

SI Financial Group, Inc.
Form S-4/A
May 24, 2013
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 24, 2013.

Registration No. 333-188016

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

PRE-EFFECTIVE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO
FORM S-4
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

SI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Maryland (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	6035 (Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number) 803 Main Street	80-0643149 (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
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Willimantic, Connecticut 06226

(860) 423-4581

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

Rheo A. Brouillard

President and Chief Executive Officer

803 Main Street

Willimantic, Connecticut 06226

(860) 423-4581

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

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement and upon consummation of the merger described in the enclosed proxy statement/prospectus.

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer "

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer "

Smaller reporting company "

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

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

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

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

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MERGER PROPOSAL YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT

Newport Bancorp, Inc. and SI Financial Group, Inc. have entered into an agreement and plan of merger under which Newport Bancorp will merge into SI Financial with SI Financial as the surviving entity. This transaction is referred to in this document as the merger. Newport Federal Savings Bank, the subsidiary of Newport Bancorp, and Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company, the subsidiary of SI Financial, have entered into a plan of bank merger under which Newport Federal will merge into Savings Institute, with Savings Institute as the surviving entity. This transaction is referred to in this document as the bank merger.

If the merger is completed, each share of Newport Bancorp common stock will be converted into the right to receive either \$17.55 in cash or 1.5129 shares of SI Financial common stock. Based on the number of shares of Newport Bancorp outstanding on [Record Date], SI Financial expects to issue approximately 2,572,000 shares of SI Financial common stock.

You will be able to elect to receive cash, SI Financial common stock, or a combination of cash and SI Financial common stock for your shares of Newport Bancorp common stock. Regardless of your choice, however, elections will be limited by the requirement that 50% of the total shares of Newport Bancorp common stock is exchanged for SI Financial common stock and 50% is exchanged for cash. Therefore, all allocations of SI Financial common stock and cash that you receive will depend on the elections of other Newport Bancorp shareholders. The federal income tax consequences of the merger to you will depend on whether you receive cash, stock or a combination of cash and stock in exchange for your shares of Newport Bancorp common stock.

The common stock of SI Financial is listed on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol SIFI. The closing price of SI Financial common stock on March 5, 2013, the day the agreement and plan of merger was signed, was \$11.58, which, based on the 1.5129 exchange ratio, represented a value of \$17.52 per share of Newport Bancorp common stock. The closing price of SI Financial common stock on [Redacted], 2013, the most recent practicable trading day before the date of this document, was \$ [Redacted], which represented a value of \$ [Redacted] per share of Newport Bancorp common stock based on the exchange ratio. The market prices for both Newport Bancorp common stock and SI Financial common stock will fluctuate before the merger. We urge you to obtain current market quotations for both the Newport Bancorp common stock and SI Financial common stock.

We cannot complete the merger unless we obtain all applicable shareholder and regulatory approvals.

The places, dates and times of the shareholders meetings are as follows:

For SI Financial shareholders:

[SI Meeting Place]
[SI Meeting Address]
Willimantic, Connecticut
[Meeting Date]
: .m., local time

For Newport Bancorp shareholders:

[NBI Meeting Place]
[NBI Meeting Address]
Newport, Rhode Island
[Meeting Date]
: .m., local time

The board of directors of each of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp has unanimously determined that the merger is in the best interests of its respective shareholders and recommends that its respective shareholders vote FOR the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger.

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This document contains information that you should consider in evaluating the proposed merger. **In particular, you should carefully read the section captioned Risk Factors beginning on page 13 for a discussion of certain risk factors relating to the merger.**

We look forward to seeing you at the shareholder meetings and we appreciate your continued support.

Rheo A. Brouillard
President and Chief Executive Officer
SI Financial Group, Inc.

Kevin M. McCarthy
President and Chief Executive Officer
Newport Bancorp, Inc.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or completeness of this proxy statement/prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense. The securities to be issued in connection with the merger are not savings or deposit accounts or other obligations of any bank or nonbank subsidiary of any of the parties, and they are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

Proxy statement/prospectus dated [Proxy Date]

and first mailed to shareholders of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp

on or about [Mail Date].

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This document incorporates important business and financial information about SI Financial from documents filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or SEC that have not been included in or delivered with this document. You may read and copy these documents at the SEC's public reference facilities. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for information about these facilities. This information is also available at the Internet site the SEC maintains at <http://www.sec.gov>. See *Where You Can Find More Information* on page .

You also may request copies of these documents from SI Financial. SI Financial will provide you with copies of these documents, without charge, upon written or oral request to:

SI Financial Group, Inc.

803 Main Street

Willimantic, Connecticut 06226

Attention: Diane Phillips

Telephone: (860) 456-6514

If you are a SI Financial or Newport Bancorp shareholder and would like to request documents from SI Financial, please do so by , 2013 to receive them before the shareholder meetings.

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SI FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

803 Main Street

Willimantic, Connecticut 06226

Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held [Meeting Date]

To the Shareholders of SI Financial:

The annual meeting of shareholders of SI Financial Group, Inc. will be held at : .m., local time, on [Meeting Date] at the , Willimantic, Connecticut. Any adjournments or postponements of the annual meeting will be held at the same location.

The purpose of the annual meeting is to:

1. Consider and vote upon a proposal to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger, dated as of March 5, 2013, by and between SI Financial Group, Inc. and Newport Bancorp, Inc. pursuant to which Newport Bancorp will merge with and into SI Financial. A copy of the agreement and plan of merger is included as Annex A to the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus;
2. Consider and vote upon a proposal to adjourn the special meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the annual meeting to approve the agreement and plan of merger;
3. Elect two directors for a term of three years or until their respective successors are elected and qualified;
4. Ratify the appointment of Wolf & Company, P.C. as independent auditors for SI Financial for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013; and
5. Vote on a non-binding advisory resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive offices of SI Financial;
6. Transact such other business as may be properly presented at the annual meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting.

The enclosed document describes the proposed merger in detail. We urge you to read these materials carefully. The enclosed document forms a part of this notice.

The board of directors of SI Financial unanimously recommends that SI Financial shareholders vote FOR each of the proposals and FOR each of the director nominees.

Shareholders of record as of the close of business on [Record Date] are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the annual meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the annual meeting.

Your vote is very important. Your proxy is being solicited by the SI Financial board of directors. For the proposed merger to be consummated, the proposal to approve the agreement and plan of merger must be approved by the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of SI Financial common stock entitled to vote. Whether or not you plan to attend the annual meeting in person, we urge you to complete and

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mail the enclosed proxy card, in the accompanying envelope, which requires no postage if mailed in the United States. You may revoke your proxy at any time before the special meeting. If you attend the special meeting and vote in person, your proxy vote will not be used. Attendance at the meeting, however, will not by itself revoke a proxy. If you are the beneficial owner of shares held in street name through a broker, bank or other nominee you should instruct your broker, bank or other nominee how to vote on your behalf, or if you plan to attend the special meeting and wish to vote in person, you should bring a signed proxy from your broker, bank or nominee confirming your right to vote the shares.

If you have any questions or need assistance voting your shares, please contact our proxy solicitor, AST Phoenix Advisors, toll free at (877) 478-5038.

By Order of the Board of Directors

Laurie L. Gervais
Corporate Secretary

Willimantic, Connecticut

[Mail Date]

Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for the Shareholder Meeting to be held on [Meeting Date]: This proxy statement/prospectus and our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K are available at <http://www.cfpproxy.com/6954>.

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NEWPORT BANCORP, INC.

100 Bellevue Avenue

Newport, Rhode Island 02840

Notice of Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held [Meeting Date]

To the shareholders of Newport Bancorp:

The annual meeting of shareholders of Newport Bancorp, Inc. will be held at : .m., local time, on [Meeting Date] at the [NBI Meeting Place], [NBI Meeting Address], Newport, Rhode Island. Any adjournments or postponements of the annual meeting will be held at the same location.

The purpose of the annual meeting is to:

1. Consider and vote upon a proposal to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger, dated as of March 5, 2013, by and between SI Financial Group, Inc. and Newport Bancorp, Inc. pursuant to which Newport Bancorp will merge with and into SI Financial. A copy of the agreement and plan of merger is included as Annex A to the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus;
2. Consider and vote upon a proposal to adjourn the annual meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the meeting to approve the agreement and plan of merger;
3. Vote on a non-binding advisory resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp in connection with the merger;
4. Elect two directors (the nominees to be elected at the annual meeting will serve until the consummation of the merger, or if the merger is not consummated, for a term of three years and until their respective successors are elected and qualified);
5. Ratify the appointment of Wolf & Company, P.C. as independent auditors for Newport Bancorp for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013;
6. Vote on a non-binding advisory resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp;
7. Vote on the frequency of the advisory vote of the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp; and
8. Transact such other business as may be properly presented at the annual meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting.

The enclosed document describes the agreement and plan of merger and the proposed merger in detail. We urge you to read these materials carefully. The enclosed document forms a part of this notice.

The board of directors of Newport Bancorp unanimously recommends that Newport Bancorp shareholders vote FOR each of the director nominees, FOR holding a non-binding advisory resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp every year, and FOR each of the other proposals listed.

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Shareholders of record as of the close of business on [Record Date] are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the annual meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the annual meeting.

Your vote is very important. Your proxy is being solicited by the Newport Bancorp board of directors. For the proposed merger to be consummated, the proposal to approve the agreement and plan of merger must be approved by the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Newport Bancorp common stock entitled to vote. Whether or not you plan to attend the annual meeting in person, we urge you to complete and mail the enclosed proxy card, in the accompanying envelope, which requires no postage if mailed in the United States. You may revoke your proxy at any time before the annual meeting. If you attend the annual meeting and vote in person, your proxy vote will not be used. Attendance at the meeting, however, will not by itself revoke a proxy. If you are the beneficial owner of shares held in street name through a broker, bank or other nominee you should instruct your broker, bank or other nominee how to vote on your behalf, or if you plan to attend the annual meeting and wish to vote in person, you should bring a signed proxy from your broker, bank or other nominee confirming your right to vote the shares.

If you have any questions or need assistance voting your shares, please contact our proxy solicitor, Regan & Associates, at (212) 587-3005.

By Order of the Board of Directors

Judy Tucker
Corporate Secretary

Newport, Rhode Island

[Mail Date]

Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for the Shareholder Meeting to be held on [Meeting Date]: This proxy statement/prospectus and our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K are available at <http://www.cfpproxy.com/6028>.

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ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

This document, which forms part of a registration statement on Form S-4 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by SI Financial, constitutes a prospectus of SI Financial under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which we refer to in this document as the Securities Act, with respect to the shares of SI Financial common stock to be issued to Newport Bancorp's shareholders, as required by the agreement and plan of merger. This document also constitutes a proxy statement under Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which we refer to in this document as the Exchange Act, and a notice of meeting with respect to the annual meeting of shareholders of SI Financial and the annual meeting of shareholders of Newport Bancorp.

You should rely only on the information contained in this document. No one has been authorized to provide you with information that is different from the information contained in this document. This document is dated [Proxy Date]. You should not assume that the information contained in this document is accurate as of any date other than that date. Neither the mailing of this document to either SI Financial shareholders or Newport Bancorp shareholders nor the issuance by SI Financial of its common stock in connection with the merger will create any implication to the contrary.

This document does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any securities, or the solicitation of a proxy, in any jurisdiction to or from any person to whom it is unlawful to make any such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. Information contained in this document regarding SI Financial has been provided by SI Financial and information contained in this document regarding Newport Bancorp has been provided by Newport Bancorp.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER AND THE SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS

Q: Why am I receiving this document?

A: You are receiving this document because you are either a shareholder of SI Financial as of [Record Date], the record date for the annual meeting of SI Financial, or a shareholder of Newport Bancorp as of [Record Date], the record date for the annual meeting of Newport Bancorp. This document is being used by the boards of directors of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp to solicit your proxy for use at the shareholder meetings. This document also serves as the prospectus for shares of SI Financial common stock to be issued in exchange for shares of Newport Bancorp common stock in the merger.

Q: What am I being asked to vote on? What is the proposed transaction?

A: You are being asked to vote on the approval of an agreement and plan of merger that provides for the acquisition of Newport Bancorp by SI Financial. You are also being asked to vote on a proposal to adjourn the shareholder meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the meeting to approve the agreement and plan of merger. SI Financial shareholders are also being asked to vote on a non-binding advisory resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive officers of SI Financial, to elect two directors and to ratify the appointment of the independent auditors for the 2013 fiscal year. Newport Bancorp shareholders are also being asked to vote on a non-binding advisory resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp in connection with the merger, to elect two directors, to ratify the appointment of the independent auditors for the 2013 fiscal year, to vote on a non-binding resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp (without regard to the merger) and to vote on the frequency of the non-binding advisory vote to approve the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp.

Q: What vote does the SI Financial board of directors recommend?

A: The SI Financial board of directors has determined that the proposed merger is in the best interests of SI Financial shareholders, has unanimously approved the agreement and plan of merger and recommends that SI Financial shareholders vote FOR the approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger, FOR the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to permit further solicitation of proxies on the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger, FOR the approval of the non-binding resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive officers of SI Financial, FOR the election of two directors and FOR the ratification of the independent auditors for the 2013 fiscal year.

Q: What vote does the Newport Bancorp board of directors recommend?

A: The Newport Bancorp board of directors has determined that the proposed merger is in the best interests of Newport Bancorp shareholders, has unanimously approved the agreement and plan of merger and recommends that Newport Bancorp shareholders vote FOR the approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger, FOR the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to permit further solicitation of proxies on the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger, FOR the approval of the non-binding resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp in connection with the merger, FOR the election of two directors, FOR the ratification of the independent auditors for the 2013 fiscal year, FOR the non-binding advisory resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp and to hold the non-binding advisory vote to approve the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp every year.

Q: Why do Newport Bancorp and SI Financial want to merge?

A: Newport Bancorp believes that the proposed merger will provide Newport Bancorp shareholders with substantial benefits, and SI Financial believes that the merger will further its strategic growth plans. As a

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larger company, SI Financial can provide the capital and resources that Newport Bancorp needs to compete more effectively and to offer a broader array of products and services to better serve its banking customers. To review the reasons for the merger in more detail, see *Description of the Merger SI Financial's Reasons for the Merger* on page and *Description of the Merger Background of and Newport Bancorp's Reasons for the Merger* on page .

Q: What will Newport Bancorp shareholders be entitled to receive in the merger?

A: Under the agreement and plan of merger, each share of Newport Bancorp common stock will be converted into the right to receive either \$17.55 in cash or 1.5129 shares of SI Financial common stock.

You will be able to elect to receive cash, SI Financial common stock or a combination of cash and SI Financial common stock for your shares of Newport Bancorp common stock. Regardless of your choice, however, elections will be limited by the requirement that 50% of Newport Bancorp common stock is converted into SI Financial common stock and 50% is exchanged for cash. Therefore, the allocation of cash and SI Financial common stock that you will receive will depend on the elections of other Newport Bancorp shareholders. The allocation of the consideration payable to Newport Bancorp shareholders will not be known until the exchange agent tallies the results of the cash/stock elections made by Newport Bancorp's shareholders. If you do not make an election, the type of consideration you will receive will depend on the consideration elected by other Newport Bancorp shareholders.

Q: What will my dividends be after the merger?

A: SI Financial currently pays a quarterly dividend of \$0.03 per share. Although SI Financial has paid quarterly dividends on its common stock without interruption since 2010, there is no guarantee that SI Financial will continue to pay dividends on its common stock. All dividends on SI Financial common stock are declared at the discretion of the SI Financial board of directors.

Q: How do I elect to receive cash, stock or a combination of both for my Newport Bancorp stock?

A: A form for making an election will be sent to you separately on or about the date this proxy statement/prospectus is mailed. For your election to be effective, your properly completed election form, along with your Newport Bancorp stock certificates or an appropriate guarantee of delivery, must be sent to and received by the exchange agent for the merger, Registrar and Transfer Company, on or before 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on [Election Date]. **Do not send your election form or stock certificates with your proxy card. Instead, use the separate envelope specifically provided for the election form and your stock certificates.** If you own shares of Newport Bancorp common stock in street name through a bank, broker or other nominee and you wish to make an election, you should seek instructions from the bank, broker or other nominee holding your shares. If you do not make a timely or proper election you will be allocated SI Financial common stock and/or cash depending on the elections made by other shareholders.

Q: How do I exchange my stock certificates?

A: If you make an election, you must return your Newport Bancorp stock certificates or an appropriate guarantee of delivery with your election form. Shortly after the merger, SI Financial's transfer agent will allocate cash and SI Financial common stock among Newport Bancorp shareholders, consistent with their elections and the allocation and proration procedures in the agreement and plan of merger. If you do not submit an election form, SI Financial's exchange agent will send you instructions on how and where to surrender your Newport Bancorp stock certificates after the merger is completed. **Please do not send your Newport Bancorp stock certificates with your proxy card.**

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Q: What are the tax consequences of the merger to me?

A: The tax consequence of the merger to you will depend on whether you receive only cash, only SI Financial common stock, or a combination of cash and SI Financial common stock in exchange for your shares of Newport Bancorp common stock. If you exchange your shares solely for SI Financial common stock, you should not recognize gain or loss except with respect to the cash you receive instead of any fractional share of SI Financial common stock. If you exchange your shares solely for cash, you should recognize gain or loss on the exchange. If you exchange your shares for a combination of SI Financial common stock and cash, you should recognize capital gain, but not any loss, on the exchange. Because the allocations of cash and SI Financial common stock that you receive will depend on the elections of other Newport Bancorp shareholders, you will not know the actual tax consequences of the merger to you until the allocations are completed.

You should read *Description of the Merger Tax Consequences of the Merger* beginning on page for a more complete discussion of the United States federal income tax consequences of the merger. Tax matters can be complicated and the tax consequences of the merger to you will depend on your particular tax situation. **You should consult your tax advisor to determine the tax consequences of the merger to you.**

Q: Are Newport Bancorp's shareholders entitled to appraisal rights?

A: No. Since the common stock of Newport Bancorp is traded on The Nasdaq Global Market, Maryland law does not provide for appraisal rights. Newport Bancorp is incorporated under Maryland law.

Q: When is the merger expected to be completed?

A: We will complete the merger as soon as possible. Before that happens, the agreement and plan of merger must be approved and adopted by SI Financial's shareholders and Newport Bancorp's shareholders and we must obtain the necessary regulatory approvals. Assuming holders of at least a majority of the outstanding shares of SI Financial common stock and of Newport Bancorp common stock both vote in favor of the agreement and plan of merger and we obtain the other necessary approvals, we expect to complete the merger in the third calendar quarter of 2013.

Q: Is completion of the merger subject to any conditions besides shareholder approval?

A: Yes. The transaction must receive the required regulatory approvals, and there are other customary closing conditions that must be satisfied. To review the conditions of the merger in more detail, see *Description of the Merger Conditions to Completing the Merger* on page .

Q: What vote is required to approve the agreement and plan of merger?

A: Holders of at least a majority of the outstanding shares of each of SI Financial common stock and Newport Bancorp common stock entitled to vote must vote in favor of the proposal to approve the agreement and plan of merger.

Q: What are the quorum requirements for the shareholder meetings?

A:

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The presence in person or by proxy of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by SI Financial shareholders and by Newport Bancorp shareholders at their respective shareholder meetings will constitute a quorum.

Q: When and where is the SI Financial annual meeting?

A: The annual meeting of SI Financial shareholders is scheduled to take place at the [SI Meeting Place], [SI Meeting Address], Willimantic, Connecticut at : .m., local time, on [Meeting Date].

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Q: When and where is the Newport Bancorp annual meeting?

A: The annual meeting of Newport Bancorp shareholders is scheduled to take place at the [NBI Meeting Place], [NBI Meeting Address], Newport, Rhode Island at : .m., local time, on [Meeting Date].

Q: Who is entitled to vote at the shareholder meetings?

A: Holders of shares of SI Financial common stock at the close of business on [Record Date], which is the record date, are entitled to vote at the annual meeting. As of the record date, 10,111,757 shares of SI Financial common stock were outstanding and entitled to vote. Holders of shares of Newport Bancorp common stock at the close of business on [Record Date], which is the record date, are entitled to vote at the Newport Bancorp annual meeting. As of the record date, 3,544,722 shares of Newport Bancorp common stock were outstanding and entitled to vote.

Q: If I plan to attend the shareholder meeting in person, should I still return my proxy?

A: Yes. Whether or not you plan to attend the shareholder meeting, you should complete and return the enclosed proxy card. The failure of a shareholder to vote in person or by proxy will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the agreement and plan of merger.

Q: What do I need to do now to vote my shares of common stock?

A: After you have carefully read and considered the information contained in this document, please complete, sign, date and mail your proxy card in the enclosed return envelope as soon as possible. This will enable your shares to be represented at the shareholder meeting. If you are a shareholder of record, you may also vote in person at the shareholder meeting. If you do not return a properly executed proxy card and do not vote at the shareholder meeting, this will have the same effect as a vote against the agreement and plan of merger. If you sign, date and send in your proxy card, but you do not indicate how you want to vote, your proxy will be voted in favor of approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger.

If you are the beneficial owner of shares held in street name through a broker, bank or other nominee, you should instruct your broker, bank or other nominee how to vote on your behalf. Please follow the voting instructions provided by your record holder to vote your shares. If your shares are held in street name and you want to vote in person at the shareholder meeting, please follow the instructions from your record holder for obtaining a legal proxy enabling you to vote at the meeting.

Q: How do I change my vote after I have submitted my proxy?

A: You may change your vote at any time before your proxy is voted at the meeting by revoking your proxy in any of the following ways: (1) filing with the Corporate Secretary a duly executed revocation of proxy, (2) submitting a new proxy card with a later date, or (3) voting in person at the meeting (your attendance at the meeting will not by itself revoke your proxy).

Q: If my shares are held in street name by my broker, will my broker automatically vote my shares for me?

A:

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No. Your broker will not be able to vote your shares of common stock on the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger or on the other proposals (except for the proposals to ratify the appointment of the independent auditors) unless you provide instructions on how to vote. Please instruct your broker how to vote your shares, following the directions that your broker provides. If you do not provide instructions to your broker on the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger, your shares will not be voted, and this will have the effect of voting **AGAINST** the agreement and plan of merger. Please check the voting form used by your broker to see if it offers telephone or Internet voting.

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Q: What are the deadlines for voting?

A: You may: (1) vote by mail at any time before the meeting as long as your proxy is received before the time of the meeting or (2) if your shares are held in street name, you must vote your shares according to the voting instructions form by the deadline set by your broker or other nominee.

Q: Why am I being asked to cast a non-binding advisory vote to approve the compensation that Newport Bancorp's named executive officers will receive in connection with the merger?

A: The SEC adopted rules that require Newport Bancorp to seek a non-binding advisory vote with respect to certain golden parachute compensation that Newport Bancorp's named executive officers will receive in connection with the merger.

Q: What will happen if the shareholders do not approve the compensation that Newport Bancorp's named executive officers will receive in connection with the merger?

A: The vote with respect to the golden parachute compensation is an advisory vote and will not be binding on Newport Bancorp or SI Financial. Approval of the compensation that will be payable to Newport Bancorp's named executive officers is not a condition to completion of the merger. Therefore, if the merger is approved by the shareholders and subsequently completed, the compensation will still be paid to the Newport Bancorp named executive officers, whether or not shareholders approve the compensation at the meeting.

Q: Who can answer my other questions?

A: If you have more questions about the merger or how to submit your proxy, or if you need additional copies of this proxy statement/prospectus or the enclosed proxy form:

SI Financial

Shareholders should contact:

AST Phoenix Advisors
110 Wall Street 27th Floor
New York, New York 10015
(877) 478-5038
Banks and Brokers: (212) 493-3910

Newport Bancorp

Shareholders should contact:

Regan & Associates
505 Eight Street Suite 800
New York, New York 10018
(212) 587-3005

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information in this document and may not contain all of the information important to you. To understand the merger more fully, you should read this entire document carefully, including the documents attached to this proxy statement/prospectus.

The Companies

SI Financial Group, Inc.

803 Main Street

Willimantic, Connecticut 06226

(860) 423-4581

SI Financial, a Maryland corporation, is a savings and loan holding company headquartered in Willimantic, Connecticut. SI Financial's common stock is listed on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol SIFI. SI Financial conducts its operations primarily through its wholly owned subsidiary, Savings Institute, a federally chartered bank founded in 1842. Savings Institute is independent, community oriented, and conducts a full-service banking business through 20 offices. At March 31, 2013, SI Financial had total assets of \$957.2 million, total deposits of \$713.2 million and shareholders' equity of \$125.7 million.

Newport Bancorp, Inc.

100 Bellevue Avenue

Newport, Rhode Island 02840

(401) 847-5500

Newport Bancorp, a Maryland corporation, is a savings and loan holding company headquartered in Newport, Rhode Island. Newport Bancorp's common stock is listed on The Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol NFSB. Newport Bancorp's sole business is operating its subsidiary, Newport Federal, a federally chartered bank originally founded as a Rhode Island institution in 1888. Newport Federal operates as a community-oriented financial institution offering financial services to consumers and businesses through its six full-service banking offices. As of March 31, 2013, Newport Bancorp had total assets of \$430.6 million, total deposits of \$281.5 million and total shareholders' equity of \$54.0 million.

Annual Meeting of SI Financial Shareholders; Required Vote (page)

An annual meeting of SI Financial shareholders is scheduled to be held at the [SI Meeting Place], [SI Meeting Address], Willimantic, Connecticut at :00 a.m., local time, on [Meeting Date]. At the annual meeting, you will be asked to vote on the approval of an agreement and plan of merger that provides for the acquisition of Newport Bancorp by SI Financial. You will also be asked to vote on a proposal to adjourn the special meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the special meeting to approve the agreement and plan of merger, to approve a non-binding advisory resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive officers of SI Financial, to elect two directors for a term of three years or until their respective successors are elected and qualified, and to ratify the appointment of the independent auditors for the 2013 fiscal year.

Only SI Financial shareholders of record as of the close of business on [Record Date] are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the SI Financial annual meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the meeting.

Approval of the agreement and plan of merger requires the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of SI Financial common stock entitled to vote. As of the record date, there were

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10,111,757 shares of SI Financial common stock outstanding. The directors and executive officers of SI Financial, and their affiliates, as a group, beneficially owned 429,370 shares of SI Financial common stock, representing 4.2% of the outstanding shares of SI Financial common stock as of the record date.

Annual Meeting of Newport Bancorp Shareholders; Required Vote (page)

An annual meeting of Newport Bancorp shareholders is scheduled to be held at the [NBI Meeting Place], [NBI Meeting Address], Newport, Rhode Island at : .m., local time, on [Meeting Date]. At the annual meeting, you will be asked to vote on the approval of an agreement and plan of merger that provides for the acquisition of Newport Bancorp by SI Financial. You will also be asked to vote on a proposal to adjourn the annual meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the annual meeting to approve the agreement and plan of merger, to approve a non-binding advisory resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp in connection with the merger, to elect two directors (the nominees to be elected at the annual meeting will serve until the consummation of the merger, or if the merger is not consummated, for a term of three years or until their respective successors are elected and qualified), to ratify the appointment of the independent auditors for the 2013 fiscal year, to approve a non-binding advisory resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp, and to vote on the frequency of the advisory vote on the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp.

Only Newport Bancorp shareholders of record as of the close of business on [Record Date] are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the Newport Bancorp annual meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the meeting.

Approval of the agreement and plan of merger requires the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Newport Bancorp common stock entitled to vote. As of the record date, there were 3,544,722 shares of Newport Bancorp common stock outstanding. The directors and executive officers of Newport Bancorp, and their affiliates, as a group, beneficially owned 326,851 shares of Newport Bancorp common stock, representing 9.2% of the outstanding shares of Newport Bancorp common stock as of the record date. All of the directors of Newport Bancorp, who collectively own 251,420 shares of Newport Bancorp common stock, which represents 7.1% of the outstanding shares of Newport Bancorp as of the record date, have agreed to vote their shares in favor of the merger at the annual meeting.

The Merger and the Agreement and Plan of Merger (page)

SI Financial's acquisition of Newport Bancorp is governed by an agreement and plan of merger. The agreement and plan of merger provides that, if all of the conditions are satisfied or waived, Newport Bancorp will be merged into SI Financial, with SI Financial as the surviving entity. **We encourage you to read the agreement and plan of merger, which is included as Annex A to this document.**

What Newport Bancorp Shareholders Will Receive in the Merger (page)

If the merger is completed, each share of Newport Bancorp common stock will be converted into the right to receive either \$17.55 in cash or 1.5129 shares of SI Financial common stock.

Each holder of Newport Bancorp common stock will be able to elect to receive cash, SI Financial common stock or a combination of cash and Newport Bancorp common stock for their shares of Newport Bancorp common stock. Regardless of your choice, however, elections will be limited by the requirement that 50% of the shares of Newport Bancorp common stock is exchanged for SI Financial common stock and 50% is exchanged for cash. Therefore, the allocation of SI Financial common stock and cash that you receive will depend on the elections of other Newport Bancorp shareholders.

Table of Contents**Comparative Market Prices**

The following table shows the closing price per share of SI Financial common stock, the closing price per share of Newport Bancorp common stock and the equivalent price per share of Newport Bancorp common stock, giving effect to the merger, on March 5, 2013, which is the last day on which shares of each of SI Financial common stock and Newport Bancorp common stock traded preceding the public announcement of the proposed merger, and on _____, 2013, the most recent practicable date before the mailing of this document. The equivalent price per share of Newport Bancorp common stock is computed by multiplying the price of a share of SI Financial common stock by the 1.5129 exchange ratio and does not include the value of any cash received by a Newport Bancorp shareholder. Shareholders who elect to receive, or are allocated, cash consideration in the merger will receive \$17.55 in cash without interest. See *Description of the Merger Consideration to be Received in the Merger* on page _____.

	SI Financial Common Stock	Newport Bancorp Common Stock	Equivalent Price Per Share of Newport Bancorp Common Stock
March 5, 2013	\$ 11.58	\$ 15.77	\$ 17.52
_____, 2013	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____

Recommendation of SI Financial Board of Directors (page _____)

The SI Financial board of directors has unanimously approved the agreement and plan of merger. The SI Financial board believes that the agreement and plan of merger, including the plan of bank merger under which Newport Federal will merge with and into Savings Institute, is fair to, and in the best interests of, SI Financial and its shareholders, and therefore **unanimously recommends that SI Financial shareholders vote FOR the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger.** In its reaching this decision, SI Financial's board of directors considered many factors, which are described in the section captioned *Description of the Merger SI Financial's Reasons for the Merger* beginning on page _____.

SI Financial's Financial Advisors Believe the Merger Consideration is Fair to SI Financial (page _____)

In deciding to approve the merger, SI Financial's board of directors considered the opinions of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, a Stifel Company (KBW), and Loomis & Co., Inc. KBW and Loomis & Co. each delivered its opinion dated March 5, 2013 that the merger consideration to be paid by SI Financial to holders of Newport Bancorp common stock in connection with the merger pursuant to merger agreement is fair to SI Financial from a financial point of view. Copies of these opinions are included as Annexes B and C to the document. You should read the opinions carefully to understand the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered and limitations of the review conducted by KBW and Loomis & Co. SI Financial has agreed to pay KBW fees totaling approximately \$547,500, for its services in connection with the merger. A substantial portion of their fees is contingent on the closing of the merger. SI Financial has paid Loomis & Co. approximately \$97,500 for its fairness opinion and fair value analysis of Newport Bancorp's assets and liabilities, none of which is contingent on the closing of the merger.

