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Provision	776	2,530	221	-
Charge-offs:				
Commercial	382	231	138	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Charge-offs	382	231	138	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Recoveries:				
Commercial	-	-	-	-
Consumer	-	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Recoveries	-	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net charge-offs	382	231	138	-
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Balance at end of period	\$3,826	\$3,432	\$1,133	\$1,050
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Period-end loans outstanding	\$242,856	\$238,424	\$194,104	\$146,041
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Average loans outstanding	\$238,477	\$222,791	\$168,691	\$133,625
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Allowance as a percentage of				

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period-end loans	1.58%	1.44%	0.58%	0.72%
Net charge-offs as a percentage of average loans	0.16%	0.10%	0.08%	NA

ALLOCATION OF ALLOWANCE FOR LOSSES ON LOANS

The following table sets forth the allocation of the allowance for loan losses by loan category at the dates indicated. Although loss provisions have been established and segmented by type of loan, based upon management's assessment of their differing inherent loss characteristics, the entire allowance for losses on loans is available to absorb further loan losses in any category:

AT DECEMBER 31,				

2010				

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF LOANS IN EACH CATEGORY TO TOTAL LOANS	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF LOANS IN EACH CATEGORY TO TOTAL LOANS

Commercial	\$ 1,743	39.3%	\$ 1,839	38.5%
Real Estate Commercial	1,527	46.2	1,050	44.3
Real Estate Residential	417	6.1	447	8.0
Construction	-	5.4	0	5.1
Consumer	139	3.1	96	4.1

Total	\$ 3,826	100.0%	\$ 3,432	100.0%
=====				

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AT DECEMBER 31,				

2008				

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF LOANS IN EACH CATEGORY TO TOTAL LOANS	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF LOANS IN EACH CATEGORY TO TOTAL LOANS

Commercial	\$ 492	31.3%	\$ 460	21.5%
Real Estate Commercial	336	46.9	251	50.6
Real Estate Residential	126	10.0	173	14.6
Construction	101	6.3	113	7.4
Consumer	78	5.5	53	5.9

Total	\$ 1,133	100.0%	\$ 1,050	100.0%
=====				

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AT DECEMBER 31,		

2006		

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF LOANS IN EACH CATEGORY TO TOTAL LOANS
	-----	-----
Commercial	\$ 441	23.5%
Real Estate Commercial	294	45.9
Real Estate Residential	90	12.8
Construction	177	10.1
Consumer	48	7.7
	-----	-----
Total	\$ 1,050	100.0%
	=====	=====

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The investment portfolio predominantly consists of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government and its agencies. Management classifies investment securities at the time of purchase by one of three categories: trading, held to maturity and available for sale. To date, management has not purchased any securities for trading purposes. Management classifies securities as held to maturity or available for sale.

Investment securities held to maturity totaled \$40.4 million at December 31, 2010, a decrease of \$7.6 million or 15.9% from December 31, 2009. The estimated fair value of the held to maturity investment portfolio was \$39.5 million at December 31, 2010 and \$47.3 million at December 31, 2009.

Investment securities available for sale totaled \$44.6 million at December 31, 2010, an increase of \$44.6 million or 100.0% from December 31, 2009. The estimated amortized cost of the available for sale investment portfolio was \$47.9 million at December 31, 2010. At December 31, 2009 there were no investments classified as available for sale.

During 2010, held to maturity investment purchases totaled \$44.1 million and were concentrated in U.S. Government agency securities and GNMA mortgage backed securities. We also purchased available for sale securities totaling \$47.9 million during 2010 concentrated in U.S Government agency securities and U.S Treasury Bonds. During this same period, we received \$52.1 million in investment repayments in U.S. Government agency and mortgage backed securities.

The following table sets forth the carrying value of the investment portfolio at the dates indicated:

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	2010	2009	2008
	-----	-----	-----
INVESTMENT SECURITIES HELD TO MATURITY			
Government agency obligations	\$ 32,706	\$ 39,019	\$ 26,653
Mortgage backed securities	7,729	9,040	1,745
	-----	-----	-----
Total investment securities held to maturity	\$ 40,435	\$ 48,059	\$ 28,398
	=====	=====	=====
INVESTMENT SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE:			
Government agency obligations	\$ 35,560	\$ -	\$ -

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US Treasury Securities	9,075		
	-----	-----	-----
Total investment securities available for sale	\$ 44,635	\$ -	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====

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INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO MATURITIES

The following table sets forth information regarding the carrying values, estimated fair values, and weighted average yields for the investment securities portfolio at December 31, 2010 by contractual maturity.

The following table does not take into consideration the effects of unscheduled repayments or the effects of possible prepayments on securities with call provisions.

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	UNDER 1 YEAR	1 - 5 YEARS	5 - 10 YEARS	OVER 10 YEARS	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
INVESTMENT SECURITIES HELD TO MATURITY					
U.S. government agency obligations:					
Carrying value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,942	\$ 30,764	\$ 32,706
Weighted average yield	-%	-%	4.28%	4.05%	4.0%
Mortgage backed securities:					
Carrying value	-	-	-	7,729	7,729
Weighted average yield	-	-	-	4.51%	4.5%
Total carrying value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,942	\$ 38,493	\$ 40,435
Total fair value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,999	\$ 37,521	\$ 39,520
Weighted average yield	-%	-%	4.28%	4.15%	4.1%

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	UNDER 1 YEAR	1 - 5 YEARS	5 - 10 YEARS	OVER 10 YEARS	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
INVESTMENT SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE					
U.S. government agency obligations:					
Carrying value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,560	\$ 35,560
Weighted average yield	-%	-%	-%	3.79%	3.7%
US Treasury securities:					
Carrying value	-	-	-	9,075	9,075
Weighted average yield	-	-	-	3.88%	3.8%
Total carrying value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,635	\$ 44,635
Total fair value	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,635	\$ 44,635
Weighted average yield	-%	-%	-%	3.81%	3.8%

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SOURCES OF FUNDS

GENERAL

Deposits are the primary source of funds for our lending and investment activities as well as for general business purposes. In addition to deposits, we derive funds from: the amortization, prepayment or sale of loans; maturities and repayments of investment securities; and operations. Scheduled loan principal repayments are a relatively stable source of funds, while deposit inflows and outflows and loan prepayments are significantly influenced by general interest rate market conditions.

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DEPOSITS

We offer a broad range of deposit instruments, including personal and business checking accounts, individual retirement accounts, business and personal money market accounts, statement savings and term certificate accounts at competitive interest rates. Deposit account terms vary according to the minimum balance required, the time periods the funds must remain on deposit and the interest rate, among other factors. Management regularly evaluates the internal cost of funds, surveys rates offered by competing institutions, reviews cash flow requirements for lending and liquidity and executes rate changes when deemed appropriate. We do not obtain funds through brokers, nor do we solicit funds outside the State of New Jersey.

Total deposits at December 31, 2010 were \$302.3 million, an increase of \$52.8 million or 21.2% from December 31, 2009. This increase in deposits was primarily in interest bearing core deposits (an increase of \$49.1 million), certificates of deposit (an increase of \$636 thousand) and non-interest bearing deposits (an increase of \$3.0 million). The change in deposits was primarily related to the competitive pricing of deposit products coupled with the continued development of relationships with local small businesses along with the high level of individualized service provided by our team of retail branch managers, which together fostered growth in deposits.

The following table sets forth the distribution of the average balance of deposit accounts for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and the weighted average cost for each category of deposit.

	2010			2009			AVERAGE BALANCE
	AVERAGE BALANCE	PERCENT OF TOTAL DEPOSITS	WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST	AVERAGE BALANCE	PERCENT OF TOTAL DEPOSITS	WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST	
(dollars in thousands)							
Checking	\$ 50,213	17.7%	0.20%	\$ 44,316	19.0%	0.29%	\$ 42,98
Money market deposit	108,095	38.1	1.24	77,317	33.2	1.66	59,75
Statement savings	3,222	1.1	0.62	3,306	1.4	0.83	4,24
Certificates of deposit	122,434	43.1	1.98	107,731	46.4	3.02	71,39
Total deposits	\$ 283,964	100.0%	1.36%	\$ 232,670	100.0%	2.01%	\$ 178,38

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The following table indicates the amount of the certificates of deposit of \$100 thousand or more by time remaining until maturity as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	2010 CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT	2009 CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
Maturity Period	-----	-----
Within three months	\$ 15,953	\$ 8,138
Three through six months	6,166	10,456
Six through twelve months	18,860	10,335
Over twelve months	5,255	14,652
	-----	-----
	\$ 46,234	\$ 43,581
	=====	=====

See Note 7 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding deposits.

BORROWINGS

Although deposits are the primary source of funds for lending and investment activities as well as for general business purposes, we also utilize borrowings to supplement deposits when deposit funding is not adequate or when borrowing costs are more favorable than comparable deposits.

At December 31, 2010, we had borrowings in the form of advances with the FHLB in the amount of \$25.0 million, a decrease of \$4.9 million from December 31, 2009. The weighted average interest rate on borrowings from FHLB was 1.49% at December 31, 2010 compared to 2.03% at December 31, 2009. Pursuant to collateral agreements with the FHLB, advances are secured by a blanket lien on our commercial and residential mortgage loan portfolios.

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The following table sets forth the contractual maturity and the weighted average interest rate of the borrowings at December 31, 2010:

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	UNDER 1 YEAR	1 - 5 YEARS	5 - 10 YEARS	OVER 10 YEARS
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Advances from the FHLB	\$ 10,000	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ -
Weighted average interest rate	1.60%	1.43%	-%	-%

On February 17, 2009, the Company entered into a non-revolving line of credit loan agreement with Atlantic Central Bankers Bank in an amount up to \$5.0 million. The term of the debt is for a three year period with a maturity date of February 17, 2012. The interest rate adjusts at a variable rate equal to prime plus 25 basis points with a floor of 4.25%. The Company has an outstanding balance on the line of credit of \$4.9 million and has contributed \$4.4 million as additional capital to the Bank.

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On November 1, 2010, the Bank modified the terms of the hybrid capital instrument originally issued on October 31, 2008, in the aggregate amount of \$3.0 million in the form of subordinated debt. This instrument qualifies as Tier II capital. The new term of the debt is for a ten year period with a maturity date of November 1, 2020. The interest rate is at a variable rate equal to the prime rate plus 100 basis points for the entire ten year term. The debt security is redeemable, at the Bank's option, at par on any January 31(st), April 30(th), July 31(st), or October 31(st) that the debt security remains outstanding however, the Bank shall not have the right to redeem the debt security prior to April 30, 2011.

