

PEAPACK GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORP  
Form 10-Q  
August 10, 2009

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

FORM 10-Q

(MARK ONE)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE  
ACT OF 1934

For the Quarter Ended June 30, 2009

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File No. 001-16197

PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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

22-3537895  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

158 Route 206 North  
Gladstone, New Jersey 07934  
(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(908) 234-0700  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

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Yes  No

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 Regulations S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes  No

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

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer   
Non-accelerated filer (do not check if a smaller reporting company)  Smaller reporting company

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

Number of shares of Common Stock outstanding as of August 3, 2009:  
8,715,208

PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
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## Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)

PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CONDITION  
(Dollars in thousands)  
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and due from banks	\$50,921	\$ 25,686
Federal funds sold	200	200
Interest-earning deposits	513	1,003
Total cash and cash equivalents	51,634	26,889
Investment securities held to maturity (approximate market value \$75,991 in 2009 and \$52,175 in 2008)	77,216	51,731
Securities available for sale	227,414	173,543
FHLB and FRB Stock, at cost	5,343	4,902
<b>Loans</b>	<b>1,023,717</b>	<b>1,052,982</b>
Less: Allowance for loan losses	11,054	9,688
Net Loans	1,012,663	1,043,294
Premises and equipment	27,189	26,936
Other real estate owned	700	1,211
Accrued interest receivable	4,652	4,117
Cash surrender value of life insurance	25,865	25,480
Deferred tax assets, net	23,653	23,143
Other assets	2,550	4,179
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$1,458,879</b>	<b>\$ 1,385,425</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$194,888	\$ 210,030
Interest-bearing deposits:		
Checking	203,378	167,727
Savings	71,464	67,453
Money market accounts	418,208	364,628
Certificates of deposit over \$100,000	187,516	195,826
Certificates of deposit less than \$100,000	220,779	232,224
Total deposits	1,296,233	1,237,888
Overnight borrowings	-	15,250
Long-term debt	37,128	39,748
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	9,844	8,645
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>1,343,205</b>	<b>1,301,531</b>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY *</b>		
Preferred stock (no par value; authorized 500,000 shares; issued 28,685		

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shares at June 30, 2009 and none at December 31, 2008; liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share)	27,216	-
Common stock (no par value; \$0.83 per share; authorized 21,000,000 shares; issued shares, 9,119,742 at June 30, 2009 and 9,060,165 at December 31, 2008; outstanding shares, 8,715,108 at June 30, 2009 and 8,704,314 at December 31, 2008)	9,184	7,190
Surplus	93,014	92,169
Treasury stock at cost, 404,634 shares at June 30, 2009 and 355,851 shares at December 31, 2008	(8,922 )	(7,894 )
Retained earnings	(948 )	(6,063 )
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of income tax	(3,870 )	(1,508 )
<b>TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>115,674</b>	<b>83,894</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp; SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>\$1,458,879</b>	<b>\$ 1,385,425</b>

\*Share data reflects the five percent common stock dividend declared on June 18, 2009, to be issued August 3, 2009 to shareholders of record on July 9, 2009.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
(Dollars in thousands, except share data)  
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
<b>INTEREST INCOME</b>				
Interest and fees on loans	\$14,026	\$14,284	\$28,264	\$28,967
Interest on investment securities:				
Taxable	270	156	512	330
Tax-exempt	228	233	458	474
Interest on securities available for sale:				
Taxable	2,017	2,547	3,914	5,356
Tax-exempt	159	311	338	594
Interest-earning deposits	9	76	18	124
Interest on federal funds sold	-	5	-	112
Total interest income	16,709	17,612	33,504	35,957
<b>INTEREST EXPENSE</b>				
Interest on savings and interest-bearing deposit accounts	1,557	2,162	3,103	5,120
Interest on certificates of deposit over \$100,000	1,151	1,559	2,531	3,401
Interest on other time deposits	1,487	2,083	3,197	4,744
Interest on borrowed funds	348	391	699	761
Total interest expense	4,543	6,195	9,530	14,026
<b>NET INTEREST INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES</b>				
Provision for loan losses	2,000	590	4,000	1,020
<b>NET INTEREST INCOME AFTER PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES</b>				
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>				
Trust department income	2,550	2,665	4,882	5,150
Service charges and fees	549	540	1,069	1,029
Bank owned life insurance	214	304	428	573
Securities gains, net	108	69	113	379
Other income	351	83	600	259
Total other income	3,772	3,661	7,092	7,390
<b>OTHER EXPENSES</b>				
Salaries and employee benefits	5,430	4,833	10,964	9,744
Premises and equipment	2,171	2,108	4,260	4,148
Other expenses	3,594	2,188	5,495	3,846
Total other expenses	11,195	9,129	20,719	17,738
<b>INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE</b>				
Income tax expense	813	1,780	1,935	3,521
<b>NET INCOME</b>	1,930	3,579	4,412	7,042
Dividends on preferred stock and accretion	428	-	633	-

NET INCOME AVAILABLE TO COMMON				
SHAREHOLDERS	\$1,502	\$3,579	\$3,779	\$7,042
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE *				
Basic	\$0.17	\$0.41	\$0.43	\$0.81
Diluted	\$0.17	\$0.41	\$0.43	\$0.80
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON				
SHARES OUTSTANDING *				
Basic	8,714,913	8,712,622	8,712,703	8,711,970
Diluted	8,777,292	8,820,054	8,777,821	8,816,873

\* Share data reflects the five percent common stock dividend declared on June 18, 2009, to be issued August 3, 2009 to shareholders of record on July 9, 2009.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
(Dollars in thousands)  
(Unaudited)  
Six Months Ended June 30, 2009

(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)	Common Stock	Preferred Stock	Surplus	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2008							
8,704,314 Shares Outstanding	\$7,190	\$-	\$92,169	\$(7,894 )	\$(6,063 )	\$ (1,508 )	\$83,894
Comprehensive Income:							
Net Income 2009					4,412		4,412
Unrealized Holding Gains on Securities Arising During the Period (Net of Income Tax Expense of \$866)						811	
Less: Reclassification Adjustment for Gains Included in Net Income (Net of Income Tax Expense of \$40)						73	
Net Unrealized Holding Gains on Securities Arising During the Period (Net of Income Tax Expense of \$826)						738	738
Total Comprehensive Income							5,150
Gross Proceeds from Issuance of Preferred Stocks and Warrants	1,601	27,084					28,685
Accretion of Discount on Preferred Stock		132			(132 )		-



Costs Related to Issuance of Preferred Stock							
				(112 )			(112 )
Cash Dividends Declared on Common Stock							
				(1,764 )			(1,764 )
Cash Dividends Declared on Preferred Stock							
				(501 )			(501 )
Common Stock Option Expense							
				309			309
Common Stock Options Exercised							
	47		994				1,041
Stock Dividend 5 Percent Adjustment to Initially Apply FSP 115-2 and FAS 124-2 (Net of Income Tax Benefit of \$1,669)							
	346		(346 )		3,100	(3,100 )	-
Increase in Treasury Shares Associated with Common Stock Options Exercised/ Purchase of Treasury Stock							
				(1,028 )			(1,028 )
Balance at June 30, 2009							
	8,715,108 Shares						
Outstanding	\$9,184	\$27,216	\$93,014	\$(8,922 )	\$(948 )	\$ (3,870 )	\$115,674

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PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
(Dollars in thousands)  
(Unaudited)  
Six Months Ended June 30, 2008

(In Thousands, Except Per Share Data)	Common Stock	Preferred Stock	Surplus	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2007							
8,719,710 Shares Outstanding	\$7,148	\$-	\$90,677	\$(6,255 )	\$21,750	\$ (5,891 )	\$107,429
Cumulative Effect Adjustment resulting from the adoption of EITF 06-4					(449 )		(449 )
Balance at January 1, 2008, As adjusted	\$7,148	\$-	\$90,677	\$(6,255 )	\$21,301	\$ (5,891 )	\$106,980
Comprehensive Income:							
Net Income 2008					7,042		7,042
Unrealized Holding Gains on Securities Arising During the Period (Net of Income Tax Benefit of \$5,734)						(8,708 )	
Less: Reclassification Adjustment for Gains Included in Net Income (Net of Income Tax Expense of \$133)						246	
Net Unrealized Holding Gains on Securities Arising During the Period (Net of Income Tax Benefit of \$5,867)						(8,954 )	(8,954 ) (1,912 )

Total Comprehensive							
Income							
Cash Dividends Declared							
on							
Common Stock				(2,653 )			(2,653 )
Common Stock Option							
Expense	471						471
Common Stock Options							
Exercised	37		756				793
Increase in Treasury							
Shares							
Associated with							
Common							
Stock Options							
Exercised/							
Purchase of Treasury							
Stock				(1,270 )			(1,270 )
Balance at June 30, 2008							
8,714,515 Shares							
Outstanding	\$7,185	\$-	\$91,904	\$(7,525 )	\$25,690	\$ (14,845 )	\$102,409

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PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(Dollars in thousands)  
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net income:	\$ 4,412	\$ 7,042
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	1,184	1,156
Amortization of premium and accretion of discount on securities, net	(58 )	106
Provision for loan losses	4,000	1,020
Provision for other real estate owned losses	265	-
Gains on security sales, available for sale	(109 )	(379 )
Gains on called securities, held to maturity	(4 )	-
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	13	153
Gain on sale of other real estate owned	(16 )	(24 )
Stock-based compensation	153	182
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance, net	(385 )	(519 )
(Increase)/decrease in accrued interest receivable	(535 )	265
Decrease/(increase) in other assets	617	(129 )
Decrease/(increase) in accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,199	(3,700 )
<b>NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>10,736</b>	<b>5,173</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Proceeds from maturities of investment securities	4,317	4,238
Proceeds from maturities of securities available for sale	19,735	25,019
Proceeds from calls of investment securities	580	593
Proceeds from calls and sales of securities available for sale	1,329	20,960
Purchase of investment securities	(31,081 )	-
Purchase of securities available for sale	(73,266 )	(37,680 )
Purchase of life insurance	-	(5,000 )
Proceeds from sales of loans	29,492	8,343
Net decrease in loans	(2,861 )	(35,233 )
Proceeds from sales of other real estate owned	262	286
Net increase in other real estate owned	-	(1,826 )
Purchases of premises and equipment	(1,452 )	(1,426 )
Disposal of premises and equipment	2	32
<b>NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(52,943 )</b>	<b>(21,694 )</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net increase in deposits	58,345	(1,583 )
Net (decrease)/increase in other borrowings	(15,250 )	9,350
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances	-	12,000
Repayments of Federal Home Loan Bank advances	(2,620 )	(812 )
Gross proceeds from preferred stock and warrants	28,685	-
Costs related to issuance of preferred stock	(112 )	-
Cash dividends paid on preferred stock	(501 )	-
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(1,764 )	(2,655 )
Tax benefit on stock option exercises	156	289
Exercise of stock options	1,041	794

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Increase in treasury shares associated with common stock options exercised/purchase of treasury shares	(1,028 )	(1,270 )
<b>NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>66,952</b>	<b>16,113</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	24,745	(408 )
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	26,889	28,187
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 51,634	\$ 27,779
<b>Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:</b>		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 10,191	\$ 15,852
Income taxes	2,887	4,579
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.		