Recommendation of Newport Bancorp Board of Directors (page _____)

The Newport Bancorp board of directors has unanimously approved the agreement and plan of merger. The Newport Bancorp board believes that the agreement and plan of merger, including the plan of bank merger pursuant to which Newport Federal will merge with and into Savings Institute, is fair to, and in the best interests of, Newport Bancorp and its shareholders, and therefore **unanimously recommends that Newport Bancorp shareholders vote FOR the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger.** In its reaching this decision, Newport Bancorp's board of directors considered many factors, which are described in the section captioned *Description of the Merger Background of and Newport Bancorp's Reasons for the Merger* beginning on page _____.

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Newport Bancorp's Financial Advisor Believes the Merger Consideration is Fair to Shareholders (page)

In deciding to approve the merger, Newport Bancorp's board of directors considered the opinion of Sandler O'Neill & Partners, L.P. Sandler O'Neill, which served as financial advisor to Newport Bancorp's board of directors, delivered its opinion dated March 5, 2013 that the merger consideration is fair to the holders of Newport Bancorp common stock from a financial point of view. A copy of this opinion is included as Annex D to the document. You should read the opinion carefully to understand the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered and limitations of the review conducted by Sandler O'Neill. Newport Bancorp has agreed to pay Sandler O'Neill fees totaling approximately \$700,000 for its services in connection with the merger.

Regulatory Approvals (page)

Under the terms of the agreement and plan of merger, the bank merger cannot be completed unless it is first approved by the Office of the Controller of the Currency. SI Financial must also receive the prior approval of, or waiver from, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. As of the date of this document, SI Financial has not received any approvals or waivers from these regulators. While SI Financial does not know of any reason why it would not be able to obtain approval in a timely manner, SI Financial cannot be certain when or if it will receive regulatory approval.

Conditions to the Merger (page)

The completion of the merger is subject to the fulfillment of a number of conditions, including:

approval of the agreement and plan of merger by at least a majority of the outstanding shares of SI Financial and of Newport Bancorp common stock entitled to vote;

approval of the transaction by the appropriate regulatory authorities;

receipt by each party of an opinion from their respective legal counsel to the effect that the merger will be treated for federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code;

the accuracy of representations and warranties made on the date of the agreement and plan of merger; and

such other conditions customary to merger transactions.

Termination (page)

The agreement and plan of merger may be terminated by mutual written consent of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp at any time before the completion of the merger. Additionally, subject to conditions and circumstances described in the agreement and plan of merger, either SI Financial or Newport Bancorp may terminate the agreement and plan of merger if, among other things, any of the following occur:

the merger has not been consummated by December 31, 2013;

SI Financial shareholders or Newport Bancorp shareholders do not approve the agreement and plan of merger;

a required regulatory approval is denied or a governmental authority enjoins or prohibits the merger; or

any representation or warranty of the other party contained in the agreement and plan of merger has become untrue to the level of materiality required by the agreement and plan of merger, or there is a breach by the other party of any covenant or agreement contained in the agreement and plan of merger, either which cannot be cured, or has not been cured within 30 days after the giving of written notice to such party of such breach.

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SI Financial may terminate the agreement and plan of merger if Newport Bancorp materially breaches its agreements regarding the solicitation of other acquisition proposals and the submission of the agreement and plan of merger to shareholders, or if the board of directors of Newport Bancorp does not recommend approval of the merger in the proxy statement/prospectus or withdraws or revises its recommendation in a manner adverse to SI Financial.

Newport Bancorp may terminate the agreement and plan of merger to accept an agreement for a superior proposal to be acquired by a third party but only if the failure to accept such third party proposal would constitute a breach of its fiduciary duties. SI Financial would have the right to adjust the terms of the merger to make the merger at least as favorable as the superior proposal.

Newport Bancorp may also terminate the agreement and plan of merger if SI Financial's stock price declines by a certain percentage and also declines by a certain percentage relative to the Nasdaq Bank Index. If Newport Bancorp elects to terminate the agreement and plan of merger under this provision, SI Financial may elect to adjust the exchange ratio to an amount that would not make termination under this event possible, in which case no termination would occur.

Termination Fee (page)

Under certain circumstances described in the agreement and plan of merger involving a competing offer, Newport Bancorp will be required to pay SI Financial a termination fee of \$2,450,000 in connection with the termination of the agreement and plan of merger.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger that are Different from Yours (page)

In considering the recommendation of the board of directors of Newport Bancorp to adopt the merger agreement, you should be aware that officers and directors of Newport Bancorp have employment and other compensation agreements or economic interests that give them interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, their interests as Newport Bancorp shareholders. These interests and agreements include:

Employment agreements for Kevin M. McCarthy, President and Chief Executive Officer of Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal, and Nino Moscardi, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal, that provide for cash severance payments and continued life insurance and non-taxable medical and dental benefits if the executive's employment is voluntarily terminated for good reason or involuntarily terminated without cause within two years following a change in control, which will be paid in accordance with a negotiated settlement agreement entered into between each of Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi and SI Financial, Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal, which settles the amounts payable under the employment agreements, the supplemental executive retirement plan mentioned below, and with respect to Mr. Moscardi, the portion of his supplemental executive retirement agreement the vesting of which is accelerated due to his termination of employment as a result of the change in control. Under the settlement agreements, the maximum cash payment to Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi is \$1,034,659 and \$679,429, respectively;

A supplemental executive retirement plan for the benefit of each of Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi that provides for a lump sum cash payment in connection with a change in control (no payments will be made under the supplemental executive retirement plan as the result of the settlement agreements;

Accelerated vesting of Mr. Moscardi's normal retirement benefit of \$25,000 payable for 15 years under his supplemental executive retirement agreement (Mr. Moscardi would only be entitled to an annual benefit of \$22,800 if his employment is terminated in 2013, without regard to the change in control);

Savings Institute and SI Financial entered into consulting and noncompetition agreements with each of Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi. The aggregate cash payments under these agreements are \$1,074,188 for Mr. McCarthy and \$715,500 for Mr. Moscardi;

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An employment agreement between Newport Federal and Ray D. Gilmore II, Executive Vice President and Chief Lending Officer of Newport Federal, and an employment agreement between Newport Bancorp and one other executive officer, that each provide for cash severance payments and continued life insurance and non-taxable medical and dental benefits if the executive's employment is voluntarily terminated for good reason or involuntarily terminated without cause within two years following a change in control (the maximum cash severance payments under these agreements are \$628,127 for Mr. Gilmore and \$541,561 for the other executive officer);

A change in control agreement between Newport Federal and an executive officer that provides for cash severance payments and continued life insurance and non-taxable medical and dental benefits if the individual's employment is voluntarily terminated for good reason or involuntarily terminated without cause within two years following a change in control (no additional benefit is payable under the change in control agreement to the executive officer who is also a party to an employment agreement under which he is entitled to a maximum cash severance of \$541,561);

The termination of all outstanding Newport Bancorp stock options, whether or not vested, with a payment to the holder of the option (including officers and directors of Newport Bancorp) of cash equal to the product of (1) the number of shares of Newport Bancorp common stock subject to the stock option, multiplied by (2) the amount by which \$17.55 exceeds the exercise price of such stock option, less required tax withholding (the aggregate cash payment to the executive officers and directors is \$1,776,656);

The acceleration of vesting of all outstanding restricted stock awards (no executive officer or director holds any restricted stock);

The acceleration of vesting of the normal retirement pension benefit for the non-employee directors of Newport Federal under their supplemental director retirement agreements (the annual retirement benefit payable for 10 years to each director is \$4,800, except in the case of directors Kaull and Harvey who will receive an annual benefit payable for 10 years equal to \$7,000 and \$7,500, respectively);

The appointment of Mr. McCarthy and two other members of Newport Bancorp's board of directors to the boards of directors of SI Financial and Savings Institute immediately following the merger; and

Rights of Newport Bancorp officers and directors to continued indemnification coverage and continued coverage under directors' and officers' liability insurance policies.

Board of Directors

Immediately after the completion of the merger, the board of directors of SI Financial will consist of all the current directors of SI Financial plus Kevin McCarthy, the President and Chief Executive Officer of Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal, and two additional directors from Newport Bancorp. Mr. McCarthy and the additional directors also will join the board of directors of Savings Institute. SI Financial has not yet selected the two additional directors that will join its board and the board of Savings Institute. The board of directors of SI Financial has met each of the directors of Newport Bancorp and is in the process of considering candidates. SI Financial will consider each candidate's background, qualifications and independence and the contributions that each can provide to the boards of directors of SI Financial and Savings Institute. There is no specific timeframe for finalizing the decision on who will be invited to join the board; however, SI Financial will finalize that decision before the closing of the transaction.

For information regarding Mr. McCarthy, see *Annual Meeting of Newport Bancorp Shareholders Proposal No. 4 Election of Directors*.

Accounting Treatment of the Merger (page)

The merger will be accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

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Certain Differences in Shareholder Rights (page)

When the merger is completed, Newport Bancorp shareholders who are to receive shares of SI Financial will become SI Financial shareholders and their rights will be governed by Maryland law and by SI Financial's articles of incorporation and bylaws. See *Comparison of Rights of Shareholders* beginning on page for a summary of the material differences between the respective rights of Newport Bancorp and SI Financial shareholders.

Tax Consequences of the Merger (page)

The federal tax consequences of the merger to shareholders of Newport Bancorp will depend primarily on whether they exchange their Newport Bancorp common stock solely for SI Financial common stock, solely for cash or for a combination of SI Financial common stock and cash. Newport Bancorp shareholders who exchange their shares solely for SI Financial common stock should not recognize gain or loss except with respect to the cash they receive instead of a fractional share. Newport Bancorp shareholders who exchange their shares solely for cash should recognize gain or loss on the exchange. Newport Bancorp shareholders who exchange their shares for a combination of SI Financial common stock and cash should recognize capital gain, but not any loss, on the exchange. The actual federal income tax consequences to Newport Bancorp shareholders of electing to receive cash, SI Financial common stock or a combination of cash and stock will not be ascertainable at the time Newport Bancorp shareholders make their election because it will not be known at that time how, or to what extent, the allocation and proration procedures will apply.

This tax treatment may not apply to all Newport Bancorp shareholders. Determining the actual tax consequences of the merger to Newport Bancorp shareholders can be complicated. Newport Bancorp shareholders should consult their own tax advisor for a full understanding of the merger's tax consequences that are particular to each shareholder.

To review the tax consequences of the merger to Newport Bancorp shareholders in greater detail, please see the section *Description of the Merger Tax Consequences of the Merger* beginning on page .

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RISK FACTORS

*In addition to the other information included in this proxy statement/prospectus, you should consider carefully the risk factors described below in deciding how to vote. You should keep these risk factors in mind when you read forward-looking statements in this document. Please refer to the section of this proxy statement/prospectus titled *Caution About Forward-Looking Statements* at page .*

Because the market price of SI Financial common stock will fluctuate, Newport Bancorp shareholders cannot be sure of the market value of the merger consideration they will receive.

Upon closing of the merger, each share of Newport Bancorp common stock will be converted at the election of the shareholder into the right to receive either 1.5129 shares of SI Financial common stock or \$17.55 in cash. The exchange ratio is fixed in the agreement and plan of merger and will not be adjusted for changes in the market price of either SI Financial's common stock or Newport Bancorp's common stock. The market value of the merger consideration may vary from the closing price of SI Financial common stock on the date we announced the merger, on the date that this document was mailed to Newport Bancorp stockholders, on the date of the annual meeting of the Newport Bancorp stockholders and on the date we complete the merger. Therefore, at the time of the annual meeting, Newport Bancorp shareholders will not know or be able to calculate the market value of the SI Financial common stock they will receive upon completion of the merger. For example, based on the range of closing prices of SI Financial common stock during the period from March 5, 2013, the last trading day before public announcement of the merger, through , 2013, the last practicable date before the date of this document, the exchange ratio represented a market value ranging from a low of \$ to a high of \$ for each share of Newport Bancorp common stock.

Stock price changes may result from a variety of factors, including general market and economic conditions, changes in our respective businesses, operations and prospects, and regulatory considerations.

Newport Bancorp shareholders may receive a form of consideration different from what they elect.

The consideration to be received by Newport Bancorp shareholders in the merger is subject to the requirement that 50% of the shares of Newport Bancorp common stock is exchanged for SI Financial common stock and 50% is exchanged for cash. The agreement and plan of merger contains proration and allocation procedures to achieve this desired result. If you elect all cash and the available cash is oversubscribed, then you will receive a portion of the merger consideration in SI Financial common stock. If you elect all stock and the available stock is oversubscribed, then you will receive a portion of the merger consideration in cash. The type of consideration you receive may also be affected by the requirement that the value of the stock portion of the merger consideration is equal to at least 40% of the total value of the merger consideration.

SI Financial may be unable to successfully integrate Newport Bancorp's operations and retain Newport Bancorp's employees.

The merger involves the integration of two companies that have previously operated independently. The difficulties of combining the operations of the two companies include, among other things: integrating personnel with diverse business backgrounds; combining different corporate cultures; and retaining key employees.

The process of integrating operations could cause an interruption of, or loss of momentum in, the activities of the business and the loss of key personnel. The integration of the two companies will require the experience and expertise of certain key employees of Newport Bancorp who are expected to be retained by SI Financial. SI Financial may not be successful in retaining these employees for the time period necessary to successfully integrate Newport Bancorp's operations with those of SI Financial. The diversion of management's attention and any delays or difficulties encountered in connection with the merger and the integration of the two companies' operations could have an adverse effect on the business and results of operations of SI Financial following the merger.

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Additionally, SI Financial may not be able to successfully achieve the level of cost savings, revenue enhancements, and other synergies that it expects, and may not be able to capitalize upon the existing customer relationships of Newport Bancorp to the extent anticipated, or it may take longer, or be more difficult or expensive than expected, to achieve these goals. This could have an adverse affect on SI Financial's business, results of operation and stock price.

The termination fee and the restrictions on solicitation contained in the agreement and plan of merger may discourage other companies from trying to acquire Newport Bancorp.

Until the completion of the merger, with certain exceptions, Newport Bancorp is prohibited from soliciting, initiating, encouraging or taking any other action to facilitate any inquiries, discussions or the making of any proposals that may lead to an acquisition proposal, such as a merger or other business combination transaction, with any person other than SI Financial. In addition, Newport Bancorp has agreed to pay a termination fee to SI Financial in specified circumstances. These provisions could discourage other companies from trying to acquire Newport Bancorp even though those other companies might be willing to offer greater value to Newport Bancorp's shareholders than SI Financial has offered in the merger.

Certain of Newport Bancorp's officers and directors have interests that are different from, or in addition to, interests of Newport Bancorp's shareholders generally.

The directors and officers of Newport Bancorp have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of Newport Bancorp shareholders generally. These include: (1) employment and change in control agreements for officers of Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal that provide for cash severance payments and continued health insurance benefits upon completion of the merger; (2) a supplemental executive retirement plan for officers of Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal, which provides for a lump sum cash payment in connection with a change in control; (3) the accelerated vesting of Mr. Moscardi's normal retirement benefit under a supplemental executive retirement agreement; (4) consulting and noncompetition agreements entered into with Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi as a part of the merger; (5) a cash payment in connection with the termination of all outstanding Newport Bancorp stock options; (6) the acceleration of vesting of all outstanding restricted stock awards; (7) accelerated vesting of the normal retirement pension for certain non-employee directors under their supplemental director retirement agreements; (8) the appointment of Mr. McCarthy and two other members of Newport Bancorp's board of directors to the boards of directors of SI Financial and Savings Institute immediately following the merger; and (9) provisions in the agreement and plan of merger relating to indemnification of directors and officers and insurance for directors and officers of Newport Bancorp for events occurring before the merger.

For a more detailed discussion of these interests, see *Description of the Merger Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger* beginning on page .

Failure to complete the merger could negatively impact the stock prices and future businesses and financial results of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp.

There can be no assurance that the merger will become effective. If the merger is not completed, the ongoing businesses of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp may be adversely affected and SI Financial and Newport Bancorp will be subject to a number of risks, including the following:

SI Financial and Newport Bancorp will be required to pay certain costs relating to the merger, whether or not the merger is completed, such as legal, accounting, financial advisor, proxy solicitation and printing fees;

under the agreement and plan of merger, Newport Bancorp is subject to restrictions on the conduct of its business before completing the merger, which may adversely affect its ability to execute certain of its business strategies if the merger is terminated; and

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matters relating to the merger may require substantial commitments of time and resources by SI Financial and Newport Bancorp management, which could otherwise have been devoted to other opportunities that may have been beneficial to SI Financial and Newport Bancorp as independent companies, as the case may be.

In addition, if the merger is not completed, SI Financial and/or Newport Bancorp may experience negative reactions from the financial markets and from their respective customers and employees. SI Financial and/or Newport Bancorp also could be subject to litigation related to any failure to complete the merger or to proceedings commenced by SI Financial or Newport Bancorp against the other seeking damages or to compel the other to perform their obligations under the agreement and plan of merger. These factors and similar risks could have an adverse effect on the results of operation, business and stock prices of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp.

Both SI Financial and Newport Bancorp shareholders will have a reduced ownership and voting interest after the merger and will exercise less influence over management of the combined organization.

Each of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp shareholders currently have the right to vote in the election of their respective board of directors and on various other matters affecting their respective company. Upon the completion of the merger, Newport Bancorp's shareholders will become shareholders of SI Financial with a percentage ownership of the combined organization that is substantially smaller than such shareholders' percentage ownership of Newport Bancorp. Further, because shares of SI Financial common stock will be issued to existing Newport Bancorp shareholders, the shareholders of SI Financial will have their ownership and voting interests diluted approximately 20.0%.

Newport Bancorp shareholders who make elections may be unable to sell their shares in the market pending the completion of the merger.

Newport Bancorp shareholders may elect to receive cash, stock or mixed consideration in the merger by completing an election form that will be sent under separate cover. Making an election will require that shareholders turn in their Newport Bancorp stock certificates. This means that during the time between when the election is made and the date the merger is completed, Newport Bancorp shareholders will be unable to sell their Newport Bancorp common stock. If the merger is unexpectedly delayed, this period could extend for a significant period of time. Newport Bancorp shareholders can shorten the period during which they cannot sell their shares by delivering their election shortly before the election deadline. However, elections received after the election deadline will not be accepted or honored.

The fairness opinions obtained by each of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp from their respective financial advisors will not reflect changes in circumstances after the date of the fairness opinion.

KBW and Loomis & Co., SI Financial's financial advisors, in connection with the merger, have delivered to the board of directors of SI Financial their respective opinion dated as of March 5, 2013. Sandler O'Neill, Newport Bancorp's financial advisor in connection with the merger, has delivered to the board of directors of Newport Bancorp its opinion dated as of March 5, 2013. The opinions of the respective financial advisors state that as of the respective date of each opinion, and based upon and subject to the factors and assumptions set forth therein, the merger consideration to be paid to the holders of the outstanding shares of Newport Bancorp common stock pursuant to the agreement and plan of merger was fair from a financial point of view to SI Financial and Newport Bancorp, respectively. The opinions do not reflect changes that may occur or may have occurred after the date of such opinions, including changes to the operations and prospects of SI Financial or Newport Bancorp, changes in general market and economic conditions or regulatory or other factors. Any such changes, or changes in other factors on which each opinion is based, may materially alter or affect the estimated valuation conclusions reached in such opinions for SI Financial and Newport Bancorp.

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CAUTION ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this document that are not historical facts may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act, and are intended to be covered by the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The sections of this document which contain forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, *Questions And Answers About the Merger and the Shareholder Meetings*, *Summary*, *Risk Factors*, *Description of the Merger* Background of the Merger, *Description of the Merger* *SI Financial's Reasons for the Merger*, and *Description of the Merger* Background of and Newport Bancorp's Reasons for the Merger. You can identify these statements from the use of the words may, will, should, could, would, plan, potential, estimate, project, believe, intend, anticipate, expect, target and similar expressions.

These forward-looking statements are subject to significant risks, assumptions and uncertainties, including among other things, changes in general economic and business conditions and the risks and other factors set forth in the *Risk Factors* section beginning on page , and those set forth under the caption Risk Factors in SI Financial's and Newport Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 and other reports filed by SI Financial and Newport Bancorp with the SEC.

Because of these and other uncertainties, SI Financial's actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, may be materially different from the results indicated by these forward-looking statements. In addition, SI Financial's and Newport Bancorp's past results of operations do not necessarily indicate SI Financial's and Newport Bancorp's combined future results. You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the dates on which they were made. Neither Newport Bancorp or SI Financial is undertaking an obligation to update these forward-looking statements, even though their situations may change in the future, except as required under federal securities law. SI Financial and Newport Bancorp qualify all of their forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

We also discuss additional factors that could affect the financial condition, results of operations, liquidity or capital resources of SI Financial or Newport Bancorp before or after the merger. See *Information About Newport Bancorp* and *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of Newport Bancorp* included in this proxy statement/prospectus regarding Newport Bancorp and see *Where You Can Find More Information* for a list of SI Financial documents incorporated by reference.

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The following tables present selected consolidated financial information for SI Financial and for Newport Bancorp at and for the dates indicated. The summary financial information for SI Financial is derived from and should be read in connection with the audited consolidated financial statements of SI Financial, which are presented in prior filings made with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which are incorporated by reference into this document. See *Where You Can Find More Information* on page . The summary financial information for Newport Bancorp is derived from and should be read in connection with the audited consolidated financial statements of Newport Bancorp, which appear elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Selected Historical Financial Data of SI Financial

	At or For the Three Months Ended March 31,		At or For the Year Ended December 31,				2008
	2013	2012	2012	2011	2010	2009	
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)							
FINANCIAL CONDITION DATA							
Total assets	\$ 957,178	\$ 974,032	\$ 953,250	\$ 955,047	\$ 926,409	\$ 872,354	\$ 853,122
Cash and cash equivalents	35,251	57,788	37,689	48,412	78,321	24,204	23,203
Securities available for sale	196,101	232,519	176,513	230,814	180,036	183,562	162,699
Loans receivable, net	671,770	632,198	685,163	618,626	606,214	607,692	617,263
Deposits (1)	714,895	722,937	708,355	705,217	664,139	662,378	624,276
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	96,069	100,069	98,069	100,069	114,169	116,100	139,600
Junior subordinated debt owed to unconsolidated trust	8,248	8,248	8,248	8,248	8,248	8,248	8,248
Total shareholders' equity	125,715	131,581	125,759	130,517	81,104	77,462	72,927
OPERATING DATA							
Net interest income	\$ 6,345	\$ 6,670	\$ 26,191	\$ 26,443	\$ 26,051	\$ 24,524	\$ 24,040
Provision for loan losses	135	484	2,896	1,558	902	2,830	1,369
Noninterest income	2,440	2,761	8,717	11,127	10,685	10,181	3,136
Noninterest expenses	8,581	8,350	30,653	32,592	31,518	31,405	30,040
Income tax provision (benefit)	146	194	241	1,003	1,313	35	(1,360)
Net (loss) income	(77)	403	1,118	2,417	3,003	435	(2,873)
COMMON SHARE DATA(2)							
Basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.28)
Dividends declared per share	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.09		0.16
Book value per share	12.43	12.44	12.44	12.34	7.67	7.32	6.88
Outstanding shares	10,111,757	10,575,776	10,112,310	10,576,302	10,577,369	10,587,882	10,597,979
KEY OPERATING RATIOS							
(Loss) return on average assets	(0.03)%	0.17%	0.12%	0.26%	0.34%	0.05%	(0.34)%
(Loss) return on average equity	(0.25)	1.23	0.86	1.85	3.70	0.58	(3.71)
Interest rate spread	2.59	2.66	2.63	2.67	2.88	2.67	2.61
Net interest margin	2.84	2.94	2.88	2.96	3.12	2.98	3.00
Noninterest expenses to average assets	3.65	3.49	3.21	3.44	3.55	3.61	3.55
Dividend payout ratio	(372.73)	74.44	104.74	49.28	13.49	41.61	(25.63)
Efficiency ratio	97.71	91.26	88.19	87.54	86.71	90.64	88.72
Allowance for loan losses as a percent of total loans	0.94	0.85	0.93	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.97
	1.32	1.79	1.11	1.70	0.81	0.49	1.50

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Non-performing loans to total loans							
Non-performing assets to total assets	1.04	1.21	0.94	1.21	0.67	0.77	1.09
Allowance for loan losses as a percent of non-performing loans	70.83	47.26	83.45	46.93	97.44	162.65	64.83
Net charge-offs to average loans outstanding during the year	0.11	0.05	0.22	0.22	0.16	0.64	0.09
Average equity to average assets	13.27	13.71	13.59	13.80	9.14	8.68	9.16
CAPITAL RATIOS (Bank only)							
Total risk-based capital ratio	21.15%	22.30%	21.41%	22.21%	15.34%	14.30%	13.32%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	19.90	21.10	20.20	21.09	14.40	13.36	12.33
Tier 1 capital ratio	11.10	10.76	11.08	10.86	7.81	8.02	7.59

- (1) Includes mortgagors and investors escrow accounts.
- (2) On January 12, 2011, SI Financial converted from the mutual holding company to stock holding company form of organization. Concurrent with the completion of the conversion, each share of the former SI Financial's outstanding common stock held by public shareholders was exchanged for 0.8981 shares of SI Financial common stock. All share-related information for periods prior to the conversion is converted at that ratio.

Table of Contents**Selected Historical Financial Data of Newport Bancorp**

	At or For the Three Months Ended March 31,		At or For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)						
FINANCIAL CONDITION DATA							
Investment securities	\$ 19,436	\$ 36,860	\$ 22,307	\$ 36,220	\$ 47,021	\$ 51,147	\$ 58,552
Loans, net	356,106	353,543	355,038	348,492	356,049	351,499	333,029
Total assets	430,591	467,535	449,413	453,909	449,685	458,879	432,335
Deposits	281,509	273,080	289,674	264,769	261,050	261,946	229,123
Borrowings	91,321	138,724	102,797	133,696	135,236	141,468	145,438
Stockholders equity	53,965	52,195	53,155	51,654	49,703	51,391	54,313
OPERATING DATA							
Net interest income	\$ 3,400	\$ 3,561	\$ 13,805	\$ 14,934	\$ 15,152	\$ 13,461	\$ 12,056
Provision for loan losses		281	1,019	1,121	956	593	568
Noninterest income	521	543	2,457	2,386	2,183	2,130	1,576
Noninterest expenses	3,533	3,234	13,006	13,967	13,687	13,461	12,916
Income before income taxes	388	589	2,237	2,232	2,692	1,537	148
Net income (loss)	141	402	1,561	1,450	1,800	708	(848)
COMMON SHARE DATA							
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.18	\$ (0.20)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.04	0.12	0.46	0.44	0.52	0.18	(0.20)
Dividends declared per share							
Book value per share	15.22	14.89	15.19	14.73	14.25	13.42	12.86
Outstanding shares	3,544,722	3,506,206	3,499,722	3,506,406	3,488,777	3,830,177	4,222,414
KEY OPERATING RATIOS							
Return (loss) on average assets	0.13%	0.35	0.34%	0.32%	0.40%	0.16%	(0.22)%
Return (loss) on average equity	1.05	3.08	2.96	2.83	3.57	1.34	(1.47)
Interest rate spread	3.32	3.39	3.21	3.49	3.50	2.95	2.76
Net interest margin	3.50	3.55	3.38	3.69	3.72	3.27	3.32
Noninterest expenses to average assets	3.24	2.84	2.80	3.07	3.02	2.99	3.29
Efficiency ratio	90.10	78.80	79.98	80.64	78.96	85.97	90.08
Allowance for loan losses to loans	1.10	1.03	1.12	1.05	1.02	0.98	0.87
Non-performing loans to total loans	0.52	0.84	0.60	0.54	0.03	0.24	
Non-performing assets to total assets	0.44	0.76	0.48	0.42	0.02	0.19	
Allowance for loan losses to non-performing loans	211.08	135.68	186.62	194.19	3,400.00	403.14	N/A
Net charge-offs to average loans	0.04	0.27	0.19	0.31	0.21	0.01	0.01

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Average equity to average assets	12.31	11.45	11.36	11.25	11.15	11.77	14.66
CAPITAL RATIOS							
(Bank only)							
Total risk-based capital ratio	17.42%	16.00%	17.10%	16.00%	15.20%	14.10%	14.30%
Tangible capital ratio	10.58	9.31	10.00	9.50	9.30	8.60	8.90
Leverage capital ratio	10.58	9.31	10.00	9.50	9.30	8.60	8.90

Table of Contents**SUMMARY SELECTED PRO FORMA COMBINED DATA**

The following tables show selected financial information on a pro forma combined basis giving effect to the merger as if the merger had become effective at the end of the period presented, in the case of balance sheet information, and at the beginning of the period presented, in the case of income statement information. The pro forma information reflects the acquisition method of accounting.

SI Financial anticipates that the merger will provide the combined company with financial benefits that include reduced operating expenses and the opportunity to earn more revenue. The pro forma information, while helpful in illustrating the financial characteristics of SI Financial following the merger under one set of assumptions, does not reflect all of these benefits and, accordingly, does not attempt to predict or suggest future results. The pro forma information also does not necessarily reflect what the historical results of SI Financial would have been had our companies been combined during this period.

An exchange ratio of 1.5129 was used in preparing this selected pro forma information. You should read this selected summary pro forma information in conjunction with the information under *Pro Forma Financial Information* and with the historical information in this document on which it is based.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
	(In thousands, except per share data)	
Pro forma combined income statement data:		
Interest and dividend income	\$ 12,545	\$ 53,414
Interest expense	2,765	13,137
Net interest income	9,780	40,277
Provision for loan losses	135	3,915
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	9,645	36,362
Noninterest income	2,961	11,174
Noninterest expenses (1)	11,031	44,243
Income before income taxes	1,575	3,293
Income tax expense	520	814
Net income	\$ 1,055	\$ 2,479
Pro forma per share data:		
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.20
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.20
		At March 31, 2013
		(In thousands)
Pro forma combined balance sheet data:		
Total assets		\$ 1,382,933
Loans receivable, net		1,024,996
Deposits		995,527
Borrowings		205,984
Total shareholders' equity		155,410

(1) Excludes merger-related transaction costs incurred in the three months ended March 31, 2013 of \$1.2 million (pre-tax).

Table of Contents**COMPARATIVE PER SHARE DATA**

The following table shows information about SI Financial's and Newport Bancorp's earnings per common share, dividends per share and book value per share, and similar information giving effect to the merger (which we refer to as pro forma information). In presenting the comparative pro forma information for the time periods shown, we assumed that we had been merged on the date or at the beginning of the period indicated.

The information listed as pro forma combined was prepared using an exchange ratio of 1.5129. The information listed as per equivalent Newport Bancorp share was obtained by multiplying the pro forma amounts by an exchange ratio of 1.5129. We present this information to reflect that some Newport Bancorp shareholders will receive shares of SI Financial common stock for each share of Newport Bancorp common stock exchanged in the merger. SI Financial anticipates that the combined company will derive financial benefits from the merger that include reduced operating expenses and the opportunity to earn more revenue. The pro forma combined information, while helpful in illustrating the financial characteristics of SI Financial following the merger under one set of assumptions, does not reflect these benefits and, accordingly, does not attempt to predict or suggest future results. The pro forma combined information also does not necessarily reflect what the historical results of SI Financial would have been had our companies been combined during this period.

The information in the following table is based on, and should be read together with, the historical financial information that we have presented in this document.