INTEREST RATE RISK

The Company's primary objective in managing interest rate risk is to minimize the adverse impact of changes in interest rates on net interest income while creating an asset/liability structure that maximizes earnings. The Asset Liability Management Committee actively monitors and manages interest rate exposure using gap analysis and interest rate simulation models.

Gap analysis measures the difference between volumes of rate-sensitive assets and liabilities and quantifies these repricing differences for various time intervals. Static gap analysis describes interest rate sensitivity at a point in time. However, gap analysis alone does not accurately measure the potential magnitude of changes in net interest income since changes in interest rates do not affect assets and liabilities at the same rate, to the same extent, or on the same basis. Furthermore, static gap analysis does not consider future growth.

A positive gap (asset sensitive) indicates that more assets reprice during a given period compared to liabilities, while a negative gap (liability sensitive) indicates that more liabilities reprice during a given period compared to assets.

Generally, during a period of falling interest rates, a positive gap would tend to adversely affect net interest income, while a negative gap would tend to result in an increase in net interest income. During a period of rising interest rates, in general, a positive gap would tend to result in an increase in net interest income while a negative gap would tend to affect net interest income adversely. However, certain assets and liabilities may react differently to changes in interest rates even though they reprice or mature in the same or similar time periods. The interest rates on certain assets and liabilities may change at different times than changes in market interest rates, with some changing in advance of changes in market rates and some lagging behind changes in market rates. Also, certain assets (e.g., adjustable rate mortgages) often have provisions that may limit changes in interest rates each time the interest rate changes and on a cumulative basis over the life of the loan. Additionally, the actual prepayments and withdrawals in the event of a change in interest rates may differ significantly from those assumed in the calculations shown in the table below. Finally, the ability of borrowers to service their debt may decrease in the event of an interest rate increase. Consequently, any model used to analyze interest rate sensitivity will be vulnerable to the assumptions made with respect to the foregoing factors.

Management also uses a computer-based simulation model to assess the impact of changes in interest rates on net interest income. The model incorporates management's business plan assumptions and related asset and liability yields/costs, deposit sensitivity and the size, composition and maturity or repricing characteristics of our assets and liabilities. The assumptions are based on what management believes at that time to be the most likely interest rate environment. Actual results may differ from simulated results due to the various factors described above.

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Gap analysis and interest rate simulation models require assumptions about certain categories of assets and deposits. For purposes of these analyses, assets and liabilities are stated at their contractual maturity, estimated likely call date, or earliest repricing opportunity. Interest-bearing demand deposits, statement savings and money market accounts do not have a stated maturity or repricing term and can be withdrawn or repriced at any time. This may impact net interest income if more expensive alternative sources of deposits are required to fund loan growth or deposit runoff. Management projects the repricing characteristics of these accounts based on historical performance and assumptions that it believes reflect their rate sensitivity.

The following table sets forth the amount of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities at December 31, 2010, which are expected to mature or reprice in each of the time periods shown:

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ONE YEAR OR LESS	ONE-FIVE YEARS	OVER FIVE YEARS	NON-RATE SENSITIVE ASSETS/ LIABILITIES
	-----	-----	-----	-----
INTEREST-EARNING ASSETS:				

Short term investments	\$ 3,700	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Investment securities held to maturity	-	5,000	35,435	-
Investment available for sale	-	-	44,635	-
Loans receivable	114,769	77,471	50,617	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total interest-earning assets	118,469	82,471	130,687	-

NON-RATE SENSITIVE ASSETS:				
Other Assets	-	-	-	22,390
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total assets	\$ 118,469	\$ 82,471	\$130,687	\$ 22,390
	=====	=====	=====	=====
INTEREST-BEARING LIABILITIES:				

Interest-bearing demand	\$ 19,111	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Statement savings	3,203	-	-	-
Money market	125,945	-	-	-
Certificates of deposit	98,470	15,027	-	-
Subordinated Debt	-	3,000	-	-
Borrowings	10,000	19,877	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total interest-bearing liabilities	256,729	37,904	-	-

NON-RATE SENSITIVE LIABILITIES:				
Non-interest bearing deposits	-	-	-	40,514
Other liabilities	-	-	-	1,122
Capital	-	-	-	17,748
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total liabilities and capital	\$ 256,729	\$ 37,904	\$ -	\$ 59,384
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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Period GAP	\$(138,260)	\$ 44,567	\$130,687	\$ (36,994)
Cumulative interest-earning assets	\$ 118,469	\$200,940	\$331,627	
Cumulative interest-bearing liabilities	\$ 256,729	\$294,633	\$294,633	
Cumulative GAP	\$(138,260)	\$(93,693)	\$ 36,994	
Cumulative RSA/RSL (1)	46.15%	68.20%	112.56%	

(1) Cumulative interest-earning assets divided by cumulative interest-bearing liabilities.

Based upon the above gap analysis and other modeling techniques utilized by management, our interest rate risk profile is within Board approved tolerance limits.

LIQUIDITY

Liquidity represents the ability to meet normal cash flow requirements for the funding of loans, repayment of deposits and payment of operating costs. Our primary sources of liquidity include deposits, amortization and prepayment of loans, maturities and repayments of investment securities, and our borrowing capability. Management monitors liquidity daily, and on a monthly basis incorporates liquidity analysis into its asset/liability management program.

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In addition to using growth in deposits, loan repayments and the investment portfolio as a source of liquidity, we have access to unsecured, overnight lines of credit in the aggregate total of \$58.7 million, consisting of \$3.0 million, on an uncommitted basis through Atlantic Central Bankers Bank and \$55.7 million through the FHLB of New York. The arrangement with Atlantic Central Bankers Bank is for the sale of federal funds subject to the availability of such funds. Pursuant to a collateral agreement with the FHLB, advances under this line of credit are secured by a blanket lien on the residential mortgage loan portfolio. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, there were no balances outstanding against those lines of credit. In addition, the Bank's membership in the FHLB provides the Bank with additional secured borrowing capacity of up to a maximum of 25% of the Bank's total assets, subject to certain conditions.

We had cash and cash equivalents of \$9.0 million at December 31, 2010 and \$4.7 million at December 31, 2009 in the form of cash, due from banks and federal funds sold. At December 31, 2010, unused lines of credit available to customers and committed, undisbursed loan proceeds including letters of credit totaled \$58.1 million. Certificates of deposit scheduled to mature in one year or less totaled \$98.5 million at December 31, 2010. Based on our experience, management believes that a substantial amount of these certificates of deposit will remain with the Bank upon maturity. Management anticipates that it will continue to have sufficient funds available to meet the needs of its customers for deposit repayments and loan fundings.

Our ability to generate deposits depends on the success of our branches and the continued expansion of our branch network. Our success is dependent on a number of factors, including our ability to establish branches in favorable locations, recruit and hire experienced managers and staff to meet the needs of its customers through personalized services and a broad array of financial products, and the general economic conditions of the market area in which branches are located. Unexpected changes in the national and local economy may also adversely affect the branches' ability to attract or retain deposits and foster new loan relationships. In addition, because we will incur startup and operating costs associated with expansion, the opening of new branches is

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expected to adversely affect future profitability in the short term.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The maintenance of appropriate levels of capital in excess of regulatory minimums is an important objective of the asset and liability management process. The Bank met the definition of a "well-capitalized" institution at December 31, 2010 and as December 31, 2009. See Note 18 of "Notes to Financial Statements" (regulatory matters) for additional information regarding the Bank's regulatory capital requirements.

The Bank's capital ratios at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 are presented in the following table:

	2010	2009	2008
	----	----	-----
Shareholders' equity to total assets	5.6%	5.8%	6.2%
Leverage ratio	6.9%	7.3%	6.2%
Risk-based capital ratios:			
Tier 1	8.9%	8.5%	7.2%
Total Capital	11.2%	10.7%	9.1%

On February 17, 2009, the Company entered into a non-revolving line of credit loan agreement with Atlantic Central Bankers Bank in an amount up to \$5.0 million. The term of the debt is for a three year period with a maturity date of February 17, 2012. The interest rate adjusts at a variable rate equal to prime plus 25 basis points with a floor of 4.25% . The Company has an outstanding balance on the line of credit of \$4.9 million and has contributed \$4.4 million as additional capital to the Bank.

In June 2009, the Company approved a private placement common stock offering to accredited investors. In connection with this offering, the Board of Directors approved the issuance of common stock warrants as part of a unit with the common stock, such that one warrant would be issued for each share of Cornerstone Financial Corporation common stock sold in the stock offering. The Company authorized the issuance of 857,142 warrants in this offering. Each warrant issued in the offering will allow the holder of the warrant to purchase one share of Cornerstone Financial Corporation common stock for a price of \$9.00 per share through June 26, 2013. The Company sold 153,889 shares in this offering and issued 153,889 common stock warrants. The \$1.1 million proceeds received from the common stock offering were recorded as additional paid in capital.

In December 2009, the Company authorized the establishment of 1 million shares of no par, \$1 thousand stated value, Perpetual Non-Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock. The preferred stock is entitled to receive, as and when declared by the Company's Board of Directors, non-cumulative cash dividends at the annual rate equal to 7% of the

stated value. In December 2009, the Company sold 1,900 preferred shares. The preferred stock is redeemable at the Company's option at any time after six months from the issue date at the stated value plus any dividends declared but unpaid. The preferred shares have priority of dividends such that, no dividends or distributions shall be declared or paid to common shareholders unless full dividends on all outstanding preferred shares have been declared and paid for the most recently completed calendar quarter.

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On November 1, 2010, the Bank modified the terms of the hybrid capital instrument originally issued on October 31, 2008, in the aggregate amount of \$3.0 million in the form of subordinated debt. This instrument qualifies as Tier II capital. The new term of the debt is for a ten year period with a maturity date of November 1, 2020. The interest rate is at a variable rate equal to prime rate plus 100 basis points for the entire ten year term. The debt security is redeemable, at the Bank's option, at par on any January 31st, April 30th, July 31st, or October 31st that the debt security remains outstanding however, the Bank shall not have the right to redeem the debt security prior to April 30, 2011.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company 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. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit risk in excess of the amount recognized in the statements of financial condition.

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the agreement. Commitments generally have fixed dates or other termination clauses and may require the payment of a fee by the customer. Some of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, and the total commitments do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Total commitments to extend credit at December 31, 2010 were \$58.1 million. Management evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. Collateral obtained, if deemed necessary, is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer. Collateral varies but may include accounts receivable, marketable securities, inventory, property, plant and equipment, residential and commercial real estate.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued to a third party on behalf of a customer. The credit risk involved in issuing standby letters of credit is similar to that involved in extending credit to customers. Management evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. Collateral obtained, if deemed necessary is based on management's credit evaluation of the customer. Collateral varies but may include accounts receivable, marketable securities, inventory, property, plant and equipment, residential and commercial real estate. At December 31, 2010, obligations under standby letters of credit totaled \$3.0 million.