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PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Unaudited)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the unaudited consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2008 for Peapack-Gladstone Financial Corporation (the "Corporation").

**Principles of Consolidation:** The Corporation considers that all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the statement of the financial position and results of operations in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for these periods have been made. Results for such interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year.

The consolidated financial statements of Peapack-Gladstone Financial Corporation are prepared on the accrual basis and include the accounts of the Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary, Peapack-Gladstone Bank. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated from the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

**Securities:** The Corporation accounts for its securities in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Statement No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities" (Statement No. 115). Debt securities are classified as held to maturity and carried at amortized cost when management has the positive intent and ability to hold them to maturity. Debt securities are classified as available for sale when they might be sold before maturity due to changes in interest rates, prepayment risk, liquidity or other factors. Equity securities with readily determinable fair values are classified as available for sale. Securities available for sale are carried at fair value, with unrealized holding gains and losses reported in other comprehensive income, net of tax.

Interest income includes amortization of purchase premium or discount. Premiums and discounts on securities are amortized on the level-yield method without anticipating prepayments, except for mortgage-backed securities where prepayments are anticipated. Gains and losses on sales are recorded on the trade date and determined using the specific identification method.

Declines in the fair value of securities below their cost that are other than temporary are reflected as realized losses and results in a new cost basis being established. In estimating other-than-temporary losses, management considers the length of time and extent that fair value has been less than cost; the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer; and the Corporation's ability and intent to hold the security for a period sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

Securities are evaluated on at least a quarterly basis to determine whether a decline in their value is other-than-temporary. To determine whether a loss in value is other-than-temporary, Management utilizes criteria such as the reasons underlying the decline, the magnitude and the duration of the decline and the intent and ability of the Corporation to retain its investment in the security for a period of time sufficient to allow for an anticipated recovery in the fair value. "Other-than-temporary" is not intended to indicate that the decline is permanent, but indicates that the prospects for a near-term recovery of value is not necessarily favorable, or that there is a lack of evidence to support a realizable value equal to or greater than the carrying value of the investment. Once a decline in value is

determined to be other-than-temporary, the value of the security is reduced and a corresponding charge to earnings is recognized. No other-than-temporary impairment charges have been recognized

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for the three or six months ended June 30, 2009, however, impairment charges of \$56.1 million were recognized for the fourth quarter of 2008.

The Corporation adopted FSP SFAS No. 115-2 for debt securities held at the beginning of the interim period of adoption for which an other-than-temporary impairment was previously recognized and recorded a \$3.1 million increase to retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive loss as of April 1, 2009 relating to the non-credit related portion of the impairment loss recorded at December 31, 2008 on the Corporation's trust preferred pooled securities.

**Allowance for Loan Losses:** The allowance for loan losses is maintained at a level considered adequate to provide for probable incurred loan losses in the Corporation's loan portfolio. The allowance is based on management's evaluation of the loan portfolio considering, among other things, current economic conditions, the volume and nature of the loan portfolio, historical loan loss experience, and individual credit situations. The allowance is increased by provisions charged to expense and reduced by charge-offs net of recoveries.

**Stock Option Plans:** The Corporation has stock option plans that allow the granting of shares of the Corporation's common stock as incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, restricted stock awards and stock appreciation rights to directors, officers, employees and independent contractors of the Corporation and its subsidiaries. The options granted under these plans are exercisable at a price equal to the fair market value of common stock on the date of grant and expire not more than ten years after the date of grant. Stock options may vest during a period of up to five years after the date of grant.

For the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Corporation recorded total compensation cost for share-based payment arrangements of \$76 thousand and \$81 thousand, respectively, with a recognized tax benefit of \$6 thousand and \$7 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, The Corporation recognized \$153 thousand of compensation cost for share-based payment arrangements in the six months ended June 30, 2009 as compared to \$182 thousand for the same period in 2008. The Corporation recognized tax benefit of \$13 thousand for each of the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

There was approximately \$925 thousand of unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Corporation's stock incentive plans at June 30, 2009. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.7 years.

For the Corporation's stock option plans, changes in options outstanding during the six months ended June 30, 2009 were as follows:

	Number of Shares	Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
(Dollars in thousands except share data)				
Balance, December 31, 2008	629,591	\$ 12.97-\$31.60	\$ 24.20	
Granted	5,880	13.46-24.14	19.19	
Exercised	(59,577 )	16.06-17.77	17.47	
Forfeited	(16,101 )	17.53-28.10	24.11	
Balance, June 30, 2009	559,793	\$ 12.97-\$31.60	\$ 24.86	\$ 282
Vested and Expected to Vest (1)	553,894	\$ 13.46-\$31.43	\$ 24.91	\$ 282
Exercisable at June 30, 2009	454,172	\$ 12.97-\$30.61	\$ 24.89	\$ 278

(1)



The difference between the shares which are exercisable (fully vested) and those which are expected to vest is due to anticipated forfeitures.

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The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the difference between the Corporation's closing stock price on the last trading day of the second quarter of 2009 and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options).

The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised during the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$217 thousand and \$365 thousand, respectively.

The per share weighted-average fair value of stock options granted during the first six months of 2009 and 2008 for all plans was \$7.85 and \$10.34, respectively, on the date of grant using the Black Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2009	2008
Dividend yield	2.47%	2.41%
Expected volatility	50%	50%
Expected life	7 years	7 years
Risk-free interest rate	2.21%	3.82%

Earnings per Common Share – Basic and Diluted: The following is a reconciliation of the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share. Basic net income per common share is calculated by dividing net income to common shareholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted net income per common share is computed similarly to that of basic net income per common share, except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if all potentially dilutive common shares, principally stock options, were issued during the reporting period utilizing the Treasury stock method.

All share and per share amounts have been restated to reflect the five percent stock dividend declared on June 18, 2009. The Corporation recorded the dividend at the fair value of the stock issued. The Corporation did not have sufficient retained earnings to fully record the fair value and charged \$346 thousand to surplus.

(In Thousands, except per share data)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net Income to Common Shareholders	\$1,502	\$3,579	\$3,779	\$7,042
<b>Basic Weighted-Average Common</b>				
Shares Outstanding	8,714,913	8,712,622	8,712,703	8,711,970
Plus: Common Stock Equivalents	62,379	107,432	65,118	104,903
<b>Diluted Weighted-Average Common</b>				
Shares Outstanding	8,777,292	8,820,054	8,777,821	8,816,873
<b>Net Income Per Common Share</b>				
Basic	\$0.17	\$0.41	\$0.43	\$0.81
Diluted	0.17	0.41	0.43	0.80

Stock options and warrants with an exercise price below the Corporation's market price equal to 493,243 and 401,025 shares were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share in the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively because they were antidilutive. Stock options and warrants with an exercise price below the Corporation's market price equal to 479,582 and 402,207 shares were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share in the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively because they were antidilutive to the earnings per share calculation.

**Income Taxes:** The Corporation files a consolidated Federal income tax return and separate state income tax returns for each subsidiary based on current laws and regulations.

The Corporation is no longer subject to examination by the U.S. Federal tax authorities for years prior to 2007 or by New Jersey tax authorities for years prior to 2004. In 2008, the Corporation was audited by the U.S. Federal tax authorities for 2006. No changes were made to the tax return as a result of such audit.

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The Corporation recognizes interest related to income tax matters as interest expense and penalties related to income tax matters as other expense. The Corporation did not have any amounts accrued for interest and penalties at June 30, 2009.

**Comprehensive Income:** Comprehensive income consists of net income and the change during the period in the Corporation's net unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale during the applicable period of time less adjustments for realized gains and losses and net amortization of the unrealized loss on securities transferred to held to maturity from available for sale. Total comprehensive income for the second quarter of 2009 was \$2.3 million as compared to total comprehensive loss of \$2.2 million for the same quarter in 2008. Total comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2009 was \$5.2 million and the total comprehensive loss for the same period in 2008 was \$1.9 million.

**Reclassification:** Certain reclassifications have been made in the prior periods' financial statements in order to conform to the 2009 presentation.

## 2. LOANS

Loans outstanding as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 consisted of the following:

(In thousands)	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Residential mortgage	\$483,330	\$ 505,150
Commercial mortgage	275,915	274,640
Commercial loans	133,659	143,188
Construction loans	67,075	66,785
Consumer loans	27,302	29,789
Home equity loans	35,357	31,054
Other loans	1,079	2,376
Total loans	\$1,023,717	\$ 1,052,982

Non-performing loans, which are loans past due in excess of 90 days and still accruing and non-accrual loans, totaled \$13.1 million at June 30, 2009 and \$5.4 million at December 31, 2008.