	SI Financial Historical	Newport Bancorp Historical	Pro Forma Combined (1) (2)	Per Equivalent Newport Bancorp Share
Book value per share:				
At March 31, 2013	\$ 12.43	\$ 15.22	\$ 12.17	\$ 18.41
Cash dividends declared per share:				
Three Months ended March 31, 2013	0.03		0.03	0.05
Year ended December 31, 2012	0.12		0.12	0.18
Basic earnings (loss) per share:				
Three Months ended March 31, 2013	(0.01)	0.04	0.09	0.14
Year ended December 31, 2012	0.11	0.47	0.20	0.30
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:				
Three Months ended March 31, 2013	(0.01)	0.04	0.09	0.14
Year ended December 31, 2012	0.11	0.46	0.20	0.30

- (1) Pro forma dividends per share represent SI Financial's historical dividends per share.
- (2) The pro forma combined book value per share of SI Financial common stock is based upon the pro forma combined common shareholders equity for SI Financial and Newport Bancorp divided by total pro forma common shares of the combined entities.

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

SI Financial common stock is listed on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol SIFI. Newport Bancorp common stock is quoted on The Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol NFSB. The following table lists the high and low prices per share for SI Financial common stock and for Newport Bancorp common stock and the cash dividends declared by each company for the periods indicated.

Quarter Ended	SI Financial Common Stock			Newport Bancorp Common Stock		
	High	Low	Dividends	High	Low	Dividends
June 30, 2013 (through , 2013)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
March 31, 2013	12.29	11.44	0.03	17.53	15.42	
December 31, 2012	\$ 11.82	\$ 10.76	\$ 0.03	\$ 17.25	\$ 15.20	\$
September 30, 2012	11.90	11.08	0.03	14.85	13.70	
June 30, 2012	11.75	10.38	0.03	14.19	13.25	
March 31, 2012	11.59	9.69	0.03	14.07	12.47	
December 31, 2011	\$ 9.90	\$ 8.76	\$ 0.03	\$ 13.39	\$ 12.25	\$
September 30, 2011	10.38	9.01	0.03	14.03	12.00	
June 30, 2011	10.53	9.67	0.03	14.48	13.41	
March 31, 2011	10.50	8.50	0.03	14.45	11.71	

You should obtain current market quotations for SI Financial and Newport Bancorp common stock, as the market price of SI Financial common stock will fluctuate between the date of this document and the date on which the merger is completed, and thereafter. You can get these quotations from a newspaper, on the Internet or by calling your broker.

As of [Record Date], there were approximately 922 holders of record of SI Financial common stock. As of [Record Date], there were approximately holders of record of Newport Bancorp common stock. These numbers do not reflect the number of persons or entities who may hold their stock in nominee or street name through brokerage firms.

Following the merger, the declaration of dividends will be at the discretion of SI Financial's board of directors and will be determined after consideration of various factors, including earnings, cash requirements, the financial condition of SI Financial, applicable state law and government regulations and other factors deemed relevant by SI Financial's board of directors.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF SI FINANCIAL SHAREHOLDERS

This proxy statement/prospectus is being provided to holders of SI Financial common stock as SI Financial's proxy statement in connection with the solicitation of proxies by and on behalf of its board of directors to be voted at the annual meeting of SI Financial shareholders to be held on [Meeting Date], and at any adjournment or postponement of the annual meeting.

Date, Time and Place of Meeting

The special meeting is scheduled to be held as follows:

Date: [Meeting Date]

Time: .m., Eastern time

Place: [SI Meeting Place], [SI Meeting Address], Willimantic, Connecticut

Purpose of the Meeting

At the annual meeting, SI Financial's shareholders will be asked to:

Approve the agreement and plan of merger, pursuant to which Newport Bancorp will merge with and into SI Financial, with SI Financial surviving the merger, and each outstanding share of Newport Bancorp common stock will be converted into the right to receive at the election of each holder of Newport Bancorp common stock, either \$17.55 in cash or 1.5129 shares of SI Financial common stock, subject to proration and adjustment.

Approve a proposal, if necessary, to adjourn the annual meeting to permit the further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the annual meeting to achieve a quorum or approve the agreement and plan of merger and the merger.

Approve a non-binding advisory resolution approving the compensation of SI Financial's named executive officers.

Elect two directors for a term of three years or until their respective successors are elected and qualified.

Ratify the appointment of Wolf & Company, P.C. as independent auditors for SI Financial for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

Transact any other business that may properly come before the special meeting or any postponement or adjournment of the special meeting.

Who Can Vote at the Meeting

You are entitled to vote if the records of SI Financial showed that you held shares of SI Financial common stock as of the close of business on [Record Date]. Beneficial owners of shares held in the name of a broker, bank or other nominee (street name) should instruct their recordholder how to vote their shares. As of the close of business on the record date, a total of 10,111,757 shares of SI Financial common stock were outstanding. Each share of common stock has one vote on each matter presented to shareholders. If you are a beneficial owner of shares of SI Financial common stock held in street name and you want to vote your shares in person at the meeting, you will have to get a written proxy in your name from the broker, bank or other nominee who holds your shares.

Quorum; Vote Required

The annual meeting will conduct business only if a majority of the outstanding shares of SI Financial common stock entitled to vote is represented in person or by proxy at the meeting. If you return valid proxy

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instructions or attend the meeting in person, your shares will be counted to determine whether there is a quorum, even if you abstain from voting. Broker non-votes also will be counted to determine the existence of a quorum. A broker non-vote occurs when a broker, bank or other nominee holding shares of SI Financial common stock for a beneficial owner does not vote on a particular proposal because the nominee does not have discretionary voting power with respect to that item and has not received voting instructions from the beneficial owner.

Approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of SI Financial common stock entitled to vote at the meeting. **Failure to return a properly executed proxy card or to vote in person will have the same effect as a vote against the agreement and plan of merger. Broker non-votes and abstentions from voting will have the same effect as voting against the agreement and plan of merger.**

The affirmative vote of the majority of votes cast is required if necessary to permit further solicitation of proxies on the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger, the non-binding advisory vote on the compensation payable to the named executive officers of SI Financial and to ratify the appointment of the auditors for the year ended December 31, 2013. Broker non-votes and abstentions will not be voted as votes cast and will have no effect on the voting of these proposals.

In voting on the election of directors, you may vote in favor of the nominees, withhold votes as to any nominee or withhold votes as to all nominees. There is no cumulative voting for the election of directors. Directors must be elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the annual meeting. This means that the nominees receiving the greatest number of votes will be elected. Votes withheld and broker non-votes will have no effect on the vote for the election of directors.

If you return an incomplete instruction card to your broker, bank or other nominee, that nominee will not vote your shares with respect to any matter except for the ratification of the independent auditors. SI Financial's board of directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger, FOR approval of the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to permit further solicitation of proxies on the proposal to approve the agreement and plan of merger, FOR the approval of the compensation payable to the named executive officers of SI Financial, FOR the election of directors and FOR the ratification of the appointment of independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013.

Shares Held by SI Financial Officers and Directors and by Newport Bancorp

As of [Record Date], directors and executive officers of SI Financial beneficially owned 429,370 shares of SI Financial common stock. This equals 4.2% of the outstanding shares of SI Financial common stock. As of the same date, neither Newport Bancorp nor any its subsidiaries, directors or executive officers owned any shares of SI Financial common stock.

Voting and Revocability of Proxies

You may vote in person at the annual meeting or by proxy. To ensure your representation at the annual meeting, SI Financial recommends that you vote by proxy even if you plan to attend the annual meeting. You can always change your vote at the annual meeting.

SI Financial shareholders whose shares are held in street name by their broker, bank or other nominee must follow the instructions provided by their broker, bank or other nominee to vote their shares. Your broker or bank may allow you to deliver your voting instructions via the telephone or the Internet. If your shares are held in street name and you wish to vote in person at the annual meeting, you will have to obtain a legal proxy from your recordholder entitling you to vote at the annual meeting.

Voting instructions are included on your proxy form. If you properly complete and timely submit your proxy, your shares will be voted as you have directed. You may vote for, against, or abstain with respect to the

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approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger. If you are the record holder of your shares of SI Financial common stock and submit your proxy without specifying a voting instruction, your shares of SI Financial common stock will be voted FOR the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger and FOR the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to permit further solicitation of proxies on the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger, FOR the approval of the resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive officers of SI Financial, FOR, election of directors and FOR the ratification of the appointment of independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013. If you return an incomplete instruction card to your broker, bank or other nominee, that nominee will not vote your shares with respect to any matter except for the ratification of the independent auditors. SI Financial's board of directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger, FOR approval of the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to permit further solicitation of proxies on the proposal to approve the agreement and plan of merger, FOR the approval of the compensation payable to the named executive officers of SI Financial, FOR the election of directors and FOR the ratification of the appointment of independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013.

You may revoke your proxy at any time before it is voted by:

filing with the Corporate Secretary of SI Financial a duly executed revocation of proxy;

submitting a new proxy with a later date; or

voting in person at the annual meeting.

Attendance at the annual meeting will not, in and of itself, constitute a revocation of a proxy. All written notices of revocation and other communication with respect to the revocation of proxies should be addressed to:

SI Financial Group, Inc.

Laurie L. Gervais, Corporate Secretary

803 Main Street

Willimantic, Connecticut 06226

If any matters not described in this document are properly presented at the annual meeting, the persons named in the proxy card will use their own judgment to determine how to vote your shares. SI Financial does not know of any other matters to be presented at the meeting.

Participants in the ESOP, 401(k) Plan and Equity Incentive Plans

If you participate in the Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company Employee Stock Ownership Plan, or the ESOP, or if you invest in SI Financial common stock through the stock fund in the Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company Profit Sharing and 401(k) Savings Plan, or the 401(k) Plan, you will receive a voting instruction card for each plan that will reflect all the shares that you may direct the trustees to vote on your behalf under the respective plans. Under the terms of the ESOP, all allocated shares of SI Financial common stock held by the ESOP are voted by the ESOP trustee, as directed by plan participants. All unallocated shares of SI Financial common stock held by the ESOP and all allocated shares for which no timely voting instructions are received are voted by the ESOP trustee in the same proportion as shares for which the trustee received voting instructions from other plan participants, subject to the exercise of its fiduciary duties. Under the terms of the 401(k) Plan, participants may direct the Stock Fund trustee how to vote the shares credited to their accounts. The Stock Fund trustee will vote all shares for which it does not receive timely instructions from participants in the same proportion as shares for which the trustee received voting instructions from other plan participants. Under the SI Financial Group, Inc. 2005 Equity Incentive Plan and the SI Financial Group, Inc. 2012 Equity Incentive Plan, participants may direct the plan trustee how to vote the unvested shares of restricted stock awards. The plan trustee will vote all shares held in the trust for which it does not receive timely instructions as directed by SI Financial. **The deadline for returning your voting instruction cards is , 2013.**

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Solicitation of Proxies

SI Financial will pay for this proxy solicitation. In addition to soliciting proxies by mail, AST Phoenix Advisors, a proxy solicitation firm, will assist SI Financial in soliciting proxies for the annual meeting. SI Financial will pay \$6,000 for these services plus out-of-pocket expenses. Additionally, directors, officers and employees of SI Financial may solicit proxies personally and by telephone. None of these persons will receive additional or special compensation for soliciting proxies. SI Financial will, upon request, reimburse brokers, banks and other nominees for their expenses in sending proxy materials to their customers who are beneficial owners and obtaining their voting instructions.

PROPOSAL NO. 1

APPROVAL AND ADOPTION OF THE AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER

At SI Financial's annual meeting of shareholders, shareholders will consider and vote on a proposal to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger. Details about the merger, including each party's reasons for the merger, the effect of approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger and the timing of effectiveness of the merger, are discussed in the section entitled *Description of The Merger* beginning on page of this document.

Approval of the merger proposal requires the presence of a quorum and the affirmative vote of the holders of at a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock of SI Financial entitled to vote at the meeting.

SI Financial board of directors unanimously recommends

that SI Financial shareholders vote FOR

approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger and the merger.

PROPOSAL NO. 2

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SPECIAL MEETING

If there are insufficient proxies at the time of the meeting to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger, the SI Financial shareholders may be asked to vote on a proposal to adjourn the meeting to a later date to allow additional time to solicit additional proxies. The SI Financial board does not currently intend to propose adjournment at the meeting if there are sufficient votes to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger (Proposal No. 1).

SI Financial board of directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR

approval of the adjournment of the shareholder meeting if necessary

to solicit additional proxies in favor of the approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger.

PROPOSAL NO. 3

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

SI Financial's board of directors consists of seven members. The board is divided into three classes with three-year staggered terms, with approximately one-third of the directors elected each year. The board of directors' nominees for election this year, to serve for a three-year term or until their respective successors have been elected and qualified, are Rheo A. Brouillard and Roger Engle.

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It is intended that the proxies solicited by the board of directors will be voted for the election of the nominees named above. If either nominee is unable to serve, the persons named in the proxy card will vote your shares to approve the election of any substitute nominee proposed by the board of directors. At this time, the board of directors knows of no reason why either nominee might be unable to serve.

The board of directors recommends a vote FOR the election of both of the nominees.

Information regarding the nominees and the directors continuing in office is provided below. Unless otherwise stated, each individual has held his or her current occupation for the last five years. The age indicated in each individual's biography is as of December 31, 2012. There are no family relationships among the directors or executive officers. The indicated period for service as a director includes service as a director of Savings Institute.

Board Nominees for Terms Ending in 2016

Rheo A. Brouillard has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of Savings Institute and SI Financial since 1995 and 2004, respectively. Age 58. Director since 1995.

Mr. Brouillard's extensive experience in the local banking industry and involvement in business and civic organizations in the communities in which Savings Institute serves affords the Board valuable insight regarding the business and operations of Savings Institute. Mr. Brouillard's knowledge of SI Financial's and Savings Institute's business and history, position him well to continue to serve as President and Chief Executive Officer.

Roger Engle was the President of The Crystal Water Company, a water supplier located in Danielson, Connecticut, from 1973 until his retirement in 2000. Mr. Engle served as the First Selectman for the town of Brooklyn, Connecticut from November 2005 until November 2009. As First Selectman, Mr. Engle oversaw all functions of the town, including the budgeting process, issuance of bonds and maintenance of public infrastructure. He was also a director of Connecticut Water Service, Inc. (NASDAQ: CTWS), which delivers water to customers throughout 42 towns in Connecticut and Massachusetts, from 2000 to 2005. Age 74. Director since 1998.

Mr. Engle's experience as President of The Crystal Water Company and First Selectman provides the Board valuable management level experience, including insight into the budget process. In addition, Mr. Engle's continued involvement in community organizations and local political matters is a vital component of a well-rounded board.

Directors with Terms Ending in 2014

Mark D. Alliod is the President and sole owner of Mark D. Alliod CPA PC, a public accounting firm in South Windsor, Connecticut. Age 49. Director since 2005.

Mr. Alliod provides expertise with regard to tax, financial and accounting matters. Also, as owner of an accounting firm, Mr. Alliod brings small business knowledge and management experience. He has the background to qualify as SI Financial's audit committee financial expert.

Michael R. Garvey is a principal and owner of the public accounting firm of Garvey & Associates, LLC, which provides audit and tax services throughout Connecticut. As a principal of an accounting firm, Mr. Garvey is responsible for monitoring the firm's risk management, strategic plan and overall firm operations. Mr. Garvey is also a principal and owner of Professional Payrolls, LLC, which provides payroll processing services to small, local businesses in New London, Connecticut. Age 48. Director since 2007.

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Mr. Garvey is a certified public accountant and has the financial background and expertise in financial accounting, auditing and tax matters to qualify as an audit committee financial expert. In addition, Mr. Garvey possesses substantial small company management experience as the owner of Professional Payrolls, LLC.

Robert O. Gillard is the Chairman and owner of the O.L. Willard Company, Inc., a material supply company with locations in Storrs and Willimantic, Connecticut. Age 66. Director since 1999.

Mr. Gillard's career as a small business executive provides SI Financial with organizational understanding and expertise. Further, through his business, Mr. Gillard has gained comprehensive knowledge of the homebuilding industry throughout Eastern Connecticut, which aids the Board in its oversight of the lending function. In addition, as an active member of the community, including being a member of the Design Review Subcommittee of the Mansfield Planning Board and his previous service on the Greater Windham Community Foundation, Mr. Gillard is knowledgeable of the local consumer environment.

Directors with Terms Ending in 2015

Donna M. Evan is a Sales Manager for WILI AM/FM, a commercial radio station located in Willimantic, Connecticut. Her responsibilities include working with local and regional businesses to market products and services, soliciting business from local and regional businesses and communicating with advertising agencies to coordinate advertising for national clients. Age 64. Director since 1996.

Ms. Evan brings significant business and management level experience from a setting outside of the financial services industry. In addition, through her business experience, Ms. Evan has gained significant marketing knowledge and valuable insight into current buying trends and the local economic environment, adding additional value to the Board.

Henry P. Hinckley is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of SI Financial and Savings Institute. Mr. Hinckley also was the President and owner of J.P. Mustard Agency, Inc., an insurance agency located in Willimantic, Connecticut until his retirement in June 2012. Age 72. Director since 1984.

Mr. Hinckley provides the Board with significant local marketing and sales insight and managerial and operational knowledge through his experience as president of an insurance agency. Mr. Hinckley has considerable experience in the insurance industry and the related risk assessment practice area necessary in banking operations.

PROPOSAL NO. 4

RATIFICATION OF THE INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Audit and Risk Committee of the board of directors has appointed Wolf & Company, P.C. to be SI Financial's independent registered public accounting firm for 2013, subject to ratification by shareholders. A representative of Wolf & Company, P.C. is expected to be present at the annual meeting to respond to appropriate questions from shareholders and will have the opportunity to make a statement should he or she desire to do so.

If the ratification of the appointment of the independent registered public accounting firm is not approved by a majority of the votes cast, the Audit and Risk Committee of the board of directors may consider other independent registered public accounting firms.

The board of directors recommends a vote FOR the ratification of the appointment of the independent registered public accounting firm.

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Audit and Risk Committee Report

SI Financial's management is responsible for SI Financial's internal control over financial reporting. SI Financial's independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for performing an independent audit of SI Financial's consolidated financial statements and issuing an opinion on the conformity of those financial statements with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The independent registered public accounting firm is also responsible for issuing an opinion on SI Financial's internal control over financial reporting based on criteria issued by the Committee on Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Audit and Risk Committee oversees SI Financial's internal control over financial reporting on behalf of the board of directors.

In this context, the Audit and Risk Committee has met and held discussions with management and the independent registered public accounting firm. Management represented to the Audit and Risk Committee that SI Financial's consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and the Audit and Risk Committee has reviewed and discussed the consolidated financial statements with management and SI Financial's independent registered public accounting firm. The Audit and Risk Committee discussed with the independent registered public accounting firm the matters required to be discussed by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 61, as amended (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, Vol. 1 AU Section 380), as adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board in Rule 3200T, including the quality, not just the acceptability, of the accounting principles, the reasonableness of significant judgments and the clarity of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

In addition, the Audit and Risk Committee has received the written disclosures and the letter from the independent registered public accounting firm required by the applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding the independent registered public accounting firm's communications with the Audit and Risk Committee concerning independence and has discussed with the independent registered public accounting firm the firm's independence from SI Financial and its management. In concluding that the independent registered public accounting firm is independent, the Audit and Risk Committee considered, among other factors, whether the non-audit services provided by the firm were compatible with its independence.

The Audit and Risk Committee discussed with SI Financial's independent registered public accounting firm the overall scope and plans for their audit. The Audit and Risk Committee meets with the independent registered public accounting firm, with and without management present, to discuss the results of their examination, their evaluation of SI Financial's internal control over financial reporting and the overall quality of SI Financial's financial reporting process.

In performing all of these functions, the Audit and Risk Committee acts only in an oversight capacity. In its oversight role, the Audit and Risk Committee relies on the work and assurances of SI Financial's management, which has the primary responsibility for financial statements and reports, and of the independent registered public accounting firm that, in its report, expresses an opinion on the conformity of SI Financial's consolidated financial statements with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The Audit and Risk Committee's oversight does not provide it with an independent basis to determine that management has maintained appropriate accounting and financial reporting principles or policies, or appropriate internal control over financial reporting designed to assure compliance with accounting standards and applicable laws and regulations. Furthermore, the Audit and Risk Committee's considerations and discussions with management and the independent registered public accounting firm do not assure that SI Financial's consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, that the audit of SI Financial's consolidated financial statements has been carried out in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) or that SI Financial's independent registered public accounting firm is independent.

In reliance on the reviews and discussions referred to above, the Audit and Risk Committee recommended to the board of directors, and the Board has approved, that the audited consolidated financial statements be included in SI Financial's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 for filing with the

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Securities and Exchange Commission. The Audit and Risk Committee has appointed, subject to stockholder ratification, the selection of SI Financial's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013.

Audit and Risk Committee of the board of directors

of SI Financial Group, Inc.

Mark D. Alliod Chairperson

Roger Engle

Michael R. Garvey

Robert O. Gillard

Audit Fees

The following table sets forth the fees billed to SI Financial for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 by Wolf & Company, P.C.:

	2012	2011
Audit Fees	\$ 220,081	\$ 221,427
Audit-Related Fees (1)	33,041	32,306
Tax Fees (2)	36,015	35,000
All Other Fees (3)	4,900	

- (1) Represents fees for audits of the 401(k) Plan and the ESOP.
- (2) Represents services rendered for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning, including the preparation of the annual tax returns and quarterly tax payments.
- (3) For 2012, represents services rendered in connection with the filing of a registration statement on Form S-8 for SI Financial's 2012 Equity Incentive Plan and work performed related to acquisition due diligence.

Policy on Audit and Risk Committee Pre-Approval of Audit and Permissible Non-Audit Services by the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for appointing, setting compensation and overseeing the work of the independent registered public accounting firm. In accordance with its charter, the Audit and Risk Committee approves, in advance, all audit and permissible non-audit services to be performed by the independent registered public accounting firm. Such approval process ensures that the independent registered public accounting firm does not provide any non-audit services to SI Financial that are prohibited by law or regulation.

In addition, the Audit and Risk Committee has established a policy regarding pre-approval of all audit and permissible non-audit services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm. Requests for services by the independent registered public accounting firm for compliance with the policy of auditor services must be specific as to the particular services to be provided.

The request may be made with respect to either specific services or a type of service for predictable or recurring services.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, all services were approved, in advance, by the Audit and Risk Committee in compliance with these procedures.

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PROPOSAL NO. 5

NON-BINDING ADVISORY VOTE TO APPROVE THE COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO THE NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF SI FINANCIAL

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act) requires, among other things, that SI Financial permit a non-binding advisory vote on the compensation of its named executive officers, as described in the tabular disclosure regarding named executive officer compensation and the accompanying narrative disclosure in this proxy statement.

This proposal, commonly known as a say-on-pay proposal, gives SI Financial s stockholders the opportunity to endorse or not endorse SI Financial s executive compensation program and policies through the following resolution:

Resolved, that SI Financial s shareholders approve the compensation paid to SI Financial s named executive officers, as described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis and compensation tables and narrative disclosure in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Because the vote is advisory, it will not be binding upon SI Financial or its board of directors. However, the Compensation Committee will take into account the outcome of the vote when considering future executive compensation arrangements. We urge shareholders to read the Compensation Discussion and Analysis beginning on page and related compensation tables and narrative on page , which provide detailed information on our compensation policies and practices for our named executive officers.

The board of directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR approval of the compensation of the named executive officers.

ANNUAL MEETING OF NEWPORT BANCORP SHAREHOLDERS

This proxy statement/prospectus is being provided to holders of Newport Bancorp common stock as Newport Bancorp s proxy statement in connection with the solicitation of proxies by and on behalf of its board of directors to be voted at the annual meeting of Newport Bancorp shareholders to be held on [Meeting Date], and at any adjournment or postponement of the annual meeting. This proxy statement/prospectus is also being provided to you as SI Financial s prospectus in connection with the offer and sale by SI Financial of its shares of common stock as a result of the proposed merger.

Date, Time and Place of Meeting

The annual meeting is scheduled to be held as follows:

Date: [Meeting Date]

Time: : .m., Eastern time

Place: The [NBI Meeting Place], [NBI Meeting Address], Newport, Rhode Island

Purpose of the Meeting

At the annual meeting, Newport Bancorp s shareholders will be asked to:

Approve the agreement and plan of merger, pursuant to which Newport Bancorp will merge with and into SI Financial, with SI Financial surviving the merger, and each outstanding share of Newport

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Bancorp common stock will be converted into the right to receive at the election of each holder of Newport Bancorp common stock, either \$17.55 in cash or 1.5129 shares of SI Financial common stock.

Approve a proposal, if necessary, to adjourn the annual meeting to permit the further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to achieve a quorum or approve the agreement and plan of merger and the merger.

Approve a non-binding advisory resolution approving the compensation that Newport Bancorp's named executive officers will receive in connection with merger.

Elect two directors (the nominees to be elected at the annual meeting will serve until the consummation of the merger, or if the merger is not consummated, for a term of three years and until their respective successors are elected and qualified).

Ratify the appointment of Wolf & Company, P.C. as independent auditors for Newport Bancorp for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013.

Vote on a non-binding advisory resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp.

Vote on the frequency of the advisory vote on the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp.

Transact any other business that may properly come before the annual meeting or any postponement or adjournment of the annual meeting.

Who Can Vote at the Meeting

You are entitled to vote if the records of Newport Bancorp showed that you held shares of Newport Bancorp common stock as of the close of business on [Record Date]. Beneficial owners of shares held in the name of a broker, bank or other nominee (street name) should instruct their recordholder how to vote their shares. As of the close of business on the record date, a total of 3,544,722 shares of Newport Bancorp common stock were outstanding. Each share of common stock has one vote on each matter presented to shareholders. If you are a beneficial owner of shares of Newport Bancorp common stock held in street name and you want to vote your shares in person at the meeting, you will have to get a written proxy in your name from the broker, bank or other nominee who holds your shares.

Quorum; Vote Required

The annual meeting will conduct business only if a majority of the outstanding shares of Newport Bancorp common stock entitled to vote is represented in person or by proxy at the meeting. If you return valid proxy instructions or attend the meeting in person, your shares will be counted to determine whether there is a quorum, even if you abstain from voting. Broker non-votes also will be counted to determine the existence of a quorum. A broker non-vote occurs when a broker, bank or other nominee holding shares of Newport Bancorp common stock for a beneficial owner does not vote on a particular proposal because the nominee does not have discretionary voting power with respect to that item and has not received voting instructions from the beneficial owner.

Approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of Newport Bancorp common stock entitled to vote at the meeting. **Failure to return a properly executed proxy card or to vote in person will have the same effect as a vote against the agreement and plan of merger. Broker non-votes and abstentions from voting will have the same effect as voting against the agreement and plan of merger.**

The affirmative vote of the majority of votes cast is required to approve the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to permit further solicitation of proxies on the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement and plan

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of merger, to approve the non-binding advisory vote on the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp in connection with the merger, to ratify the appointment of the independent auditors for the year ending December 31, 2013, and to approve the non-binding advisory vote on the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp.

In voting on the election of directors, you may vote in favor of the nominees, withhold votes as to any nominee or withhold votes as to all nominees. There is no cumulative voting for the election of directors. Directors must be elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the annual meeting. This means that the nominees receiving the greatest number of votes will be elected. Votes withheld and broker non-votes will have no effect on the vote for the election of directors.

In voting on the non-binding proposal with respect to the frequency that stockholders will vote on our executive compensation, a stockholder may: (1) select that stockholders consider the proposal every one year; (2) select that stockholders consider the proposal every two years; (3) select that stockholders consider the proposal every three years; or (4) abstain from voting on the proposal. Generally, approval of any matter presented to stockholders requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast. However, because this vote is advisory and non-binding, if none of the frequency options receive a majority of the votes cast, the option receiving the greatest number of votes will be considered the frequency recommended by our stockholders. Even though this vote will neither be binding on us or the board of directors, or impose any additional fiduciary duty on us or the board of directors, the board of directors will take into account the outcome of this vote in making a determination on the frequency that advisory votes on executive compensation will be included in our proxy statements.

If you return an incomplete instruction card to your broker, bank or other nominee, that nominee will not vote your shares with respect to any matter except for the ratification of the independent auditors. Newport Bancorp's board of directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger, FOR approval of the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to permit further solicitation of proxies on the proposal to approve the agreement and plan of merger, FOR the approval of the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp in connection with the merger, FOR the election of directors and FOR the ratification of the appointment of independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013.

Shares Held by Newport Bancorp Officers and Directors and by SI Financial

As of [Record Date], directors and executive officers of Newport Bancorp beneficially owned 326,851 shares of Newport Bancorp common stock. This equals 9.2% of the outstanding shares of Newport Bancorp common stock. As of the same date, neither SI Financial nor any its subsidiaries, directors or executive officers owned any shares of Newport Bancorp common stock. All of Newport Bancorp's directors entered into voting agreements with SI Financial to vote the 251,420 shares of Newport Bancorp common stock owned by them in favor of the proposal to approve the agreement and plan of merger.

Voting and Revocability of Proxies

You may vote in person at the annual meeting or by proxy. To ensure your representation at the annual meeting, Newport Bancorp recommends that you vote by proxy even if you plan to attend the annual meeting. You can always change your vote at the annual meeting.

Newport Bancorp shareholders whose shares are held in street name by their broker, bank or other nominee must follow the instructions provided by their broker, bank or other nominee to vote their shares. Your broker or bank may allow you to deliver your voting instructions via the telephone or the Internet. If your shares are held in street name and you wish to vote in person at the annual meeting, you will have to obtain a legal proxy from your recordholder entitling you to vote at the annual meeting.

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Voting instructions are included on your proxy form. If you properly complete and timely submit your proxy, your shares will be voted as you have directed. You may vote for, against, or abstain with respect to the approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger. If you are the record holder of your shares of Newport Bancorp common stock and submit your proxy without specifying a voting instruction, your shares of Newport Bancorp common stock will be voted FOR the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger, FOR the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to permit further solicitation of proxies on the proposal to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger, FOR the approval of the resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp in connection with the merger, FOR the election of directors, FOR the ratification of the appointment of independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013, FOR the non-binding advisory resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp and to hold the non-binding advisory vote to approve the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp every year. If you return an incomplete instruction card to your broker, bank or other nominee, that nominee will not vote your shares with respect to any matter except for the ratification of the independent auditors. Newport Bancorp's board of directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger, FOR approval of the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to permit further solicitation of proxies on the proposal to approve the agreement and plan of merger, FOR the approval of the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp in connection with the merger, FOR the election of directors, FOR the ratification of the appointment of independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013, FOR the non-binding advisory resolution approving the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp and to hold the non-binding advisory vote to approve the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp every year.

You may revoke your proxy at any time before it is voted by:

filing with the Corporate Secretary of Newport Bancorp a duly executed revocation of proxy;

submitting a new proxy with a later date; or

voting in person at the annual meeting.

Attendance at the annual meeting will not, in and of itself, constitute a revocation of a proxy. All written notices of revocation and other communication with respect to the revocation of proxies should be addressed to:

Newport Bancorp, Inc.

Judy Tucker, Corporate Secretary

100 Bellevue Avenue

Newport, Rhode Island 02840

If any matters not described in this document are properly presented at the annual meeting, the persons named in the proxy card will use their own judgment to determine how to vote your shares. Newport Bancorp does not know of any other matters to be presented at the meeting.

Solicitation of Proxies

Newport Bancorp will pay for this proxy solicitation. In addition to soliciting proxies by mail, Regan & Associates, a proxy solicitation firm, will assist Newport Bancorp in soliciting proxies for the annual meeting. Newport Bancorp will pay \$6,000 for these services plus out-of-pocket expenses. Additionally, directors, officers and employees of Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal may solicit proxies personally and by telephone. None of these persons will receive additional or special compensation for soliciting proxies. Newport Bancorp will, upon request, reimburse brokers, banks and other nominees for their expenses in sending proxy materials to their customers who are beneficial owners and obtaining their voting instructions.