We have also entered into long term operating lease obligations for some of its premises and equipment, the terms of which generally include options to renew. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of off-balance sheet risk in excess of the amount recognized in the statements of financial condition. At December 31, 2010, future minimum operating lease obligations totaled \$2.0 million.

The off-balance sheet arrangements discussed above did not have, and management believes are not reasonably likely to have in the foreseeable future, a material impact on our financial condition or liquidity.

See Note 12 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding operating leases.

See Note 13 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding off-balance sheet arrangements.

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CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table represents the aggregate contractual obligations to make future payments as of December 31, 2010.

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ONE YEAR OR LESS	ONE - FIVE YEARS	OVER FIVE YEARS	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Time deposits	\$ 98,517	\$ 15,027	\$ -	\$ 113,544
Long term debt	10,000	19,877	-	29,877
Subordinated Debt	-	3,000	-	3,000
Operating lease	348	1,125	528	2,001
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$ 108,865	\$ 39,029	\$ 528	\$ 148,422
	=====	=====	=====	=====

ITEM 7. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not Applicable

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The following audited financial statements and related documents are set forth in this Annual report on form 10-K on the following pages:

	PAGE

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	35
Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	36
Consolidated Statements of Operations	37
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders Equity	38
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	39
Notes to Financial Statements	40

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS
CORNERSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition

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of Cornerstone Financial Corporation and subsidiary (the Company) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the auditing 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 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 financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall 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 the Company as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, PA
March 30, 2011

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)

	DECEMBER 31, 2010	DECEMBER 31, 2009
ASSETS:		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 5,331	\$ 4,742
Federal funds sold	3,700	-
	9,031	4,742
Cash and cash equivalents		
Investment securities:		
Held to maturity (fair value 2010 - \$39,520; 2009 - \$47,294)	40,435	48,059
Available for sale (amortized cost 2010 - \$47,945; 2009 - \$0)	44,635	-
Loans receivable	242,856	238,424

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Less allowance for loan losses	3,826	3,432
	-----	-----
Loans receivable, net	239,030	234,992
	-----	-----
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	1,435	1,572
Premises and equipment, net	7,806	7,871
Accrued interest receivable	2,152	1,484
Bank owned life insurance	4,685	4,521
Deferred taxes	2,600	1,154
Other real estate owned	830	-
Other assets	1,378	1,749
	-----	-----
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 354,017	\$ 306,144
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES:		
Non-interest bearing deposits	\$ 40,514	\$ 37,500
Interest bearing deposits	148,259	99,132
Certificates of deposit	113,497	112,861
	-----	-----
Total deposits	302,270	249,493
	-----	-----
Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank	25,000	29,883
Line of credit	4,877	4,672
Subordinated debt	3,000	3,000
Other liabilities	1,122	1,283
	-----	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES	336,269	288,331
	-----	-----
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 13)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred stock:		
\$0 par value; \$1,000 per share stated value, authorized 1,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 1,900 and 0 at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively		
	1,900	1,900
Common stock:		
\$0 par value: authorized 10,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 1,809,656 at December 31, 2010		
	-	-
Additional paid-in capital	16,727	16,623
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,988)	-
Retained earnings (deficit)	1,109	(710)
	-----	-----
Total Shareholders' Equity	17,748	17,813
	-----	-----
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 354,017	\$ 306,144
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)	DECEMBER 31, 2010 -----	DECEMBER 31, 2009 -----
INTEREST INCOME		
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 13,655	\$ 12,842
Interest on investment securities	2,629	1,991
Interest on federal funds	27	7
	-----	-----
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME	16,311	14,840
INTEREST EXPENSE		
Interest on deposits	3,879	4,699
Interest on borrowings	699	1,174
	-----	-----
TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSE	4,578	5,873
	-----	-----
Net interest income	11,733	8,967
Provision for loan losses	776	2,530
	-----	-----
NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER LOAN LOSS PROVISION	10,957	6,437
	-----	-----
NON-INTEREST INCOME		
Service charges on deposits	195	213
Origination fees on mortgage loans sold	-	30
Bank owned life insurance income	164	173
Gain on sale of real estate owned	-	7
Gain on sale of loans	609	101
Miscellaneous fee income	118	87
	-----	-----
TOTAL NON-INTEREST INCOME	1,086	611
	-----	-----
NON-INTEREST EXPENSE		
Salaries and employee benefits	5,016	4,342
Net occupancy	1,256	1,355
Data processing and other service costs	484	430
Professional services	790	502
Advertising and promotion	133	128
Other real estate owned expense	110	205
FDIC expense	484	528
Other operating expenses	631	584
	-----	-----
TOTAL NON-INTEREST EXPENSE	8,904	8,074
	-----	-----
Income (loss before income taxes)	3,139	(1,026)
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,220	(461)
	-----	-----
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 1,919	\$ (565)
	=====	=====
Preferred stock Dividends	133	-
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 1,786	\$ (565)
Earnings per share		
Basic	\$ 0.99	\$ (0.33)
Diluted	\$ 0.99	\$ (0.33)
Weighted average shares outstanding		
Basic	1,810	1,717
Diluted	1,810	1,717

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	PREFERRED STOCK	COMMON STOCK	ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	ACCUMULATED EARNING (DEFICIENCY)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2008		\$ - =====	\$ 8,279 =====	\$ 7,244 =====	\$ (145) =====
Comprehensive loss					
Net loss	\$ (565) -----	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (565)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (565) =====				
Stock based compensation		-	-	23	-
Issuance of Common Stock		-	-	1,077	-
Issuance of Preferred Stock		1,900	-	-	-
Creation of Holding Company			(8,279)	8,279	-
Balance at December 31, 2009		\$ 1,900 =====	\$ - =====	\$ 16,623 =====	\$ (710) =====
Comprehensive loss					
Net income	\$ 1,919 -----	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,919
Unrealized loss on securities available for sale, net of tax	(1,988) =====				
Comprehensive loss	\$ (69) =====				
Stock based compensation		-	-	137	-
Preferred Stock Dividend Payment		-	-	(33)	(100)
Balance at December 31, 2010		\$ 1,900 =====	\$ - =====	\$ 16,727 =====	\$ 1,109 =====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(IN THOUSANDS)	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 -----	FOR THE DECEMBER -----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Income (loss)	\$ 1,919	\$
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	776	
Income on Bank Owned Life Insurance	(164)	
Depreciation	397	
Amortization of premiums and discounts, net	42	
Stock option expense	137	
Deferred tax benefit	(124)	
(Increase) decrease on other real estate owned	(830)	
Proceeds on sale of real estate owned	-	
Gain on sale of real estate owned	-	
Loans originated for sale	-	
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	-	
Increase in accrued interest receivable and other assets	(298)	
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(162)	
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,693	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of investments held to maturity	(44,509)	
Repayment of investments held to maturity	52,091	
Purchase of investments available for sale	(47,943)	
Redemption (purchase) of Federal Home Loan Bank Stock	137	
Net increase in loans	(4,814)	
Purchases of premises and equipment	(332)	
	-----	-----
Net cash used by investing activities	(45,370)	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net increase in deposits	52,777	
Proceeds from borrowings	260,305	1,
Principal payments on borrowings	(264,983)	(1,
	-----	-----
Net proceeds from issuance of preferred stock	-	
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	-	
Cash dividend paid for declaration of preferred stock	(133)	
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities	47,966	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	4,289	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,742	
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$ 9,031	\$
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid during the year for interest	\$ 4,613	\$
Cash paid (received) during the year for income taxes	1,426	
Net change in unrealized loss on securities available for sale, net of tax	(1,988)	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Cornerstone Financial Corporation (the "Company") was formed in 2008 at the direction of the Board of Directors of Cornerstone Bank (the "Bank") to serve as a holding company for the Bank. The holding company reorganization was completed in January 2009. The statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2009 has been derived from audited financial statements.

Cornerstone Bank is a state-chartered commercial bank that offers a variety of traditional commercial banking products and services to small and medium-sized businesses, local professionals and individuals, throughout Burlington and northern Camden counties in New Jersey. The Bank is supervised and regulated by the New Jersey State Department of Banking and Insurance and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). The Bank's deposits are insured by the FDIC to the extent provided by law.

The Bank is managed as one business segment.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(A) BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company and conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and predominant practices within the banking industry. The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of the Bank. Intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

(B) USE OF ESTIMATES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with 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 income 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 allowance for loan losses and the evaluation of income taxes.

(C) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and amounts due from banks, interest-bearing deposits and federal funds sold. Generally, federal funds sold are repurchased the following day.

(D) INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Debt securities that management has the positive intent and ability to hold until maturity are classified as held to maturity and are carried at their remaining unpaid principal balance, net of unamortized

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premiums or unaccreted discounts. Premiums are amortized and discounts are accreted using a method that produces results which approximate level yield over the estimated remaining term of the underlying security.

Securities not classified as held to maturity are classified as available for sale, and are stated at fair value. Changes in unrealized gains and losses relating to available for sale securities are excluded from earnings and reported as accumulated other comprehensive loss, a separate component of shareholders' equity, net of tax. Gains and losses are determined using the specific-identification method and are accounted for on a trade-date basis.

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We evaluate securities for other-than-temporary impairment at least quarterly. When evaluating a security for impairment, we consider the length of time and the amount to which the fair value is less than the amortized cost, the investment issuer's credit-worthiness and ability to meet its cash flow requirements, our intent to sell, and whether it is more likely than not we will be required to sell, an impaired debt security before a recovery of its amortized cost basis. Other-than-temporary charges are recorded through earnings.

Other-than-temporary impairment charges are recorded through earnings for the amount of credit losses, regardless of the intent or requirement to sell. Credit loss is measured as the difference between the present value of an impaired debt security's cash flows and its amortized cost basis. Non-credit related write-downs to fair value must be recorded as decreases to accumulated other comprehensive income as long as the Company has no intent or it is more likely than not that the Company would not be required to sell an impaired security before a recovery of amortized cost basis. The Company did not have any other-than temporary impairment for 2010 and 2009.

(E) LOANS HELD FOR SALE

The Bank originates and sells residential mortgage loans (without recourse) on a servicing released basis to the secondary market. This activity enables the Bank to fulfill the credit needs of the community while reducing its overall exposure to interest rate and credit risk. These loans are reported at the lower of their cost or fair market value.

(F) LOANS

Loan origination fees and related direct loan origination costs of completed loans are deferred, and then recognized over the life of the loan as an adjustment of yield reflected as interest income in the statements of operations. The unamortized balances of such net deferred loan origination fees/costs are reported on the Company's statements of financial condition as a component of loans receivable.

Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis. Loans are reported as non-accrual if they are past due as to principal or interest payments for a period of ninety days or more. Exceptions may be made if a loan is deemed by management to be well collateralized and in the process of collection. Loans that are on a current payment status may

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also be classified as non-accrual if there is serious doubt as to the borrower's ability to continue interest or principal payments. When a loan is placed in the non-accrual category, interest accruals cease and uncollected accrued interest receivable is reversed and charged against current interest income. Non-accrual loans are generally not returned to accruing status until principal and interest payments have been brought current and full collectability is reasonably assured. Payments received on non-accrual loans are to be applied against principal until principal is reduced to zero. Additional payments are then to be applied against (1) legal and operating expenses associated with the loan, (2) any principal previously charged off, and (3) uncollected interest, in that order.

Impaired loans are measured based on the present value of expected future discounted cash flows, the market price of the loan or the fair value of the underlying collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. For purposes of applying the measurement criteria for impaired loans, management excludes large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans, primarily consisting of residential real estate and consumer loans, as well as commercial loans with balances of less than \$100 thousand. The recognition of interest income on impaired loans is the same as for non-accrual loans discussed above.

(G) ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN LOSSES

The allowance for losses on loans is based on management's ongoing evaluation of the loan portfolio and reflects an amount considered by management to be its best estimate of known and inherent losses in the portfolio. Management considers a variety of factors when establishing the allowance, such as the impact of current economic conditions, diversification of the loan portfolio, delinquency statistics, results of loan reviews and related classifications, and historic loss rates. In addition, certain individual loans which management has identified as problematic are specifically provided for, based upon an evaluation of the borrower's perceived ability to pay, the estimated adequacy of the underlying collateral and other relevant

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factors. Consideration is also given to examinations performed by regulatory agencies. Although provisions have been established and segmented by type of loan, based upon management's assessment of their differing inherent loss characteristics, the entire allowance for losses on loans is available to absorb loan losses in any category.

Management uses significant estimates to determine the allowance for loan losses. Since the allowance for loan losses is dependent, to a great extent, on conditions that may be beyond the Company's control, it is at least reasonably possible that management's estimate of the allowance for loan losses and actual results could differ in the near term.

In addition, regulatory authorities, as an integral part of their examinations, periodically review the allowance for loan losses. They may require additions to the allowance based upon their judgments about information available to them at the time of examination.

The Company utilizes its own loss experience to estimate inherent losses on loans. Internal risk ratings are assigned to each

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commercial, real estate commercial, real estate construction and land development loan.

A portion of the allowance is allocated to the remaining loans by applying projected rate loss ratios, base on numerous factors such as recent charge-off experience, trends with respect to adversely risk rated commercial, real estate commercial, real estate construction and land development loans, trends with respect to past due and nonaccrual loans, changes in economic conditions and trends, changes in the value of underlying collateral and other credit risk factors.

Historical loss rates are calculated using the last nine quarters of a variable factor analysis. The analysis consists of economic conditions, concentrations of industry, quality management and systems, general collateral quality, delinquency trends over the last four quarters, loan grade trends over the past four quarters, annual portfolio growth and credit/borrower concentration.

The loans are grouped into the following categories. Commercial loans and letters of credit, Commercial Mortgage Loans, Residential Mortgage Loans, Installment Loan, Home equity and Credit Lines and lease Backed term Loans.

(H) FHLB STOCK

The Company carries its investment in Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Stock at its amortized cost. The Company had \$1.4 million in FHLB stock at December 31, 2010 compared to \$1.6 million at December 31, 2009.

(I) PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the expected useful lives of the assets. Amortization of leasehold improvements is computed using the straight-line method over the shorter of the useful lives or the remaining lease terms. No events have occurred, or changes in management's intentions, that would impact the amortization period or recoverability of premises and equipment, including leasehold improvements. Software costs, furniture and equipment have depreciable lives of 3 to 10 years. The costs of maintenance and repairs are expensed as they are incurred and renewals and betterments are capitalized.

(J) BANK OWNED LIFE INSURANCE

The Bank initially purchased \$2.9 million of Bank Owned Life Insurance on December 31, 2005, \$610 thousand on March 3, 2006 and \$400 thousand on July 23, 2008. BOLI is carried at its aggregate cash surrender value less surrender charges and totaled \$4.7 million at December 31, 2010. Income of \$164 thousand was recognized on the BOLI during the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$173 thousand of income recognized on the BOLI during the year ended December 31, 2009. The Bank is the sole beneficiary of the BOLI.

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(K) REAL ESTATE OWNED

Real estate owned is comprised of properties acquired through

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foreclosure proceedings or acceptance of a deed in lieu of foreclosure. Real estate owned is recorded at the lower of the carrying value of the loan or the fair value of the property, net of estimated selling costs. Costs relating to the development or improvement of the properties are capitalized while expenses related to the operation and maintenance of properties are recorded as an expense as incurred. Gains or losses upon dispositions are reflected in earnings as realized. The Company had \$830 thousand in real estate owned at December 31, 2010 compared to no real estate owned at December 31, 2009. The Company did not recorded any gain or loss on the sale of real estate property owned for the year ending December 31, 2010 as compared to a \$ 7 thousand gain on the sale of a real estate owned property for the year ending December 31, 2009.

(L) EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated on the basis of net income available to common holders divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share includes dilutive potential shares as computed under the treasury stock method using average common stock prices. Diluted earnings per share is calculated on the basis of the weighted average number of shares outstanding plus the weighted average number of additional dilutive shares that would have been outstanding had all common stock options granted been exercised.

(M) INCOME TAXES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, as well as operating loss carry forwards. 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 tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is established against deferred tax assets when in the judgment of management, it is more likely than not that such deferred tax assets will not become available. Because the judgment about the level of future taxable income is dependent to a great extent on matters that may, at least in part be beyond the Company's control, it is at least reasonably possible that management's judgment about the need for a valuation allowance for deferred taxes could change in the near term.

(N) STOCK OPTIONS

Stock Options are accounted for in accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 718 "Stock Compensation." This Standard establishes the accounting for share-based payment transactions in which an enterprise receives employee services in exchange for equity instruments of the enterprise or liabilities that are based on the fair value of the enterprise's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of such equity instruments. ASC Topic 718 requires an entity to recognize the grant-date fair-value of stock options and other equity-based compensation issued to employees in the statement of operations.

(O) RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

ASU UPDATE FOR IMPROVING DISCLOSURES ABOUT FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

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In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an Accounting Standard Codification Update (ASU) for improving disclosures about fair value measurements. This update requires companies to disclose, and provide the reasons for, all transfers of assets and liabilities between the Level 1 and 2 fair value categories. It also clarifies that companies should provide fair value measurement disclosures for classes of assets and liabilities which are subsets of line items within the balance sheet, if necessary. In addition, the update clarifies that companies provide disclosures about the fair value techniques and inputs for assets and liabilities classified within Level 2 or 3 categories. The disclosure requirements prescribed by this update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2009, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, or March 31, 2010 for the

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Company. This update also requires companies to reconcile changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities by separately providing information about Level 3 purchases, sales, issuances and settlements on a gross basis. This provision of this update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, or March 31, 2011 for the Company. The adoption of this update did not materially impact the Company's current fair value measurement disclosures.

ASU NO. 2010-20 DISCLOSURES ABOUT THE CREDIT QUALITY OF FINANCING RECEIVABLES AND THE ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

In July 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-20, "Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses," which will require the Company to provide a greater level of disaggregated information about the credit quality of the Company's loans and leases and the allowance for loan and lease losses. This ASU will also require the Company to disclose additional information related to credit quality indicators, past due information, and information related to loans modified in a troubled debt restructuring. The provisions of this ASU are effective for the Company's reporting period ending December 31, 2010. As this ASU amends only the disclosure requirements for loans and leases and the allowance, the adoption will have no impact on the Company's statements of operation and condition.

(P) LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk represents the ability to meet normal cash flow requirements for the funding of loans, repayment of deposits and payment of operating costs. Our primary sources of liquidity include deposits, amortization and prepayment of loans, maturities and repayments of investment securities, and our borrowing capability. Management monitors liquidity daily, and on a monthly basis incorporates liquidity analysis into its asset/liability management program.

In addition to using growth in deposits, loan repayments and the investment portfolio as a source of liquidity, we have access to unsecured, overnight lines of credit in the aggregate total of \$58.7 million, consisting of \$3.0 million, on an uncommitted basis through Atlantic Central Bankers Bank and \$55.7 million through the FHLB of

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New York. The arrangement with Atlantic Central Bankers Bank is for the sale of federal funds subject to the availability of such funds. Pursuant to a collateral agreement with the FHLB, advances under this line of credit are secured by a blanket lien on residential mortgage loan portfolio. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, there were no balances outstanding against those lines of credit. In addition, the Bank's membership in the FHLB provides the Bank with additional secured borrowing capacity of up to a maximum of 25% of the Bank's total assets, subject to certain conditions.

We had cash and cash equivalents of \$9.0 million at December 31, 2010 and \$4.7 million at December 31, 2009 in the form of cash, due from banks and federal funds sold. At December 31, 2010, unused lines of credit available to customers and committed, undisbursed loan proceeds including letters of credit totaled \$58.1 million. Certificates of deposit scheduled to mature in one year or less totaled \$98.5 million at December 31, 2010.

(3) INVESTMENT SECURITIES

A comparison of amortized cost and approximate fair value of investment securities held to maturity and available for sale at December 31, 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

DECEMBER 31, 2010				
(IN THOUSANDS)	AMORTIZED COST	GROSS UNREALIZED GAINS	GROSS UNREALIZED LOSSES	FAIR VALUE
INVESTMENTS HELD TO MATURITY:				
Government agency obligations	\$ 32,706	\$ 68	\$ (1,131)	\$
Mortgage backed securities	7,729	148	-	-
Total	\$ 40,435	\$ 216	\$ (1,131)	\$

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DECEMBER 31, 2010				
(IN THOUSANDS)	AMORTIZED COST	GROSS UNREALIZED GAINS	GROSS UNREALIZED LOSSES	FAIR VALUE
INVESTMENTS AVAILABLE FOR SALE:				
Government agency obligations	\$ 38,056	\$ -	\$ (2,496)	\$
US Treasury Securities	9,889	-	(814)	-
Total	\$ 47,945	\$ -	\$ (3,310)	\$

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DECEMBER 31, 2009

(IN THOUSANDS)	AMORTIZED COST	GROSS UNREALIZED GAINS	GROSS UNREALIZED LOSSES	FAIR VALUE
INVESTMENTS HELD TO MATURITY:				
Government agency obligations	\$ 39,019	\$ 42	\$ (721)	\$
Mortgage backed securities	9,040	46	(132)	
Total	\$ 48,059	\$ 88	\$ (853)	\$

At December 31, 2010, the Company had Federal agency securities with aggregate amortized costs totaling \$428 thousand pledged to collateralize public deposits under the Governmental Unit Deposit Protection Act as compared to \$397 thousand pledged at December 31, 2009.