At June 30, 2009, the impaired loan portfolio consisted of six residential loans for \$3.7 million and fourteen commercial loans for \$28.1 million for which there was \$982 thousand of specific allocation in the allowance for loan losses. At December 31, 2008, the impaired loan portfolio consisted of four residential loans for \$1.1 million and eleven commercial loans for \$13.5 million for which there was \$949 thousand of specific allocation in the allowance for loan losses. The majority of impaired loans are secured by real estate, which has decline in value.

The Corporation has not made nor invested in subprime loans or "Alt-A" type mortgages.

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## 3. INVESTMENT SECURITIES HELD TO MATURITY

A summary of amortized cost and approximate fair value of investment securities held to maturity included in the consolidated statements of condition as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 follows:

(In Thousands)	June 30, 2009			
	Carrying Amount	Gross Unrecognized Gains	Gross Unrecognized Losses	Approximate Fair Value
U.S. Treasury	\$500	\$ 3	\$ -	\$ 503
Mortgage-Backed Securities	35,731	250	(547 )	35,434
State and Political Subdivisions	30,711	374	-	31,085
Trust Preferred Pooled Securities	10,274	-	(1,305 )	8,969
Total	\$77,216	\$ 627	\$ (1,852 )	\$ 75,991

(In Thousands)	December 31, 2008			
	Carrying Amount	Gross Unrecognized Gains	Gross Unrecognized Losses	Approximate Fair Value
U.S. Treasury	\$500	\$ 14	\$ -	\$ 514
Mortgage-Backed Securities	10,007	214	(34 )	10,187
State and Political Subdivisions	29,670	257	(7 )	29,920
Trust Preferred Pooled Securities	11,554	-	-	11,554
Total	\$51,731	\$ 485	\$ (41 )	\$ 52,175

The following tables present the Corporation's investment securities held to maturity with continuous unrealized losses and the approximate fair value of these investments as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

(In Thousands)	June 30, 2009						
	Duration of Unrealized Loss						
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total		
	Approximate Fair Value	Unrecognized Losses	Approximate Fair Value	Unrecognized Losses	Approximate Fair Value	Unrecognized Losses	
Mortgage-Backed Securities	\$27,462	\$ (546 )	\$ 17	\$ (1 )	\$27,479	\$ (547 )	
Trust Preferred Pooled Securities	2,249	(1,305 )	-	-	2,249	(1,305 )	
Total	\$29,711	\$ (1,851 )	\$ 17	\$ (1 )	\$29,728	\$ (1,852 )	

(In Thousands)	December 31, 2008						
	Duration of Unrealized Loss						
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total		
	Approximate Fair Value	Unrecognized Losses	Approximate Fair Value	Unrecognized Losses	Approximate Fair Value	Unrecognized Losses	
Mortgage-Backed Securities	\$27,462	\$ (546 )	\$ 17	\$ (1 )	\$27,479	\$ (547 )	
Trust Preferred Pooled Securities	2,249	(1,305 )	-	-	2,249	(1,305 )	
Total	\$29,711	\$ (1,851 )	\$ 17	\$ (1 )	\$29,728	\$ (1,852 )	

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Securities	\$1,736	\$ (34 )	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,736	\$ (34 )
State and Political						
Subdivisions	3,146	(6 )	349	(1 )	3,495	(7 )
Total	\$4,882	\$ (40 )	\$ 349	\$ (1 )	\$5,231	\$ (41 )

The trust preferred pooled securities within the Corporation's held to maturity investment portfolio are collateralized by trust preferred securities issued primarily by individual banks, but also by insurance companies and real estate investment trusts. There has been little or no active trading in these securities for a period of time; therefore the Corporation believes it is more appropriate to determine fair value using discounted cash flow analysis. To determine fair value, and determine whether the securities were other than temporarily impaired, the Corporation retained and worked with a third party to review the issuers (the collateral) underlying each of the securities. Among the factors analyzed were the issuers' profitability, credit quality, asset mix, capital adequacy, leverage and liquidity position, as well as an overall assessment of credit, profitability and capital trends within the portfolio's issuer universe. These factors provided an assessment of the portion of the collateral of each security which

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was likely to default in future periods. The cash flows associated with the collateral likely to default, together with the cash flows associated with collateral which had already deferred or defaulted, were then eliminated. In addition, the Corporation assumed constant rates of default in excess of those based upon the historic performance of the underlying collateral. The resulting cash flows were then discounted to the current period to determine fair value for each security. The discount rate utilized was based on a risk-free rate (LIBOR) plus spreads appropriate for the product, which include consideration of liquidity and credit uncertainty.

To periodically assess the credit assumptions and related input data that could affect the fair value of each security, each quarter Management compares actual deferrals and defaults to the assumed deferrals and defaults included in the valuation model. To date, actual deferrals and defaults are in line with assumptions.

In periods prior to the fourth quarter of 2008, the Corporation used a constant rate of default derived from the historic performance of the underlying collateral to assess other-than-temporary impairment. As of November 7, 2008, when the September 30, 2008 Form 10-Q was filed, Management expected the securities to return 100% of their principal and interest. At that time, over 91% of the Corporation's trust preferred pooled securities still carried investment grade ratings. As noted in a December 30, 2008 Press Release and Form 8-K, it was not until November 12, 2008 that Moody's downgraded 180 tranches of 44 trust preferred pooled securities including many of the securities held by the Corporation. Additionally, Moody's placed most of the Corporation's remaining investment grade trust preferred pooled securities on credit watch for possible future downgrade. The market value of these securities continued to sharply decline during the quarter as the liquidity in the debt markets dropped to unprecedented levels. At that time, we did not believe the market values would recover within the foreseeable future. The number of notices of deferral and default by the underlying institutions accelerated during this period. As a result, in the fourth quarter of 2008 the Corporation chose to employ the valuation methodology set forth in the preceding paragraphs to assess fair value and other-than-temporary impairment with respect to the pooled trust preferred securities. Other-than-temporary impairment charges of \$56.1 million were recognized for the fourth quarter of 2008. No such impairment charges have been recognized for the three or six months ended June 30, 2009.

Further significant downturns in the real estate markets and/or the economy could cause additional banks to defer paying dividends on these securities and/or ultimately default; however, the Corporation has already recorded a substantial write-down of its trust preferred pooled securities portfolio. Such occurrences, if beyond those assumed in the current valuation, could cause an additional write-down of the portfolio, with a negative impact on earnings. We do not expect that an additional write-down would have a material effect on the cash flows from the securities or on our liquidity position.

Management has determined that any unrecognized losses on the mortgage-backed securities held to maturity at June 30, 2009, are temporary and due to interest rate fluctuations and/or volatile market conditions, rather than the creditworthiness of the issuers. The Corporation monitors creditworthiness of issuers periodically, including issuers of trust preferred securities on a quarterly basis. The Corporation believes it has the ability and intends to hold these securities for a period of time sufficient to recover any gross unrecognized losses.

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## 4. INVESTMENT SECURITIES AVAILABLE FOR SALE

A summary of amortized cost and approximate fair value of securities available for sale included in the consolidated statements of condition as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 follows:

(In Thousands)	June 30, 2009			Approximate Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
U.S. Government-Sponsored				
Agencies	\$69,596	\$ 219	\$ (41 )	\$ 69,774
Mortgage-Backed Securities	130,273	3,474	(1,730 )	132,017
State and Political Subdivisions	20,025	164	(379 )	19,810
Other Securities	3,998	-	(1,422 )	2,576
Marketable Equity Securities	4,069	33	(865 )	3,237
Total	\$227,961	\$ 3,890	\$ (4,437 )	\$ 227,414

(In Thousands)	December 31, 2008			Approximate Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
Mortgage-Backed Securities	\$146,456	\$ 2,952	\$ (3,333 )	\$ 146,075
State and Political Subdivisions	21,282	141	(431 )	20,992
Other Securities	4,319	-	(1,209 )	3,110
Marketable Equity Securities	4,069	15	(718 )	3,366
Total	\$176,126	\$ 3,108	\$ (5,691 )	\$ 173,543

The following tables present the Corporation's available for sale securities with continuous unrealized losses and the approximate fair value of these investments as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

(In Thousands)	June 30, 2009					
	Duration of Unrealized Loss					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Approximate Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Approximate Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Approximate Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S. Government-Sponsored Agencies	\$9,958	\$ (41 )	\$ -	\$ -	\$9,958	\$ (41 )
Mortgage-Backed Securities	5,449	(86 )	15,577	(1,644 )	21,026	(1,730 )
State and Political Subdivisions	5,630	(219 )	1,601	(160 )	7,231	(379 )
Other Securities	-	-	1,576	(1,422 )	1,576	(1,422 )
Marketable Equity Securities	969	(460 )	1,448	(405 )	2,417	(865 )
Total	\$22,006	\$ (806 )	\$ 20,202	\$ (3,631 )	\$ 42,208	\$ (4,437 )

December 31, 2008



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(In Thousands)	Duration of Unrealized Loss					
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
	Approximate Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Approximate Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Approximate Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
U.S. Government-Sponsored Agencies	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ -
Mortgage-Backed Securities	24,019	(3,157 )	5,354	(176 )	29,373	(3,333 )
State and Political Subdivisions	7,513	(431 )	-	-	7,513	(431 )
Other Securities	-	-	1,790	(1,209 )	1,790	(1,209 )
Marketable Equity Securities	1,843	(366 )	800	(352 )	2,643	(718 )
Total	\$33,375	\$ (3,954 )	\$ 7,944	\$ (1,737 )	\$41,319	\$ (5,691 )

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Management believes that the unrealized losses on investment securities available for sale are temporary and due to interest rate fluctuations and/or volatile market conditions rather than the creditworthiness of the issuers. The Corporation believes it has the ability and intends to hold these securities for a period of time sufficient to recover all gross unrealized losses. At June 30, 2009, the unrealized loss on the other securities is related to one bond, a trust preferred security, which was issued by a large bank. The turmoil in the financial markets and a merger resulted in sharp declines in all the securities of this bank. The bond continues to be rated investment grade by Moody's. Additionally, at June 30, 2009, the market value of this bond has improved from the market value at March 31, 2009. It is not considered other-than-temporarily impaired.