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PROPOSAL NO. 1

APPROVAL AND ADOPTION OF THE AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF MERGER

At Newport Bancorp's annual meeting of shareholders, shareholders will consider and vote on a proposal to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger. Details about the merger, including each party's reasons for the merger, the effect of approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger and the timing of effectiveness of the merger, are discussed in the section entitled *Description of The Merger* beginning on page of this document.

Approval of the merger proposal requires the presence of a quorum and the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock of Newport Bancorp entitled to vote at the meeting.

Newport Bancorp board of directors unanimously recommends

that Newport Bancorp shareholders vote FOR

approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger and the merger.

PROPOSAL NO. 2

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

If there are insufficient proxies at the time of the meeting to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger, the Newport Bancorp shareholders may be asked to vote on a proposal to adjourn the meeting to a later date to allow additional time to solicit additional proxies. The Newport Bancorp board does not currently intend to propose adjournment at the meeting if there are sufficient votes to approve and adopt the agreement and plan of merger (Proposal No. 1).

Newport Bancorp board of directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR

approval of the adjournment of the shareholder meeting if necessary

to solicit additional proxies in favor of the approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger.

PROPOSAL NO. 3

NON-BINDING ADVISORY VOTE TO APPROVE THE COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO THE

NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF NEWPORT BANCORP IN CONNECTION WITH THE MERGER

In accordance with the requirements of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 and the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted thereunder, Newport Bancorp's board of directors is providing shareholders with the opportunity to cast a non-binding advisory vote on the compensation payable to the named executive officers of Newport Bancorp in connection with the merger, as summarized in the table under the caption *Description of the Merger Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger Severance and Other Payments to Certain Persons* beginning on page of this proxy statement/prospectus. This proposal gives Newport Bancorp shareholders the opportunity to express their views on the compensation that Newport Bancorp's named executive officers will be entitled to receive that is based on or otherwise relates to the merger.

As described in greater detail under the caption *Description of the Merger Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger Severance and Other Payments to Certain Persons*, three of Newport Bancorp's named executive officers will receive a payment from Newport Bancorp or SI Financial. Two of the named executive officers will also enter into a new consulting agreement with Savings Institute, as a result of the merger. Under Securities Exchange Commission rules, Newport Bancorp's shareholders must be provided with the opportunity to vote on

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a non-binding advisory resolution to approve certain golden parachute payments that named executive officers will receive in connection with the merger. The payments to Messrs. McCarthy, Moscardi and Gilmore constitute golden parachute payments.

None of Messrs. McCarthy, Moscardi and Gilmore is expected to be offered an officer position with SI Financial following the merger. Under each executive's agreement with Newport Bancorp and/or Newport Federal, the executive will be entitled to receive a severance payment upon the occurrence of a change in control and the loss of comparable employment.

Accordingly, at the annual meeting, Newport Bancorp is asking its shareholders to approve, in a non-binding advisory vote, the compensation payable to Messrs. McCarthy, Moscardi and Gilmore in connection with the merger through the adoption of the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that the compensation that may be paid or become payable to Messrs. McCarthy, Moscardi and Gilmore in connection with the merger, as disclosed in the table under the caption *Description of the Merger Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger Severance and Other Payments to Certain Persons* in this proxy statement/prospectus in accordance with Item 402(t) of Regulation S-K, including the associated narrative discussion, and the agreements or understandings pursuant to which such compensation may be paid or become payable, is hereby APPROVED.

The vote on this Proposal No. 3 is a vote separate and apart from the vote on Proposal No. 1 to approve the agreement and plan of merger. Accordingly, you may vote not to approve this Proposal No. 3 and to approve Proposal No. 1, and vice versa. Because the vote is advisory in nature only, it will not be binding on either Newport Bancorp or SI Financial, regardless of whether the agreement and plan of merger is approved. Accordingly, as the compensation to be paid in connection with the merger is a contractual obligation to Messrs. McCarthy, Moscardi and Gilmore, regardless of the outcome of this advisory vote, such compensation will be payable if the agreement and plan of merger is approved and the merger is completed, subject only to the contractual conditions applicable to such payment.

The affirmative vote of the majority of the votes cast is required to approve this proposal. Abstentions and broker non-votes will have no effect on this proposal.

**Newport Bancorp's Board of Directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR
approval, on an advisory non-binding basis, of the compensation payable in connection with the merger.**

PROPOSAL NO. 4

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Newport Bancorp currently has eleven directors. The Board is divided into three classes with staggered three-year terms. The nominees for election this year are William R. Harvey and Kevin M. McCarthy, each of whom currently serves in the class of Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal directors with terms ending in 2013. Alicia S. Quirk, who also serves in the class of directors with terms ending in 2013, will retire on the date of the 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. The Board of Directors has determined to decrease the number of directors from eleven to ten immediately following Ms. Quirk's retirement.

It is intended that the proxies solicited by the Board of Directors will be voted for the election of the nominees named below unless other instructions are provided. If any nominee is unable to serve, the persons named in the proxy card will vote your shares to approve the election of any substitute proposed by the Board of Directors. Alternatively, the Board of Directors may adopt a resolution to reduce the size of the Board. At this time, the Board of Directors knows of no reason why any nominee might be unable to serve.

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Information regarding the nominees and the directors continuing in office is provided below. Unless otherwise stated, each individual has held his or her current occupation for the last five years. The age indicated in the biography of each nominee and continuing director is at December 31, 2012.

The nominees standing for election are:

William R. Harvey is an attorney and partner in the law firm Harvey, Carr & Hadfield. Mr. Harvey's extensive legal career, make his contributions to the Board in the areas of leadership, consensus building, corporate governance and litigation oversight very important. Mr. Harvey has been a director of Newport Federal since 1987 and director of Newport Bancorp since its formation. Mr. Harvey also provides legal services to Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal. Age 66.

Kevin M. McCarthy is President and Chief Executive Officer of Newport Federal and Newport Bancorp. Mr. McCarthy joined Newport Federal in 1989. Prior to joining Newport Federal, Mr. McCarthy served as Vice President, Director of Policy and Supervision at the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston from 1977 to 1989 and was a savings and loan examiner with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board from 1973 to 1977. Currently, Mr. McCarthy serves on the Board of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston and the Community Bank Council of the American Bankers Association. Mr. McCarthy is a retired Captain in the U.S. Navy Reserve. Mr. McCarthy has been a director of Newport Federal since 1993 and director of Newport Bancorp since its formation. Age 65.

The following directors have terms ending in 2014:

Peter T. Crowley is the owner of La Forge Casino Restaurant. Mr. Crowley's experience successfully managing and working in one of the premier restaurants in Newport for the last 42 years has resulted in management, financial and marketing expertise that has benefited Newport Federal. Mr. Crowley has been a director of Newport Federal since 1992 and a director of Newport Bancorp since its formation. Age 64.

Michael J. Hayes is the President of Michael Hayes Co. Mr. Hayes' experience as the Chief Executive of a local clothing retailer gives him unique insights in Newport Bancorp's challenges, opportunities and operations. In addition, his retail marketing skills have proven to be most helpful to Newport Federal. Mr. Hayes has been a director of Newport Federal since 1988 and a director of Newport Bancorp since its formation. Age 63.

Arthur H. Lathrop is a Certified Public Accountant. Mr. Lathrop was licensed as a Certified Public Accountant in Massachusetts in 1982 and in Rhode Island from 1987 to the present. He brings substantial financial, auditing and tax expertise to the Board. Mr. Lathrop has been a director of Newport Federal since 2005 and a director of Newport Bancorp since its formation. Before serving as a director with Newport Federal, Mr. Lathrop was a director of Westerly Savings Bank from 1993 until it merged with Newport Federal in 2005. Mr. Lathrop was also a director of Ocean State Tax-Exempt Fund until 2008. Age 58.

Kathleen A. Nealon is a Certified Public Accountant, the Chief Financial Officer and a manager in the Professional Planning Group, a Westerly, Rhode Island based company that provides an array of financial planning services. Ms. Nealon brings financial, accounting and management expertise to the Board. Ms. Nealon has been a director of Newport Federal since 2005 and a director of Newport Bancorp since its formation. Before serving as a director with Newport Federal, Ms. Nealon was a director of Westerly Savings Bank from 2004 until it merged with Newport Federal in 2005. Age 60.

The following directors have terms ending in 2015:

Donald N. Kaull is a retired independent property/casualty insurance agent. As the former Chief Executive of an insurance agency, Mr. Kaull brings extensive experience in management, corporate governance, finance and risk management to the Board. Mr. Kaull has been a director of Newport Federal since 1989 and a director of Newport Bancorp since its formation. Age 67.

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Arthur P. Macauley is President of CM Publications, Inc. Prior to starting his own company, CM Publications, Mr. Macauley was the Director of Planning for a graphics company. His background in planning and management provides a unique perspective to the Board. Mr. Macauley has been a director of Newport Federal since 2005 and a director of Newport Bancorp since its formation. Before serving as a director with Newport Federal, Mr. Macauley was a director of Westerly Savings Bank from 1981 until it merged with Newport Federal in 2005. Age 70.

Nino Moscardi has been Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer and director of Newport Federal since October 2005 and Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer and director of Newport Bancorp since its formation. Before serving with Newport Federal, Mr. Moscardi was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Westerly Savings Bank from 1989 until it merged with Newport Federal in 2005. Mr. Moscardi currently serves on the Board and is a former chairman of the Rhode Island Bankers Association. He also is a Board member of the Ocean State Business Development Authority. Age 61.

Barbara Saccucci-Radebach is the General Manager of Saccucci Lincoln Mercury Honda, Inc. and has been since 1974. In addition to Ms. Saccucci-Radebach's expertise in management and administration, she brings risk assessment skills and marketing expertise to the Board. Ms. Saccucci-Radebach has been a director of Newport Federal since 1991 and a director of Newport Bancorp since its formation. Age 60.

Newport Bancorp's Board of Directors unanimously recommends

a vote FOR the election of each of the nominees.

PROPOSAL NO. 5

RATIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors has appointed Wolf & Company, P.C. to be Newport Bancorp's independent registered public accounting firm for the 2013 fiscal year, subject to ratification by stockholders. A representative of Wolf & Company, P.C. is expected to be present at the annual meeting to respond to appropriate questions from stockholders and will have the opportunity to make a statement should he or she desire to do so.

If the ratification of the appointment of Wolf & Company, P.C. is not approved by a majority of the votes cast by stockholders at the annual meeting, other independent registered public accounting firms may be considered by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors recommends that stockholders vote FOR the ratification of the appointment of Wolf & Company, P.C. as Newport Bancorp's independent registered public accounting firm.

Audit and Non-Audit Fees

The following table sets forth the fees billed to Newport Bancorp for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 by Wolf & Company, P.C.

	2012	2011
Audit fees (1)	\$ 159,000	\$ 153,500
Tax fees (2)	18,000	17,000
All other fees (3)	7,500	7,500

- (1) Includes quarterly reviews.
- (2) Includes tax return preparation and related tax compliance services.
- (3) Includes WolfPac IT risk assessment annual license fee.

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Pre-Approval of Services by the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Audit Committee is responsible for appointing, setting compensation and overseeing the work of the independent registered public accounting firm. In accordance with its charter, the Audit Committee approves, in advance, all audit and permissible non-audit services to be performed by the independent registered public accounting firm. Such approval process ensures that the external auditor does not provide any non-audit services to Newport Bancorp that are prohibited by law or regulation.

In addition, the Audit Committee has established a policy regarding pre-approval of all audit and permissible non-audit services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm. Requests for services by the independent registered public accounting firm for compliance with the auditor services policy must be specific as to the particular services to be provided. The request may be made with respect to either specific services or a type of service for predictable or recurring services. During the year ended December 31, 2012, all services were approved, in advance, by the Audit Committee in compliance with these procedures.

Audit Committee Report

Newport Bancorp's management is responsible for Newport Bancorp's internal controls and financial reporting process. Newport Bancorp's independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for performing an independent audit of Newport Bancorp's consolidated financial statements and issuing an opinion on the conformity of those financial statements with generally accepted accounting principles. The Audit Committee oversees Newport Bancorp's internal controls and financial reporting process on behalf of the Board of Directors.

In this context, the Audit Committee has met and held discussions with management and the independent registered public accounting firm. Management represented to the Audit Committee that Newport Bancorp's consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and the Audit Committee has reviewed and discussed the consolidated financial statements with management and the independent registered public accounting firm. The Audit Committee discussed with the independent registered public accounting firm matters required to be discussed by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 61, as amended, including the quality, not just the acceptability, of the accounting principles, the reasonableness of significant judgments and the clarity of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

In addition, the Audit Committee has received the written disclosures and the letter from the independent registered public accounting firm required by applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding the independent registered public accounting firm's communications with the Audit Committee concerning the independent registered public accounting firm's independence, and has discussed such independence with the independent registered public accounting firm. In concluding that the registered public accounting firm is independent, the Audit Committee considered, among other factors, whether the non-audit services provided by the firm were compatible with its independence.

The Audit Committee discussed with Newport Bancorp's independent registered public accounting firm the overall scope and plans for their audit. The Audit Committee meets with the independent registered public accounting firm, with and without management present, to discuss the results of their audit, their evaluation of Newport Bancorp's internal controls, and the overall quality of Newport Bancorp's financial reporting.

In performing all of these functions, the Audit Committee acts only in an oversight capacity. In its oversight role, the Audit Committee relies on the work and assurances of Newport Bancorp's management, which has the primary responsibility for financial statements and reports, and of the independent registered public accounting firm who, in its report, expresses an opinion on the conformity of Newport Bancorp's consolidated financial statements to generally accepted accounting principles. The Audit Committee's oversight does not provide it with an independent basis to determine that management has maintained appropriate accounting and financial reporting principles or policies, or appropriate internal controls and procedures designed to assure compliance with accounting standards and applicable laws and regulations. Furthermore, the Audit Committee's

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considerations and discussions with management and the independent registered public accounting firm do not ensure that Newport Bancorp's consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, that the audit of Newport Bancorp's consolidated financial statements has been carried out in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) or that Newport Bancorp's independent registered public accounting firm is in fact independent.

In reliance on the reviews and discussions referred to above, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board of Directors, and the board has approved, that the audited consolidated financial statements be included in Newport Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, for filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Audit Committee also has approved, subject to stockholder ratification, the selection of Newport Bancorp's independent registered public accounting firm, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013.

Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of

Newport Bancorp, Inc.

Peter T. Crowley

William R. Harvey

Michael J. Hayes

Arthur H. Lathrop (Chair)

Kathleen A. Nealon

**Newport Bancorp's Board of Directors unanimously recommends a vote FOR
the ratification of the appointment of the independent registered public accounting firm.**

PROPOSAL NO. 6

**NON-BINDING ADVISORY VOTE TO APPROVE THE COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO THE NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS
OF NEWPORT BANCORP**

The compensation of Newport Bancorp's principal executive officer and its two other most highly compensated executive officers (the named executive officers) is described in the section of this proxy statement/prospectus entitled *Executive Compensation*. Stockholders are urged to read the Executive Compensation section prior to voting on this proposal.

In accordance with Section 14A of the Exchange Act, Newport Bancorp stockholders will be asked at the Newport Bancorp 2013 annual meeting of stockholders to provide their support with respect to the compensation of its named executive officers by voting on the following advisory, non-binding resolution:

RESOLVED, that the stockholders of Newport Bancorp, Inc. approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of Newport Bancorp, Inc.'s named executive officers described in the Executive Compensation section of the Proxy Statement/Prospectus, the compensation tables and other narrative executive compensation disclosures set forth in that section.

This advisory vote, commonly referred to as a "say-on-pay" advisory vote, is non-binding on the Board of Directors. Although non-binding, the Board of Directors and the Compensation/Personnel Committee value constructive dialogue on executive compensation and other important governance topics with Newport Bancorp stockholders and encourages all stockholders to vote their shares on this matter. The Board of Directors and the Compensation/Personnel Committee will review the voting results and take them into consideration when making future decisions regarding Newport Bancorp's executive compensation programs.

The Board of Directors unanimously recommends that you vote FOR the resolution set forth in this Proposal No. 6.

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PROPOSAL NO. 7

FREQUENCY OF THE NON-BINDING ADVISORY VOTE TO APPROVE THE COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO THE NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF NEWPORT BANCORP

In accordance with Section 14A of the Exchange Act, Newport Bancorp is providing a shareholder advisory vote to approve the compensation of its named executive officers (the say-on-pay advisory vote in Proposal No. 6 above) this year and will do so at least once every three years thereafter. Pursuant to Section 14A of the Exchange Act, at the Newport Bancorp 2013 annual meeting of stockholders, Newport Bancorp will also ask stockholders to vote on whether future say-on-pay advisory votes on executive compensation should occur every year, every two years or every three years.

After careful consideration, the Board of Directors recommends that future shareholder say-on-pay advisory votes on executive compensation be conducted every year. The determination was based upon the premise that named executive officer compensation is evaluated, adjusted and approved on an annual basis by the Board of Directors upon a recommendation from the Compensation/Personnel Committee and the belief that investor sentiment should be a factor taken into consideration by the Compensation/Personnel Committee in making its annual recommendation.

Although the Board of Directors recommends a say-on-pay vote every year, stockholders will be able to specify one of four choices for this proposal on the proxy card: one year, two years, three years or abstain. Stockholders are not voting to approve or disapprove of the Board of Directors recommendation.

Although this advisory vote regarding the frequency of say-on-pay votes is non-binding on the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors and the Compensation/Personnel Committee will review the voting results and take them into consideration when deciding how often to conduct future say-on-pay shareholder advisory votes.

The Board of Directors unanimously recommends that you vote FOR the One Year frequency option.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MERGER

The following summary of the agreement and plan of merger is qualified by reference to the complete text of the agreement and plan of merger. A copy of the agreement and plan of merger is attached as Annex A to this proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus. You should read the agreement and plan of merger completely and carefully as it, rather than this description, is the legal document that governs the merger.

General

The agreement and plan of merger provides for the merger of Newport Bancorp with and into SI Financial, with SI Financial as the surviving entity. Immediately following the merger of Newport Bancorp with SI Financial, Newport Federal will merge with and into Savings Institute, with Savings Institute as the surviving entity.

Consideration to be Received in the Merger

When the merger becomes effective, each share of Newport Bancorp common stock issued and outstanding immediately before completion of the merger will automatically be converted into the right to receive, at the holder's election, either \$17.55 in cash or 1.5129 shares of SI Financial common stock, plus cash in lieu of any fractional share. Although shareholders of Newport Bancorp are being given the choice of whether to receive

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cash, SI Financial common stock or a combination of cash and SI Financial common stock in exchange for their shares of Newport Bancorp common stock, all elections will be subject to the allocation and proration procedures as well as other provisions in the agreement and plan of merger.

If SI Financial declares a stock dividend or distribution on shares of its common stock or subdivides, splits, reclassifies or combines the shares of SI Financial common stock before the effective time of the merger, then the exchange ratio will be adjusted to provide Newport Bancorp shareholders with the same economic effect as contemplated by the agreement and plan of merger before any of these events.

Newport Bancorp's shareholders will not receive fractional shares of SI Financial common stock. Instead, Newport Bancorp's shareholders will receive a cash payment for any fractional shares in an amount equal to the product of (1) the fraction of a share of SI Financial common stock to which he, she or it is entitled multiplied by (2) the average closing sales price of SI Financial common stock over the five trading days ending on the third business day before the closing date of the merger.

Cash, Stock or Mixed Election

Under the terms of the agreement and plan of merger, Newport Bancorp shareholders may elect to convert their shares into cash, SI Financial common stock or a mixture of cash and SI Financial common stock. All elections of Newport Bancorp shareholders are further subject to the allocation and proration procedures described in the agreement and plan of merger. These procedures provide that the number of shares of Newport Bancorp common stock to be converted into SI Financial common stock must equal 50% of the total number of shares of Newport Bancorp Common Stock outstanding at the effective time of the merger and that the number of shares of Newport Bancorp to be converted into cash in the merger must equal 50% of the total number of shares of Newport Bancorp common stock outstanding at the effective time of the merger. In addition, for federal income tax purposes and solely so as to ensure that the merger will qualify as a reorganization under the provisions of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, SI Financial in its sole discretion may elect to increase the number of shares of Newport Bancorp common stock that will be converted into shares of SI Financial common stock to ensure that the total value of the stock portion of the merger consideration will equal at least 40% of the merger consideration. Neither SI Financial nor Newport Bancorp is making any recommendation as to whether Newport Bancorp shareholders should elect to receive cash, SI Financial common stock or a mixture of cash and SI Financial common stock in the merger. Each holder of Newport Bancorp common stock must make his or her own decision with respect to such election.

It is unlikely that elections will be made in the exact proportions provided for in the agreement and plan of merger. As a result, the agreement and plan of merger describes procedures to be followed if Newport Bancorp shareholders in the aggregate elect to receive more or less of the SI Financial common stock than SI Financial has agreed to issue. These procedures are summarized below.

If Stock Is Oversubscribed: If Newport Bancorp shareholders elect to receive more SI Financial common stock than SI Financial has agreed to issue in the merger, then all Newport Bancorp shareholders who have elected to receive cash or who have made no election will receive cash for their Newport Bancorp shares and all shareholders who elected to receive SI Financial common stock will receive a pro rata portion of the available SI Financial shares plus cash for those shares not converted into SI Financial common stock.

If Stock Is Undersubscribed: If Newport Bancorp shareholders elect to receive fewer shares of SI Financial common stock than SI Financial has agreed to issue in the merger, then all Newport Bancorp shareholders who have elected to receive SI Financial common stock will receive SI Financial common stock and those shareholders who elected to receive cash or who have made no election will be treated in the following manner:

If the number of shares held by Newport Bancorp shareholders who have made no election is sufficient to make up the shortfall in the number of SI Financial shares that SI Financial is required to issue, then

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all Newport Bancorp shareholders who elected cash will receive cash, and those shareholders who made no election will receive both cash and SI Financial common stock in such proportion as is necessary to make up the shortfall.

If the number of shares held by Newport Bancorp shareholders who have made no election is insufficient to make up the shortfall, then all Newport Bancorp shareholders who made no election will receive SI Financial common stock and those Newport Bancorp shareholders who elected to receive cash will receive cash and SI Financial common stock in such proportion as is necessary to make up the shortfall.

Notwithstanding these rules, as described under *Tax Consequences of the Merger*, it may be necessary for SI Financial to reduce the number of shares of Newport Bancorp common stock that will be converted into the right to receive cash and correspondingly increase the number of shares of Newport Bancorp common stock that will be converted into SI Financial common stock. If this adjustment is necessary, shareholders who elect to receive cash or a mixture of cash and stock may be required on a pro rata basis to receive a greater amount of SI Financial common stock than they otherwise would have received.

No guarantee can be made that you will receive the amounts of cash and/or stock you elect. As a result of the allocation procedures and other limitations outlined in this document and the agreement and plan of merger, you may receive SI Financial common stock or cash in amounts that vary from the amounts you elect to receive.

Background of and Newport Bancorp's Reasons for the Merger

Background of the Merger. The board of directors and management of Newport Bancorp, as part of its ongoing oversight of Newport Federal and with the interests of its shareholders in mind, regularly analyzed Newport Federal's financial prospects and reviewed strategic options. As part of this process, consideration was given to Newport Bancorp's prospects as an independent entity versus that of merging with another institution. In this regard, the board of directors authorized Mr. McCarthy to engage in informal discussions with potential strategic partners from time to time.

In February 2012, as part of its annual business planning and budgeting efforts, Newport Bancorp senior management met with its business planning consultant, Northeastern Banking Services Group (NBSG), to discuss the viability of Newport Bancorp's long term business plan and discuss possible changes to its plan and operations to improve the profitability of Newport Bancorp in the context of the market, economic and regulatory environments facing financial institutions operating in Newport Bancorp's market area. During this planning process NBSG worked with Newport Bancorp to analyze its potential financial performance under various economic environments and employing different growth strategies within those environments. Management concluded that Newport Bancorp's most significant opportunities to enhance future earnings were to increase its commercial business lending capabilities as a means to improve its overall scale and efficiencies. As part of the planning process, management assessed its current lending staff and infrastructure and the additions that would be needed to establish a successful commercial lending capability in Newport Bancorp's market. Management also considered the recent increase in community banks and savings institutions emphasizing the origination of commercial loans and the competition it could face in that regard. Based on that assessment, management determined that adding a successful commercial lending program would require material expenditures related to the addition of experienced commercial lenders, adequate underwriting and credit administration support staff, and enhancements to Newport Bancorp's compliance and risk management capabilities that would be required to adequately monitor the increased risk associated with commercial lending. Management also concluded that in order for Newport Bancorp to improve its overall efficiency, it would likely be necessary to increase its scale and product offerings, which in turn would result in additional material expenditures related to infrastructure improvements and additional personnel.

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At such time, management and NBSG also began looking at other strategic alternatives to achieving such improvements and efficiencies on a stand-alone basis, including merging or partnering with a larger organization with greater scale, infrastructure and product offerings that could take advantage of Newport Bancorp's franchise, customer base and market area.

In June 2012, NBSG met at a special meeting with Newport Bancorp's full board of directors and senior management to review the business plan and financial prospects of Newport Bancorp and assess strategic alternatives and potential strategic partners in Rhode Island and contiguous markets. At this meeting, Mr. McCarthy was authorized by the board to informally contact a select group of institutions and ascertain their general interest in pursuing a possible strategic partnership with Newport Bancorp. During July and August 2012, Mr. McCarthy met or had discussions with four financial institutions to assess on a preliminary basis whether they would have any interest in a partnership with Newport Bancorp.

Shortly after these preliminary contacts, the board of directors and management of Newport Bancorp met with Sandler O'Neill to review Newport Bancorp's strategic alternatives and options, and to advise Newport Bancorp as to the current state of the financial institution merger market and to analyze potential merger partners with regard to their attractiveness to Newport Bancorp, capacity to consummate a merger transaction and ability to best utilize Newport Bancorp's franchise. Sandler O'Neill presented its analysis to the Newport Bancorp board of directors and senior management at a meeting in September 2012. At such meeting the board determined that there were several potential merger partners that could be an attractive fit for Newport Bancorp but did not authorize management or Sandler O'Neill to make any additional contacts or solicitations at such time.

On October 3, 2012, Sandler O'Neill and Newport Bancorp's special counsel, the law firm of Luse, Gorman, Pomerenk and Schick, P.C. (Luse Gorman) met with Newport Bancorp's board of directors and senior management to discuss the board's fiduciary duties in the context of a strategic transaction and to discuss the various methods, processes and timing involved with a merger transaction. At this meeting, based on the prior information provided by Sandler O'Neill and management, the board focused on several potential merger partners and determined that several of these possible partners should be solicited to gauge their interest in a merger with Newport Bancorp. The board also authorized management to work with Newport Bancorp's advisors to prepare a confidential information memorandum and confidentiality agreement and to solicit the interest of 10 selected potential merger partners.

During late October through early December 2012, Sandler O'Neill solicited the interest of the 10 identified potential merger partners which resulted in 7 executing confidentially agreements and only one, Bank A, submitting a non-binding letter of interest. Two other institutions, including SI Financial, declined to submit proposals due to their belief that the level of their proposed pricing would not be consistent with Newport Bancorp pricing expectations.

On November 20, 2012, the CEO of Bank A met with Mr. McCarthy. At this meeting, the terms of the possible merger between the companies were discussed in general.

On December 13, 2012, the CEO of Bank A contacted Mr. McCarthy to restate his company's interest in pursuing a strategic combination and, on December 14, 2012, Bank A submitted a non-binding indication of interest to Newport Bancorp. The letter reflected Bank A was prepared to offer \$16.00 per share payable in stock of Bank A, subject to further due diligence.

On December 19, 2012, the Newport Bancorp board of directors met to discuss the results of the merger solicitation efforts and the terms of Bank A's proposal. In attendance at the meeting were representatives from Sandler O'Neill and Luse Gorman. Sandler O'Neill presented an in depth analysis of Bank A and Newport Federal, including Bank A's trading and acquisition history, and reviewed Bank A's proposal and a pro forma analysis of the combined institutions. At the meeting, the Newport Bancorp board reviewed and discussed the various factors that could have contributed to the low level of interest in Newport Bancorp resulting from the

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merger partner solicitation process and discussed the current market conditions for bank mergers and acquisitions in general and in Newport Bancorp's market area. At the conclusion of the meeting, the board concluded that Bank A's proposal was not adequate and authorized Sandler O'Neill to contact the institutions, including SI Financial, that had previously indicated interest but did not submit proposals due to their concerns regarding Newport Bancorp's perceived pricing expectations and provide them another opportunity to submit a merger proposal. Following this meeting, Mr. McCarthy was contacted by Rheo Brouillard, President and Chief Executive Officer of SI Financial, to discuss a possible merger between the companies.

In a letter dated December 21, 2012, SI Financial submitted a non-binding indication of interest to Newport Bancorp. The letter reflected SI Financial was prepared to offer a range between \$17.00 and \$18.00 per share, subject to certain conditions and performance of due diligence. On December 21, 2012, senior management and the board of Newport Bancorp met to discuss and compare SI Financial's offer with that of Bank A. Attending the meeting by phone were representatives of Luse Gorman and Sandler O'Neill. Following a thorough discussion of the merits of each offer, it was decided to communicate to Bank A and SI Financial, Newport Bancorp's willingness to allow both parties access to conduct on-site due diligence and further opportunity to discuss the terms of a merger, integration issues and the prospects of the combined company.

On January 4, 2013, Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Brouillard met to discuss SI Financial's proposal and the overall merits of a strategic combination between SI Financial and Newport Bancorp.

On January 10, 2013, Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Brouillard met again, along with staff members of each institution to discuss merger integration issues and the products, services policies and procedures of each company.

On January 11 and January 16, 2013, Bank A performed its on-site due diligence review on Newport Bancorp and on January 18, 2013, SI Financial performed its on-site due diligence review on Newport Bancorp. Following the completion of their respective due diligence reviews Bank A and SI Financial both indicated that they would be submitting non-binding proposals.

On January 23, 2013, Newport Bancorp received a revised proposal from Bank A, which reiterated the terms of its prior proposal but increased its merger consideration at \$16.50 per share payable in Bank A stock with a fixed exchange ratio. On the same day, SI Financial submitted a proposal wherein it indicated it was prepared to offer \$18.10 per share with consideration being in the form of 50% cash and 50% stock with a fixed exchange ratio on the common stock component.

During the SI Financial and Bank A due diligence period, Newport Bancorp was requested by both parties to obtain a written estimate of the cost of terminating its defined benefit pension plan. Both SI Financial and Bank A, indicated that any final pricing for a merger transaction with Newport Bancorp would consider the estimate of the cost of termination of the pension plan and would likely result in a downward adjustment to the pricing reflected in their January 23, 2013 proposals.

On January 30, 2013, Newport Bancorp held a special board Meeting to review the proposals of Bank A and SI Financial. Also present were representatives from Sandler O'Neill and Luse Gorman. The benefit and value of each proposal to Newport Bancorp stockholders was discussed at length as well as a comparison of the manner in which integration issues would be resolved by each potential partner, including the retention of employees, board members and branch locations. Additionally, the upside potential of Bank A and SI Financial were considered as well as the potential ramifications of Newport Bancorp combining with an in-market merger partner as compared to an out-of-market merger partner. Sandler O'Neill provided a summary of the terms contained in the proposals submitted by Bank A and SI Financial. During the meeting it was noted that as a result of a preliminary estimate of the cost of terminating Newport Bancorp's pension plan, SI Financial had adjusted their proposal pricing to a range of \$17.50 to \$18.10 per share (instead of \$18.10 per share) and Bank A indicated that it would lower its proposed pricing by as much as \$0.50 per share depending on the final written cost estimate. Sandler O'Neill

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provided an in-depth presentation on the valuation of the respective stocks of Newport Bancorp, SI Financial and Bank A, including peer and geographic comparisons, present value analyses, pro forma analyses and a relative comparison of the stock performance of Bank A and SI Financial. After the presentation by Sandler O'Neill and management, the independent members of the Newport Bancorp board convened to discuss the two proposals and voted unanimously to pursue the SI Financial proposal. After the vote of the independent board members, the full Newport Bancorp board members reconvened and unanimously voted to pursue SI Financial's proposal and negotiate a definitive merger agreement, finalize the other outstanding merger related integration issues and conduct due diligence on SI Financial.