The following table sets forth the scheduled contractual maturities of investment securities held to maturity and available for sale at December 31, 2010:

(IN THOUSANDS)	HELD TO MATURITY	
	AMORTIZED COST	FAIR VALUE
Within one year	\$ -	\$ -
After one year through five years	-	-
After five years through ten years	1,942	1,999
After ten years	38,493	37,521
Total	\$ 40,435	\$ 39,520

(IN THOUSANDS)	AVAILABLE FOR SALE	
	AMORTIZED COST	FAIR VALUE
Within one year	\$ -	\$ -
After one year through five years	-	-
After five years through ten years	-	-
After ten years	47,944	44,635
Total	\$ 47,944	\$ 44,635

The following table sets forth information regarding the fair value and unrealized losses on the Company's temporarily impaired investment securities at December 31, 2010 and 2009 for the time periods shown:

(IN THOUSANDS)	DECEMBER 31, 2010				
	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS		12 MONTHS OR LONGER		TOTAL
	FAIR VALUE	UNREALIZED LOSSES	FAIR VALUE	UNREALIZED LOSSES	FAIR VALUE

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HELD TO MATURITY

Government agency obligations:	\$ 27,132	\$ 1,131	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,132
AVAILABLE FOR SALE					
Government agency obligations:	\$ 35,560	\$ 2,495	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,560
US Treasury Securities	\$ 9,075	\$ 814	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,075
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total temporarily impaired investments securities	\$ 71,767	\$ 4,440	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71,767
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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DECEMBER 31, 2009

(IN THOUSANDS)

	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS		12 MONTHS OR LONGER		TOTAL
	FAIR VALUE	UNREALIZED LOSSES	FAIR VALUE	UNREALIZED LOSSES	FAIR VALUE
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
HELD TO MATURITY					
Government agency obligations:	\$ 33,940	\$ 721	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,940
Mortgage Backed Securities	\$ 4,715	\$ 132	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,715
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total temporarily impaired investments securities	\$ 38,655	\$ 853	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38,655
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Management has taken into consideration the following information in reaching the conclusion that the impairment of the securities listed in the table above are not other than temporary. The unrealized losses disclosed above are the result of fluctuations in market interest rates currently offered on like securities and do not reflect a deterioration or downgrade of the investment issuer's credit-worthiness or ability to meet its cash flow requirements. The Company believes that it is probable that it will receive all future contractual cash flows and does not intend to sell and will not be required to sell these investment securities until recovery or maturity. The U.S. Government agency sponsored securities which are listed have call provisions priced at par if called prior to their respective maturity dates.

(4) OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The change in other comprehensive (loss) components and related tax benefit are as follows for the year ended December 31, 2010. The Company had no unrealized gains or losses on available for sale securities at December 31, 2009. (in thousands):

	2010		
UNREALIZED GAINS ON SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE:	BEFORE-TAX AMOUNT	TAX BENEFIT	NET-OF-TAX AMOUNT
	-----	-----	-----

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Unrealized holding losses arising during the year	\$ (3,310)	\$ 1,322	\$ (1,988)
	-----	-----	-----
Other comprehensive loss	\$ (3,310)	\$ 1,322	\$ (1,988)
	=====	=====	=====

(5) LOANS RECEIVABLE

The Company monitors and assesses the credit risk of its loan portfolio using the classes set forth below. These classes also represent the segments by which the company monitors the performance of its loan portfolio and estimates its allowance for loan losses.

Commercial loans include short and long-term business loans and commercial lines of credit for the purposes of providing working capital, supporting accounts receivable, purchasing inventory and acquiring fixed assets. The loans generally are secured by these types of assets as collateral and/or by personal guarantees provided by principals of the borrowers.

Commercial real estate loans are generally originated in amounts up to the lower of 75% of the appraised value or cost of the property and are secured by improved property such as multi-family dwelling units, office buildings, retail stores, warehouses, church buildings and other non-residential buildings, most of which are located in the Company's market area. Commercial real estate loans are generally made with fixed interest rates which mature or reprice in five to seven years with principal amortization of up to 25 years.

Residential real estate loans consist of loans secured by one- to four-family residences located in the Bank's market area. The Bank has originated one- to four-family residential mortgage loans in amounts up to 80% of the lesser of the appraised value or selling price of the mortgaged property without requiring mortgage insurance. A mortgage loan originated by the Bank, for owner occupied property, whether fixed rate or adjustable rate, can have a term of up to 30 years. Non-owner occupied property, whether fixed rate or adjustable rate, can have a term of up to 25 years. Adjustable rate loan terms limit the periodic interest rate adjustment and the minimum and maximum rates that may be charged over the term of the loan based on the type of loan.

Construction Loans will be made only if there is a permanent mortgage commitment in place. Interest rates on commercial construction loans are typically in line with normal commercial mortgage loan rates, while interest rates on residential construction loans are slightly higher than normal residential mortgage loan rates. These loans usually are adjustable rate loans and generally have terms of up to one year.

Consumer Loans includes installment loans and home equity loans, secured by first or second mortgages on homes owned or being purchased by the loan applicant. Home equity term loans and credit lines are credit accommodations secured by either a first or second mortgage on the borrower's residential property. Interest rates charged on home equity term loans are generally fixed; interest on credit lines is usually a floating rate related to the prime rate. The Bank generally requires a loan to value ratio of less than or equal to 80% of the appraised value, including any outstanding prior mortgage balance.

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Loans receivable consist of the following:

(IN THOUSANDS)	DECEMBER 31, 2010	DECEMBER 31, 2009
	-----	-----
Commercial	\$ 95,441	\$ 91,717
Real estate -- commercial	112,217	105,702
Real estate -- residential	14,780	19,137
Construction	13,177	12,104
Consumer loans	7,450	9,875
	-----	-----
Subtotal	243,065	238,535
Allowance for loan losses	(3,826)	(3,432)
Net deferred loan fees	(209)	(111)
	-----	-----
Loans receivable, net	\$239,030	\$ 234,992
	=====	=====

Under the New Jersey Banking Act of 1948, the Bank is subject to a loans-to-one-borrower limitation of 15% of capital funds. At December 31, 2010, the loans-to-one-borrower limitation was \$4.7 million; this excluded an additional 10% of adjusted capital funds or \$3.2 million, which may be loaned if collateralized by readily marketable securities as defined by regulations. At December 31, 2010 there were no loans outstanding or committed to any one borrower, which individually or in the aggregate exceeded that limit.

The Bank lends primarily to customers in its market area. The majority of loans are mortgage loans secured by real estate. Included as mortgage loans are commercial real estate, conforming residential real estate and real estate loans in excess of FNMA loan limits ("jumbo real estate loans"). Accordingly, lending activities could be affected by changes in the general economy, the regional economy or real estate values. At December 31, 2010 and 2009 mortgage loans secured by real estate totaled \$127.0 million and \$124.8 million, respectively. Mortgage loans represented 52.2% and 52.3% of total loans at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

A summary of the Company's credit quality indicators is as follow:

Pass - A credit which is assigned a rating of Pass shall exhibit some or all of the following characteristics:

- a. Loans that present an acceptable degree of risk associated with the financing being considered as measured against earnings and balance sheet trends, industry averages, etc. Actual and projected indicators and market conditions provide satisfactory evidence that the credit will perform as agreed.
- b. Loans to borrowers that display acceptable financial conditions and operating results. Debt service capacity is demonstrated and future prospects are considered good.
- c. Loans to borrowers where a comfort level is achieved by the strength of the cash flows from the business or project and the strength and quantity of the collateral or security position (i.e.: receivables, inventory and other readily marketable securities) as supported by a current valuation and/or the strong capabilities of a guarantor.

Special Mention - Loans on which the credit risk requires more than ordinary attention by the Loan Officer. This may be the result of some erosion in the borrower's financial condition, the economics of the

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industry, the capability of management, or changes in the original transaction. Loans which are currently sound yet exhibit potentially unacceptable credit risk or deteriorating long term prospects, will receive this classification. Loans which deviate from loan policy or regulations will not generally be classified in this category, but will be separately reported as an area of concern

Classified -- Classified loans include those considered by the Company to be substandard, doubtful or loss.

An asset is considered "substandard" if it involves more than an acceptable level of risk due to a deteriorating financial condition, unfavorable history of the borrower, inadequate payment capacity, insufficient security or other negative factors within the industry, market or management. Substandard loans have clearly defined weaknesses which can jeopardize the timely payment of the loan.

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Assets classified as "doubtful" exhibit all of the weaknesses defined under the substandard category but with enough risk to present a high probability of some principal loss on the loan, although not yet fully ascertainable in amount.

Assets classified as "loss" are those considered uncollectible or of little value, even though a collection effort may continue after the classification and potential charge-off.

Non Performing Loans

Non-performing loans consist of non-accrual loans (loans on which the accrual of interest has ceased), loans over ninety days delinquent and still accruing interest, renegotiated loans and impaired loans. Loans are generally placed on non-accrual status if, in the opinion of management, collection is doubtful, or when principal or interest is past due 90 days or more, unless the collateral is considered sufficient to cover principal and interest and the loan is in the process of collection.

The following table represents loans by credit quality indicator at December 31, 2010.

(IN THOUSANDS)	PASS	SPECIAL MENTION LOANS	CLASSIFIED LOANS	NON PERFORMING LOANS	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Commercial	93,209	845	0	1,296	95,350
Real Estate, Commercial	101,718	2,175	0	8,213	112,106
Real Estate, Residential	13,596	0	1,170	0	14,766
Construction	13,145	0	0	0	13,145
Consumer	6,905	244	51	289	7,489
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Loans and Leases	228,572	3,264	1,221	9,798	242,856
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The following table represents past-due loans and leases as of December 31, 2010.