## 5. FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADVANCES AND OTHER BORROWINGS

Advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York (FHLB) totaled \$37.1 million and \$39.7 million at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, with a weighted average interest rate of 3.58 percent and 3.59 percent, respectively. Advances totaling \$11.0 million at June 30, 2009, have fixed maturity dates, while advances totaling \$3.1 million were amortizing advances with monthly payments of principal and interest. These advances are secured by blanket pledges of certain 1-4 family residential mortgages totaling \$176.0 million at June 30, 2009.

At June 30, 2009, the Corporation had \$23.0 million in fixed rate advances that are noncallable for one, two or three years and then callable quarterly within final maturities of three, five or ten years. These advances are secured by pledges of investment securities totaling \$29.2 million at June 30, 2009.

There were no overnight borrowings at June 30, 2009, while overnight borrowings at December 31, 2008 totaled \$15.3 million. There were no average overnight borrowings from the FHLB for the three months ended June 30, 2009, while overnight borrowings averaged \$1.0 million with a weighted average interest rate of 0.47 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2009. Overnight borrowings for the second quarter last year averaged \$5.5 million with a weighted average interest rate of 2.25 percent and for the six months ended June 30, 2009, overnight borrowings averaged \$3.7 million with a weighted average interest rate of 2.67 percent.

The final maturity dates of the advances and other borrowings are scheduled as follows:

(In thousands)

2009	\$-
2010	12,365
2011	3,000
2012	5,000
2013	1,763
Over 5 years	15,000
Total	\$37,128

## 6. BENEFIT PLANS

The Corporation had a defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all of its salaried employees which was discontinued on May 12, 2008. The Plan was settled and substantially all benefits were paid to employees during September 2008. No contributions were made in 2009. The Corporation amended its existing 401-K profit-sharing and investment plan to enhance its matching contributions to its salaried employees starting in May 2008.



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The net periodic expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2008 included the following components:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2008	Six Months Ended June 30, 2008
Service cost	\$ 203	\$ 637
Interest cost	228	457
Expected return on plan assets	(289 )	(578 )
Amortization of:		
Net loss	8	17
Unrecognized remaining net assets	(1 )	(3 )
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 149	\$ 530

## 7. BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The Corporation assesses its results among two operating segments, Banking and PGB Trust and Investments. Management uses certain methodologies to allocate income and expense to the business segments. A funds transfer pricing methodology is used to assign interest income and interest expense to each interest-earning asset and interest-bearing liability on a matched maturity funding basis. Certain indirect expenses are allocated to segments. These include support unit expenses such as technology and operations and other support functions. Taxes are allocated to each segment based on the effective rate for the period shown.

## Banking

The Banking segment includes commercial, commercial real estate, residential and consumer lending activities; deposit generation; operation of ATMs; telephone and internet banking services; merchant credit card services and customer support and sales.

## PGB Trust &amp; Investments

PGB Trust & Investments includes asset management services provided for individuals and institutions; personal trust services, including services as executor, trustee, administrator, custodian and guardian; corporate trust services including services as trustee for pension and profit sharing plans; and other financial planning and advisory services.

The following table presents the statements of income and total assets for the Corporation's reportable segments for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2009 PGB Trust & Banking      Investments      Total		
Net interest income	\$ 11,409	\$ 758	\$ 12,167
Noninterest income	1,171	2,600	3,771
Total income	12,580	3,358	15,938
Provision for loan losses	2,000	-	2,000
Salaries and benefits	4,301	1,129	5,430
Premises and equipment expense	1,971	200	2,171
Other noninterest expense	2,832	762	3,594

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Total noninterest expense	11,104	2,091	13,195
Income before income tax expense	1,476	1,267	2,743
Income tax expense	436	377	813
Net income	\$1,040	\$ 890	\$1,930

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(in thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2008		
	PGB Trust &		
	Banking	Investments	Total
Net interest income	\$ 10,631	\$ 786	\$ 11,417
Noninterest income	964	2,697	3,661
Total income	11,595	3,483	15,078
Provision for loan losses	590	-	590
Salaries and benefits	3,892	941	4,833
Premises and equipment expense	1,933	175	2,108
Other noninterest expense	1,493	695	2,188
Total noninterest expense	7,908	1,811	9,719
Income before income tax expense	3,687	1,672	5,359
Income tax expense	1,225	555	1,780
Net income	\$ 2,462	\$ 1,117	\$ 3,579

The following table presents the statements of income and total assets for the Corporation's reportable segments for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

(in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2009		
	PGB Trust &		
	Banking	Investments	Total
Net interest income	\$ 22,429	\$ 1,545	\$ 23,974
Noninterest income	2,127	4,965	7,092
Total income	24,556	6,510	31,066
Provision for loan losses	4,000	-	4,000
Salaries and benefits	8,674	2,290	10,964
Premises and equipment expense	3,885	374	4,259
Other noninterest expense	4,177	1,319	5,496
Total noninterest expense	20,736	3,983	24,719
Income before income tax expense	3,820	2,527	6,347
Income tax expense	1,165	770	1,935
Net income	\$ 2,655	\$ 1,757	\$ 4,412
Total assets at period end	\$ 1,457,234	\$ 1,645	\$ 1,458,879

(in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2008		
	PGB Trust &		
	Banking	Investments	Total
Net interest income	\$ 20,434	\$ 1,497	\$ 21,931
Noninterest income	2,139	5,251	7,390
Total income	22,573	6,748	29,321

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Provision for loan losses	1,020	-	1,020
Salaries and benefits	7,739	2,005	9,744
Premises and equipment expense	3,761	387	4,148
Other noninterest expense	2,539	1,307	3,846
Total noninterest expense	15,059	3,699	18,758
Income before income tax expense	7,514	3,049	10,563
Income tax expense	2,505	1,016	3,521
Net income	\$5,009	\$ 2,033	\$7,042
<hr/>			
Total assets at period end	\$1,356,961	\$ 698	\$1,357,659

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## 8. FAIR VALUE

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of significant financial instruments:

The carrying amount of cash, cash equivalents, interest-bearing deposits, Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Reserve Bank stock and overnight borrowings is considered to be fair value. The carrying amount of deposits with no stated maturity, such as demand deposits, checking accounts, savings and money market accounts, is equal to fair value.

The fair value of securities is based upon market prices or dealer quotes. If no such information is available, fair value is based on the rate and term of the security and information about the issuer.

The fair value of loans is based on the estimated future cash flows discounted at market replacement rates for similar terms.

The fair value of certificates of deposit is based on the contractual future cash flows discounted at the current Federal Home Loan Bank advance rates for similar terms.

The fair value of FHLB Advances is based on the contractual future cash flows discounted at the current FHLB market rates for similar term advances.

The following table summarizes carrying amounts and fair values for financial instruments at June 30:

(In Thousands)	June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
<b>Financial Assets:</b>				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$51,634	\$51,634	\$26,889	\$26,889
Investment Securities, Held to Maturity	77,216	75,991	51,731	52,175
Securities Available for Sale	227,414	227,414	173,543	173,543
FHLB and FRB Stock	5,343	5,343	4,902	4,902
Loans, Net of Allowance for				
Loan Losses	1,012,663	1,023,508	1,043,294	1,052,320
<b>Financial Liabilities:</b>				
Deposits	1,296,233	1,299,671	1,237,888	1,243,230
Overnight Borrowings	-	-	15,250	15,250
Federal Home Loan Bank Advances	37,128	38,524	39,748	41,310

Statement 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) or identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.



Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

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The fair values of securities available for sale are determined by obtaining quoted prices on nationally recognized securities exchanges (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).

## Assets Measured on a Recurring Basis

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	June 30, 2009			
Assets:				
U.S. Government-Sponsored Agencies	\$ 69,774	\$ -	\$ 69,774	\$ -
Mortgage-Backed Securities	132,017	-	132,017	-
State and Political Subdivisions	19,810	-	19,810	-
Other Securities	2,576	-	2,576	-
Marketable Equity Securities	3,237	3,237	-	-
Total	\$ 227,414	\$ 3,237	\$ 224,177	\$ -

	December 31, 2008			
Assets:				
Mortgage-Backed Securities	\$ 146,075	\$ -	\$ 146,075	\$ -
State and Political Subdivisions	20,992	-	20,992	-
Other Securities	3,110	-	3,110	-
Marketable Equity Securities	3,366	3,366	-	-
Total	\$ 173,543	\$ 3,366	\$ 170,177	\$ -

## Assets Measured on a Non-Recurring Basis

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	June 30, 2009			
Assets:				
Impaired Loans	\$ 31,816	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,816
Other Real Estate Owned	700	-	-	700

December 31,  
2008

Assets:

Trust Preferred Pooled

Securities	\$ 11,554	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,554
Impaired Loans	13,641	-	13,641	-

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At December 31, 2008, the trust preferred pooled securities within the Corporation's held to maturity investment portfolio are collateralized by trust preferred securities issued primarily by individual banks, but also by insurance companies and real estate investment trusts. There has been little or no active trading in these securities for a period of time; therefore the Corporation believes it is more appropriate to determine fair value using discounted cash flow analysis. To determine fair value, and determine whether the securities were other than temporarily impaired, the Corporation retained and worked with a third party to review the issuers (the collateral) underlying each of the securities. Among the factors analyzed were the issuers' profitability, credit quality, asset mix, capital adequacy, leverage and liquidity position, as well as an overall assessment of credit, profitability and capital trends within the portfolio's issuer universe. These factors provided an assessment of the portion of the collateral of each security which was likely to default in future periods. The cash flows associated with the collateral likely to default, together with the cash flows associated with collateral which had already deferred or defaulted, were then eliminated. In addition, the Corporation assumed constant rates of default in excess of those based upon the historic performance of the underlying collateral. The resulting cash flows were then discounted to the current period to determine fair value for each security. The discount rate utilized was based on a risk-free rate (LIBOR) plus spreads appropriate for the product, which include consideration of liquidity and credit uncertainty.