During early February 2013, Newport Bancorp and its advisors conducted due diligence on SI Financial, including on-site due diligence and staff interviews at SI Financial. A summary of the results of such due diligence was provided to Newport Bancorp's full board of directors at a meeting on February 21, 2013.

On March 1, 2013, Newport Bancorp's full board of directors met along with representatives from Luse Gorman and Sandler O'Neill. Luse Gorman presented a draft of the merger agreement and all ancillary agreements that had been negotiated by and between Newport Bancorp, SI Financial and their respective advisors. As a result of the receipt of the final written estimate of the pension plan termination cost, SI Financial had reflected in the terms of the merger agreement a merger consideration price of \$17.55 per share with a fixed exchange ratio. All aspects of the proposed merger agreement were analyzed and discussed in depth. Sandler O'Neill also discussed the content of their preliminary fairness analysis of the SI Financial transaction at the meeting. After such presentation by Sandler O'Neill, the independent members of the Newport Bancorp board convened to discuss the terms of the SI Financial proposal and the merger agreement and voted unanimously to continue to pursue the SI Financial proposal and finalization of the merger agreement. After the vote of the independent board members, the full Newport Bancorp board reconvened and voted unanimously to continue to pursue the SI Financial proposal and finalization of the merger agreement.

On March 4, 2013, the SI Financial board of directors held a special meeting, also attended by SI Financial's chief financial officer and outside financial and legal advisors, to review and discuss the proposed merger agreement. Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP, outside counsel to SI Financial, reviewed with the board the terms of the proposed merger agreement. Representatives of KBW and Loomis & Co. discussed financial analyses and fairness opinion analysis regarding the proposed transaction.

On March 5, 2013, the Newport Bancorp board held a special meeting with senior management of Newport Bancorp attending and representatives from Luse Gorman and Sandler O'Neill participating in the meeting via teleconference. Luse Gorman presented the terms of the final draft of the merger agreement, ancillary agreements and disclosure schedules to the merger agreement. Representatives of Sandler O'Neill discussed their financial analyses and fairness opinion regarding the proposed transaction. After a discussion regarding the merger agreement and the transaction, Sandler O'Neill rendered an oral opinion (subsequently confirmed in writing) to Newport Bancorp that the merger consideration to be received by the holders of the Newport Bancorp's common stock in connection with the merger was fair to Newport Bancorp from a financial point of view. At this meeting, the independent members of the Newport Bancorp board convened to discuss the final merger agreement and ancillary agreements and voted unanimously to approve the merger agreement with SI Financial. After the vote of the independent board members, the full board of Newport Bancorp reconvened and, after additional discussion, the full board of Newport Bancorp unanimously approved the merger agreement with SI Financial.

Also on March 5, 2013, the SI Financial board of directors held a telephonic special meeting, also attended by SI Financial's chief financial officer and outside financial and legal advisors to continue its review and discussion of the proposed merger agreement. Representatives of KBW and Loomis & Co. discussed financial analyses and fairness opinion analysis regarding the proposed transaction. After a discussion regarding the merger agreement and the transaction, each of KBW and Loomis & Co. rendered an oral opinion (that each subsequently confirmed in writing) to SI Financial that the merger consideration to be paid by SI Financial was fair to SI Financial from a financial point of view. Following further review and discussion among the members

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of the SI Financial board of directors, the SI Financial board of directors unanimously approved the merger agreement.

On March 5, 2013, Newport Bancorp and SI Financial executed the definitive merger agreement and issued a joint press release announcing the merger.

See *Opinion of Newport Bancorp's Financial Advisor* for a description of the fees Sandler O'Neill will receive for its services to Newport Bancorp in connection with the merger.

Newport Bancorp's Reasons for the Merger. In reaching its decision to approve the merger agreement and recommend their approval to shareholders, the Newport Bancorp board of directors consulted with senior management, its legal counsel, Luse Gorman Pomerenk & Schick, P.C., its financial advisor, Sandler O'Neill, and considered a number of factors, including, among others, the following, which are not presented in order of priority:

the business strategy and strategic plan of Newport Bancorp, its prospects for the future, projected financial results, and expectations relating to the proposed merger with SI Financial;

a review of the risks and prospects of Newport Bancorp remaining independent, including the challenges of maintaining a small community bank in the current financial and regulatory climate versus aligning Newport Bancorp with a well-capitalized, well-managed larger organization;

a review of Newport Bancorp's opportunities to enhance future earnings, including increasing its commercial business lending capabilities as a means to improve its overall scale and efficiencies, and management's conclusion that adding a successful commercial lending program would require material expenditures related to additional personnel, infrastructure improvements and enhanced risk management and compliance capabilities;

a review of potential merger opportunities available to Newport Bancorp for the foreseeable future based on an assessment of financial institutions operating in Newport Bancorp's market area, in contiguous areas and out of Newport Bancorp's market area that are of appropriate size and liquidity to engage in a transaction with Newport Bancorp;

a review of the historical financial statements and condition of Newport Bancorp and certain other internal information, primarily financial in nature, relating to the respective businesses, earnings and balance sheets of Newport Bancorp;

the form and amount of the merger consideration, including the tax effects of stock consideration compared to cash consideration;

the merger consideration that could reasonably be expected from other potential acquirers with apparent ability to consummate an acquisition of Newport Bancorp, including institutions that had expressed an interest in acquiring a depository institution such as Newport Bancorp;

the relative financial strength, size and infrastructure of SI Financial as a merger partner over the near and long term;

the strength and recent performance of SI Financial's common stock;

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the ability of Newport Bancorp's shareholders to benefit from SI Financial's potential growth and stock appreciation since it is more likely that the combined entity will have superior future earnings and prospects compared to Newport Bancorp's earnings and prospects on an independent basis;

the possibility that SI Financial might become the subject of a merger or acquisition transaction with an even larger financial institution;

the ability of SI Financial to execute a merger transaction from a financial and regulatory perspective;

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the geographic fit and increased customer convenience of the expanded branch network of SI Financial;

the similar management style and strategies of SI Financial's management team;

the continued representation of Newport Bancorp's management and board on the board of directors of the combined entity;

the anticipated effect of the acquisition on Newport Bancorp's employees (including the fact that SI Financial anticipates offering employment to the majority of Newport Bancorp's employees following consummation of the merger);

the effect on Newport Bancorp's customers and the communities served by Newport Bancorp;

the terms of the merger agreement, including the price protection provisions, the walk-away provisions, representations and warranties of the parties, the covenants, the consideration, the benefits to Newport Bancorp's employees, the circumstances under which the Newport Bancorp board of directors may consider a superior proposal, the ability of Newport Bancorp to terminate the merger agreement, and the absence of burdensome contingencies in the merger agreement;

the increased legal lending limit available to borrowers by reason of the merger;

the increased level of products and services offered by SI Financial, including wealth management, trust services, and increased commercial lending products and capacity;

the likelihood of obtaining the necessary regulatory approvals within a reasonable time frame and without unusual or burdensome conditions; and

the long-term and short term interests of Newport Bancorp and its shareholders, the interests of the employees, customers, creditors and suppliers of Newport Bancorp, and community and societal considerations including those of the communities in which Newport Bancorp maintains offices.

Based on the factors described above, the board of directors of Newport Bancorp determined that the merger with SI Financial and the merger of Newport Federal with Savings Institute would be advisable and in the best interests of Newport Bancorp shareholders and other constituencies and unanimously approved the merger agreement.

Recommendation of Newport Bancorp's Board of Directors

Newport Bancorp's board of directors has unanimously approved the agreement and plan of merger and the merger and unanimously recommends that you vote FOR the agreement and plan of merger and the merger.

Opinion of Newport Bancorp's Financial Advisor

By letter dated October 23, 2012, Newport Bancorp retained Sandler O'Neill to act as its financial advisor in connection with a sale of Newport Bancorp to SI Financial. Sandler O'Neill is a nationally recognized investment banking firm whose principal business specialty is financial institutions. In the ordinary course of its investment banking business, Sandler O'Neill is regularly engaged in the valuation of financial institutions and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions and other corporate transactions.

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Sandler O'Neill acted as financial advisor to the Company in connection with the proposed transaction and participated in certain of the negotiations leading to the execution of the merger agreement. At the meeting of the Board of Directors of Newport Bancorp on March 5, 2013, Sandler O'Neill delivered to the Board of Directors its oral opinion, subsequently followed by delivery of its written opinion, that, as of such date, the merger consideration was fair to the holders of Newport Bancorp common stock from a financial point of view. **The full**

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text of Sandler O'Neill's written opinion dated March 5, 2013 is attached as Appendix D to this proxy statement. The opinion outlines the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered and qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken by Sandler O'Neill in rendering its opinion. The description of the opinion set forth below is qualified in its entirety by reference to the opinion. Newport Bancorp shareholders are urged to read the entire opinion carefully in connection with their consideration of the proposed merger.

Sandler O'Neill's opinion speaks only as of the date of the opinion. The opinion was directed to the Board of Directors of Newport Bancorp and is directed only to the fairness of the merger consideration to be paid to the holders of Newport Bancorp common stock from a financial point of view. It does not address the underlying business decision of Newport Bancorp to engage in the merger or any other aspect of the merger and is not a recommendation to any Newport Bancorp stockholder as to how such stockholder should vote at the special meeting with respect to the merger or any other matter.

In connection with rendering its opinion on March 5, 2013, Sandler O'Neill reviewed and considered, among other things:

- (1) the merger agreement;
- (2) certain publicly available financial statements and other historical financial information of Newport Bancorp that Sandler O'Neill deemed relevant;
- (3) certain publicly available financial statements and other historical financial information of SI Financial that Sandler O'Neill deemed relevant;
- (4) certain internal financial projections for Newport Bancorp for the years ending December 31, 2013 through 2016 as provided by senior management of Newport Bancorp;
- (5) internal financial projections for SI Financial for the years ended December 31, 2013 through 2016 as provided by and discussed with senior management of SI Financial;
- (6) the pro forma financial impact of the merger on SI Financial, based on assumptions relating to transaction expenses, purchase accounting adjustments and cost savings as determined by the senior management of SI Financial;
- (7) a comparison of certain financial and other information for Newport Bancorp and SI Financial with similar publicly available information for certain other commercial banks, the securities of which are publicly traded;
- (8) the relative contributions of assets, liabilities, equity and earnings of Newport Bancorp and SI Financial to the combined institution;
- (9) the terms and structures of other recent mergers and acquisition transactions in the commercial banking sector;
- (10) the current market environment generally and in the commercial banking sector in particular; and
- (11)

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such other information, financial studies, analyses and investigations and financial, economic and market criteria as Sandler O'Neill considered relevant.

Sandler O'Neill also discussed with certain members of senior management of Newport Bancorp the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of Newport Bancorp and held similar discussions with the senior management of SI Financial regarding the business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of SI Financial.

In performing its review, Sandler O'Neill has relied upon the accuracy and completeness of all of the financial and other information that was available to it from public sources, that was provided to it by Newport

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Bancorp and SI Financial or that was otherwise reviewed by it and assumed such accuracy and completeness for purposes of preparing its fairness opinion. Sandler O Neill further relied on the assurances of the management of Newport Bancorp and SI Financial that such managements are not aware of any facts or circumstances that would make any of such information inaccurate or misleading in any material respect. Sandler O Neill did not make an independent evaluation or appraisal of the specific assets, the collateral securing assets or the liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Newport Bancorp or SI Financial or any of their respective subsidiaries. Sandler O Neill did not make an independent evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses of Newport Bancorp, SI Financial or the combined entity after the Merger and it has not reviewed any individual credit files relating to Newport Bancorp or SI Financial. Sandler O Neill has assumed that the respective allowances for loan losses for both Newport Bancorp and SI Financial are adequate to cover such losses and will be adequate on a pro forma basis for the combined entity.

In preparing its analyses, Sandler O Neill used internal financial projections as provided by the respective senior management of Newport Bancorp and SI Financial. Sandler O Neill also received and used in its analyses certain projections of transaction costs, purchase accounting adjustments, expected cost savings and other synergies which were prepared by and/or reviewed with the senior management of SI Financial. With respect to those projections, estimates and judgments, the respective management of Newport Bancorp and SI Financial confirmed to us that those projections, estimates and judgments reflected the best currently available estimates and judgments of those respective managements of the future financial performance of Newport Bancorp and SI Financial, respectively, and Sandler O Neill assumed that such performance would be achieved. Sandler O Neill expresses no opinion as to such estimates or the assumptions on which they are based. Sandler O Neill has assumed that there has been no material change in the respective assets, financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects of Newport Bancorp and SI Financial since the date of the most recent financial data made available to us. Sandler O Neill has also assumed in all respects material to its analysis that Newport Bancorp and SI Financial would remain as a going concern for all periods relevant to its analyses. Sandler O Neill expresses no opinion as to any of the legal, accounting and tax matters relating to the merger and any other transactions contemplated in connection therewith.

Sandler O Neill's opinion is necessarily based on financial, economic, market and other conditions as in effect on, and the information made available to it as of, the date of the opinion. Events occurring after the date hereof could materially affect Sandler O Neill's opinion. Sandler O Neill has not undertaken to update, revise, reaffirm or withdraw its opinion or otherwise comment upon events occurring after the date of its opinion.

Sandler O Neill opinion was directed to the Board of Directors of Newport Bancorp in connection with its consideration of the merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder of Newport Bancorp as to how any such shareholder should vote at the special meeting called to consider and vote upon the merger. Sandler O Neill's opinion is directed only to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to the holders of Newport Bancorp common stock and does not address the underlying business decision of Newport Bancorp to engage in the merger, the relative merits of the merger as compared to any other alternative business strategies that might exist for Newport Bancorp or the effect of any other transaction in which Newport Bancorp might engage. Sandler O Neill's opinion shall not be reproduced or used for any other purposes, without Sandler O Neill's prior written consent. Sandler O Neill has consented to inclusion of its opinion and a summary thereof in this proxy statement/prospectus and in the registration statement on Form S-4 which includes this proxy statement/prospectus. Sandler O Neill's opinion has been approved by Sandler O Neill's fairness opinion committee. Sandler O Neill does not express any opinion as to the fairness of the amount or nature of the compensation to be received in the merger by any officer, director, or employees, or class of such persons, relative to the compensation to be received in the merger by any other shareholder.

In rendering its March 5, 2013 opinion, Sandler O Neill performed a variety of financial analyses. The following is a summary of the material analyses performed by Sandler O Neill, but is not a complete description of all the analyses underlying Sandler O Neill's opinion. The summary includes information presented in tabular format. **In order to fully understand the financial analyses, these tables must be read together with the**

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accompanying text. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process involving subjective judgments as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances. In arriving at its opinion, Sandler O'Neill did not attribute any particular weight to any analysis or factor that it considered. Rather Sandler O'Neill made qualitative judgments as to the significance and relevance of each analysis and factor. Sandler O'Neill did not form an opinion as to whether any individual analysis or factor (positive or negative) considered in isolation supported or failed to support its opinion; rather Sandler O'Neill made its determination as to the fairness of the merger consideration on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after considering the results of all its analyses taken as a whole. The process, therefore, is not necessarily susceptible to a partial analysis or summary description. Sandler O'Neill believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of the factors and analyses to be considered without considering all factors and analyses, or attempting to ascribe relative weights to some or all such factors and analyses, could create an incomplete view of the evaluation process underlying its opinion. Also, no company included in Sandler O'Neill's comparative analyses described below is identical to Newport Bancorp or SI Financial and no transaction is identical to the merger. Accordingly, an analysis of comparable companies or transactions involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of the companies and other factors that could affect the public trading values or merger transaction values, as the case may be, of Newport Bancorp or SI Financial and the companies to which they are being compared.

In performing its analyses, Sandler O'Neill also made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, business and economic conditions and various other matters, many of which cannot be predicted and are beyond the control of Newport Bancorp, SI Financial and Sandler O'Neill. The analysis performed by Sandler O'Neill is not necessarily indicative of actual values or future results, both of which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by such analyses. Sandler O'Neill prepared its analyses solely for purposes of rendering its opinion and provided such analyses to the Board of Directors and senior management of Newport Bancorp and its subsidiaries at the March 5, 2013 meeting. Estimates on the values of companies do not purport to be appraisals or necessarily reflect the prices at which companies or their securities may actually be sold. Such estimates are inherently subject to uncertainty and actual values may be materially different. Accordingly, Sandler O'Neill's analyses do not necessarily reflect the value of Newport Bancorp's common stock or the prices at which Newport Bancorp's common stock may be sold at any time. The analysis and opinion of Sandler O'Neill was among a number of factors taken into consideration by the Board of Directors and senior management of Newport Bancorp and its subsidiaries in making its determination to adopt the plan of merger contained in the merger agreement and the analyses described below should not be viewed as determinative of the decision the Board of Directors and senior management of Newport Bancorp and its subsidiaries with respect to the fairness of the merger.

At the March 5, 2013 meeting of the Board of Directors, Sandler O'Neill presented certain financial analyses of the merger. The summary below is not a complete description of the analyses underlying the opinions of Sandler O'Neill or the presentation made by Sandler O'Neill to the Board of Directors and senior management of Newport Bancorp and its subsidiaries, but is instead a summary of the material analyses performed and presented in connection with the opinion.

Summary of Proposal.

Sandler O'Neill reviewed the financial terms of the proposed transaction, which allow Newport Bancorp shareholders to elect to receive cash or stock, subject to the allocation and proration procedures as set forth in the merger agreement. Shares of Newport Bancorp common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the merger will be converted into shares of SI Financial common stock equal to a specified exchange ratio of 1.5129. Sandler O'Neill calculated an aggregate transaction value of approximately \$63.8 million, which includes \$2.4 million of deal value for 470 thousand stock options to be converted into SI Financial shares at a weighted average stock price of \$12.50 and assumes 3.5 million Newport Bancorp common shares outstanding. Based

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upon financial information as or for the quarter ended December 31, 2012, Sandler O'Neill calculated the following transaction ratios:

Transaction Ratios	
Price/Last twelve months earnings per share	38.2x
Price/2013 Estimated earnings per share (1)	53.2x
Price/Book value	116%
Price/Tangible book value	116%
Tangible book premium/Core deposits (2)	3.8%
Market Premium	6.2%

(1) Based on FactSet 2013 median EPS estimate

(2) Core deposits exclude jumbo deposits; reflects bank level regulatory data

Newport Bancorp Comparable Company Analysis.

Sandler O'Neill also used publicly available information to compare selected financial and market trading information for Newport Bancorp and a group of financial institutions selected by Sandler O'Neill.

The Newport Bancorp peer group consisted of the following northeast region publicly-traded thrifts with total assets between \$250 million \$1 billion:

SI Financial Group, Inc.

BSB Bancorp, Inc.

Hampden Bancorp, Inc.

Chicopee Bancorp, Inc.

Peoples Federal Bancshares, Inc.

Naugatuck Valley Financial Corporation

Guaranty Bancorp, Inc.

Wellesley Bancorp, Inc.

Mayflower Bancorp, Inc.

The analysis compared publicly available financial information for Newport Bancorp and the median financial and market trading data for the Newport Bancorp peer group as of and for the last twelve months ended December 31, 2012. The table below sets forth the data for Newport Bancorp and the median data for the Newport Bancorp peer group as of and for the last twelve months ended December 31, 2012, with pricing data as of March 4, 2013.

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	Comparable Group	
	Newport Bancorp	Median
Total Assets	\$ 449	\$ 577
Tangible Common Equity / Tangible Assets	11.83%	13.36%
Leverage Ratio	10.05%	11.08%
Total Risk Based Capital Ratio	17.14%	19.30%
Return on Average Assets	0.34%	0.33%
Return on Average Equity	2.96%	2.61%
Net Interest Margin	3.35%	3.50%
Efficiency Ratio	80.1%	78.2%
Loan Loss Reserve / Gross Loans	1.12%	0.96%
Non-performing Assets / Assets	1.28%	1.32%
Net Charge-offs / Average Loans	0.03%	0.09%
Price / Tangible Book Value	108.8%	97.4%
Price / LTM EPS	35.9x	33.7x
Current Dividend Yield	NA	1.0%
LTM Dividend Ratio	NA	35.3%
Market Capitalization	\$ 58	\$ 88

Table of Contents**SI Financial - Comparable Company Analysis.**

Sandler O'Neill also used publicly available information to compare selected financial and market trading information for SI Financial and a group of financial institutions selected by Sandler O'Neill.

The SI Financial peer group consisted of the following northeast region publicly-traded thrifts with total assets between \$500 million - \$2 billion:

Rockville Financial Inc.	BSB Bancorp, Inc.
First Connecticut Bancorp, Inc.	Hampden Bancorp, Inc.
Westfield Financial, Inc.	Chicopee Bancorp, Inc.
New Hampshire Thrift Bancshares, Inc.	Peoples Federal Bancshares, Inc.
Hingham Institution for Savings	Naugatuck Valley Financial Corporation

The analysis compared publicly available financial information for SI Financial and the median financial and market trading data for the SI Financial peer group as of and for the last twelve months ended December 31, 2012. The table below sets forth the data for SI Financial and the median data for the SI Financial peer group as of and for the most recent quarter ended December 31, 2012, with pricing data as of March 4, 2013.

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	SI Financial	Comparable Group Median
Total Assets	\$ 953	\$ 1,022
Tangible Common Equity / Tangible Assets	12.88%	13.97%
Leverage Ratio	11.08%	13.54%
Total Risk Based Capital Ratio	21.41%	19.98%
Return on Average Assets	0.31%	0.51%
Return on Average Equity	2.35%	3.97%
Net Interest Margin	2.87%	3.24%
Efficiency Ratio	82.5%	73.0%
Loan Loss Reserve / Gross Loans	0.92%	1.09%
Non-performing Assets / Assets	1.32%	1.33%
Net Charge-offs / Average Loans	0.05%	0.17%
Price / Tangible Book Value	96.4%	105.2%
Price / LTM EPS	NM	29.8x
Current Dividend Yield	1.0%	1.3%
LTM Dividend Ratio	109.1%	51.7%
Market Capitalization	\$ 118	\$ 120

Newport Bancorp Stock Price Performance.

Sandler O'Neill reviewed the history of the publicly reported trading prices of Newport Bancorp's common stock for the one-year period ended March 4, 2013. Sandler O'Neill then compared the relationship between the movements in the price of Newport Bancorp's common stock against the movements in the prices of the SNL U.S. Thrift Index and the S&P 500 Index.

Newport Bancorp's One-Year Stock Performance.

	Beginning Index Value March 2, 2012	Ending Index Value March 4, 2013
Newport Bancorp	100.0%	128.5%
SNL Thrift Index	100.0	117.4
S&P 500 Index	100.0	111.4

Table of Contents**SI Financial Stock Price Performance.**

Sandler O'Neill reviewed the history of the publicly reported trading prices and trading volume of SI Financial's common stock for the one-year period ended March 4, 2013. Sandler O'Neill then compared the relationship between the movements in the price of SI Financial's common stock against the movements in the prices of the SNL U.S. Thrift Index and the S&P 500 Index.

SI Financial's One-Year Stock Performance.

	Beginning Index Value March 2, 2012	Ending Index Value March 4, 2013
SI Financial	100.0%	111.8%
SNL Thrift Index	100.0	117.4
S&P 500 Index	100.0	111.4

Newport Bancorp Net Present Value Analysis.

Sandler O'Neill performed an analysis that estimated the present value of Newport Bancorp through December 31, 2016.

Sandler O'Neill based the analysis on Newport Bancorp's projected earnings stream as derived from the internal financial projections provided by Newport Bancorp management for the years ending December 31, 2013 through 2016.

To approximate the terminal value of Newport Bancorp's common stock at December 31, 2016, Sandler O'Neill applied price to forward earnings multiples of 10.0x to 20.0x and multiples of tangible book value ranging from 70% to 120%. The income streams and terminal values were then discounted to present values using different discount rates ranging from 10.0% to 16.0%.

Earnings Per Share Multiples

Discount Rate	10.0x	12.0x	14.0x	16.0x	18.0x	20.0x
10.0%	\$ 4.33	\$ 5.20	\$ 6.06	\$ 6.93	\$ 7.79	\$ 8.66
11.0%	4.18	5.01	5.85	6.68	7.52	8.35
12.0%	4.03	4.83	5.64	6.45	7.25	8.06
13.0%	3.89	4.67	5.44	6.22	7.00	7.78
14.0%	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.01	6.76	7.51
15.0%	3.62	4.35	5.07	5.80	6.52	7.25
16.0%	3.50	4.20	4.90	5.60	6.30	7.00

Tangible Book Value Per Share Multiples

Discount Rate	70%	80%	90%	100%	110%	120%
10.0%	\$ 8.74	\$ 9.99	\$ 11.24	\$ 12.49	\$ 13.74	\$ 14.98
11.0%	8.43	9.63	10.84	12.04	13.25	14.45
12.0%	8.13	9.29	10.46	11.62	12.78	13.94
13.0%	7.85	8.97	10.09	11.21	12.33	13.46
14.0%	7.58	8.66	9.74	10.82	11.91	12.99
15.0%	7.32	8.36	9.41	10.45	11.50	12.54
16.0%	7.07	8.08	9.09	10.10	11.11	12.12

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Sandler O'Neill also considered and discussed with the Board of Directors of Newport Bancorp how this analysis would be affected by changes in the underlying assumptions, including variations with respect to net income. To illustrate this impact, Sandler O'Neill performed a similar analysis assuming Newport Bancorp's net income varied from 25% above projections to 25% below projections. This analysis resulted in the following reference ranges of indicated aggregate values for Newport Bancorp's common stock, using a discount rate of 13.74%:

Earnings Per Share Multiples

Annual Budget Variance	10.0x	12.0x	14.0x	16.0x	18.0x	20.0x
(25.0%)	\$ 2.84	\$ 3.41	\$ 3.98	\$ 4.55	\$ 5.11	\$ 5.68
(20.0%)	3.03	3.64	4.24	4.85	5.45	6.06
(15.0%)	3.22	3.86	4.51	5.15	5.80	6.44
(10.0%)	3.41	4.09	4.77	5.45	6.14	6.82
(5.0%)	3.60	4.32	5.04	5.76	6.48	7.20
0.0%	3.79	4.55	5.30	6.06	6.82	7.58
5.0%	3.98	4.77	5.57	6.36	7.16	7.95
10.0%	4.17	5.00	5.83	6.67	7.50	8.33
15.0%	4.36	5.23	6.10	6.97	7.84	8.71
20.0%	4.55	5.45	6.36	7.27	8.18	9.09
25.0%	4.73	5.68	6.63	7.58	8.52	9.47

SI Financial Net Present Value Analysis.

Sandler O'Neill performed an analysis that estimated the present value of SI Financial through December 31, 2016.

Sandler O'Neill based the analysis on SI Financial's projected earnings stream as derived from the internal financial projections provided by SI Financial's management for the years ending December 31, 2012 through 2016.

To approximate the terminal value of SI Financial's common stock at December 31, 2016, Sandler O'Neill applied price to forward earnings multiples of 10.0x to 20.0x and multiples of tangible book value ranging from 100% to 150%. The income streams and terminal values were then discounted to present values using different discount rates ranging from 10.0% to 16.0%.

Earnings Per Share Multiples

Discount Rate	10.0x	12.0x	14.0x	16.0x	18.0x	20.0x
10.0%	\$ 3.04	\$ 3.56	\$ 4.08	\$ 4.61	\$ 5.13	\$ 5.65
11.0%	2.94	3.44	3.95	4.45	4.95	5.46
12.0%	2.84	3.33	3.81	4.30	4.79	5.27
13.0%	2.75	3.22	3.69	4.16	4.63	5.10
14.0%	2.66	3.11	3.56	4.02	4.47	4.93
15.0%	2.57	3.01	3.45	3.89	4.32	4.76
16.0%	2.49	2.91	3.34	3.76	4.18	4.61

Table of Contents**Tangible Book Value Per Share Multiples**

Discount Rate	100%	110%	120%	130%	140%	150%
10.0%	\$ 9.74	\$ 10.67	\$ 11.60	\$ 12.53	\$ 13.47	\$ 14.40
11.0%	9.40	10.30	11.20	12.09	12.99	13.89
12.0%	9.07	9.94	10.81	11.68	12.54	13.41
13.0%	8.76	9.60	10.44	11.27	12.11	12.95
14.0%	8.47	9.27	10.08	10.89	11.70	12.50
15.0%	8.18	8.96	9.74	10.52	11.30	12.08
16.0%	7.91	8.66	9.42	10.17	10.92	11.68

Sandler O'Neill also considered and discussed with the Board of Directors of Newport Bancorp and its subsidiaries how this analysis would be affected by changes in the underlying assumptions, including variations with respect to net income. To illustrate this impact, Sandler O'Neill performed a similar analysis assuming SI Financial's net income varied from 25% above projections to 25% below projections. This analysis resulted in the following reference ranges of indicated per share values for SI Financial's common stock, using a discount rate of 13.74%:

Earnings Per Share Multiples

Annual Budget Variance	10.0x	12.0x	14.0x	16.0x	18.0x	20.0x
(25.0%)	\$ 2.11	\$ 2.45	\$ 2.79	\$ 3.14	\$ 3.48	\$ 3.82
(20.0%)	2.22	2.59	2.95	3.32	3.69	4.05
(15.0%)	2.34	2.73	3.12	3.50	3.89	4.28
(10.0%)	2.45	2.86	3.28	3.69	4.10	4.51
(5.0%)	2.57	3.00	3.44	3.87	4.31	4.74
0.0%	2.68	3.14	3.60	4.05	4.51	4.97
5.0%	2.79	3.28	3.76	4.24	4.72	5.20
10.0%	2.91	3.41	3.92	4.42	4.92	5.43
15.0%	3.02	3.55	4.08	4.60	5.13	5.66
20.0%	3.14	3.69	4.24	4.79	5.33	5.88
25.0%	3.25	3.82	4.40	4.97	5.54	6.11

Analysis of Selected Merger Transactions.

Sandler O'Neill reviewed three sets of comparable merger and acquisition transactions.

The first set of mergers and acquisitions included 9 transactions announced from January 1, 2010 through March 4, 2013 with announced deal values in which the targets were northeast and Mid-Atlantic thrifts and assets between \$250 million - \$1 billion at announcement. Sandler O'Neill deemed these transactions to be reflective of the proposed Newport Bancorp and SI Financial combination. Sandler O'Neill reviewed the following multiples: transaction price to last twelve months' earnings per share, transaction price to book value, transaction price to tangible book value, core deposit premium and 1-month market premium.

The second set of mergers and acquisitions included 7 transactions announced from January 1, 2010 through March 4, 2013 in which the targets were northeast banks or thrifts with assets between \$250 million - \$1 billion at announcement and announced transaction values greater than \$15 million. Sandler O'Neill deemed these transactions to be reflective of the proposed Newport Bancorp and SI Financial combination. Sandler O'Neill reviewed the following multiples: transaction price to last twelve months' earnings per share, transaction price to book value, transaction price to tangible book value, core deposit premium and 1-month market premium. As illustrated in the following table, Sandler O'Neill compared the proposed merger multiples to the median multiples of these comparable transactions.