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(IN THOUSANDS)	30-89 DAYS PAST DUE AND STILL ACCRUING	90 DAYS OR MORE PAST DUE AND STILL ACCRUING	TOTAL PAST DUE AND STILL ACCRUING	ACCRUING CURRENT BALANCES	NON- ACCRUAL BALANCES	TOTAL BALAN
Commercial	209	634	843	94,054	1,296	95,3
Real Estate, Commercial	0	0	0	103,893	8,213	112,1
Real Estate, Residential	0	244	244	14,766	0	14,7
Construction	0	0	0	13,145	0	13,1
Consumer	0	0	0	7,200	289	7,4
Total Loans and Leases	209	878	1,087	233,058	9,798	242,8
Percentage of Total loans and leases	0.09%	0.36%	0.45%	95.97%	4.03%	

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Impaired loans are measured based on the present value of expected future discounted cash flows, the fair value of the loan or the fair value of the underlying collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. The recognition of interest income on impaired loans is the same as for non-accrual loans discussed above. At December 31, 2010 the Company had twelve loan relationships totaling \$9.8 million in non-accrual loans as compared eight relationships totaling \$8.1 million at December 31, 2009. At December 31, 2010, the Company had fifteen impaired loan relationships totaling \$10.7 million (included within the non-accrual loans discussed above) in which \$3.5 million in impaired loans had a related allowance for credit losses of \$2.1 million and \$7.3 million in impaired loans in which there is no related allowance for credit losses. The average balance of impaired loans totaled \$12.3 million for 2010 as compared to \$8.2 million for 2009, and interest income recorded on impaired loans during the year ended December 31, 2010 totaled \$36 thousand as compared to \$32 thousand for December 31, 2009.

At December 31, 2010 the Company had two loan relationships totaling \$878 thousand which were delinquent ninety days or more and still accruing interest. At December 31, 2009, the Company had four loan relationships totaling \$2.4 million which were delinquent ninety days or more and still accruing interest.

The following table represents data on impaired loans at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

(IN THOUSANDS)	2010	2009
Impaired loans for which a valuation allowance has been provided	3,457	4,386
Impaired loans for which no valuation allowance has been provided	7,271	6,156
Total Loans determined to be impaired	10,728	10,542
Allowance for loan losses related to impaired		

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loans	2,081	1,775
	=====	=====
For the years ended December 31:	2010	2009
	-----	-----
Average recorded investment in impaired loans	12,280	8,248
	=====	=====
Cash basis interest income recognized on impaired loans	36	32
	=====	=====

The following table presents impaired loans by portfolio class at December 31, 2010.

(IN THOUSANDS)

	RECORDED INVESTMENT	UNPAID PRINCIPAL BALANCE	RELATED VALUATION ALLOWANCE	AVERAGE ANNUAL RECORDED INVESTMENT
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Impaired loans with a valuation allowance:				
Commercial	1,198	1,198	962	1,209
Real Estate, Commercial	2,060	2,060	1,020	2,064
Real Estate, Residential	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0
Consumer	199	199	99	200
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal	3,457	3,457	2,081	3,473
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Impaired loans with no valuation allowance:				
Commercial	732	732	0	1,341
Real Estate, Commercial	6,153	6,153	0	7,085
Real Estate, Residential	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0
Consumer	385	385	0	381
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Subtotal	7,271	7,271	0	8,807
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total Impaired loans:				
Commercial	1,930	1,930	962	2,550
Real Estate, Commercial	8,213	8,213	1,020	9,149
Real Estate, Residential	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0
Consumer	584	584	99	581
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	10,728	10,728	2,081	12,280
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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The following is a summary of the activity of the allowance for loan losses:

(in thousands)	2010	2009
	-----	-----
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 3,432	\$ 1,133

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Provision for loan losses	776	2,530
Recoveries (charge-offs), net	(382)	(231)
	-----	-----
Balance, end of year	\$ 3,826	\$ 3,432
	=====	=====

Additional details for changes in the allowance for loan and leases by loan portfolio as of and for the years ended December 31, 2010 are as follows:

ALLOWANCE FOR LOAN AND LEASE LOSSES	COMMERCIAL	COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE	RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE	CONSUMER	T
Beginning Balance	1,839	1,050	447	96	3
Charge-off	(382)	0	0	0	
Provision	286	477	(30)	43	
	-----	-----	---	---	-
Ending Balance	1,743	1,527	417	139	3
	=====	=====	===	===	=

(6) PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment at December 31, 2010 and 2009, stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization, are summarized as follows:

(In Thousands)	2010	2009
Land	\$ 2,534	\$ 2,534
Buildings	4,504	4,494
Furniture and equipment	1,455	1,254
Automobiles	4	20
Leasehold improvements	654	570
	-----	-----
Cost	9,151	8,872
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,345)	(1,001)
	-----	-----
Total	\$ 7,806	\$ 7,871
	=====	=====

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$397 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2010 and \$696 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2009. During 2010 the Company retired fully depreciated assets of \$57 thousand.

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At December 31, 2010, the Medford, Burlington, Mount Laurel and Marlton offices were leased; these leases include options for renewal. See Note 12 to Consolidated Notes to Financial Statements for additional information regarding operating leases.

(7) DEPOSITS

Deposits consist of the following major classifications:

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(IN THOUSANDS)	DECEMBER 31, 2010		DECEMBER 31, 2009
Interest bearing checking accounts	\$ 19,111	6.3%	\$ 19,282
Non-interest bearing checking accounts	40,514	13.4	37,500
Statement savings	3,203	1.1	3,430
Money market demand accounts	125,945	41.7	76,420
	-----	-----	-----
Total core deposits	\$ 188,773	62.5%	\$ 136,632
	-----	-----	-----
Jumbo certificates of one hundred thousand or more	46,234	15.2	43,581
Non-jumbo certificates:			
Current maturities of six months or less	27,467	9.1	27,872
Current maturities of more than six months	39,796	13.2	41,408
	-----	-----	-----
Total time deposits	113,497	37.5	112,861
	-----	-----	-----
Total deposits	\$ 302,270	100.0%	\$ 249,493
	=====	=====	=====

The weighted average rate on certificates of deposit was 1.98% and 3.02% at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The aggregate amount of demand accounts overdrawn that are included in loans as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are \$20 thousand and \$85 thousand respectively.

Interest expense on deposits for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 consisted of the following:

(IN THOUSANDS)	2010	2009
Checking and money market demand accounts	\$ 1,439	\$ 1,413
Statement savings	20	27
Certificates of deposit	2,420	3,259
	-----	-----
Total	\$ 3,879	\$ 4,699
	-----	-----

The following is a schedule of certificates of deposit by maturities as of December 31, 2010:

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31,	

(in thousands)	
2011	98,470
2012	11,498
2013	1,894
2014	1,635

Total	\$ 113,497
	=====

Deposits held by related parties, which include officers, directors, and companies in which directors of the Board have a significant ownership interest, approximated \$8.2 million and \$25.1 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(8) BORROWINGS

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The Bank is a member of the FHLB. Membership provides the Bank with additional secured borrowing capacity of up to a maximum of 25% of the Bank's total assets, subject to certain conditions. At December 31, 2010, the Bank had advances outstanding with the FHLB in the amount of approximately \$25.0 million at a weighted

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average interest rate of 1.49% . At December 31, 2010, the Bank was eligible to borrow an additional \$30.7 million. Pursuant to collateral agreements with the FHLB, advances are secured by a blanket lien on the Bank's residential mortgage loan portfolio as well as Bank owned securities. At December 31, 2010, the Bank had an available line of credit under the Overnight Repricing Advance Program with the FHLB in the aggregate amount of \$55.7 million. In addition, the Bank also has access to an unsecured overnight line of credit in the amount of \$3.0 million, on an uncommitted basis through Atlantic Central Bankers Bank. This arrangement is for the sale of federal funds to the Bank subject to the availability of such funds. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Bank had no balances outstanding against those lines of credit.

The following is a schedule of advances by maturities (in thousands) as of December 31, 2010:

Year ending December 31,	

2011	10,000
2012	15,000

Total	\$ 25,000
	=====

On February 17, 2009, the Company entered into a non-revolving line of credit loan agreement with Atlantic Central Bankers Bank for an amount up to \$5.0 million. The term of the debt is for a three year period with a maturity date of February 17, 2012. The interest rate adjusts at a variable rate equal to prime plus 25 basis points with a floor of 4.25% . The Company has an outstanding balance on the line of credit of \$4.9 million and has contributed \$4.4 million as additional capital to the Bank.

On November 1, 2010, the Bank modified the terms of the hybrid capital instrument originally issued on October 31, 2008, in the aggregate amount of \$3.0 million in the form of subordinated debt. This instrument qualifies as Tier II capital. The new term of the debt is for a ten year period with a maturity date of November 1, 2020. The interest rate is at a variable rate equal to prime rate plus 100 basis points for the entire ten year term. The debt security is redeemable, at the Bank's option, at par on any January 31st, April 30th, July 31st, or October 31st that the debt security remains outstanding however, the Bank shall not have the right to redeem the debt security prior to April 30, 2011.

(9) EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and dilutive earnings per share calculation for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	2010	2009
	-----	-----
(in thousands, except per share data)		

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Net income (loss)	\$ 1,786	\$ (565)
Weighted average basic number of shares	1,810	1,717
Dilutive effect of options	1,810	-
Dilutive effect of common stock warrants	-	-
Weighted average diluted number of shares	1,810	1,717
Basic (loss) earnings per share	\$ 0.99	\$ (0.33)
Diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$ 0.99	\$ (0.33)

For the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company had 3,691 stock options with an anti-dilutive effect.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, there were stock options on 112,899 shares and 153,889 outstanding common stock warrants which were anti-dilutive due to the Company's net loss for the period ending December 31, 2009.

(10) FAIR VALUE

ASC Topic 820 Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures establishes a framework for measuring fair value under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. ASC Topic 820 does not require any new fair value measurements. The adoption of ASC Topic 820 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

ASC Topic 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels, as described below:

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- o Level 1. Level 1 inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- o Level 2. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets, quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active, and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates.
- o Level 3. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs.

The fair value of securities available for sale are determined by obtaining quoted prices on a nationally recognized securities exchange (Level 1 inputs) or matrix pricing, which is a mathematical technique widely used in the industry to value debt securities without relying exclusively on quoted prices for the specific securities but rather by relying on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities(Level 2 inputs).