To periodically assess the credit assumptions and related input data that could affect the fair value of each security, each quarter Management compares actual deferrals and defaults to the assumed deferrals and defaults included in the valuation model. To date, the actual deferrals and defaults are in line with assumptions.

In periods prior to the fourth quarter of 2008, the Corporation used a constant rate of default derived from the historic performance of the underlying collateral to assess other-than-temporary impairment. As of November 7, 2008, when the September 30, 2008 Form 10-Q was filed, Management expected the securities to return 100% of their principal and interest. At that time, over 91% of the Corporation's trust preferred pooled securities still carried investment grade ratings. As noted in a December 30, 2008 Press Release and Form 8-K, it was not until November 12, 2008 that Moody's downgraded 180 tranches of 44 trust preferred pooled securities including many of the securities held by the Corporation. Additionally, Moody's placed most of the Corporation's remaining investment grade trust preferred pooled securities on credit watch for possible future downgrade. The market value of these securities continued to sharply decline during the quarter as the liquidity in the debt markets dropped to unprecedented levels and we did not believe the market values would recover within the foreseeable future. The number of notices of deferral and default by the underlying institutions accelerated during this period. As a result, in the fourth quarter of 2008 the Corporation chose to employ the valuation methodology set forth in the preceding paragraphs to assess fair value and other-than-temporary impairment with respect to the pooled trust preferred securities.

The impaired loan balances and other real estate owned balances were compared to current appraisals of the underlying collateral to determine the current fair value.

## 9. **PREFERRED STOCK**

On January 9, 2009, as part of the U.S. Department of the Treasury (the "Treasury") Troubled Asset Relief Program ("TARP") Capital Purchase Program, the Corporation sold 28,685 shares of the Corporation's Fixed Rate Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series A, having a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share, and a ten-year warrant to purchase up to 150,295 shares of the Corporation's common stock, no par value at an exercise price of \$28.63 per share, after adjusting for the five percent stock dividend declared on June 18, 2009, for an aggregate purchase price of \$28,685,000 in cash, allocated \$1,601,000 to warrants and \$27,084,000 to preferred stock.

Cumulative dividends on the Preferred Shares will accrue on the liquidation preference at a rate of 5 percent per annum for the first five years, and at a rate of 9 percent per annum thereafter subject to the approval of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Preferred Shares are



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redeemable at the option of the Corporation at 100 percent of their liquidation preference. If the Corporation redeems the Preferred Stock and the Treasury still owns the Warrant, the Corporation could repurchase the Warrant from the Treasury for its fair market value. Unless both the holder and the Corporation agree otherwise, the exercise of the Warrant will be a net exercise (i.e., the holder does not pay cash but gives up shares with a market value at the time of exercise equal to the exercise price, resulting in a net settlement with significantly fewer than the 150,295 shares of Common Stock being issued).

The Securities Purchase Agreement, pursuant to which the Preferred Shares and the Warrant were sold, contains limitations on the payment of dividends on the Common Stock, including with respect to the payment of cash dividends in excess of \$0.16 per share, which was the amount of the last regular dividend declared by the Corporation prior to October 14, 2008 and on the Corporation's ability to repurchase its Common Stock. The Corporation is also subject to certain executive compensation limitations included in the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (the "EESA").

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

As defined in FAS 165, subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or available to be issued. Financial statements are considered issued when they are widely distributed to shareholders and other financial statement users for general use and reliance in a form and format that complies with generally accepted accounting principles. The Corporation has evaluated subsequent events through August 10, 2009, which is the date that the Corporation's financial statements are being issued.

Item 2

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION  
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

**GENERAL:** The following discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements are not historical facts and include expressions about management's view of future interest income and net loans, management's confidence and strategies and management's expectations about new and existing programs and products, relationships, opportunities and market conditions. These statements may be identified by such forward-looking terminology as "expect", "look", "believe", "anticipate", "may", "will", or similar statements or variations of such terms. Actual results may differ materially from such forward-looking statements. Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements include, among others, those risk factors identified in the Corporation's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 and those risk factors included in any subsequent Forms 10-Q in 2009.

The Corporation assumes no responsibility to update such forward-looking statements in the future.

**CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES:** "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" is based upon the Corporation's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Corporation to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Note 1 to the Corporation's Audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in the December 31, 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K, contains a summary of the Corporation's significant accounting policies. Management believes the Corporation's policy with respect to the methodology for the determination of the allowance for loan losses involves a higher degree of complexity and requires management to make difficult and subjective judgments, which often require assumptions or estimates about highly uncertain matters. Changes in these judgments, assumptions or estimates could materially impact results of operations. This critical policy and its application are periodically reviewed with the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors.



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The provision for loan losses is based upon management's evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance, including an assessment of known and inherent risks in the portfolio, giving consideration to the size and composition of the loan portfolio, actual loan loss experience, level of delinquencies, detailed analysis of individual loans for which full collectibility may not be assured, the existence and estimated net realizable value of any underlying collateral and guarantees securing the loans, and current economic and market conditions. Although management uses the best information available, the level of the allowance for loan losses remains an estimate, which is subject to significant judgment and short-term change. Various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Corporation's provision for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Corporation to make additional provisions for loan losses based upon information available to them at the time of their examination. Furthermore, the majority of the Corporation's loans are secured by real estate in the State of New Jersey. Accordingly, the collectibility of a substantial portion of the carrying value of the Corporation's loan portfolio is susceptible to changes in local market conditions and may be adversely affected should real estate values decline or should New Jersey experience adverse economic conditions. Future adjustments to the provision for loan losses may be necessary due to economic, operating, regulatory and other conditions beyond the Corporation's control.

Securities are evaluated on at least a quarterly basis to determine whether a decline in their value is other-than-temporary. To determine whether a loss in value is other-than-temporary, Management utilizes criteria such as the reasons underlying the decline, the magnitude and the duration of the decline and the intent and ability of the Corporation to retain its investment in the security for a period of time sufficient to allow for an anticipated recovery in the fair value. "Other-than-temporary" is not intended to indicate that the decline is permanent, but indicates that the prospects for a near-term recovery of value is not necessarily favorable, or that there is a lack of evidence to support a realizable value equal to or greater than the carrying value of the investment. Once a decline in value is determined to be other-than-temporary, the value of the security is reduced and a corresponding charge to earnings is recognized. No other-than-temporary impairment charges have been recognized for the three or six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. However, impairment charges of \$56.1 million were recognized for the fourth quarter of 2008.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:** The Corporation recorded net income of \$1.9 million for the second quarter of 2009 as compared to \$3.6 million for the same quarter of 2008, a decline of \$1.6 million, or 46.1 percent. Diluted earnings per common share, after giving effect for the preferred dividend, were \$0.17 in the second quarter of 2009 as compared to \$0.41 per diluted share for the same quarter of 2008. The decrease in 2009 earnings per share was primarily due to an increase in the provision for loan losses, an increase in the industry-wide FDIC assessment and the dividends on preferred stock. Annualized return on average assets for the quarter was 0.54 percent and annualized return on average common equity was 6.75 percent for the three months ended June 30, 2009.

For the second quarter of 2009, net interest income, on a fully tax-equivalent basis, was \$12.4 million, an increase of \$691 thousand or 5.9 percent from the same quarter last year. On a fully tax-equivalent basis, the net interest margin was 3.71 percent for the second quarter of 2009 as compared to 3.63 percent for the second quarter of 2008.

Average loans increased \$40.6 million or 4.1 percent to \$1.03 billion for the second quarter of 2009, as compared to the same quarter of 2008. For the second quarter of 2009 the yield on loans was 5.44 percent, declining 33 basis points from the second quarter of 2008.

For the second quarter of 2009, total deposits averaged \$1.28 billion, rising \$89.4 million or 7.5 percent over the levels of the same quarter in 2008. Average costs of interest-bearing deposits were 1.55 percent and 2.34 percent in the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively, a decline of 79 basis points.





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For the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Corporation recorded net income of \$4.4 million compared to \$7.0 million for the same period of 2008, a decline of \$2.6 million, or 37.3 percent. Diluted earnings per common share after effect of the preferred stock dividend were \$0.43 for the first six months of 2009 as compared to \$0.80 per diluted share for the same six months of 2008. As noted above, the increases in the provision for loan losses, FDIC assessment and dividends on preferred stock have had a negative impact on the Corporation's earnings per share. Annualized return on average assets for the six months ended June 30, 2009 was 0.62 percent and annualized return on average common equity was 8.58 percent.

Net interest income, on a fully tax-equivalent basis, was \$24.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2009, an increase of \$2.0 million or 8.8 percent from the same six months last year. On a fully tax-equivalent basis, the net interest margin was 3.70 percent for the first half of 2009 as compared to 3.48 percent for the same period of 2008.

Loans averaged \$1.04 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2009, an increase of \$52.9 million or 5.4 percent over the same period last year. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, the yield on loans was 5.44 percent, declining 44 basis points from the same six months of 2008.

Total deposits averaged \$1.26 billion and \$1.19 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, rising \$64.8 million or 5.4 percent. Average costs of interest-bearing deposits were 1.66 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2009, declining 99 basis points from the 2.65 percent in the same period of 2008.

## EARNINGS ANALYSIS

**NET INTEREST INCOME:** The Corporation recorded net interest income, on a tax-equivalent basis, of \$12.4 million for the second quarter of 2009 as compared to \$11.7 million for the same quarter of 2008, an increase of \$691 thousand or 5.9 percent. On a fully tax-equivalent basis, the net interest margin was 3.71 percent and 3.63 percent in the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively, an increase of eight basis points.