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The third set of mergers and acquisitions included 16 transactions announced from January 1, 2010 through March 4, 2013 in which the targets were thrifts with assets between \$250 million \$1 billion at announcement and announced transaction values greater than \$15 million. Sandler O'Neill deemed these transactions to be reflective of the proposed Newport Bancorp and SI Financial combination. Sandler O'Neill reviewed the following multiples: transaction price to last twelve months earnings per share, transaction price to book value, transaction price to tangible book value, core deposit premium and 1-month market premium. As illustrated in the following table, Sandler O'Neill compared the proposed merger multiples to the median multiples of these comparable transactions.

Summary of Comparable Transaction Multiples

	Newport Bancorp/ SI Financial	Median Regional (1)	Median Regional (2)	Median Nationwide
Transaction value/ Last 12 months earnings per share	38.2x	32.3x	23.0x	22.8x
Transaction value/ Book value per share	116%	111%	143%	111%
Transaction value/ Tangible book value per share	116	111	145	111
Tangible book premium/ Core deposits	3.8	2.5	6.5	1.8
Market premium	6.2	75.9	64.5	78.2

Pro Forma Merger Analysis.

Sandler O'Neill analyzed certain potential pro forma effects of the merger, assuming the following: (1) Consideration of 50% common stock and 50% cash; (2) the merger is completed in the third quarter of 2013; (3) the deal value per share is equal to a \$17.55 per Newport Bancorp share, given a 1.5129 exchange ratio of SI Financial's common stock; (3) 34% cost savings of Newport Bancorp projected operating expense, fully phased-in by 2014; (4) approximately \$20.0 million in pre-tax transaction costs and expenses; (5) Newport Bancorp's performance was calculated in accordance with Newport Bancorp's management's prepared earnings projections; (6) SI Financial's performance was calculated in accordance with SI Financial's management's prepared earnings projections and guidance; (7) purchase accounting adjustments, including \$2.5 million positive mark on HTM investment securities portfolio, \$5.0 million credit mark and \$8.1 million interest mark on the loan portfolio, \$840 thousand deposit rate mark and \$4.5 million FHLB mark; (8) and certain other assumptions pertaining to costs and expenses associated with the transaction, intangible amortization, opportunity cost of cash and other items. The analyses indicated that, for the full years 2014 and 2015, the merger (excluding transaction expenses) would be 69.4% and 69.8% accretive to SI Financial's projected earnings per share, respectively. For the full years 2014 and 2015, the merger would be 10.3% and 7.9% dilutive to SI Financial's tangible book value per share, respectively. The actual results achieved by the combined company may vary from projected results and the variations may be material.

Pro Forma Contribution Analysis. Sandler O'Neill analyzed the relative contribution of assets, liabilities, capital, and earnings by Newport Bancorp and SI Financial in the transaction. Based upon the exchange ratio as described above in the *Summary of Proposal* section, the total ownership for Newport Bancorp shareholders in the pro forma company was estimated to be 20%.

(dollars in millions)	Newport Bancorp	SI Financial	SI Financial Contribution	Newport Bancorp Contribution
Total Assets	\$ 449	\$ 953	68%	32%
Gross Loans	359	697	66	34
Total Deposits	290	705	71	29
Tangible Common Equity	53	122	70	30
Nonperforming Assets	6	13	69	31
Market Capitalization	58	118	67	33
2012 Net Income Avail. To Common	1.6	1.1	42	58
2013 Net Income Avail. To Common	1.1	3.1	75	25

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Sandler O'Neill's Compensation and Other Relationships with Newport Bancorp

Sandler O'Neill has acted as financial advisor to the Board of Directors and senior management of Newport Bancorp and its subsidiaries in connection with the merger. The Board of Directors and senior management of Newport Bancorp and its subsidiaries agreed to pay Sandler O'Neill a fee in an amount equal to 1.1% of the aggregate purchase price, 20% of which was payable upon the signing of the definitive agreement, \$100,000 of which was payable upon delivery of Sandler O'Neill's opinion, and the remainder of which is contingent upon completion of the merger. Newport Bancorp has also agreed to indemnify Sandler O'Neill against certain liabilities arising out of its engagement and to reimburse Sandler O'Neill for certain of its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

In the ordinary course of their respective broker and dealer businesses, Sandler O'Neill may purchase securities from and sell securities to Newport Bancorp and SI Financial and their affiliates. Sandler O'Neill may also actively trade the debt and/or equity securities of Newport Bancorp and SI Financial or their affiliates for their own accounts and for the accounts of their customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities. During the two years preceding the date of its opinion, Sandler O'Neill did not receive any compensation from Newport Bancorp for investment banking services.

SI Financial's Reasons for the Merger

SI Financial's board of directors believes that the merger is in the best interests of SI Financial and its shareholders. In deciding to approve the merger, SI Financial's board of directors considered a number of factors, including:

Newport Bancorp's community banking orientation, its favorable reputation within its local community and its compatibility with SI Financial and its subsidiaries.

Management's review of the business, operations, earnings, and financial condition, including capital levels and asset quality of Newport Bancorp.

The scale, scope, strength and diversity of operations, product lines and delivery systems that could be achieved by combining SI Financial and Newport Bancorp.

The expansion into the contiguous market of Rhode Island and the attractive demographics of such market.

SI Financial's historic performance in similar markets.

The reports of SI Financial management and the financial presentation by KBW and Loomis & Co., to SI Financial's board of directors concerning, among other things, the operations, financial condition and prospects of Newport Bancorp and the expected financial impact of the merger on the combined company, including pro forma assets, earnings, deposits and regulatory capital ratios.

The historical and current market prices of SI Financial common stock and Newport Bancorp common stock, as well as the financial analyses prepared by KBW and Loomis & Co.

The opinions delivered to the SI Financial board of directors by KBW and Loomis & Co., to the effect that, as of the date of this respective opinions and based upon and subject to the considerations described in its opinion and other matters as KBW and Loomis & Co. considered relevant, the merger consideration to be paid by SI Financial to the holders of Newport Bancorp common stock in the merger was fair to SI Financial, from a financial point of view.

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The review by the SI Financial board of directors with its management and legal and financial advisors of the structure of the merger and the financial and other terms of the merger, the consideration to be paid to Newport Bancorp shareholders and the expectation of SI Financial's legal advisors that the merger will qualify as a transaction of a type that is generally tax-free to Newport Bancorp shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

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That SI Financial's management team will remain intact following the merger and that SI Financial and Savings Institute's boards of directors will be increased to accommodate the addition of Mr. McCarthy and two current members of the Newport Bancorp board of directors.

The complementary nature of the business, market areas and corporate cultures of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp.

That the combined company will have an attractive commercial and community banking franchise.

SI Financial's expectation that it will achieve cost savings equal to 34% of Newport Bancorp's current annualized non-interest expenses.

For 2014, the first full year of combined operations, SI Financial expects the transaction to be accretive to its earnings per share.

The pro forma financial effects of the proposed transaction, including the expected dilution to tangible book value per share.

The likelihood of regulators approving the merger without undue conditions or delay.

While SI Financial's board of directors considered these and other factors, the board of directors did not assign any specific or relative weights to the factors considered and did not make any determination with respect to any individual factor. SI Financial's board of directors collectively made its determination with respect to the merger based on the conclusion reached by its members, based on the factors that each of them considered appropriate, that the merger is in the best interests of SI Financial's shareholders. The terms of the merger were the result of arm's length negotiations between representatives of SI Financial and representatives of Newport Bancorp.

Recommendation of SI Financial's Board of Directors

SI Financial's board of directors has unanimously approved the agreement and plan of merger and the merger and unanimously recommends that you vote FOR the agreement and plan of merger and the merger.

Opinions of SI Financial's Financial Advisors

Opinion of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods

On February 1, 2013, SI Financial executed an engagement agreement with Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated (an affiliate of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, a Stifel Company). KBW's engagement encompassed assisting SI Financial in analyzing, structuring, negotiating and effecting a transaction between SI Financial and Newport Bancorp. SI Financial selected KBW because KBW is a nationally recognized investment banking firm with substantial experience in transactions similar to the merger and is familiar with SI Financial and its business. As part of its investment banking business, KBW is continually engaged in the valuation of financial businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions.

On March 5, 2013, the SI Financial board of directors held a meeting to evaluate the proposed merger of Newport Bancorp with and into SI Financial. At this meeting, KBW reviewed the financial aspects of the proposed merger and rendered an oral opinion (subsequently confirmed in writing), to SI Financial that, as of such date, and based upon and subject to factors and assumptions set forth therein, the aggregate consideration in the merger is fair, from a financial point of view, to SI Financial. The SI Financial board of directors approved the agreement and plan of merger at this meeting.

The full text of KBW's written opinion, dated March 5, 2013, which sets forth the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken in connection with the opinion, is attached as Annex B to this document and is incorporated herein by reference. The description of the opinion set forth herein is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of such opinion. SI Financial's shareholders are urged to read the opinion in its entirety.

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KBW's opinion speaks only as of the date of the opinion. The opinion is directed to the SI Financial board and addresses only the fairness, from a financial point of view to SI Financial, of the aggregate consideration in the merger. It does not address the underlying business decision to proceed with the merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any SI Financial shareholder as to how the shareholder should vote at the SI Financial annual meeting on the merger or any related matter.

In connection with its opinion, KBW reviewed, analyzed and relied upon material bearing upon the merger and the financial and operating condition of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp and the merger, including among other things, the following:

a draft of the agreement and plan of merger;

the Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the three years ended December 31, 2011 of SI Financial and the Annual Reports to Stockholders and Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the three years ended December 31, 2011 of Newport Bancorp;

certain interim reports to shareholders and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp and certain other communications from SI Financial and Newport Bancorp to their respective stockholders; and

other financial information concerning the businesses and operations of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp furnished to KBW by SI Financial and Newport Bancorp for purposes of KBW's analysis.

KBW also held discussions with members of senior management of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp regarding the past and current business operations, regulatory relations, financial condition, and future prospects of the respective companies and such other matters that KBW deemed relevant to its inquiry. In addition, KBW compared certain financial and stock market information for SI Financial and Newport Bancorp with similar information for certain other companies the securities of which are publicly traded, reviewed the financial terms of certain recent business combinations in the banking industry, and performed such other studies and analyses as KBW considered appropriate.

In conducting its review and arriving at its opinion, KBW relied upon and assumed the accuracy and completeness of all of the financial and other information provided to it or publicly available, and did not independently verify the accuracy or completeness of any such information or assume any responsibility for such verification or accuracy. KBW relied upon the managements of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp as to the reasonableness and achievability of the financial and operating forecasts and projections (and assumptions and bases therefor) provided to KBW and KBW assumed that such forecasts and projections reflect the best currently available estimates and judgments of such managements and that such forecasts and projections will be realized in the amounts and in the time periods currently estimated by such managements. KBW is not an expert in the independent valuation of the adequacy of allowances for loan losses, and without independent verification, assumed that the aggregate allowances for loan and lease losses for SI Financial and Newport Bancorp are adequate to cover those losses. KBW did not make or obtain any evaluations or appraisals of any assets or liabilities of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp, nor did they examine or review any individual credit files.

The projections and associated assumptions used by KBW in certain of its analyses were sourced from SI Financial's and Newport Bancorp's senior management teams. SI Financial and Newport Bancorp do not publicly disclose internal management projections of the type provided to KBW in connection with its review of the merger. As a result, such projections were not prepared with a view towards public disclosure. The projections were based on numerous variables and assumptions, which are inherently uncertain, including factors related to general economic and competitive conditions. Accordingly, actual results could vary significantly from those set forth in the projections. Any estimates or projections contained in the analyses performed by KBW are not necessarily indicative of actual values or future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by these analyses. Additionally, estimates or projections of the value of businesses or securities do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which such businesses or securities might actually be sold. Accordingly, these analyses and estimates are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty.

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KBW was not asked to, and it did not, offer any opinion as to the terms of the agreement and plan of merger or the form of the merger, other than the aggregate consideration, to the extent expressly specified in KBW's opinion. Additionally, KBW's opinion did not address the relative merits of the merger as compared to any alternative business strategies that might exist for SI Financial, nor does it address the effect of any other business combination in which SI Financial might engage.

For purposes of rendering its opinion, KBW assumed that, in all respects material to its analyses:

the merger will be completed substantially in accordance with the terms set forth in the agreement and plan of merger;

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

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

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

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

KBW further assumed that the merger will be accounted for as an acquisition transaction under generally accepted accounting principles and that the merger will qualify as a tax-free reorganization for United States federal income tax purposes. KBW's opinion is not an expression of an opinion as to the prices at which shares of SI Financial common stock will trade since the announcement of the proposed merger, the actual value of the SI Financial common shares when issued pursuant to the merger or the prices at which the SI Financial common shares will trade following the completion of the merger.

In performing its analyses, KBW considered such financial and other factors we deemed appropriate under the circumstances, including, among others, the following: (1) the historical and current financial position and results of operations of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp; (2) the assets and liabilities of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp; and (3) the nature and terms of certain other merger transactions involving banks and bank holding companies. KBW also took into account our assessment of general economic, market and financial conditions and its experience in other transactions, as well as its experience in securities valuation and knowledge of the banking industry generally.

The aggregate consideration was determined through negotiation between SI Financial and Newport Bancorp and the decision to enter into the merger was solely that of SI Financial's board of directors. In addition, the KBW opinion was among several factors taken into consideration by the SI Financial board in making its determination to approve the Agreement and plan of merger and the merger. Consequently, the analyses described below should not be viewed as determinative of the decision of the SI Financial board with respect to the fairness of the aggregate consideration in the merger.

Summary of Analysis by KBW

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses presented by KBW to the SI Financial board in connection with rendering the fairness opinion described above. The following summary is not a complete description of the financial analyses performed by KBW in rendering its opinion or the presentation made by

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KBW to the SI Financial board, nor does the order of analysis described represent relative importance or weight given to any particular analysis by KBW and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the written opinion of KBW attached as Annex B. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex analytic process involving various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances. Therefore, a fairness opinion is not readily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Selecting portions of the analysis or of the summary set forth herein, without considering the analysis as a whole, could create an incomplete view of the processes underlying KBW's opinion. In arriving at its opinion, KBW considered the results of its entire analysis and KBW did not attribute any particular weight to any analysis or factor that it considered. Rather, KBW made its determination as to fairness on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after considering the results of its entire analysis. The financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. Accordingly, KBW believes that its analyses and the summary of its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses and factors or focusing on the information presented below in tabular format, without considering all analyses and factors or the full narrative description of the financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the process underlying its analyses and opinion. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses.

Selected Companies Analysis. Using publicly available information, KBW compared the financial performance and financial condition of SI Financial to the following major exchange listed publicly traded banks and thrifts headquartered in New England with assets between \$500 million and \$2 billion and NPAs/Assets less than 5.0%. Companies included in this group were:

Rockville Financial, Inc.	First Connecticut Bancorp, Inc.
Merchants Bancshares, Inc.	Enterprise Bancorp, Inc.
First Bancorp, Inc.	Bar Harbor Bankshares
Westfield Financial, Inc.	New Hampshire Thrift Bancshares, Inc.
Hingham Institution for Savings	BSB Bancorp, Inc.
Northeast Bancorp	Hampden Bancorp, Inc.
Salisbury Bancorp, Inc.	Chicopee Bancorp, Inc.
Peoples Federal Bancshares, Inc.	Union Bankshares, Inc.

Using publicly available information, KBW compared the financial performance and financial condition of Newport Bancorp to the following major exchange listed publicly traded banks and thrifts headquartered in New England with assets between \$200 million and \$1 billion and NPAs/Assets less than 5.0%. Companies included in this group were:

SI Financial Group, Inc.	BSB Bancorp, Inc.
Northeast Bancorp	Hampden Bancorp, Inc.
Salisbury Bancorp, Inc.	Chicopee Bancorp, Inc.
Peoples Federal Bancshares, Inc.	Union Bankshares, Inc.
Wellesley Bancorp, Inc.	Mayflower Bancorp, Inc.
Georgetown Bancorp, Inc.	

To perform this analysis, KBW used financial information as of or for the three month period ended December 31, 2012. Certain financial data prepared by KBW and set forth in the tables below reflect financial measures that were not calculated and presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), such as core return on average assets and core return on average equity. Such financial measures are not standardized, and, therefore, do not correspond to the data presented in SI Financial's and Newport Bancorp's historical GAAP financial statements.

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KBW's analysis showed the following concerning SI Financial's and Newport Bancorp's financial performance:

	SI Financial	SI Financial Selected Companies Minimum	SI Financial Selected Companies Maximum
Core Return on Average Assets (1)	0.30%	(0.19%)	1.12%
Core Return on Average Equity (1)	2.26	(1.32)	14.94
Net Interest Margin	2.87	2.48	4.32
Fee Income / Revenue Ratio (2)	26.5	3.8	32.8
Efficiency Ratio	82.5	42.2	106.4

- (1) Core income excludes extraordinary items, non-recurring items and gains/losses on sale of securities.
- (2) Excludes gains/losses on sale of securities.

	Newport Bancorp	Newport Bancorp Selected Companies Minimum	Newport Bancorp Selected Companies Maximum
Core Return on Average Assets (1)	0.42%	0.22%	1.12%
Core Return on Average Equity (1)	3.70	1.34	14.94
Net Interest Margin	3.35	2.87	4.32
Fee Income / Revenue Ratio (2)	17.9	10.3	32.8
Efficiency Ratio	78.8	65.2	82.5

- (1) Core income excludes extraordinary items, non-recurring items and gains/losses on sale of securities.
- (2) Excludes gains/losses on sale of securities.

KBW's analysis showed the following concerning SI Financial's and Newport Bancorp's financial condition:

	SI Financial	SI Financial Selected Companies Minimum	SI Financial Selected Companies Maximum
Tangible Common Equity / Tangible Assets	12.88%	5.50%	18.85%
Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio	21.41	11.46	29.35
Gross Loans Held for Investment / Total Deposits	98.1	78.3	119.5
Loan Loss Reserve / Gross Loans	0.93	0.22	1.77
Nonperforming Assets / Loans + OREO	1.80	0.27	5.71
Net Charge-Offs / Average Loans	0.05	0.00	1.73

	Newport Bancorp	Newport Bancorp Selected Companies Minimum	Newport Bancorp Selected Companies Maximum
Tangible Common Equity / Tangible Assets	11.83%	7.22%	18.85%

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Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio	17.14	12.95	29.35
Gross Loans Held for Investment / Total Deposits	124.0	62.5	118.1
Loan Loss Reserve / Gross Loans	1.12	0.22	1.25
Nonperforming Assets / Loans + OREO	1.60	0.64	4.02
Net Charge-Offs / Average Loans	0.03	(0.01)	0.20

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KBW's analysis showed the following concerning SI Financial's and Newport Bancorp's market performance:

	SI Financial	SI Financial Selected Companies Minimum	SI Financial Selected Companies Maximum
Stock Price Performance: % One Year Price Change	11.8%	(22.2%)	31.8%
Stock Price Performance: % One Year Total Return	13.0%	(19.4%)	34.2%
Stock Price Performance: % YTD Price Change	1.3%	(0.2%)	11.4%
Stock Price / Book Value per Share	0.94x	0.76x	2.03x
Stock Price / Tangible Book Value per Share	0.96x	0.91x	2.21x
Stock Price / LTM EPS	NM	11.0x	33.7x
Dividend Yield	1.0%	%	8.2%
LTM Dividend Payout Ratio	NM	%	87.8%

Note: NM = Not meaningful

	Newport Bancorp	Newport Bancorp Selected Companies Minimum	Newport Bancorp Selected Companies Maximum
Stock Price Performance: % One Year Price Change	28.5%	(22.2%)	47.7%
Stock Price Performance: % One Year Total Return	28.5%	(19.4%)	48.1%
Stock Price Performance: % YTD Price Change	0.2%	1.0%	21.7%
Stock Price / Book Value per Share	1.09x	0.76x	2.03x
Stock Price / Tangible Book Value per Share	1.09x	0.85x	2.21x
Stock Price / LTM EPS	35.9x	11.1x	33.7x
Dividend Yield	%	%	6.3%
LTM Dividend Payout Ratio	%	%	87.8%

Selected National Transactions Analysis. KBW reviewed publicly available information related to select acquisitions of banks and thrifts headquartered in the United States announced after January 1, 2011 with aggregate transaction values between \$30 million and \$100 million where the seller had NPAs/Assets less than 3.0%. The transactions included in the group were:

Acquiror:

Glacier Bancorp, Inc.
 First Financial Bankshares, Inc.
 Lakeland Bancorp, Inc.
 Old Florida Bancshares, Inc.
 F.N.B. Corporation
 Pacific Premier Bancorp, Inc.
 MidSouth Bancorp, Inc.
 First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc.
 WesBanco, Inc.
 Penns Woods Bancorp, Inc.
 Independent Bank Corp.
 PacWest Bancorp
 FVNB Corp.
 United Financial Bancorp, Inc.
 First Community Bancshares, Inc.

Acquired Company:

Wheatland Bankshares, Inc.
 Orange Savings Bank, SSB
 Somerset Hills Bancorp
 New Traditions National Bank
 Annapolis Bancorp, Inc.
 First Associations Bank
 PSB Financial Corporation
 Private Bank of California
 Fidelity Bancorp, Inc.
 Luzerne National Bank Corporation
 Central Bancorp, Inc.
 American Perspective Bank
 First State Bank
 New England Bancshares, Inc.
 Peoples Bank of Virginia

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Acquiror:

California United Bank
ViewPoint Financial Group, Inc.
NBT Bancorp Inc.
First Financial Corporation
First PacTrust Bancorp, Inc.
BankUnited, Inc.
Grandpoint Capital Inc.

Acquired Company:

Premier Commercial Bancorp
Highlands Bancshares, Inc.
Hampshire First Bank
Freestar Bank, National Association
Beach Business Bank
Herald National Bank
Orange Community Bancorp

Transaction multiples for the merger were derived from an implied aggregate offer price of \$61.3 million (based on the 5-day average stock price as of March 4, 2013) for Newport Bancorp. For each precedent transaction, KBW derived and compared, among other things, the implied ratio of price per common share paid for the acquired company to:

tangible book value per share of the acquired company based on the latest publicly available financial statements of the company available prior to the announcement of the acquisition,

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

market premium based on the latest closing price 1-day prior to the announcement of the acquisition.

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

Transaction Price to:	SI Financial/ Newport Bancorp Merger	Selected Regional Transactions Minimum	Selected Regional Transactions Maximum
Tangible Book Value	1.16x	0.92x	1.79x
Core Deposit Premium	3.0%	(4.1%)	10.4%
Market Premium	6.2%	0.1%	101.7%

No company or transaction used as a comparison in the above analysis is identical to SI Financial, Newport Bancorp or the proposed merger. Accordingly, an analysis of these results is not mathematical. Rather, it involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of the companies involved.

Selected Regional Transactions Analysis. KBW reviewed publicly available information related to select acquisitions of banks and thrifts headquartered in the Mid-Atlantic and New England announced after January 1, 2011 with aggregate transaction values between \$30 million and \$100 million where the seller had NPAs/Assets less than 3.0%. The transactions included in the group were:

Acquiror:

Lakeland Bancorp, Inc.
F.N.B. Corporation
WesBanco, Inc.
Penns Woods Bancorp, Inc.
Independent Bank Corp.
United Financial Bancorp, Inc.
Provident New York Bancorp
NBT Bancorp Inc.
BankUnited, Inc.

Acquired Company:

Somerset Hills Bancorp
Annapolis Bancorp, Inc.
Fidelity Bancorp, Inc.
Luzerne National Bank Corporation
Central Bancorp, Inc.
New England Bancshares, Inc.
Gotham Bank of New York
Hampshire First Bank
Herald National Bank

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Transaction multiples for the merger were derived from an implied aggregate offer price of \$61.3 million (based on the 5-day average stock price as of March 4, 2013) for Newport Bancorp. For each precedent transaction, KBW derived and compared, among other things, the implied ratio of price per common share paid for the acquired company to:

tangible book value per share of the acquired company based on the latest publicly available financial statements of the company available prior to the announcement of the acquisition,

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

market premium based on the latest closing price 1-day prior to the announcement of the acquisition.

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

Transaction Price to:	SI Financial/ Newport Bancorp Merger	Selected Regional Transactions Minimum	Selected Regional Transactions Maximum
Tangible Book Value	1.16x	1.28x	1.67x
Core Deposit Premium	3.0%	4.1%	8.4%
Market Premium	6.2%	0.1%	101.7%

No company or transaction used as a comparison in the above analysis is identical to SI Financial, Newport Bancorp or the proposed merger. Accordingly, an analysis of these results is not mathematical. Rather, it involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of the companies involved.

Financial Impact Analysis. KBW performed pro forma merger analyses that combined projected income statement and balance sheet information of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp. Assumptions regarding the accounting treatment, acquisition adjustments and cost savings were used to calculate the financial impact that the merger would have on certain projected financial results of SI Financial. In the course of this analysis, KBW used an earnings estimate for SI Financial for 2013 and 2014 from SI Financial management and used an earnings estimate for Newport Bancorp for 2013 and 2014 from SI Financial management. This analysis indicated that the merger is expected to be accretive to SI Financial's estimated earnings per share in 2013 and 2014. The analysis also indicated that the merger is expected to be dilutive to book value per share and dilutive to tangible book value per share for SI Financial and that SI Financial would maintain capital ratios in excess of those required for SI Financial to be considered well-capitalized under existing regulations. For all of the above analyses, the actual results achieved by SI Financial following the merger will vary from the projected results, and the variations may be material.

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. KBW performed a discounted cash flow analysis to estimate a range for the implied equity value of Newport Bancorp. In this analysis, KBW assumed discount rates ranging from 12.0% to 16.0% to derive (1) the present value of the estimated free cash flows that Newport Bancorp could generate over a five-year period, including certain cost savings forecasted as a result of the merger, and (2) the present value of Newport Bancorp's terminal value at the end of year five. Terminal values for Newport Bancorp were calculated based on a range of 12.0x to 16.0x estimated year six earnings. In performing this analysis, KBW used estimates per SI Financial management for Newport Bancorp. Certain data was adjusted to account for certain restructuring charges anticipated by management to result from the merger. KBW assumed that Newport Bancorp would maintain a tangible common equity /tangible asset ratio of 8.00% and would retain sufficient earnings to maintain that level. Any earnings in excess of what would need to be retained represented dividendable cash flows for Newport Bancorp.

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Based on these assumptions, KBW derived a range of implied value of Newport Bancorp of \$13.62 per share to \$18.93 per share.

The discounted cash flow analysis is a widely used valuation methodology, but the results of such methodology are highly dependent on the assumptions that must be made, including asset and earnings growth rates, terminal values, dividend payout rates, and discount rates. The analysis did not purport to be indicative of the actual values or expected values of Newport Bancorp.

The SI Financial board retained KBW as an independent contractor to act as financial adviser to SI Financial regarding the merger. As part of its investment banking business, KBW is continually engaged in the valuation of banking businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, competitive biddings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for various other purposes. As specialists in the securities of banking companies, KBW has experience in, and knowledge of, the valuation of banking enterprises. In the ordinary course of its business as a broker-dealer, KBW may, from time to time, purchase securities from, and sell securities to, SI Financial and Newport Bancorp. As a market maker in securities, KBW may from time to time have a long or short position in, and buy or sell, debt or equity securities of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp for KBW's own account and for the accounts of its customers.

SI Financial and KBW entered into an agreement relating to the services to be provided by KBW in connection with the merger. SI Financial agreed to pay KBW a cash fee of \$75,000 concurrently with the rendering of its opinion. In addition, SI Financial agreed to pay to KBW at the time of closing a cash fee equal to \$472,500. Pursuant to the KBW engagement agreement, SI Financial also agreed to reimburse KBW for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and disbursements, including fees and reasonable expenses of counsel, incurred in connection with the engagement and to indemnify KBW and related parties against certain liabilities, including liabilities under federal securities laws, relating to, or arising out of, its engagement.

During the two years preceding the date of its opinion to SI Financial, KBW acted as financial advisor and bookrunner in connection with SI Financial's conversion from the mutual holding company form of organization to stock form and the concurrent offering of its common stock. This transaction was completed in January 2011 and KBW was paid approximately \$737,000 for its services.

Opinion of Loomis & Co., Inc.

By letter executed February 8, 2013, SI Financial retained Loomis & Co., Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, Northeast Capital & Advisory, Inc. to act as its financial advisor in connection with a possible business combination with Newport Bancorp. Loomis & Co. is a nationally recognized investment banking firm whose principal business specialty is financial institutions. In the ordinary course of its investment banking business, Loomis & Co. is regularly engaged in the valuation of financial institutions and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions and other corporate transactions.

Loomis & Co. acted as financial advisor to SI Financial in connection with the proposed merger, however its participation in due diligence was limited to reviewing materials in the respective data rooms, review of due diligence reports conducted by SI Financial management and conversations with SI Financial management and its other financial advisor, KBW. Loomis & Co. did not participate in any on-site due diligence or any negotiations leading to the Merger Agreement.

On March 4, 2013, using market data through March 1, 2013, Loomis & Co. presented preliminary informational materials and analyses at a meeting of the SI Financial board of directors held to consider the proposed merger. On March 5, 2013, at another meeting of the SI Financial board of directors to approve the proposed merger, Loomis & Co. updated its analyses and materials using market data through March 4, 2013. Loomis & Co. delivered to the board of directors its oral opinion, subsequently confirmed in writing, that as of such date and based upon and subject to various assumptions, matters considered and limitations described in the opinion, the merger consideration as provided and described in the merger agreement was fair to SI Financial and its shareholders, from a financial point of view.

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The full text of Loomis & Co. s opinion is attached as Appendix C to this proxy statement/prospectus. The opinion outlines the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered, qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken by Loomis & Co. in rendering its opinion. The description of the opinion set forth below is qualified in its entirety by reference to the opinion. We urge SI Financial shareholders to read the entire opinion carefully in connection with their consideration of the proposed merger.

Loomis & Co. s opinion speaks only as of the date of the opinion. The opinion was directed to the SI Financial board and concerns only the fairness of the merger consideration to SI Financial and its shareholders from a financial point of view. It does not address the underlying business decision of SI Financial to engage in the merger or any other aspect of the merger, nor the relative merits of the merger as compared to any other alternative business strategies that might exist for SI Financial, and is not a recommendation to any SI Financial shareholder as to how such shareholder should vote at the annual meeting with respect to the merger or any other matter that may come before the annual meeting. Loomis & Co. has consented to the inclusion of its opinion and a summary thereof in this proxy statement/prospectus and in the registration statement on Form S-4, which includes this proxy statement/prospectus.

In arriving at its March 5, 2013 opinion, Loomis & Co. reviewed and considered, among other things:

The merger agreement and certain of the exhibits and schedules thereto;

Certain publicly available financial statements and other historical financial information of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp that Loomis & Co. deemed relevant;

Internal financial projections for SI Financial for the year ending December 31, 2013 and an estimated growth and performance rate for the years thereafter, in each case as provided by, and reviewed with, SI Financial management;

Internal financial projections for Newport Bancorp for the years ending December 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015 as provided by Newport Bancorp management and as adjusted by SI Financial management, as well as a long term estimated growth rate for the years thereafter as provided by SI Financial management;

Certain operating and financial information provided to Loomis & Co. by SI Financial and Newport Bancorp relating to their business and prospects;

The pro forma financial impact of the merger on SI Financial, based on assumptions relating to transaction expenses, purchase accounting adjustments and cost savings determined by SI Financial management;

The publicly reported historical price and trading activity for SI Financial and Newport Bancorp s common stock, including a comparison of certain financial and stock market information for SI Financial and Newport Bancorp with similar publicly available information for certain other companies, the securities of which are publicly traded;

The financial terms of certain recent business combinations in the banking industry, to the extent publicly available;

The current market environment, generally, and the banking environment in particular; and

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Such other information, financial studies, and analyses and investigations, and financial, economic, and market criteria as we considered relevant.