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of any input significant to the fair value measurement.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had investment securities available for sale carried at fair value as compared to December 31, 2009, where the Company did not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED ON A RECURRING BASIS

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Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 2010				
	QUOTED PRICES IN ACTIVE MARKETS FOR IDENTICAL ASSETS (LEVEL 1)	SIGNIFICANT OTHER OBSERVABLE INPUTS (LEVEL 2)	SIGNIFICANT OTHER UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS (LEVEL 3)	QUOTED PRICES IN ACTIVE MARKETS FOR IDENTICAL ASSETS (LEVEL 1)

(IN THOUSANDS)				
Assets:				
Investment Securities				
US Government Obligations	\$ --	\$ 35,560	\$ --	\$ --
US Treasury Securities	\$ 9,075	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --

Total as sets on a recurring basis at fair value	\$ 9,075	\$ 35,560	\$ --	\$ --
=====				

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Assets and Liabilities Measured on a Non-Recurring Basis

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis are summarized below:

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AT DECEMBER 31, 2010				
	QUOTED PRICES IN ACTIVE MARKETS FOR IDENTICAL ASSETS (LEVEL 1)	SIGNIFICANT OTHER OBSERVABLE INPUTS (LEVEL 2)	SIGNIFICANT OTHER UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS (LEVEL 3)	QUOTED PRICES IN ACTIVE MARKETS FOR IDENTICAL ASSETS (LEVEL 1)

(IN THOUSANDS)				
Assets:				
Impaired loans	\$ --	\$ 10,728	\$ --	\$ --
Other real Estate Owned	--	830	--	--

Total assets measured on a non-recurring basis at fair value	\$ --	\$ 11,558	\$ --	\$ --

The fair value of impaired loans with specific allocations of the allowance for loan losses is generally based on recent real estate appraisals. These

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appraisals may utilize a single valuation approach or a combination of approaches including comparable sales and the income approach.

The following required disclosure of the estimated fair value of financial instruments has been determined by the Company using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment is required to interpret market data to develop the estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the use of different market assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values of each class of financial instruments are as follows:

(A) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE, AND ACCRUED INTEREST PAYABLE

The items are generally short-term in nature and, accordingly, the carrying amounts reported in the consolidated statements of financial condition are reasonable approximations of their fair values.

(B) INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Fair values for investment securities are based on quoted market prices, if available. If quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments.

(C) LOANS

For variable rate loans that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair value is based on carrying value. The fair value for other loans receivable was estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis, which uses interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. Consideration was given to the rates of prepayment, economic conditions, risk characteristics and other factors considered appropriate. The method of estimating fair value does not incorporate the exit price concept of fair value, but is a permitted methodology for purposes of this disclosure.

(D) FHLB STOCK

The carrying value of FHLB Stock in the accompanying statements of financial condition approximates fair value.

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(E) BANK OWNED LIFE INSURANCE

The carrying value of Bank owned life insurance in the accompanying statements of financial condition approximates fair value.

(F) DEPOSITS

The fair values of deposits subject to immediate withdrawal, such as interest and non-interest checking, statement savings, and money market deposit accounts are equal to their carrying amounts in the accompanying statements of financial condition. Fair values for time deposits are estimated by discounting future cash flows using interest rates currently offered on time deposits with similar remaining maturities.

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(G) FHLB ADVANCES AND LINES OF CREDIT WITH ACBB

Rates currently available to the Bank for debt with similar terms and remaining maturities are used to estimate fair value of existing FHLB Advances.

(H) SUBORDINATED DEBENTURE

For variable rate subordinated debentures that reprice frequently and with no significant change in credit risk, fair value is based on carrying value.

(I) OFF-BALANCE SHEET INSTRUMENTS

Off-balance sheet instruments are primarily comprised of loan commitments and unfunded lines of credit which are generally priced at market rate at the time of funding. Therefore, these instruments have nominal value prior to funding. As required by ASC topic 825-10-65, the estimated fair value of financial instruments at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was as follows:

	2010		2009	
(IN THOUSANDS)	CARRYING AMOUNT	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE	CARRYING AMOUNT	CONTRACT VALUE
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,031	\$ 9,031	\$ 4,742	
Investments held to maturity:				
Federal Agency Securities	32,706	31,643	39,019	
Mortgage-backed Securities	7,729	7,877	9,040	
Investments available for sale:				
Federal Agency Securities	35,560	35,560	-	
US Treasury Securities	9,075	9,075	-	
Loans receivable	242,856	265,397	238,424	
FHLB stock	1,435	1,435	1,572	
Bank Owned Life Insurance	4,685	4,685	4,521	
Accrued interest receivable	2,152	2,152	1,484	
Total financial assets	\$ 345,229	\$ 366,855	\$ 298,802	
Financial Liabilities:				
Checking Accounts	\$ 59,625	\$ 59,625	\$ 56,783	
Statement savings accounts	3,203	3,203	3,430	
Money market demand accounts	10,248	10,248	19,658	
Index Accounts	115,697	115,697	56,761	
Certificates of deposit	113,497	112,495	112,861	
FHLB Borrowings	25,000	25,000	29,883	
Line Borrowings	4,877	4,877	4,672	
Subordinated Debt	3,000	3,000	3,000	
Accrued interest payable	187	187	222	
Total financial liabilities	\$ 335,334	\$ 334,332	\$ 287,270	
Off-balance sheet instruments:				
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 58,051	\$ -	\$ 45,684	

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(11) INCOME TAXES

The Company is subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as income tax of the state of NJ. Income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 consisted of the following:

(IN THOUSANDS)	2010	2009
	-----	-----
Federal:		
Current	\$ 998	\$ 170
Deferred	(111)	(595)
State:		
Current	346	61
Deferred	(13)	(97)
	-----	-----
	\$ 1,220	\$ (461)
	-----	-----

The following is a reconciliation between expected tax benefit at the statutory rate of 34% and actual tax expense:

(IN THOUSANDS)	2010	2009
	-----	-----
At federal statutory rate	\$ 1,067	\$ (349)
Adjustments resulting from:		
State tax, net of federal benefit	207	(56)
Bank owned life insurance	(56)	(59)
Other	2	3
	-----	-----
	\$ 1,220	\$ (461)
	-----	-----

A summary of deferred tax assets and liabilities of the Company at December 31, 2010 and 2009, are as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS)	2010	2009
	-----	-----
Deferred tax assets:		
Book bad debt reserves -- loans	\$ 1,528	\$ 1,371
NJ depreciation	10	16
Unrealized loss on available for sale securities	1,322	-
Accrued Bonus	38	-
Deferred Compensation	143	81
Stock Options	69	15
Fraud/Forgery/Uninsured losses	1	-
Organization costs	2	16
	-----	-----
Total deferred tax assets	3,113	1,499
	-----	-----
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Tax bad debts	(89)	(65)
Deferred loan costs	(294)	(239)
Depreciation	(130)	(41)

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	-----	-----
Total deferred tax liabilities	(513)	(345)
	-----	-----
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 2,600	\$ 1,154
	-----	-----

The ability to realize deferred tax assets is dependent upon a variety of factors, including the generation of future taxable income, the existence of taxes paid and recoverable, the reversal of deferred tax liabilities and tax planning strategies. Based upon these and other factors, management determined that it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefits of these deferred tax assets and, therefore, there is no valuation allowance required.

The Company had no material unrecognized tax benefits or accrued interest and penalties. The Company's policy is to account for interest as a component of interest expense and penalties as a component of other expense. Federal tax years 2007 through 2009 were open for examination as of December 31, 2010.

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(12) OPERATING LEASES

At December 31, 2010, the Bank was obligated under non-cancelable operating leases, which generally include options to renew, for the Bank's premises in Medford, Burlington, Marlton and Mt. Laurel, New Jersey and for certain equipment.

Future minimum payments, including anticipated renewals, under these leases for the years 2011 through 2015 and thereafter are as follows (in thousands):

2011	\$	348
2012		341
2013		258
2014		258
2015 and thereafter		796

Total	\$	2,001

Total lease expense for all leases for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$292 thousand and \$322 thousand, respectively.

(13) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISK

The Bank is a party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit to meet the financing needs of its customers. Commitments issued to potential borrowers of the Bank amounted to approximately \$58.1 million at December 31, 2010 and \$45.7 million at December 31, 2009. At December 31, 2010 \$56.9 million in commitments were at variable rates while \$1.2 million were at fixed rates. Such commitments have been made in the normal course of business and at current prevailing market terms. The commitments, once funded, are principally to originate commercial loans and other loans secured by real estate.

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LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company was neither engaged in any existing nor aware of any significant pending legal proceedings. From time to time, the Company is a party to litigation that arises in the normal course of business. Management does not believe the resolution of this litigation, if any, would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operation. However, the ultimate outcome of any such matter, as with litigation generally, is inherently uncertain and it is possible that some of these matters may be resolved adversely to the Company.

(14) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

At December 31, 2010 and 2009 and for the periods then ended, the Bank has made no extensions of credit to any director or officer of the Bank.

The Company obtained certain legal, engineering and 401(k) plan investment services from other entities which are or were affiliated with directors of the Company. Such aggregate services amounted to fees of \$3 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2010 and \$1 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2009. In management's opinion, the terms of such services were substantially equivalent to those which would have been obtained from unaffiliated parties.

(15) STOCK OPTION PLAN

In April 2000, the Bank's Shareholders approved the Bank's 2000 Stock Option Plan A and Plan B (together the "Stock Option Plans"). Pursuant to the Stock Option Plans, a total of 77,382 shares of common stock have been reserved for issuance upon exercise of stock options to be granted to officers, directors, key employees and other persons from time to time.

In May 2000, options to purchase a total of 73,467 shares of common stock were granted under the Stock Option Plans at an exercise price of \$10.00 per share, of which 51,800 shares became vested immediately and 21,667 shares became vested on a one-third per year basis, with one-third being immediately vested. In July 2001, options to purchase a total of 1,600 shares of common stock were granted at an exercise price of \$10.00 per share, with vesting on a one-third per year basis, with one-third being immediately vested. In August 2004, options to purchase a total of 2,250 shares of common stock were granted at an exercise price of \$12.00 per

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share, with vesting on a one-third per year basis, with one-third being immediately vested. In October 2007, options to purchase a total of 2,430 shares of common stock were granted at an exercise price of \$10.10 per share, with vesting on a one-third per year basis, with one-third being immediately vested. In March 2008, options to purchase a total of 1,750 shares of common stock were granted at an exercise price of \$8.05 per share, with vesting on a one-third per year basis, with one-third being immediately vested. In July 2009, options to purchase a total of 45,000 shares of common stock were granted at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share, with vesting on a one-third per year basis beginning on July 16, 2010. In January 2010, options to purchase a total of 111,000 shares of common stock were granted at an exercise price of \$4.50 per share, with vesting on a one-third per year basis beginning on January 21, 2011.

All options expire ten years from the date of the grant. The exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant.

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The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes options-pricing model. The fair value of options granted in 2010 was \$2.61 and fair value of options granted in 2009 was \$2.88. Significant assumptions used in the model for 2010 grants included a risk-free interest rate of 3.76%; an expected life of ten years; and expected volatility of 41%. Assumptions used in the model for 2009 grants included a risk-free interest rate of 3.59%; an expected life of five years; and expected volatility of 41%.

The remaining unrecognized compensation cost relating to non-vested stock based compensation awards at December 31, 2010 is \$264 thousand which will be recognized over the next three years.