For the second quarter of 2009, average loans increased \$40.6 million or 4.1 percent to \$1.03 billion from \$992 million for the second quarter of 2008. The average commercial mortgage loan portfolio grew \$23.5 million or 9.3 percent and the average commercial construction loan portfolio grew \$18.7 million or 36.3 percent. The home equity portfolio averaged \$34.3 million, increasing \$13.1 million or 62.0 percent. The Corporation focused on the origination of these higher-yielding, shorter-maturity loans and loan originations outpaced principal pay downs over the year. Since December 31, 2008, however, the loan portfolio has declined slightly, principally the residential mortgage loan portfolio, as the Corporation opted to sell its longer-term, fixed-rate production as an interest rate risk management strategy in the lower rate environment.

For the three months ended June 30, 2009, deposits averaged \$1.28 billion as compared to \$1.19 billion for the same period in 2008, an increase of \$89.4 million, or 7.5 percent. Average non-interest bearing demand deposits remained relatively flat while all categories of interest-bearing deposits increased from the second quarter of 2008 to the second quarter of this year. Average interest-bearing checking accounts increased to \$193.2 million for the second quarter of 2009, rising \$56.6 million or 41.4 percent from the same period in 2008 due to the Corporation's focus on core deposit growth coupled with the introduction of the Ultimate Checking product, which provides customers with a low-cost checking product and a higher yield for greater balances. Money market accounts averaged \$414.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009, an increase of \$19.8 million or 5.0 percent from the same quarter in 2008 as certain customers tend to "park" funds in money market accounts in the lower interest rate environment. Certificates of deposit averaged \$406.5 million for the second quarter of 2009, rising \$9.5 million or 2.4 percent when compared to the 2008 quarter. Since December 2008, lower costing interest-bearing checking accounts and money market accounts have continued to increase and higher costing certificates of deposit have declined as the Corporation has



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opted not to pay higher rates on maturing certificates of deposit, as the Corporation believes it has ample liquidity from other core deposits and principal pay downs on loans. Average borrowings decreased \$7.1 million to \$38.9 million for the second quarter of 2009 as compared to the same period a year ago.

Average yields on interest-earning assets, on a tax-equivalent basis, declined 48 basis points to 5.07 percent for the second quarter of 2009 from 5.55 percent for the same quarter of 2008. Average yields earned on investment securities declined 78 basis points to 4.17 percent for the second quarter of 2009 as compared to the year ago period. For the second quarter of 2009 and 2008, average yields on the loan portfolio were 5.44 percent and 5.77 percent, respectively, a 33 basis point decline.

For the second quarter of 2009, average costs of interest-bearing deposits declined 79 basis points to 1.55 percent as compared to 2.34 percent for the second quarter of 2008. For the second quarter of 2009, costs of money market products averaged 1.09 percent, declining 78 basis points, while certificates of deposit costs averaged 2.60 percent, declining 107 basis points, each as compared to the same quarter of 2008.

The cost of funds decreased 62 basis points to 1.38 percent for the second quarter of 2009 from 2.00 percent for the same quarter of 2008. Net interest income and the net interest margin have increased marginally due to the reduction of rates paid on interest-bearing deposits, offset in part by the reduction of rates earned on investments and loans, as in the declining rate environment over the year, the cost of the Corporation's interest-bearing liabilities repriced downward faster than the yield on interest-earning assets, resulting in improved net interest margin and net interest income. This gap is closing, however, as liability rates are very low and the Corporation may not be able to lower the rates much more.

Net interest income for the first half of 2009 and 2008, on a tax-equivalent basis, was \$24.5 million and \$22.5 million, respectively, an increase of \$2.0 million or 8.8 percent. On a fully tax-equivalent basis, the net interest margin increased 22 basis points to 3.70 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2009 as compared to 3.48 percent for the same period of this year. The overall increase in the net interest income is almost entirely due to rate. As noted earlier, the decline in average liability rates was only partially offset by smaller declines in asset rates, in the declining rate environment.

Average loans increased by \$52.9 million to \$1.04 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2009 over the same period last year. For the first six months of 2009, the commercial mortgage loan portfolio grew \$27.5 million or 11.1 percent to \$274.7 million and the average commercial construction loan portfolio grew \$15.5 million or 28.6 percent to \$69.7 million for the prior year period. The home equity portfolio also grew during this time period, increasing \$13.4 million or 67.9 percent to \$33.2 million.

For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, total deposits averaged \$1.26 billion and \$1.19 billion, respectively, increasing \$64.8 million or 5.4 percent. Interest-bearing checking for the first half of 2009 averaged \$180.7 million, an increase of \$44.2 million or 32.3 percent over the same period of 2008, while certificate of deposits averaged \$416.7 million, an increase of \$16.3 million or 4.1 percent for the same time periods.

On a tax-equivalent basis, average yields on interest-earning assets, were 5.15 percent for the first half of 2009, declining 50 basis points from 5.65 percent for the same period of 2008. Average yields earned on investment securities declined 59 basis points to 4.49 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2009 as compared to the year ago period. Average yields on the loan portfolio for the first six months of 2009 were 5.44 percent as compared to 5.88 percent, a 44 basis point decline from the same prior year period.

Average costs of interest-bearing deposits for the first six months of 2009 declined 99 basis points to 1.66 percent as compared to 2.65 percent for the same period of 2008. The rates on money market products averaged 1.16 percent

and 2.25 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008,

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respectively, declining 109 basis points, while certificates of deposit costs averaged 2.75 percent for the first half of 2009, declining 132 basis points, from the same period of 2008.

The cost of funds decreased 80 basis points to 1.47 percent for the first half of 2009 from 2.27 percent for the same period of 2008. The net interest margin has increased 22 basis points for the first six months of 2009 to 3.70 percent from 3.48 percent for the same six months of 2008. As noted above, the increase is mostly due to the changes in interest rates and the margin may begin to suffer should the Corporation be unable to lower liability rates any more while asset rates continue to decline.

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The following tables reflect the components of net interest income for the periods indicated:

Average Balance Sheet  
Unaudited  
Three Months Ended  
(Tax-Equivalent Basis, Dollars in Thousands)

	June 30, 2009			June 30, 2008		
	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield
<b>ASSETS:</b>						
Interest-earnings assets:						
Investments:						
Taxable (1)	\$ 229,392	\$ 2,286	3.99 %	\$ 226,594	\$ 2,703	4.77 %
Tax-exempt (1) (2)	49,031	618	5.05	58,617	828	5.65
Loans (2) (3)	1,032,665	14,046	5.44	992,032	14,309	5.77
Federal funds sold	200	-	0.20	849	5	2.15
Interest-earning deposits	27,574	9	0.13	14,406	76	2.10
Total interest-earning assets	1,338,862	\$ 16,959	5.07 %	1,292,498	\$ 17,921	5.55 %
Noninterest -earning assets:						
Cash and due from banks	31,381			20,731		
Allowance for loan losses	(9,853 )			(7,771 )		
Premises and equipment	26,890			26,484		
Other assets	55,486			25,984		
Total noninterest-earning assets	103,904			65,428		
Total assets	\$ 1,442,766			\$ 1,357,926		
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>						
Interest-bearing deposits:						
Checking	\$ 193,245	\$ 349	0.72 %	\$ 136,649	\$ 214	0.63 %
Money markets	414,082	1,127	1.09	394,267	1,848	1.87
Savings	70,802	81	0.46	65,993	100	0.61
Certificates of deposit	406,518	2,638	2.60	396,969	3,642	3.67
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,084,647	4,195	1.55	993,878	5,804	2.34
Borrowings	38,925	348	3.58	45,975	391	3.40
Total interest-bearing liabilities	1,123,572	4,543	1.62	1,039,853	6,195	2.38
Noninterest bearing liabilities						
Demand deposits	197,565			198,924		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	5,438			13,227		
Total noninterest-bearing liabilities	203,003			212,151		
Shareholders' equity	116,191			105,922		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,442,766			\$ 1,357,926		
Net Interest income						
(tax-equivalent basis)		12,416			11,726	
Net interest spread			3.45 %			3.17 %
Net interest margin (4)			3.71 %			3.63 %

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Tax equivalent adjustment	(252 )	(309 )
Net interest income	\$12,164	\$11,417

- (1) Average balances for available-for sale securities are based on amortized cost.
- (2) Interest income is presented on a tax-equivalent basis using a 35 percent federal tax rate.
- (3) Loans are stated net of unearned income and include non-accrual loans.
- (4) Net interest income on a tax-equivalent basis as a percentage of total average interest-earning assets.



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Average Balance Sheet  
Unaudited  
Six Months Ended  
(Tax-Equivalent Basis, Dollars in Thousands)

	June 30, 2009			June 30, 2008		
	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield
<b>ASSETS:</b>						
Interest-earnings assets:						
Investments:						
Taxable (1)	\$204,487	\$4,426	4.33 %	\$229,155	\$5,686	4.96 %
Tax-exempt (1) (2)	49,501	1,272	5.14	57,719	1,603	5.56
Loans (2) (3)	1,040,246	28,304	5.44	987,328	29,014	5.88
Federal funds sold	200	-	0.20	7,001	112	3.19
Interest-earning deposits	27,813	18	0.13	11,113	124	2.22
Total interest-earning assets	1,322,247	\$34,020	5.15 %	1,292,316	\$36,539	5.65 %
Noninterest -earning assets:						
Cash and due from banks	25,571			20,770		
Allowance for loan losses	(9,733 )			(7,617 )		
Premises and equipment	26,872			26,478		
Other assets	54,945			27,210		
Total noninterest-earning assets	97,655			66,841		
Total assets	\$1,419,902			\$1,359,157		
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>						
Interest-bearing deposits:						
Checking	\$180,712	\$646	0.71 %	\$136,544	\$424	0.62 %
Money markets	397,898	2,298	1.16	400,168	4,497	2.25
Savings	69,452	159	0.46	65,373	199	0.61
Certificates of deposit	416,708	5,728	2.75	400,441	8,145	4.07
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,064,770	8,831	1.66	1,002,526	13,265	2.65
Borrowings	40,278	698	3.47	43,495	761	3.50
Total interest-bearing liabilities	1,105,048	9,529	1.72	1,046,021	14,026	2.68
Noninterest bearing liabilities						
Demand deposits	194,880			192,371		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	5,954			13,747		
Total noninterest-bearing liabilities	200,834			206,118		
Shareholders' equity	114,020			107,018		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$1,419,902			\$1,359,157		
Net Interest income						
(tax-equivalent basis)		24,491			22,513	
Net interest spread			3.43 %			2.97 %
Net interest margin (4)			3.70 %			3.48 %
Tax equivalent adjustment		(516 )			(582 )	
Net interest income		\$23,975			\$21,931	

- (1) Average balances for available-for sale securities are based on amortized cost.
- (2) Interest income is presented on a tax-equivalent basis using a 35 percent federal tax rate.
- (3) Loans are stated net of unearned income and include non-accrual loans.
- (4) Net interest income on a tax-equivalent basis as a percentage of total average interest-earning assets.