In performing its reviews and analyses and in rendering its opinion, Loomis & Co. assumed and relied upon the accuracy and completeness of all the financial information, analyses and other information that was publicly available or otherwise furnished to, reviewed by or discussed with it and further relied on the assurances of management of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp that they were not aware of any facts or circumstances that would make the information inaccurate or misleading. Loomis & Co. was not asked to and did not independently verify the accuracy or completeness of any such information and it does not assume any responsibility or liability

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for the accuracy and completeness of any such information. Loomis & Co. did not make an independent evaluation or appraisal of the assets, the collateral securing the assets or the liabilities, contingent or otherwise of SI Financial or Newport Bancorp or any of their respective subsidiaries, nor the collectability of any such assets. Loomis & Co. is not an expert in the evaluation of allowances for loan losses and it did not make an independent evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses of SI Financial or Newport Bancorp, nor did it review any of the individual credit files relating to SI Financial or Newport Bancorp in connection with its engagement. With SI Financial's consent, Loomis & Co. assumed that the respective allowances for loan losses for both SI Financial and Newport Bancorp were adequate to cover their losses and will be adequate, on a pro forma basis, for the combined entity. With SI Financial's consent, Loomis & Co. also relied without independent verification, upon the financial forecasts, estimates, pro forma effects, deal costs and potential cost savings made by SI Financial (including timing, amount and achievability thereof) which are anticipated to result from the merger. Loomis & Co. also assumed that the merger in all respects is, and will be undertaken and consummated in compliance with all applicable approvals, consents, laws and regulations, and that both SI Financial and Newport Bancorp would comply with all terms of the merger agreement, without waiver, modification or amendment in any material respect.

Loomis & Co.'s opinion was necessarily based on economic, monetary, market and other conditions as in effect on, and information made available to Loomis & Co. and could be evaluated as of, the date of its opinion. Events occurring after the date of the opinion could materially affect the opinion. Loomis & Co. has not undertaken to update, revise, reaffirm or withdraw the opinion or otherwise comment upon events occurring after the date of the opinion. Loomis & Co. expressed no opinion as to what the value of SI Financial common stock will be when issued to Newport Bancorp shareholders pursuant to the merger agreement or the prices at which either SI Financial or Newport Bancorp common stock may trade at any time. Loomis & Co. further assumed, in all respects material to its analysis, that all the representations and warranties contained in the Merger Agreement and all related agreements are true and correct; that all the covenants will be performed as required by such party to the Merger Agreement; that no conditions precedent in the Merger Agreement are waived. Loomis & Co. also assumed, with SI Financial's consent, that there has been no material adverse change in SI Financial's or Newport Bancorp's assets, financial condition, results of operation, business or prospects since the date of the last financial statements made available to them; that SI Financial and Newport Bancorp will remain going concerns for all periods relevant to its analyses; and that the merger will qualify as a tax-free reorganization for federal income tax purposes. Finally, with SI Financial's consent, Loomis & Co. relied upon the advice SI Financial received from its legal, accounting and tax advisors as to all legal, accounting and tax matters relating to the merger and other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

In connection with rendering its March 5, 2013 opinion to the SI Financial board of directors, Loomis & Co. performed a variety of financial and comparative analyses, which are summarized below. **The following summary is not a complete description of all analyses performed and factors considered by Loomis & Co. in connection with its opinion. The preparation of a financial opinion is a complex process involving subjective judgments and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description.** With respect to the analysis of selected public companies and the analysis of selected precedent transactions summarized below, no company or transaction used as a comparison is either identical or directly comparable to SI Financial, Newport Bancorp or the merger. These analyses necessarily involve complex considerations and judgments concerning financial and operating characteristics and other factors that could affect the public trading or acquisition values of the companies concerned.

Loomis & Co. believes that its analyses and the summary below must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses and factors or focusing on information presented in tabular or summary format, without considering all analyses and factors or the narrative description of the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the processes underlying Loomis & Co.'s analyses and opinion. None of the analyses performed by Loomis & Co. was assigned greater significance or reliance by Loomis & Co. than any other. Loomis & Co. arrived at its ultimate opinion based on the results of all analyses

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undertaken by it and assessed as a whole. Loomis & Co. did not draw, in isolation, conclusions from or with regard to any one factor or method of analysis.

The estimates of the future performance of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp derived from SI Financial management or public sources which underlie Loomis & Co.'s analyses are not necessarily indicative of future results or values, which may be significantly more or less favorable than those estimates. In performing its analyses, Loomis & Co. considered industry performance, general business and economic conditions and other matters, many which are beyond the control of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp. Estimates of the financial value of companies do not purport to be appraisals or reflect the prices at which companies actually may be sold.

Loomis & Co.'s opinion and financial analyses were only one of many factors considered by the SI Financial board of directors in its evaluation of the merger and should not be viewed as determinative of the views of the SI Financial board of directors or management with respect to the merger or the Merger Consideration. Loomis & Co. was not asked, nor expressed any opinion as to the fairness of the amount or nature of the consideration to be received in the merger by any SI Financial or Newport Bancorp officer, director, or employee, or class of such persons, relative to the consideration to be received in the merger by any other shareholders.

The following is a brief summary of the material financial analyses performed by Loomis & Co. and reviewed with the SI Financial board of directors in connection with its opinion relating to the proposed merger.

Summary of Merger Consideration

Loomis & Co. reviewed the financial terms of the proposed transaction. Based upon the five day average closing price of SI Financial's common stock ending March 4, 2013 of \$11.60, which was used to determine the fixed exchange ratio and assuming (1) that 50% of Newport Bancorp's shares are converted into SI Financial common stock at an exchange ratio of 1.5129, (2) the remaining 50% are converted into \$17.55 per share in cash in the merger, and (3) the ESOP loan is paid off in full, Loomis & Co. calculated an implied aggregate transaction value of approximately \$61.26 million. The implied aggregate transaction value was based upon approximately 3.5 million shares of Newport Bancorp common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2012, plus the value of outstanding options to purchase 469,767 shares of Newport Bancorp common stock calculated using the implied transaction value per share less a weighted average exercise price of \$12.50 per share, less the ESOP loan balance of approximately \$2.5 million. The fixed exchange ratio is subject to adjustment as provided in the Merger Agreement. Based upon financial information for Newport Bancorp for the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, Loomis & Co. calculated the following ratios:

Transaction Ratios

Based upon financial information for Newport Bancorp for the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, Loomis & Co. calculated the following ratios using the aggregate deal price:

Price per share/ Last 12 months earnings per share	39.2x
Price per share / Tangible book value per share	115.2%
Price per share / Stated book value per share	115.2%
Tangible book premium/ Core deposits*	2.9%

* Core deposits measured as total deposits less jumbo CDs based on regulatory financials.

For purposes of these analyses, earnings per share were based on fully diluted earnings per share. Loomis & Co. noted that the pro rata per share Merger Consideration represented a 5.9% premium to Newport Bancorp's closing price on March 4, 2013.

Table of Contents*Stock Trading History*

Loomis & Co. reviewed the history of the reported trading prices and volume of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp common stock for the one-year period ended March 4, 2013 and compared the relationship between the movements in the prices of SI Financial's and Newport Bancorp's common stock to movements in the prices of the NASDAQ Bank Index, the Standard & Poor's 500 Index and the SNL New England thrift index.

During the one-year period ended March 4, 2013, the common stock of SI Financial has outperformed the SNL New England Thrift Index and the Standard & Poor's 500 Index, and underperformed the NASDAQ Bank Index, while the common stock of Newport Bancorp has outperformed each of the selected indices.

	Index Value March 4,2012	Index Value March 4,2013
SI Financial	100.00%	111.80%
Newport Bancorp	100.00	128.53
Standard & Poor's 500 Index	100.00	111.36
NASDAQ Bank Index	100.00	117.49
SNL New England Thrift Index	100.00	108.48

Contribution Analysis

Loomis & Co. analyzed the relative contributions to, among other things, pro forma loans, assets, deposits, total equity, tangible equity, trailing twelve months' earnings, and projected next twelve months' earnings adjusted for estimated cost savings to be made by SI Financial and Newport Bancorp to the combined entity on a pro forma basis, before considering any purchase accounting or restructuring adjustments. In determining SI Financial and Newport Bancorp's respective contribution to next twelve months' earnings adjusted for estimated cost savings, Loomis & Co. also allocated the half year phase-in of pre-tax estimated cost savings of the merger, splitting the cost equally between SI Financial and Newport Bancorp, assuming that the deal closes at the end of the second quarter of 2013. The results of this analysis are set forth in the table below.

	At December 31, 2012			SI Financial	Newport Bancorp
	SI Financial	Newport Bancorp	Pro Forma		
Loans (Net)	\$ 690,232	\$ 355,038	\$ 1,045,270	66.0%	34.0%
Assets	953,250	449,413	1,402,663	68.0	32.0
Deposits	705,148	289,674	994,822	70.9	29.1
Equity	125,759	53,155	178,914	70.3	29.7
Tangible Equity	122,308	53,155	175,463	69.7	30.3
Last Twelve Months' Earnings Before Taxes	1,359	2,237	3,596	37.8	62.2
Projected Next Twelve Months' Earnings Before Taxes Excluding Cost Savings and Transaction Expenses	4,594	1,610	6,204	74.0	26.0
Ownership (Not Including Options)	10,112,310	2,647,419	12,759,729	79.3	20.7
Projected Next Twelve Months' Earnings Before Taxes Adjusted for Estimated Cost Savings	5,423	2,439	7,862	69.0	31.0

SI Financial Comparable Company Analysis

Loomis & Co. reviewed and compared selected financial information for SI Financial with corresponding financial information of a peer group of eleven selected publicly traded banks and thrifts in New York and New England outside of major metropolitan cities with total assets of \$500 million to \$2 billion, with NPAs less than

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3% of total assets, and last twelve months ROAA under 0.75%. These selected companies included the following banks and thrifts:

BSB Bancorp, Inc.

Chicopee Bancorp, Inc.

Community National Bank

First Connecticut Bancorp, Inc.

Hampden Bancorp, Inc.

New Hampshire Thrift Bancshares, Inc.

Northeast Bancorp

Peoples Federal Bancshares, Inc.

Salisbury Bancorp, Inc.

Suffolk Bancorp

Westfield Financial, Inc.

Loomis & Co. selected these companies because they were publicly traded companies that, for purposes of its analysis, Loomis & Co. considered reasonably similar to SI Financial in that these companies are of similar size to SI Financial, are located in the New York or New England market, and have a similar business focus.

	SI Financial	Peer 25 th Percentile	Peer Median	Peer 75 th Percentile
Total Assets (000 s)	\$ 953,250	\$ 624,224	\$ 704,710	\$ 1,285,970
Total Equity/Total Assets	13.19%	11.38%	13.36%	15.45%
NPAs/Total Assets	1.32	1.02	1.61	1.89
Net Interest Margin	2.88	3.14	3.41	3.55
Noninterest Income/ Average Assets	0.90	0.55	0.56	0.83
Noninterest Expense/ Average Assets	3.21	2.70	2.94	3.16
ROAA	0.12	0.26	0.41	0.50
ROAE	0.86	1.52	2.97	3.72
Market Multiples				
Stock Price March 4, 2013	\$ 11.65			
Price/Last Twelve Months Core EPS	115.4x	27.1x	32.6x	52.6x
Price/Book Value	93.7%	90.1%	93.7%	102.2%
Price/Tangible Book Value	96.3	93.9	97.6	106.8
Premium Over Tangible Book Value/Deposits	(1.13)	(1.72)	(0.46)	1.38
Dividend Yield	1.03	0.80	1.29	3.54

Loomis & Co. compared the financial data for SI Financial for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2012 to that of the peer group for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2012. The table above compares selected statistics of SI Financial with the bottom 25%, median, and top 25% (75th percentile) ratios for the eleven selected banks and thrifts comprising the peer group.

Loomis & Co. noted that the performance of SI Financial as measured by return on average assets was below that of the peer group median due in part to its lower net interest margin and higher level of noninterest expense to average assets. Additionally, Loomis & Co. noted that SI Financial has a level of non-performing assets as a percentage of total assets that is lower to the peer group median. In terms of capital as measured by total equity to total assets, SI Financial is in line with the peer group median.

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Lastly, Loomis & Co. noted that SI Financial was trading at a higher multiple to latest twelve-month core earnings per share and at a comparable percentage of tangible book value, than its peer median. SI Financial's dividend yield at 1.03% was below that of the peer group median of 1.29%.

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Newport Bancorp Comparable Company Analysis:

Loomis & Co. reviewed and compared selected financial information for Newport Bancorp with corresponding financial information of a peer group of twelve selected publicly traded banks and thrifts in New York and New England outside of major metropolitan cities with total assets of \$200 million to \$1 billion, with NPAs less than 3% of total assets, and last twelve months ROAA under 1.00%. These selected companies included the following banks and thrifts:

- BSB Bancorp, Inc.
- Chicopee Bancorp, Inc.
- Elmira Savings Bank
- Georgetown Bancorp, Inc.
- Hampden Bancorp, Inc.
- Mayflower Bancorp, Inc.
- Northeast Bancorp
- Oneida Financial Corp.
- Peoples Federal Bancshares, Inc.
- Salisbury Bancorp, Inc.
- SI Financial Group, Inc.
- Wellesley Bancorp, Inc.

Loomis & Co. selected these companies because they were publicly traded companies that, for purposes of its analysis, Loomis & Co. considered reasonably similar to Newport Bancorp, are located in the New York or New England market, and have a similar business focus.

Loomis & Co. compared the financial data for Newport Bancorp for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2012 to that of the peer group for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2012. The following table compares selected statistics of Newport Bancorp with the bottom 25%, median, and top 25% (75th percentile) ratios for the twelve selected banks and thrifts comprising the peer group:

	Newport Bancorp	Peer 25th Percentile	Peer Median	Peer 75th Percentile
Total Assets (000 s)	\$ 449,413	\$ 496,714	\$ 600,398	\$ 687,221
Total Equity/Total Assets	11.83%	12.34%	13.51%	15.22%
NPAs/Total Assets	1.28	0.69	1.28	1.70
Net Interest Margin	3.38	3.33	3.43	3.62
Noninterest Income/ Average Assets	0.53	0.55	0.75	1.16
Noninterest Expense/ Average Assets	2.80	2.78	3.05	3.33
ROAA	0.34	0.33	0.44	0.56
ROAE	2.96	2.32	3.20	5.94
Market Multiples				
Stock Price March 4, 2013	\$ 16.52			
Price/Last Twelve Months Core EPS	36.1x	16.5x	28.4x	65.8x
Price/Book Value	108.8%	90.1%	94.9%	99.3%

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Price/Tangible Book Value	108.8	94.3	97.0	105.5
Premium Over Tangible Book Value/Deposits	1.61	(1.11)	(0.50)	1.20
Dividend Yield	NA	1.21	1.77	3.74

Loomis & Co. noted that the performance of Newport Bancorp as measured by return on average assets was below that of the peer group median due in part to its lower net interest margin and noninterest income as a percentage of average assets. Compared to the peer group median, Newport Bancorp has a lower level of noninterest expense as a percentage of average assets. Additionally, Loomis & Co. noted that Newport Bancorp

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has a level of non-performing assets as a percentage of total assets that is in line with the peer group median. In terms of capital as measured by total equity to total assets, Newport Bancorp is more leveraged than the peer group median.

Lastly, Loomis & Co. noted that Newport Bancorp was trading at a higher multiple to latest twelve-month earnings and at a higher percentage of tangible book value, than its peer median. Newport Bancorp has not paid any cash dividends.

Analysis Of Selected Merger Transactions

Loomis & Co. reviewed 16 transactions announced since January 1, 2010 involving acquisitions of New England based banks or thrifts with total assets under \$2 billion (New England Banks & Thrifts), for which pricing data pertaining to the transactions was publicly available.

Loomis & Co. also reviewed 42 transactions announced since January 1, 2012 involving acquisitions of banks or thrifts throughout the U.S. with total assets of between \$100 million and \$3.3 billion and nonperforming assets less than 3% of total assets (National Banks & Thrifts), for which pricing data pertaining to the transactions was publicly available.

Loomis & Co. selected these two different sets of mergers because they were business combinations that, for purposes of the analysis, Loomis & Co. considered reasonably comparable and similar in structure to the merger. The selected mergers may differ significantly from the merger based on, among other things, the size of the transactions, the structure of the transactions, the region of the target, and the dates that the transactions were announced and consummated.

The results of these comparisons, along with the implied multiples for the SI Financial/ Newport Bancorp transaction, which are based on the five-day average closing stock price of SI Financial common stock ending March 4, 2013 of \$11.60 and the merger consideration, are illustrated in the chart below:

	New England Banks & Thrifts	National Banks & Thrifts	Implied Multiples for Newport Bancorp
Median Target Assets (\$000)	278,121	283,321	449,413
Median Price/ Tangible Book Value (%)	144.0	131.6	115.2
Median Price/ LTM Earnings (x)	22.9	19.1	39.2
Median Franchise Premium/ Core Deposits (%)	5.8	4.1	2.9

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

SI Financial:

As of March 4, 2013, Loomis & Co. calculated the estimated present value of the estimated future stream of after tax dividend flows of SI Financial, using a discount rate of 12.65%. Loomis & Co. applied an exit price-to-earnings multiple (terminal value multiple) for SI Financial of 15X 2017 estimated earnings. This analysis resulted in an estimated present value of the implied SI Financial common stock per share value of approximately \$10.70. In its calculation, Loomis & Co. assumed that SI Financial would have net income of \$3.1 million in 2013, \$3.6 million in 2014, \$4.1 million in 2015, \$4.7 million in 2016, and \$5.3 million in 2017. Loomis & Co. also assumed that SI Financial would have a target tangible common equity to tangible asset value of 6.0% and compound annual loan and deposit growth rates of 5.0% between 2014 and 2017. Loomis & Co. also provided a sensitivity analysis of SI Financial's value, by ranging the discount rate between 10.7% and 14.7%, and a range of earnings multiples of 10-20 times 2017's earnings. The values ranged between \$8.93 and \$12.78 per share.

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Newport Bancorp:

As of March 4, 2013, Loomis & Co. calculated the estimated present value of the estimated future stream of after tax dividend flows of Newport Bancorp, using a discount rate of 12.65%. Loomis & Co. applied an exit price-to-earnings multiple (terminal value multiple) for Newport Bancorp of 15X 2015 estimated earnings. This analysis resulted in an estimated present value of the implied Newport Bancorp common stock per share value of approximately \$18.26. In its calculation, Loomis & Co. assumed that Newport Bancorp would have a net loss of \$4.9 million in 2013 after merger transaction costs and adjustment for cost savings expected by SI Financial management, with 2014 net income of \$3.2 million and \$4.9 million in 2015. Loomis & Co. also assumed that Newport Bancorp would have a target tangible common equity to tangible asset value of 6.0% and compound annual loan and deposit growth rates of 3.5% and 2.4%, respectively, between 2012 and 2015. Loomis & Co. also provided a sensitivity analysis of Newport Bancorp's value, by ranging the discount rate between 10.7% and 14.7%, along with a range of earnings multiples 10-20 times 2015's earnings. The values ranged between \$12.67 and \$24.44 per share.

These analyses do not purport to be indicative of actual values or expected values or an appraisal range of the shares of SI Financial or Newport Bancorp common stock. The discounted cash flow analysis is a widely used valuation methodology, but Loomis & Co. noted that it relies on numerous assumptions, including expense savings levels, dividend payout rates, certain minimum tangible equity to assets ratios, terminal values and discount rates, the future values of which may be significantly more or less than such assumptions. Any variation from these assumptions would likely produce different results.

Pro Forma Impact Analysis

Loomis & Co. analyzed certain potential pro forma effects of the merger, assuming the following: (1) the merger closes at the end of the second quarter of 2013, (2) 50% of the Newport Bancorp shares are exchanged for SI Financial common stock at an exchange ratio of 1.5129 and the remaining 50% of Newport Bancorp's shares are exchanged for \$17.55 in cash, (3) earnings per share projections for Newport Bancorp and SI Financial are consistent with per share estimates for 2013 as provided by SI Financial management, and (4) purchase accounting adjustments, charges and transaction costs associated with the merger and cost savings, including the timing of such cost savings, as determined by SI Financial's senior management. The analysis indicated that for the year ending December 31, 2013, the merger would be 18.8% accretive to SI Financial's projected earnings per share excluding onetime deal costs. The analysis also indicated that, using balance sheet data as of December 31, 2012, the merger would be dilutive to tangible book value per share by 8.68%. Forward-looking projections may be effected by many factors beyond the control of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp, including the future direction of interest rates, economic conditions in the companies' market places, the actual amount and timing of cost savings achieved through the merger, future regulatory changes and various other factors. The actual results achieved may vary from the projected results and the variations may be material.

Miscellaneous

Loomis & Co. has provided services in the past to SI Financial, for which services Loomis & Co. has received customary compensation. In the ordinary course of our business, Loomis & Co. or its subsidiaries or affiliates, may purchase securities from or sell securities to SI Financial. We may also trade debt and/or equity securities of SI Financial for the accounts of our customers or affiliates and, accordingly, may have a position in such securities. Loomis & Co. or its subsidiaries or affiliates may, in the future, trade the securities of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp for their own accounts and the accounts of their customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in those securities. Loomis & Co. did not receive any compensation for any services for SI Financial during the two years preceding the date of its opinion to SI Financial.

SI Financial has agreed to pay Loomis & Co. a fairness opinion fee in connection with the merger of approximately \$97,500, which has been paid, and is not contingent upon the closing of the Merger. SI Financial has also agreed to have Loomis & Co. exclusively provide certain other consulting services to SI Financial

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management during and upon closing of the Merger. In addition, SI Financial has agreed to reimburse Loomis & Co. and its affiliates and their respective directors, officers, employees, agents and controlling persons against certain expenses and liabilities, including liabilities under securities laws.

Financial Forecasts

During due diligence, each of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp provided to the other party and its financial advisors certain internal financial forecasts. These financial forecasts were not prepared with a view toward public disclosure or compliance with published guidelines of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for Prospective Financial Information, or GAAP and are included in this proxy statement/prospectus only because they were provided to the other party and its financial advisors in connection with the due diligence conducted during the merger discussions between the parties. Neither party's independent auditor examined or compiled any of these estimates or expressed any conclusion or provided any form of assurance with respect to these estimates.

The financial forecasts described below are forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from such estimates and should be read with caution. Although presented with numerical specificity, these estimates are based upon a variety of assumptions made by SI Financial's and Newport Bancorp's managements with respect to, among other things, industry performance, general economic, market, interest rate, and financial conditions, operating and other revenues and expenses, effective tax rates, capital expenditures, working capital and other matters. None of the assumptions may be realized, and as historical performance suggests, they are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond the control of SI Financial or Newport Bancorp.

Accordingly, the assumptions made in preparing these estimates may prove to be inaccurate and actual results may differ materially from these estimates. In addition, the forecasts do not take into account any of the expense savings or charges expected to result from the merger or any other matters contemplated by the merger agreement.

For these reasons, the description of the financial forecasts in this proxy statement/prospectus should not be regarded as an indication that they are an accurate prediction of future events and they should not be relied on as such. No one has made, or makes, any representation regarding these estimates and, except as may be required by applicable securities laws, neither SI Financial nor Newport Bancorp intends to update or otherwise revise the projections to reflect circumstances existing after the date when made or to reflect the occurrences of future events even if any or all of the assumptions are shown to be in error.

Newport Bancorp provided a projected income statement for each of the years from 2012 through 2017. The income statement projected net interest income ranging from \$16.0 million for 2013 to \$20.6 million for 2017. Net income was estimated to increase from \$2.4 million for 2013 to \$4.8 million for 2017. SI Financial provided projections for 2013. SI Financial forecasted total assets as of December 31, 2013 of approximately \$1.0 billion and total liabilities of approximately \$905.8 million. The 2013 budgeted income statement projected net interest income of approximately \$29.9 million and net income of approximately \$3.1 million for the year ending December 31, 2013.

Newport Bancorp Stock Options and Restricted Stock Awards

At the effective time of the merger, each option to purchase shares of Newport Bancorp common stock outstanding at the effective time of the merger, whether or not vested, will be cancelled in exchange for a cash payment equal to the product of (1) \$17.55 minus the exercise price of such option, multiplied by (2) the number of shares subject to such option, less required tax withholding.

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At the effective time of the merger, each outstanding share of restricted stock will become vested and receive at the election of the holder of such Newport Bancorp common stock, either \$17.55 or 1.5129 shares of SI Financial common stock.

Election Procedures; Surrender of Stock Certificates

An election form is being mailed separately from this proxy statement/prospectus to holders of shares of Newport Bancorp common stock on or about the date this proxy statement/prospectus is being mailed. Each election form entitles each holder of Newport Bancorp common stock to elect to receive cash, SI Financial common stock, or a combination of cash and stock, or make no election with respect to the form of merger consideration they wish to receive.

To make an effective election, you must submit a properly completed election form, along with your Newport Bancorp stock certificates representing all shares of Newport Bancorp common stock covered by the election form (or an appropriate guarantee of delivery), to the exchange agent, Registrar and Transfer Company, on or before 5:00 p.m., Eastern time, on [Election Deadline]. Registrar and Transfer Company will act as exchange agent in the merger and in that role will process the exchange of Newport Bancorp common stock for cash and/or SI Financial common stock. Shortly after the merger, the exchange agent will allocate cash and stock among Newport Bancorp shareholders, consistent with their elections and the allocation and proration procedures. If you do not submit an election form, you will receive instructions from the exchange agent on where to surrender your Newport Bancorp stock certificates after the merger is completed. **In any event, do not forward your Newport Bancorp stock certificates with your proxy cards.**

You may change your election at any time before the election deadline by written notice accompanied by a properly completed and signed later-dated election form which is received by the exchange agent before the election deadline or by withdrawal of your stock certificates by written notice before the election deadline. All elections will be revoked automatically if the agreement and plan of merger is terminated. If you have a preference for receiving either SI Financial stock and/or cash for your Newport Bancorp stock, you should complete and return the election form. If you do not make an election, you will be allocated SI Financial common stock and/or cash depending solely on the elections made by other shareholders.

Neither SI Financial nor Newport Bancorp makes any recommendation as to whether you should elect to receive cash, stock or a combination of cash and stock in the merger. You must make your own decision with respect to your election. Generally, the merger will be a tax-free transaction for Newport Bancorp shareholders to the extent they receive SI Financial common stock. See *Tax Consequences of the Merger*.

If your certificates for Newport Bancorp common stock are not immediately available or you are unable to send the election form and other required documents to the exchange agent before the election deadline, Newport Bancorp shares may be properly exchanged, and an election will be effective, if:

such exchanges are made by or through a member firm of a registered national securities exchange or of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or by a commercial bank or trust company having an office, branch or agency in the United States;

the exchange agent receives, before the election deadline, a properly completed and duly executed notice of guaranteed delivery substantially in the form provided with the election form (delivered by hand, mail, telegram, telex or facsimile transmission); and

the exchange agent receives, within three business days after the election deadline, the certificates for all exchanged Newport Bancorp shares, or confirmation of the delivery of all such certificates into the exchange agent's account with The Depository Trust Company in accordance with the proper procedures for such transfer, together with a properly completed and duly executed election form and any other documents required by the election form.

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Newport Bancorp shareholders who do not submit a properly completed election form or revoke their election form before the election deadline will have their shares of Newport Bancorp common stock designated as non-election shares. Newport Bancorp stock certificates represented by elections that have been revoked will be promptly returned without charge to the Newport Bancorp shareholder revoking the election upon written request.

If you own shares of Newport Bancorp common stock in street name through a broker or other financial institution, you should receive or seek instructions from the institution holding your shares concerning how to make your election. Street name holders may be subject to an election deadline earlier than the deadline applicable to holders of shares in registered form. Therefore, you should carefully read any materials you receive from your broker. If you instruct a broker to submit an election for your shares, you must follow such broker's directions for revoking or changing those instructions.

After the completion of the merger, the exchange agent will mail to Newport Bancorp shareholders who do not submit election forms, or who have revoked their election, a letter of transmittal, together with instructions for the exchange of their Newport Bancorp common stock certificates for the merger consideration. Until you surrender your Newport Bancorp stock certificates for exchange after completion of the merger, you will not be paid dividends or other distributions declared after the merger with respect to any SI Financial common stock into which your Newport Bancorp shares have been converted. When you surrender your Newport Bancorp stock certificates, SI Financial will pay any unpaid dividends or other distributions, without interest. After the completion of the merger, there will be no further transfers of Newport Bancorp common stock. Newport Bancorp stock certificates presented for transfer after the completion of the merger will be canceled and exchanged for the merger consideration.

If your Newport Bancorp stock certificates have been lost, stolen or destroyed, you will have to prove your ownership of these certificates, that they were lost, stolen or destroyed, and post a bond in such amount as the exchange agent may direct before you receive any consideration for your shares. The letter of transmittal includes instructions on how to provide evidence of ownership.

Accounting Treatment

SI Financial will account for the merger under the acquisition method of accounting according to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Using the acquisition method of accounting, the assets (including identifiable intangible assets) and liabilities of Newport Bancorp will be recorded by SI Financial at their respective fair values at the time of the completion of the merger. The excess of SI Financial's purchase price over the net fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed will then be recorded as goodwill.

Tax Consequences of the Merger

General. The following summary discusses the material anticipated U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger applicable to a holder of shares of Newport Bancorp common stock who surrenders all of his or her common stock for shares of SI Financial common stock and/or cash in the merger. This discussion is based upon the Internal Revenue Code, Treasury Regulations, judicial authorities, published positions of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and other applicable authorities, all as in effect on the date of this document and all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations (possibly with retroactive effect). This discussion is limited to U.S. residents and citizens who hold their shares as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code (generally, assets held for investment). No attempt has been made to comment on all U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger and related transactions that may be relevant to holders of shares of Newport Bancorp common stock. This discussion also does not address all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to a particular person or the tax consequences that may be relevant to persons subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws (including, among others, tax-exempt organizations, dealers in securities or foreign currencies, banks, insurance companies,

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financial institutions or persons who hold their shares of Newport Bancorp common stock as part of a hedge, straddle, constructive sale or conversion transaction, persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, persons that are, or hold their shares of Newport Bancorp common stock through, partnerships or other pass-through entities, or persons who acquired their shares of Newport Bancorp common stock through the exercise of an employee stock option or otherwise as compensation). In addition, this discussion does not address the alternative minimum tax or any aspects of state, local, non-U.S. taxation or U.S. federal taxation other than income taxation. No ruling has been requested from the IRS regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax consequences set forth below.

Newport Bancorp shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger, as well as the effects of state, local, non-U.S. tax laws and U.S. tax laws other than income tax laws.

Opinion Conditions. It is a condition to the obligations of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp that they each receive an opinion from their respective legal counsel to the effect that the merger will constitute a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, and that each of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp will be a party to the reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. SI Financial and Newport Bancorp expect to be able to obtain the tax opinion if, as expected:

SI Financial and Newport Bancorp are able to deliver customary representations to their respective legal counsel; and

there is no adverse change in U.S. federal income tax law.

Although the agreement and plan of merger allows both SI Financial and Newport Bancorp to waive the condition that a tax opinion be delivered, neither party currently anticipates doing so. However, if this condition were waived, Newport Bancorp would re-solicit the approval of its shareholders before completing the merger.