A summary status of the Company's Stock Option Plans as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the changes during the years ended is as follows:

	2010		2009	
SHARES	WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE	SHARES	WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICE	
Outstanding, beginning of year	112,054	\$ 7.36	67,899	\$ 8.63
Granted	111,000	4.50	45,000	5.00
Forfeited	19,022	4.63	845	8.67
Expired	62,841	8.86	-	-
Outstanding, end of year	141,191	\$ 4.76	112,054	\$ 7.36
Options exercisable at December 31,	18,691	\$ 5.69	66,537	\$ 8.86

There were no options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

A summary status of all stock options outstanding and exercisable for the Stock Option Plans as of December 31, 2010, segmented by range of exercise prices is as follows:

	OUTSTANDING			EXERCISABLE	
NUMBER OF SHARES	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE REMAINING CONTRACTUAL LIFE	NUMBER OF SHARES	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	
Stock Options:					
\$4.50 - \$9.40	141,191	\$ 4.76	6.5 years	18,691	\$ 5.69

In 2010, the Company had stock based compensation expense of \$137 thousand compared to an expense of \$23 thousand in 2009. The Company recorded a tax benefit from stock based compensation of \$54 thousand and \$9 thousand during the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

(16) PRIVATE PLACEMENT COMMON STOCK OFFERING AND PREFERRED STOCK ISSUANCE

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In June 2009, the Board of Directors of the Company approved a private placement common stock offering to accredited investors. In connection with this offering, the Board of Directors approved the issuance of common stock purchase warrants. As part of the offering, one warrant was issued for each share of common stock, no par value, sold in stock offering. Each warrant issued under the offering will allow the

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holder of the warrant to purchase one share of common stock for a price of \$9.00 per share through June 26, 2013. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company sold 153,889 shares under this offering and issued 153,889 common stock warrants. The \$1.1 million proceeds received from the common stock offering were recorded as additional paid in capital.

In December 2009, the Company authorized the establishment of 1 million shares of no par value, \$1 thousand stated value Perpetual Non-Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock. The preferred stock is entitled to receive, as and when declared by the Company's Board of Directors, non-cumulative cash dividends at the annual rate equal to 7% of the stated value. In December 2009, the Company sold 1,900 preferred shares. The preferred stock is redeemable at the Company's option at any time after six months from the issue date at the state value plus any dividends declared but unpaid. The preferred shares have priority with regard to dividends such that, no dividends or distributions shall be declared or paid to common shareholders unless full dividends on all outstanding preferred shares have been declared and paid for the most recently completed calendar quarter.

(17) DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

Effective January 1, 2006, the Bank adopted a Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan (the "Executive Plan") and the Directors' Fee Deferral and Death Benefit Plan (the "Directors' Plan"). Both plans provide for payments of deferred compensation to participants. The Company recorded \$156 thousand and \$96 thousand in deferred compensation expense during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(18) REGULATORY MATTERS

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

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier I capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined), and of Tier I capital (as defined) to average assets (as defined). Management believes, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which it was subject.

As of December 31, 2010, the most recent notification from the FDIC

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categorized the Bank as "well-capitalized" under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action.

The Bank's actual capital amounts and ratios at December 31, 2010 and 2009 are presented in the following table:

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)	ACTUAL		FOR CAPITAL ADEQUACY PURPOSES		TO BE WELL CAPITALIZED UNDER PROMPT CORRECTIVE ACTION PROVISIONS	
	AMOUNT	RATIO	AMOUNT	RATIO	AMOUNT	RATIO
At December 31, 2010:						
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 31,130	11.2 %	\$ 22,236	8.0 %	\$ 27,795	10.0 %
Tier I Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 24,599	8.9 %	\$ 11,118	4.0 %	\$ 16,677	6.0 %
Tier I Capital (to average assets)	\$ 24,599	6.9 %	\$ 14,342	4.0 %	\$ 17,928	5.0 %
At December 31, 2009:						
Total Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 27,902	10.7 %	\$ 20,837	8.0 %	\$ 26,046	10.0 %
Tier I Capital (to risk weighted assets)	\$ 22,248	8.6 %	\$ 10,418	4.0 %	\$ 15,628	6.0 %
Tier I Capital (to average assets)	\$ 22,248	7.3 %	\$ 12,215	4.0 %	\$ 15,269	5.0 %

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(19) DIVIDEND POLICY

The future dividend policy of the Company is subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and will be dependent upon a number of factors, including operating results, financial condition and general business conditions. As a practical matter, unless the Company establishes subsidiaries or operations other than the Bank, dividends from the Bank will be the sole source of income to the Company out of which dividends may be paid. Therefore the ability of the Company to pay dividends is subject to any legal restrictions on the ability of the Bank to pay dividends to the Company. Under New Jersey law, the directors of a New Jersey state-chartered bank, such as the Bank, are permitted to declare dividends on common stock only if, after payment of the dividend, the capital stock of the Bank will be unimpaired and either the Bank will have surplus (additional paid-in capital) of not less than 50% of its capital stock or the payment of the dividend will not reduce the Bank's surplus.

(20) SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the filing date of this report, and has determined that there were no recognized subsequent events to report in the December 31, 2010 financial statements. However, the Company did identify non-recognized events for which disclosure in the December 31, 2010 financial statements was required. In March 2011, the Company was informed that three borrowers, whose loans were classified as impaired at December 31, 2010 and for which the Company has established adequate reserves, had filed for protection under the US bankruptcy code. The Company has determined that the bankruptcy filings represent sufficient evidence that the Company will incur the

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losses that had been reserved for as of December 31, 2010. As such, the Company will record \$1.6 million in charge-offs in the first quarter of 2011. These charge-offs will also be considered by the Company in the analysis of historical losses within the respective portfolios and will result in an increased provision in the first quarter of 2011.

On March 17, 2011 the Company declared an 8% common stock dividend payable May 16, 2011 to shareholders of record as of the close of business on April 15, 2011. This stock dividend will result in per share data and per share amounts being retroactively adjusted to account for the 8% increase as of the April 15, 2011. This would result in adjusted basic and diluted earnings per share of \$0.91 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures" (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this annual report, have concluded that as of such date, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure at a reasonable assurance level that material information relating to the Company is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in a timely manner.

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MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting can also be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, risk. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's fourth fiscal quarter of 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

George W. Matteo, Jr. President & CEO

Keith Winchester, Chief Financial Officer

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not Applicable

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information contained under the sections captioned "Election of Directors," "Corporate Governance" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2010 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, to be filed with the SEC prior to April 30, 2010 (the "Proxy Statement") is incorporated herein by reference.

CODE OF ETHICS. The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics for the Company's chief executive officer and principal financial and accounting officers. A copy of the Code of Ethics can be found on the Company's internet website at www.cornerstonebank.net. The Company intends to disclose any amendments to its Code of Ethics, and any waiver from a provision of the Code of Ethics granted to the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, or persons performing similar functions, on the Company's internet website within four business days following such amendment or waiver. The information contained on or connected to the Company's internet website is not incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K and should not be considered part of this or any other report that the Company files with or furnishes to the SEC.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information contained in the section captioned "Director and Executive Officer Compensation" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

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ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS

The information contained in the section captioned "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

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The following table sets forth summary information regarding the Company's equity compensation plans:

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010	(A) NUMBER OF SECURITIES TO BE ISSUED UPON EXERCISE OF OUTSTANDING OPTIONS, WARRANTS, AND RIGHTS (#)	(B) WEIGHTED-AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE OF OUTSTANDING OPTIONS, WARRANTS AND RIGHTS (\$)	(C) NUMBER OF SE REMAINING AVA FUTURE ISSUA EQUITY COMPE PLANS (EXC SECURITIES IN COLUMN
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (1)	223,054	\$5.85	40
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-	-	-
Total	223,054	\$5.85	40

(1) Represents shares of the Company's common stock which may be issued upon the exercise of options granted under the Company's 2000 Stock Option Plans.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The information contained under the sections captioned "Certain Business Relationships," "Corporate Governance -- Director Independence," "Corporate Governance -- Audit Committee" and "Corporate Governance -- Compensation Committee" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information contained under the section captioned "Relationship with Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS

(a) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS. Listed below are all financial statements filed as part of this report.

1. The statements of financial condition of the Company as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the related statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, together with the related notes.
2. Schedules omitted as they are not applicable.

(b) EXHIBITS. The following exhibits are included in this Report or incorporated herein by reference:

- 3.(i) Certificate of Incorporation (1)
- 3.(ii) By-laws (1)
- 10.(a) Employment Agreement with Keith Winchester dated February 15,

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1999 (1)

- 10.(b) The Bank's Stock Option Plan dated May 8, 2000 (1)
- 10.(c) Director Fee Deferral and Death Benefit Plan dated December 30, 2005, as amended by Amendment No. 1 to the Director Fee Deferral and Death Benefit Plan dated June 20, 2007 (1)

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- 10.(d) Employment Agreement with George W. Matteo, Jr. dated January 10, 2008 (1)
- 10.(e) Amended and Restated Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan dated September 9, 2008 (1)
- 10.(f) Loan Agreement with Atlantic Central Bankers Bank ("ACBB") dated February 17, 2009 (2)
- 10.(g) Line of Credit Note with ACBB dated February 17, 2009 (2)
- 10.(h) Stock Pledge Agreement with ACBB dated February 17, 2009 (2)
- 10.(i) Amendment to the Employment Agreement by and between the Bank and Eugene D. D'Orazio dated February 19, 2010(3).

21 Subsidiaries of the Registrant

- 31.1 CEO Certification required under section 302 of Sarbanes -- Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 CFO Certification required under section 302 of Sarbanes -- Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 CEO Certification required under section 906 of Sarbanes -- Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2 CFO Certification required under section 906 of Sarbanes -- Oxley Act of 2002

(1) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 2, 2009.

(2) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 2, 2009.

(3) Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 22, 2010.

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act

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of 1934, as amended, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CORNERSTONE BANK

March 30, 2011 By:

/s/ George W. Matteo, Jr.

George W. Matteo, Jr.
Chairman of the Board
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 30, 2011

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated on March 30, 2011.

/s/ George W. Matteo, Jr.

George W. Matteo, Jr.
Chairman of the Board,
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Keith Winchester

Keith Winchester
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting
Officer)

/s/ J. Richard Carnall

J. Richard Carnall
Vice Chairman

/s/ J. Mark Baiada

J. Mark Baiada
Director

/s/ Susan Barrett.

Susan Barrett
Director

/s/ Gaetano P. Giordano.

Gaetano P. Giordano
Director

/s/ Robert A. Kennedy, Jr.

Robert A. Kennedy, Jr.
Director

/s/ Ronald S. Murphy

Ronald S. Murphy
Director

/s/ Bruce Paparone

Bruce Paparone
Director