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**OTHER INCOME:** Other income, excluding fee income from the Trust Division, totaled \$1.2 million for the second quarter of 2009 as compared to \$996 thousand for the same quarter of 2008, rising \$226 thousand or 22.7 percent. For the second quarter of 2009, income from bank owned life insurance declined \$90 thousand or 29.6 percent to \$214 thousand as compared to 2008 due primarily to the lower interest rate environment. The Corporation recorded net securities gains of \$108 thousand and \$69 thousand for the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively. Income earned on the sale of mortgage loans at origination totaled \$240 thousand for the second quarter of 2009 as compared to \$18 thousand for the same three-month period in 2009. More customers are interested in longer-term, fixed-rate mortgages in the current low rate environment. These mortgages are sold rather than retained in portfolio for interest rate risk management purposes. Other income for the second quarter of 2008 also includes \$83 thousand in loss on disposal of assets resulting from the closure of the New Vernon Branch.

The Corporation recorded other income, excluding the Trust Division income, of \$2.2 million for both six month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. Income earned on the sale of mortgage loans at origination totaled \$333 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and \$80 thousand for the same six-month period in 2009. Income from bank owned life insurance declined \$145 thousand or 25.3 percent from the first half of 2008 to \$428 thousand for the same period in 2009. In the first half of 2009, the Corporation recorded net securities gains of \$113 thousand as compared \$379 thousand for the same period last year. In 2008, relocating the Shunpike Branch to Green Village Road and closing the New Vernon Branch resulted in a \$153 thousand loss on disposal of fixed assets.

**OTHER EXPENSES:** For the second quarter of 2009, other expenses totaled \$11.2 million, an increase of \$2.1 million or 22.6 percent when compared to the \$9.1 million recorded in the same quarter of 2008. The primary reason for this increase was due to an increase in the industry-wide FDIC assessment. Due to a substantial increase in the FDIC assessment rates, as well as a one-time special assessment of all institutions in the second quarter, which totaled \$657 thousand for the Corporation, total FDIC assessment expense of \$1.4 million was recorded for the second quarter of 2009 as compared to \$130 thousand recorded for the same quarter of 2008. The FDIC has indicated that an additional special assessment in 2009 is possible. Salaries and benefits expense was \$5.4 million and \$4.8 million for second quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively, an increase of \$597 thousand or 12.4 percent. In addition to salary increases, the Corporation added staff for two new branches opened in 2008 as well as a new trust office opened in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania in 2009. In addition, during the second quarter, the Corporation recorded \$265 thousand in additional write-down on an OREO property whose value has declined.

The Corporation recorded other expense of \$20.7 million and \$17.7 million in the first halves of 2009 and 2008, respectively. As with the second quarter increases over the 2008 expenses, the primary reasons were the FDIC special assessment, the additional staff required for new offices and the write-down on the OREO property. Salary and benefit expense was \$11.0 million for the first half of 2009 and \$9.7 million for the year ago period, increasing by \$1.2 million or 12.5 percent.

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The following table presents the components of other expense for the periods indicated:

(In thousands)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Salaries and employee benefits	\$5,430	\$4,833	10,964	9,744
Premises and equipment	2,171	2,108	4,259	4,148
FDIC Assessment	1,378	130	1,750	163
Professional and legal fees	398	383	694	620
Advertising	255	280	411	533
Trust department expense	226	198	362	337
Telephone	140	117	250	242
Stationery and supplies	130	132	230	228
Postage	98	106	198	197
Other expense	969	842	1,601	1,526
Total other expense	\$11,195	\$9,129	20,719	17,738

**PGB TRUST AND INVESTMENTS:** PGB Trust and Investments, a division of the Bank, has served in the roles of executor and trustee while providing investment management, custodial, tax, retirement and financial services to its growing client base. Officers from PGB Trust and Investments are available to provide investment services at the Bank's Gladstone, Clinton, Morristown and Summit, New Jersey branches as well as the newest location in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

The market value of trust assets under administration for PGB Trust and Investments was approximately \$1.70 billion at June 30, 2009.

PGB Trust and Investments generated \$2.6 million in fee income in the second quarter of 2009 as compared to \$2.7 million for the same quarter of 2008, a decline of \$115 thousand or 4.3 percent. The decrease reflects the lower market values on assets under management, due to the current recession, on which the investment management fees are based. For the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Trust Division generated \$4.9 million and \$5.2 million in fee income, respectively.

While the "Other Expenses" section above offers an overall discussion of the Corporation's expenses including the Trust Division, other expenses relative to PGB Trust and Investments was \$2.1 million and \$1.8 million for the second quarters of 2009 and 2008, respectively, an increase of \$280 thousand or 15.5 percent. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Division recorded \$4.0 million of other expenses as compared to \$3.7 million for the same period in 2008, an increase of \$284 thousand or 7.7 percent. Salaries and benefits accounts for much of the increase, rising \$188 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2009 when compared to the prior year quarter and \$285 thousand for the first half of 2009 when compared to the same period in 2008. The increase is due to salary increases and salaries for the staff hired for the new trust office in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The new location accounts for the increased expenses for the second quarter period.

The Trust Division currently generates adequate revenue to support the salaries, benefits and other expenses of the division; however, Management believes that the Bank generates adequate liquidity to support the expenses of the Division should it be necessary.

**NON-PERFORMING ASSETS:** Other real estate owned (OREO), loans past due in excess of 90 days and still accruing, and non-accrual loans are considered non-performing assets. These assets totaled \$13.8 million and \$6.6 million at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 respectively. Non-performing loans have increased during the first

half of 2009 primarily due to two construction loans to one borrower, totaling \$6.0 million, and one large residential mortgage loan, totaling \$2.5 million moving to nonaccrual status. Both borrowers were affected by the current economic downturn, but continue to make interest payments on these loans. However, the loans are on non-accrual status and \$494 thousand in charge offs have been recorded in 2009 relating to these loans.

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We do not hold, have not made nor invested in subprime loans or “Alt-A” type mortgages.

The following table sets forth non-performing assets on the dates indicated, in conjunction with asset quality ratios:

(In thousands)	December		June 30, 2008	June 30, 2008
	June 30, 2009	31, 2008		
Loans past due in excess of 90 days and still accruing	\$ 104	\$ -		\$-
Non-accrual loans	12,998	5,393		3,611
Other real estate owned	700	1,211		1,564
Total non-performing assets	\$ 13,802	\$ 6,604		\$ 5,175
Troubled debt restructured loans	\$ 7,766	\$ -		\$-
Non-performing loans as a % of total loans	1.28 %	0.51 %		0.36 %
Non-performing assets as a % of total assets	0.95 %	0.48 %		0.38 %
Non-performing assets as a % of totals loans plus other real estate owned	1.35 %	0.63 %		0.51 %
Allowance as a % of total loans	1.08 %	0.92 %		0.82 %
Allowance as a % of non-performing loans	84.37 %	179.64 %		229.71 %

**PROVISION FOR LOAN LOSSES:** The provision for loan losses was \$2.0 million for the second quarter of 2009 as compared to \$590 thousand for the same period of 2008 and \$4.0 million for the first half of 2009 as compared to \$1.0 million for the same six months of 2008. The amount of the loan loss provision and the level of the allowance for loan losses are based upon a number of factors including management’s evaluation of probable losses inherent in the portfolio, after consideration of appraised collateral values, financial condition and past credit history of the borrowers as well as prevailing economic conditions. The higher provision reflects the increased percentage of commercial credits in relation to the entire loan portfolio as well as increases in loan delinquencies. Commercial credits carry a higher risk profile, which is reflected in Management’s determination of the proper level of the allowance for loan losses. In addition, Management has determined a higher provision is warranted because of the increase in nonperforming loans and the continued weakness in the housing markets and the overall economy.

There were net charge-offs of \$708 thousand in the second quarter of 2009 as compared to \$72 thousand of net charge-offs in the same quarter of 2008.

A summary of the allowance for loan losses for the periods indicated:

(In thousands)	2009	2008
Balance, January 1,	\$9,688	\$7,500
Provision charged to expense	4,000	1,020
Charge-offs	(2,639 )	(238 )
Recoveries	5	13
Balance, June 30,	\$ 11,054	\$ 8,295

**INCOME TAXES:** Income tax expense as a percentage of pre-tax income was 30 percent and 33 percent for the quarters ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Pre-tax income decreased from \$5.4 million for the second quarter in 2008 to \$2.7 million for the same period in 2009. For the six months ended June 30, 2009, income tax expense as a percentage of pre-tax income was 30 percent as compared to 33 percent for the same six month period of 2008.



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**CAPITAL RESOURCES:** At June 30, 2009, total shareholders' equity was \$115.7 million as compared to \$83.9 million at December 31, 2008. The primary reason for the increase is the Corporation's participation in the U.S. Treasury's Capital Purchase Plan, described fully in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Federal Reserve Board has adopted risk-based capital guidelines for banks. Tier 1 Capital consists of common stock, retained earnings, minority interests in the equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries non-cumulative preferred stock, and cumulative preferred stock issued to the U.S. Treasury in the Capital Purchase Program, less goodwill and certain other intangibles. The remainder of capital may consist of other preferred stock, certain other instruments and a portion of the allowance for loan loss. At June 30, 2009, the Corporation's Tier 1 Capital and Total Capital ratios to risk-weighted assets were 12.30 percent and 13.44 percent, respectively, both in excess of the well-capitalized standards of 6.0 percent and 10.0 percent, respectively.

In addition, the Federal Reserve Board has established minimum leverage ratio guidelines. The Corporation's leverage ratio at June 30, 2009, was 8.25 percent, in excess of the well-capitalized standard of 5.0 percent.

**LIQUIDITY:** Liquidity refers to an institution's ability to meet short-term requirements in the form of loan requests, deposit withdrawals and maturing obligations. Principal sources of liquidity include cash, temporary investments and securities available for sale.

Management believes that the Corporation's liquidity position is sufficient to meet future needs. Cash and cash equivalents, interest earning deposits and federal funds sold totaled \$51.6 million at June 30, 2009. In addition, the Corporation has \$227.4 million in securities designated as available for sale. These securities can be sold in response to liquidity concerns or pledged as collateral for borrowings as discussed below. Carrying value as of June 30, 2009, of investment securities and securities available for sale maturing within one year totals \$19.8 million.

The primary source of funds available to meet liquidity needs is the Corporation's core deposit base, which excludes certificates of deposit greater than \$100 thousand. As of June 30, 2009, core deposits equaled \$1.11 billion.

Another source of liquidity is borrowing capacity. The Corporation has a variety of sources of short-term liquidity available, including federal funds purchased from correspondent banks, short-term and long-term borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, access to the Federal Reserve Bank discount window and loan participations of sales of loans. The Corporation also generates liquidity from the regular principal payments made on its mortgage-backed securities and loan portfolios.

**RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS:**

In December 2007, the FASB issued FAS No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations ("FAS 141(R)"), which establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in an acquiree, including the recognition and measurement of goodwill acquired in a business combination. FAS No. 141(R) is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. Unless the Corporation acquires another entity, the adoption of this standard will not have a material effect on the Corporation's results of operations or financial position.



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In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, “Noncontrolling Interest in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB No. 51” (“SFAS No. 160”), which will change the accounting and reporting for minority interests, which will be recharacterized as noncontrolling interests and classified as a component of equity within the consolidated balance sheets. FAS No. 160 is effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Adoption of FAS No. 160 did not have a significant impact on its results of operations or financial position.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, “Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an amendment of SFAS No. 133”. FAS No. 161 amends and expands the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 133 for derivative instruments and hedging activities. FAS No. 161 requires qualitative disclosure about objectives and strategies for using derivative and hedging instruments, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts of the instruments and gains and losses on such instruments, as well as disclosures about credit-risk features in derivative agreements. FAS No. 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. The adoption of this standard did not have a material effect on the Corporation’s results of operations or financial position.

In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) SFAS No. 157-2, “Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157.” The Corporation adopted this FSP for non-financial assets and liabilities that are not recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements, effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of this FSP did not have a material impact on the Corporation’s financial condition or results of operation.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 157-4, “Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly.” FSP SFAS No. 157-4 provides factors to determine whether there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability and circumstances that may indicate that a transaction is not orderly. In those instances, adjustments to the transactions or quoted prices may be necessary to estimate fair value with SFAS No. 157. This FSP does not apply to Level 1 inputs. FSP SFAS No. 157-4 also requires additional disclosures, including inputs and valuation techniques used, and changes thereof, to measure the fair value. FSP SFAS No. 157-4 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. Early adoption is permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. This FSP amends SFAS No. 157 and supersedes FSP SFAS No. 157-3. FSP SFAS No. 157-4 did not have a material impact on the Corporation’s financial position or results of operation.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 115-2 and SFAS No. 124-2, “Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments.” FSP SFAS No. 115-2 and SFAS No. 124-2 applies to debt securities classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity and makes other-than-temporary impairment guidance more operational and improves related presentation and disclosure requirements. This FSP requires that impairment losses related to credit losses will be included in earnings. Impairments related to other factors will be included in other comprehensive income, when management asserts it does not have the intent to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that it will have to sell the security before its recovery.

For debt securities held at the beginning of the interim period of adoption for which an other-than-temporary impairment was previously recognized, if the entity does not intend to sell and it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, the entity will recognize the cumulative-effect adjustment, including related tax effects, to the beginning balance of retained earnings and corresponding adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income. FSP SFAS No. 115-2 and SFAS No. 124-2 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. This FSP amends SFAS No. 115 and other related guidance. Early adoption is permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. This FSP amends SFAS No. 157 and supersedes FSP SFAS No. 157-3. Upon adoption of these FSPs at June 30, 2009, the Corporation recorded a

\$3.1 million increase to retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive loss as of April 1,

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2009 relating to the non-credit related portion of the impairment loss recorded at December 31, 2008 on the Corporation's trust preferred pooled securities.

The FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) SFAS 107-1 and APE 28-1, Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments, requiring disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies that were previously only required to be disclosed in annual financial statements. The provisions of FSP 107-1 are effective for the Corporation's interim period ending on June 30, 2009. As this FSP amends only the disclosure requirements about fair value of financial instruments in interim periods, the adoption of this FSP did not have a material impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 112 amends or rescinds portions of the interpretive guidance included in the Staff Accounting Bulletin Series to make the relevant interpretive guidance consistent with current authoritative accounting and auditing guidance and SEC rules and regulations. Specifically, SAB 112 aims to bring existing guidance into conformity with recent pronouncements by the FASB, including FASB Statement No. 141 (Revised December 2007), Business Combinations, and FASB Statement No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements. SAB 112 was effective June 10, 2009 and did not have a material impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

SFAS No. 165, Subsequent Events, establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or available to be issued. SFAS No. 165 establishes (i) the period after the balance sheet date during which a reporting entity's management should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements (ii) the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements, and (iii) disclosures an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. SFAS No. 165 became effective for the Corporation's financial statements for periods ending after June 15, 2009 and did not have a significant impact on the Corporation's financial statements. The Corporation evaluates subsequent events through the date that the financial statements are issued.

SFAS No. 166, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 140, amends SFAS No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities, to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor's continuing involvement, if any, in transferred financial assets. SFAS No. 166 also eliminates the concept of a "qualifying special-purpose entity," changes the requirements for derecognizing financial assets and requires additional disclosures about all continuing involvements with transferred financial information about gains and losses (resulting from transfers) during the period. SFAS No. 166 will be effective January 1, 2010 and is not expected to have a significant impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

SFAS No. 168, The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, a Replacement of FASB Statement No. 162, replaces SFAS No. 162, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, and establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the "Codification") as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative for SEC registrants. All guidance contained in the Codification carries an equal level of authority. All non-grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification is superseded and deemed nonauthoritative. SFAS No. 168 will be effective for the Corporation's financial statements for periods ending after September 15, 2009. SFAS No. 168 is not expected to have a significant impact on the Corporation's financial statements.



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ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

There have been no material changes to information required regarding quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk from the end of the preceding fiscal year to the date of the most recent interim financial statements (June 30, 2009).

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

The Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, with the assistance of other members of the Corporation's management, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly report on Form 10-Q. Based on such evaluation, the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

The Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have also concluded that there have not been any changes in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or is reasonable likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

The Corporation's management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures of our internal controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, provides reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. The design of a control system reflects resource constraints; the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because there are inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Corporation have been or will be detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty that breakdowns occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events. There can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all future conditions; over time, control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

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## PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

## ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

There were no material changes in the Corporation's risk factors during the three months ended June 30, 2009 from the risk factors disclosed in Part I, Item 1A of the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, except for the following addition:

## Economic Downturn

The national and global economic downturn has recently resulted in unprecedented levels of financial market volatility which may depress the overall market value of financial institutions, limit access to capital, or have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or results of operations of banking companies in general and the Corporation in particular. In addition, the possible duration and severity of the adverse economic cycle is unknown and may exacerbate the Corporation's exposure to credit risk.

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

There were no purchases or sales of the Corporation's stock during the quarter.

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

The following reflects the vote count from the Annual Meeting of shareholders held on April 28, 2009, in the Borough of Peapack-Gladstone, New Jersey.

The following persons were elected as directors of Peapack-Gladstone Financial Corporation for a term of one year:

DIRECTORS	FOR	WITHHELD
Anthony J. Consi II	7,054,155	107,107
Pamela Hill	7,030,029	131,233
Frank A. Kissel	7,026,473	134,789
John D. Kissel	6,969,922	191,340
James R. Lamb	7,063,764	97,498
Edward A. Merton	7,024,263	136,999
F. Duffield Meyercord	7,029,287	131,975
John R. Mulcahy	7,011,690	149,572
Robert M. Rogers	7,029,661	131,601
Philip W. Smith III	6,801,040	360,222
Craig C. Spengeman	7,049,766	111,496

Compensation of named executive officers:

FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN
6,715,264	316,073	129,925



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Ratification of the appointment of Crowe Horwath LLP as the Corporation's independent registered public accounting firm for the year ending December 31, 2009:

FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN
7,069,991	38,654	52,617

ITEM 6. Exhibits

- 3 Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws:
  - A. Restated Certificate of Incorporation as in effect on the date of this filing is incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 15, 2009.
  - B. Amended By-Laws of the Registrant as in effect on the date of this filing are incorporated herein by reference to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 27, 2007.
- 31.1 Certification of Frank A. Kissel, Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).
- 31.2 Certification of Jeffrey J. Carfora, Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation, pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).
- 32 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act Of 2002, signed by Frank A. Kissel, Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, and Jeffrey J. Carfora, Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation.

SIGNATURES

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

PEAPACK-GLADSTONE FINANCIAL CORPORATION  
(Registrant)

DATE: August 10, 2009

By: /s/ Frank A. Kissel  
Frank A. Kissel  
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

DATE: August 10, 2009

By: /s/ Jeffrey J. Carfora  
Jeffrey J. Carfora



Executive Vice President and Chief  
Financial Officer  
Chief Accounting Officer

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EXHIBIT INDEX

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