In addition, in connection with the filing of the registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part, Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP and Luse Gorman Pomerenk & Schick, P.C. has each delivered its opinion to SI Financial and Newport Bancorp, respectively, dated as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, that the merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code and, with respect to Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP's opinion only, confirming the tax discussion under *Description of the Merger Tax Consequences of the Merger*. Copies of these opinions have been filed as exhibits to the registration statement. Such opinions have been rendered on the basis of facts, representations and assumptions set forth or referred to in such opinions and factual representations contained in certificates of officers of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp, all of which must continue to be true and accurate in all material respects as of the effective time of the merger. The opinions of Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP and Luse Gorman Pomerenk & Schick, P.C. are not binding on the IRS or any court.

If any of the representations or assumptions upon which the opinions are based are inconsistent with the actual facts, the tax consequences of the merger could be adversely affected. The determination by tax counsel as to whether the proposed merger will be treated as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code will depend upon the facts and law existing at the effective time of the proposed merger. The following discussion assumes that the merger will constitute a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Exchange Solely for SI Financial Common Stock. No gain or loss will be recognized by a Newport Bancorp shareholder who receives solely shares of SI Financial common stock (except for cash received in lieu of fractional shares, as discussed below) in exchange for his or her shares of Newport Bancorp common stock. The tax basis of the shares of SI Financial common stock received by a Newport Bancorp shareholder in such

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exchange will be equal (except for the basis attributable to any fractional shares of SI Financial common stock, as discussed below) to the basis of the Newport Bancorp common stock surrendered in exchange for the SI Financial common stock. The holding period of the SI Financial common stock received will include the holding period of shares of Newport Bancorp common stock surrendered in exchange for the SI Financial common stock, provided that such shares were held as capital assets of the Newport Bancorp shareholder at the effective time of the merger.

Exchange Solely for Cash. A Newport Bancorp shareholder who receives solely cash in exchange for all of his or her shares of Newport Bancorp common stock (and is not treated as constructively owning SI Financial common stock after the merger under the circumstances referred to below under *Possible Dividend Treatment*) will recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between the cash received and such shareholder's tax basis in the Newport Bancorp common stock surrendered in exchange for the cash. Such gain or loss will be a capital gain or loss, provided that such shares were held as capital assets of the Newport Bancorp shareholder at the effective time of the merger. Such gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the Newport Bancorp shareholder's holding period is more than one year at the effective time of the merger. The Internal Revenue Code contains limitations on the extent to which a taxpayer may deduct capital losses from ordinary income.

Exchange for SI Financial Common Stock and Cash. A Newport Bancorp shareholder who receives a combination of SI Financial common stock and cash in exchange for his or her Newport Bancorp common stock will not be permitted to recognize any loss for federal income tax purposes. Such a shareholder will recognize gain, if any, equal to the lesser of (1) the amount of cash received or (2) the amount of gain realized in the transaction. The amount of gain a Newport Bancorp shareholder realizes will equal the amount by which (a) the cash plus the fair market value at the effective time of the merger of SI Financial common stock received exceeds (b) the shareholder's basis in the Newport Bancorp common stock to be surrendered in the exchange for the cash and SI Financial common stock. Any recognized gain could be taxed as a capital gain or a dividend, as described below. The tax basis of the shares of SI Financial common stock received by such Newport Bancorp shareholder will be the same as the basis of the shares of Newport Bancorp common stock surrendered in exchange for the shares of SI Financial common stock, adjusted as provided in Section 358(a) of the Internal Revenue Code for the gain recognized and/or cash received in exchange for such shares of Newport Bancorp common stock. The holding period for shares of SI Financial common stock received by such Newport Bancorp shareholder will include such shareholder's holding period for the Newport Bancorp common stock surrendered in exchange for the SI Financial common stock, provided that such shares were held as capital assets of the shareholder at the effective time of the merger.

A Newport Bancorp shareholder's federal income tax consequences will also depend on whether his or her shares of Newport Bancorp common stock were purchased at different times at different prices. If they were, the Newport Bancorp shareholder could realize gain with respect to some of the shares of Newport Bancorp common stock and loss with respect to other shares. Such Newport Bancorp shareholder would have to recognize such gain to the extent such shareholder receives cash with respect to those shares in which the shareholder's adjusted tax basis is less than the amount of cash plus the fair market value at the effective time of the merger of the SI Financial common stock received, but could not recognize loss with respect to those shares in which the Newport Bancorp shareholder's adjusted tax basis is greater than the amount of cash plus the fair market value at the effective time of the merger of the SI Financial common stock received. Any disallowed loss would be included in the adjusted basis of the SI Financial common stock. Such a Newport Bancorp shareholder is urged to consult his or her own tax advisor respecting the tax consequences of the merger to that shareholder.

Possible Dividend Treatment. In certain circumstances, a Newport Bancorp shareholder who receives solely cash or a combination of cash and SI Financial common stock in the merger may receive dividend income, rather than capital gain, treatment on all or a portion of the gain recognized by that shareholder if the receipt of cash has the effect of the distribution of a dividend. The determination of whether a cash payment has such effect is based on a comparison of the Newport Bancorp shareholder's proportionate interest in SI Financial after the

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merger with the proportionate interest the shareholder would have had if the shareholder had received solely SI Financial common stock in the merger. This could happen because the shareholders purchase (or the purchase by a family member or certain entities described below) of additional SI Financial stock or a repurchase of shares by SI Financial. For purposes of this comparison, the Newport Bancorp shareholder may be deemed to constructively own shares of SI Financial common stock held by certain members of the shareholder's family or certain entities in which the shareholder has an ownership or beneficial interest and certain stock options may be aggregated with the shareholder's shares of SI Financial common stock. The amount of the cash payment that may be treated as a dividend is limited to the shareholder's ratable share of the accumulated earnings and profits of Newport Bancorp at the effective time of the merger. Any gain that is not treated as a dividend will be taxed as a capital gain, provided that the shareholder's shares were held as capital assets at the effective time of the merger. Because the determination of whether a cash payment will be treated as having the effect of a dividend depends primarily upon the facts and circumstances of each Newport Bancorp shareholder, shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax treatment of any cash received in the merger.

Cash in Lieu of Fractional Shares. A Newport Bancorp shareholder who holds Newport Bancorp common stock as a capital asset and who receives in the merger, in exchange for such stock, solely SI Financial common stock and cash in lieu of a fractional share interest in SI Financial common stock will be treated as having received such cash in full payment for such fractional share of stock and as capital gain or loss, notwithstanding the dividend rules discussed above.

Backup Withholding. Unless an exemption applies under the backup withholding rules of Section 3406 of the Internal Revenue Code, the exchange agent shall be required to, and will, withhold 28% of any cash payments to which a Newport Bancorp shareholder is entitled pursuant to the merger, unless the Newport Bancorp shareholder signs the substitute IRS Form W-9 enclosed with the letter of transmittal sent by the exchange agent. Unless an applicable exemption exists and is proved in a manner satisfactory to the exchange agent, this completed form provides the information, including the Newport Bancorp shareholder's taxpayer identification number, and certification necessary to avoid backup withholding. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be allowed as a credit against your U.S. Federal income tax liability, provided you timely furnish the required information to the IRS.

Tax Treatment of the Entities. No gain or loss will be recognized by SI Financial or Newport Bancorp as a result of the merger.

Reporting Requirements. A holder of Newport Bancorp common stock that receives SI Financial common stock as a result of the merger may be required to retain records related to such shareholder's Newport Bancorp common stock and file with its U.S. Federal income tax return a statement setting forth facts relating to the merger.

Regulatory Matters Relating to the Merger

SI Financial will file a notice with the Federal Reserve Board requesting confirmation that it may acquire Newport Bancorp without the filing of a formal application. Pursuant to applicable regulations, formal application to the Federal Reserve Board is not required if: (1) the bank merger occurs simultaneously with the acquisition of the shares of the acquired savings and loan holding company and the acquired bank is not operated as a separate entity; (2) the transaction requires the prior approval of a federal supervisory agency under the Bank Merger Act; (3) the transaction does not involve the acquisition of any non-bank company requiring approval under the Bank Holding Company Act; (4) both before and after the transaction, the acquired savings and loan holding company meets the Federal Reserve Board's capital adequacy guidelines; and (5) the acquiring savings and loan holding company provides the Federal Reserve Board at least ten days prior written notice of the transaction, including a description of the transaction and a copy of the application made to the appropriate federal regulatory agency.

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Immediately following the merger of Newport Bancorp with and into SI Financial, SI Financial expects to merge Newport Federal with and into Savings Institute. The bank merger is subject to the approval by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency under the Bank Merger Act. In granting its approval under the Bank Merger Act, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency must consider the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the existing and proposed institutions and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. Savings Institute filed the requisite application for the bank merger with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency in April 2013.

In addition, a period of 15 to 30 days must expire following approval by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency before completion of the merger is allowed, within which period the United States Department of Justice may file objections to the merger under the federal antitrust laws. While SI Financial and Newport Bancorp believe that the likelihood of objection by the Department of Justice is remote in this case, there can be no assurance that the Department of Justice will not initiate proceedings to block the merger.

The merger cannot proceed in the absence of the requisite regulatory approvals. See *Description of the Merger Conditions to Completion of the Merger* and *Termination*. There can be no assurance that the requisite regulatory approvals will be obtained, and if obtained, there can be no assurance as to the date of any approval. There can also be no assurance that any regulatory approvals will not contain a condition or requirement that causes the approvals to fail to satisfy the condition set forth in the merger agreement and described under *Description of the Merger Conditions to Completion of the Merger*.

The approval of any application merely implies the satisfaction of regulatory criteria for approval, which does not include review of the merger from the standpoint of the adequacy of the exchange ratio for converting Newport Bancorp common stock to SI Financial common stock. Furthermore, regulatory approvals do not constitute an endorsement or recommendation of the merger.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger

Share Ownership. On the record date for the annual meeting, Newport Bancorp's directors and officers beneficially owned, in the aggregate, 326,851 shares of Newport Bancorp's common stock, representing approximately 9.2% of the outstanding shares of Newport Bancorp common stock.

As described below, certain of Newport Bancorp's officers and directors have interests in the merger that are in addition to, or different from, the interests of Newport Bancorp's shareholders generally. Newport Bancorp's board of directors was aware of these conflicts of interest and took them into account in approving the merger.

Employment Agreements with Kevin M. McCarthy and Nino Moscardi. The employment agreements between Newport Bancorp, Newport Federal and each of Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi provide for a lump sum cash payment in the event of a voluntary termination of employment for good reason or an involuntary termination of employment without cause within two years following a change in control. The amount of the cash payment is equal to three times the executive's average annual compensation for the prior five calendar years. In addition, Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi each would be entitled to receive a lump sum payment equal to the contributions that would have been made on the executive's behalf to any employee benefit plans of Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal for a 36-month period following his date of termination. Finally, Newport Bancorp or Newport Federal would be required to continue to provide each of Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi with continued life insurance and non-taxable medical and dental coverage for a 36-month period following the executive's date of termination, provided, however, if Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi are no longer eligible to receive such coverage, Newport Bancorp or Newport Federal will pay Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi the value of such coverage within ten days following the executive's termination. In lieu of any payments under their employment agreements, each of Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi, have agreed to a termination of their employment agreements in exchange for benefits and amounts payable under a settlement agreement entered into contemporaneously with the execution of the merger agreement.

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Termination of Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. Newport Federal maintains a supplemental executive retirement plan (SERP) for Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi. The SERP provides benefits that cannot be provided under the Newport Federal 401(k) Plan as a result of limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code, but that would have been provided under the 401(k) Plan but for these Internal Revenue Code limitations. No amount has been accrued under the plan with respect to the 401(k) Plan benefits. The plan also provides supplemental benefits upon a change in control prior to the scheduled repayment of the employee stock ownership plan loan. In lieu of any payments under the SERP, the SERP will be terminated and each of Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi will receive a cash payment under settlement agreements that each executive entered into contemporaneously with the execution of the merger agreement.

Accelerated Vesting of Retirement Benefits under Certain Supplemental Executive Retirement Agreements. Each of Messrs. McCarthy, Moscardi and Gilmore and one other executive are participants in supplemental executive retirement agreements. Messrs. McCarthy and Gilmore are fully vested in their retirement age benefit under their agreement (\$50,000 per year for Mr. McCarthy and \$25,000 per year for Mr. Gilmore), without regard to the change in control. Mr. Moscardi and one other executive are vested in an early retirement benefit but will each become fully vested in their full retirement age benefit of \$25,000 per year as the result of the change in control. The benefits payable under the supplemental executive retirement agreements will be paid in equal monthly installments over a period of 15 years. Mr. Moscardi's settlement agreement gives him the right to reduce the cash severance payment by a dollar amount equal to the parachute value of the additional vested benefit under the settlement agreement to receive the full normal retirement benefit under the supplemental executive retirement agreement.

Settlement Agreements with Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi. Contemporaneously with the execution of the merger agreement, SI Financial, Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal entered into settlement agreements with Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi to settle the severance and benefits the executives would be entitled to under their employment agreements, the SERP, and in the case of Mr. Moscardi, the portion of his benefit under the supplemental executive retirement agreement that vests as the result of the change in control. The cash severance amounts to be paid to each executive under the settlement agreements are \$1,034,659 for Mr. McCarthy and \$679,429 for Mr. Moscardi, provided, however, that this cash severance payment will be reduced to the extent that the executive wishes to receive life insurance and/or non-taxable medical or dental benefits from SI Financial after the change in control for the period set forth in his employment agreement. In the case of Mr. Moscardi, the cash severance payment will be further reduced to the extent that he elects to receive the normal retirement benefit of \$25,000 paid each year for 15 years under his supplemental executive retirement agreement, rather than the amount of \$22,800, to which he would otherwise be entitled on a termination of employment occurring on the effective date of the change in control without regard to the change in control.

Non-Competition and Consulting Agreements with Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi. Savings Institute and each of Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi entered into a consulting agreement pursuant to which Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi will perform consulting services as Savings Institute may reasonably request, including providing assistance with matters relating to the integration of the businesses of Savings Institute and Newport Federal for a period of twelve months following the merger. In addition, pursuant to a non-competition agreement that each of Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi entered into with SI Financial, Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi will agree not to compete with SI Financial and Savings Institute for a period of twenty-four months following the expiration of the twelve-month consulting period. During such twenty-four-month period, Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi have also agreed not to solicit or offer employment to any employee of SI Financial or Savings Institute or any of their subsidiaries or affiliates that would cause such person(s) to terminate employment and accept employment with or provide services to any business that competes with SI Financial or Savings Institute. In exchange for the consulting services, Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi will receive \$22,849 and \$15,875 per month, respectively, for twelve months. In exchange for the non-competition agreement, Mr. McCarthy will receive \$400,000 on the closing date of the merger and \$200,000 on each of the first and second anniversaries of the closing date of the merger. In exchange for the non-competition agreement,

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Mr. Moscardi will receive \$325,000 on the closing date of the merger and \$100,000 on each of the first and second anniversaries of the closing date of the merger.

Employment Agreements with Ray D. Gilmore II and One Other Executive Officer. The employment agreements between Newport Federal and Mr. Gilmore and Newport Bancorp and one other executive officer each provide for a lump sum cash payment in the event of a voluntary termination of employment for good reason or an involuntary termination of employment without cause within two years following a change in control. With respect to Mr. Gilmore's agreement, the amount of the cash payment is equal to 2.99 times his average annual compensation for the prior five calendar years. With respect to the other executive officer, the amount of the cash severance payment is equal to two times his average annual compensation for the prior five calendar years plus the value of benefits he would have received for a 24-month period following his termination of employment under retirement programs in which he participated prior to his termination. Finally, Newport Federal, in the case of Mr. Gilmore and Newport Bancorp, in the case of the other executive officer, would be required to provide continued life insurance and non-taxable medical and dental coverage for a 36-month period, in the case of Mr. Gilmore, and a 24-month period, in the case of the other executive officer, following the executive's date of termination, provided, however, if Mr. Gilmore and the other executive officer are no longer eligible to receive such coverage, Newport Federal or Newport Bancorp, as applicable, will pay to the executive the value of such coverage within ten days following his termination. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the cash severance payments and benefits will be reduced, to the extent necessary to avoid an excess parachute payment and excise tax payable under the Internal Revenue Code. The employment agreements entered into with Mr. Gilmore and the other officer, if payable, provide for total cash severance payments of up to approximately \$628,167 and \$541,561, respectively, after taking into account any reductions required to avoid an excess parachute payment.

Change in Control Agreements with Newport Federal. Newport Federal is a party to a change in control agreement with one executive officer. The change in control agreement provides that upon a voluntary termination for good reason (as defined in the agreement) or an involuntary termination of employment following a change in control, for a reason other than cause, the executive will be paid as cash severance a sum equal to two times the executive's base amount (as defined under the Internal Revenue Code). In addition, the executive would be entitled to continued group life, medical and dental coverage for 24 months following termination of employment. The severance and benefits payable under the change in control agreements would be reduced to the extent necessary to avoid an excess parachute payment and excise tax under the Internal Revenue Code. The executive officer who is a party to the change in control agreement is also a party to the two-year employment agreement with Newport Bancorp discussed above. The benefits and payments available to the executive officer under both agreements will be reduced so that his aggregate payments and benefits will not result in an excess parachute payment or excise tax. Accordingly, the maximum benefit payable under both such agreements will not exceed approximately \$541,561, but could be less than this amount if the executive elects to receive other benefits that could cause an excess parachute payment in lieu of a portion of the cash severance payment.

Cash Payment for Outstanding Options. Under the terms of the merger agreement, all outstanding Newport Bancorp stock options, whether or not vested, will be terminated and the holder of the option will receive cash equal to the product of (1) the number of shares of Newport Bancorp common stock subject to the stock option, multiplied by (2) the amount by which \$17.55 exceeds the exercise price of such stock option, less required tax withholding. The stock options held by all executive officers and directors are fully vested. Messrs. McCarthy, Moscardi and Gilmore, who hold 105,000, 65,000 and 55,000 stock options, respectively, will receive a cash payment of \$528,500, \$327,700 and \$277,500, respectively, upon termination of the stock options. Directors Crowley, Harvey, Hayes, Kaull, Lathrop, MacCauley, Nealon, Saccucci-Radebach and Quirk, who each hold 9,200 options, will each receive a cash payment of \$46,184.

Acceleration of Vesting of Restricted Stock Awards. Under the terms of the merger agreement, restricted stock awards that have not yet vested will become fully vested upon the occurrence of a change in control. No directors or executive officers have any unvested restricted stock awards.

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Acceleration of Normal Retirement Pension under the Supplemental Director Retirement Agreements. Under the terms of their individual supplemental director retirement agreements, Directors Crowley, Harvey, Hayes, Kaull, Lathrop, Macauley, Nealon, Quirk and Saccucci-Radebach will become vested in a normal retirement pension benefit if their service is involuntarily terminated within two years following the change in control. Without regard to a change in control, upon a director's retirement at age 72, the director is entitled to a pension benefit, payable monthly, for a period of 10 years. If retirement occurs prior to age 72 but after attainment of age 67, the benefit is decreased by 10% from the normal retirement benefit for each year prior to age 72 in which the director retires, with the minimum benefit of 50% of the normal retirement benefit payable to a director who retires on or after age 67. However, in the event of a change in control followed by a director's involuntary termination of employment, the director will become vested in the full normal retirement benefit as if the director had reached age 72. The annual normal retirement pension for all directors upon termination at age 72 or within two years of a change in control is \$4,800, except in the case of Directors Harvey and Kaull, who will be entitled an annual normal retirement pension of \$7,000 and \$7,500, respectively.

New Directors. The merger agreement provides that Mr. McCarthy and two other members of the Newport Bancorp board of directors will be appointed and elected to the SI Financial and Savings Institute boards of directors.

Continued Director and Officer Liability Coverage. For a period of five years following the effective time of the merger, SI Financial has agreed to indemnify and hold harmless the current and former officers and directors of Newport Bancorp and its subsidiaries against any costs or expenses incurred in connection with any claim, action, suit, proceeding or investigation that is a result of matters that existed or occurred at or before the effective time of the merger to the same extent as Newport Bancorp currently provides for indemnification of its officers and directors. SI Financial has also agreed to maintain in effect for a period of five years following the effective time of the merger the directors' and officers' liability insurance policy currently maintained by Newport Bancorp or to provide a policy with comparable coverage, provided that, to obtain such insurance coverage, SI Financial is not obligated to expend an annual amount exceeding 200% of the amount of the annual premiums currently paid by Newport Bancorp for such insurance.

Severance and other Payments to Certain Persons. The following table sets forth the estimated potential severance benefits to Newport Bancorp's named executive officers on termination of employment in connection with a change in control. This table does not include the value of benefits that the named executive officers are vested in without regard to the occurrence of a change in control:

	Cash \$(1)	Equity \$(2)	Pension/ Non-qualified Deferred Compensation (4)(3)	Perquisites/ Benefits \$(4)	Other \$(6)	Total \$(6)
Kevin M. McCarthy	\$ 993,423	\$ 528,500	\$	\$ 41,236	\$ 1,074,188 (5)	\$ 2,637,347
Nino Moscardi	614,729	327,700	91,610	37,822	715,500(6)	1,787,361
Ray D. Gilmore II	594,972	277,500		33,155		905,627

- (1) Assumes date of change in control is July 1, 2013. Further assumes that Mr. McCarthy elected to receive non-taxable medical and dental benefits for a 36-month period in lieu of a portion of the cash severance payment of \$1,034,659 available under his settlement agreement; assumes that Mr. Moscardi elected to receive the full normal retirement age benefit under the supplemental executive retirement agreement and non-taxable medical and dental benefits in lieu of a portion of the cash severance payment of \$679,429 available under his settlement agreement; and assumes that Mr. Gilmore elected to receive non-taxable medical and dental benefits for a 36-month period in lieu of a portion of the cash severance payment of \$628,127 available under his employment agreement.

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- (2) Consists of the cash settlement of options to acquire 105,000, 65,000 and 55,000 shares of Newport Bancorp common stock for Messrs. McCarthy, Moscardi and Gilmore, respectively. The cash settlement is determined by subtracting the exercise price for each option by the per share cash merger consideration of \$17.55.
- (3) Assumes Mr. Moscardi elects to receive the accelerated vesting of his normal retirement age benefit under his supplemental executive retirement agreement, in lieu of a portion of the lump sum cash settlement payment to which he is entitled. The amount shown reflects the present value of the difference between the early retirement age benefit to which he would otherwise be entitled and the benefit that would be due to him following a change in control.
- (4) Represents projected employer premiums for continued non-taxable medical and dental insurance coverage continuation on behalf of Messrs. McCarthy, Moscardi and Gilmore for 36 months, 36 months and 36 months, respectively. It is assumed, for purposes of this presentation, that each executive elects to receive the non-taxable medical and dental benefits to which they are entitled. The present value of the non-taxable medical and dental insurance benefits to which each executive is entitled has been subtracted from the lump sum cash settlement payment otherwise payable to Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi under their settlement agreements. The present value of the non-taxable medical and dental benefits available to Mr. Gilmore is subtracted from the lump sum cash settlement payment to which he is entitled under his employment agreement on termination of employment following the change in control to avoid an excess parachute payment and excise taxes.
- (5) Consists of (A) \$22,849 to be paid monthly for twelve months under a consulting agreement entered into between Savings Institute and Mr. McCarthy and (B) \$800,000 to be paid under a noncompetition agreement entered into between SI Financial and Mr. McCarthy, with \$400,000 to be paid on the date of the merger and \$200,000 to be paid on each of the first and second anniversaries of the merger date.
- (6) Consists of (A) \$15,875 to be paid monthly for twelve months under a consulting agreement entered into between Savings Institute and Mr. Moscardi and (B) \$525,000 to be paid under a noncompetition agreement entered into between SI Financial and Mr. Moscardi, with \$325,000 to be paid on the date of the merger and \$100,000 to be paid on each of the first and second anniversaries of the merger date.

Employee Matters

For continuing employees of Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal, SI Financial will maintain or cause to be maintained employee benefit plans and compensation opportunities that are substantially comparable to the employee benefit and compensation opportunities that are generally made available to similarly situated employees of SI Financial or Savings Institute except that any pre-existing condition, eligibility waiting period or other limitations or exclusion otherwise applicable under such plans to new employees will not apply to a continuing employee or their covered dependents who were covered under a similar Newport Bancorp plan at the closing of the merger.

Continuing employees of Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal will not receive prior service credit for benefit accrual purposes under any of SI Financial's compensation and benefit plans, programs or policies, except for SI Financial's vacation and sick leave programs. Continuing employees will receive credit for service with SI Financial for purposes of vesting and determination of eligibility to participate in Savings Institute's 401(k) plan and employee stock ownership plan. Newport Bancorp will take all necessary and appropriate actions to cause its 401(k) plan to be frozen as to future contributions effective immediately before the effective time of the merger.

Each full time employee of Newport Bancorp or Newport Federal whose employment is involuntarily terminated by SI Financial (other than for cause) or voluntarily resigns following a material decrease in base salary within one year of the effective time of the merger and who is not covered by a separate severance, change in control, or employment agreement shall, upon executing an appropriate release in the form reasonably determined by SI Financial, receive a severance payment equal to two weeks of base pay (at the rate in effect on the termination date) for each year of service at Newport Bancorp or Newport Federal, as applicable, with a minimum payment of \$5,000 and a maximum payment equal to 26 weeks of base pay.

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For a period of six months following the merger, SI Financial will provide all employees of Newport Federal whose employment was terminated other than for cause, disability or retirement at or following the merger, job counseling and outplacement assistance services to assist such employees in locating new employment. SI Financial will notify all such employees of opportunities for positions with Savings Institute for which Savings Institute reasonably believes such persons are qualified and will consider any application for such positions submitted by such persons, provided, however, that any decision to offer employment to any such person shall be made in the sole discretion of Savings Institute. The total costs expended for such job counseling and outplacement assistance services will not exceed \$10,000 in the aggregate.

Newport Federal Employee Stock Ownership Plan

In connection with the closing of the merger, the Newport Federal employee stock ownership plan will be terminated and the indebtedness repaid by delivering a sufficient number of unallocated shares of Newport Bancorp common stock to Newport Bancorp. All shares of Newport Bancorp common stock held by the employee stock ownership plan will be converted into the right to receive the merger consideration and the balance of any assets remaining in the employee stock ownership plan but not allocated to the account of a participant will be allocated as provided in the employee stock ownership plan governing documents. The employee stock ownership plan assets will be distributed to the participants as soon as practicable following the receipt of a favorable determination letter from the Internal Revenue Service. Newport Bancorp and, following the effective time, SI Financial have agreed to adopt any amendments to the Newport Federal employee stock ownership plan necessary to affect the foregoing matters.

Operations of Newport Federal after the Merger

After the merger of Newport Federal and Savings Institute, two of the former offices of Newport Federal will operate as branch offices of Savings Institute under the name Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company. The other four former offices of Newport Federal will operate as branch offices of Savings Institute under the name Newport Federal Savings Bank, a Division of Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company.

Restrictions on Resale of Shares of SI Financial Common Stock

The shares of SI Financial common stock to be issued to shareholders of Newport Bancorp under the agreement and plan of merger have been registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and may be freely traded by such shareholders without restriction (unless they are affiliates of SI Financial, in which case certain restrictions under the securities laws may apply).

Time of Completion

Unless the parties agree otherwise and unless the agreement and plan of merger has otherwise been terminated, the closing of the merger will take place on a date designated by SI Financial within 30 days following the date on which all of the conditions to the merger contained in the agreement and plan of merger are satisfied or waived. See *Conditions to Completion of the Merger*. On the closing date, SI Financial will file articles of merger with the Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation merging Newport Bancorp into SI Financial. The merger will become effective at the time stated in the articles of merger.

SI Financial and Newport Bancorp are working hard to complete the merger quickly. It is currently expected that the merger will be completed during the third calendar quarter of 2013. However, because completion of the merger is subject to regulatory approvals and other conditions, the parties cannot be certain of the actual timing.

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Conditions to Completing the Merger

SI Financial's and Newport Bancorp's obligations to consummate the merger are conditioned on the following:

approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger by each of the SI Financial and Newport Bancorp shareholders;

receipt of all required regulatory approvals and the expiration of all statutory waiting periods;

no party to the merger being subject to any legal order, decree or injunction that prohibits consummating any part of the transaction, no governmental entity having instituted any proceeding for the purpose of blocking the transaction, and the absence of any statute, rule or regulation that prohibits completion of any part of the transaction;

there has not been a material adverse change to the business, financial condition or results of operations of the other party;

receipt by each party of all consents and approvals from third parties (other than those required from government agencies) required to complete the merger, unless failure to obtain those consents or approvals would not have a material adverse effect on SI Financial after completion of the merger;

the registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part being declared effective by the SEC, the absence of any pending or threatened proceeding by the SEC to suspend the effectiveness of the registration statement and the receipt of all required state "blue sky" approvals;

SI Financial filing a notice with The Nasdaq Stock Market for the listing of the shares of SI Financial common stock to be issued by SI Financial;

receipt by SI Financial of an opinion from Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP and receipt by Newport Bancorp of an opinion from Luse Gorman Pomerenk & Schick, P.C., in each case to the effect that the merger constitutes a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code and that each of Newport Bancorp and SI Financial is a party to the reorganization; and

the other party having performed in all material respects its obligations under the agreement and plan of merger, the other party's representations and warranties being true and correct as of the date of the agreement and plan of merger and as of the closing date, and receipt of a certificate signed by the other party's chief executive officer and chief financial officer to that effect.

In addition, SI Financial will not be obligated to consummate the merger unless none of the regulatory approvals containing any condition or requirement that would so materially and adversely impact the economic or business benefits to SI Financial of the merger that, had such condition or requirement been known, SI Financial would not, in its reasonable judgment, have entered into the agreement and plan of merger.

SI Financial and Newport Bancorp cannot guarantee whether all of the conditions to the merger will be satisfied or waived by the party permitted to do so.

Conduct of Business Before the Merger

Newport Bancorp has agreed that, until completion of the merger and unless permitted by SI Financial, neither it nor its subsidiaries will:

General Business

conduct its business other than in the regular, ordinary and usual course consistent with past practice;

fail to use reasonable best efforts to maintain and preserve intact its business organization, properties, leases, employees and advantageous business relationships and retain the services of its officers and key employees;

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take any action that would adversely affect or delay its ability to perform its obligations under the agreement and plan of merger or to consummate the transactions contemplated by the agreement and plan of merger;

Indebtedness

incur, modify, extend or renegotiate any indebtedness for borrowed money or assume, guarantee, endorse or otherwise become responsible for the obligations of any person or entity, other than the creation of deposit liabilities in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice and advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank with a maturity of not more than one year;

prepay any indebtedness so as to cause itself to incur a prepayment penalty thereunder;

purchase any brokered certificates of deposit;

Capital Stock

adjust, split, combine or reclassify its capital stock;

make, declare or pay any dividends or make any other distribution on its capital stock;

grant any person any right to acquire any of its shares of capital stock;

issue any additional shares of capital stock or any securities convertible or exercisable for any shares of its capital stock, except pursuant to the exercise of outstanding stock options;

redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire any shares of its capital stock;

Dispositions

sell, transfer, mortgage, encumber or otherwise dispose of any of its real property or assets or cancel, release or assign any indebtedness, other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice;

Investments

make any equity investment or form any new subsidiary;

enter into any futures contract, option, swap agreement, interest rate cap, interest rate floor, interest rate exchange agreement, or take any other action for purposes of hedging the exposure of its interest-earning assets or interest-bearing liabilities to changes in market rates of interest;

Contracts

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enter into, renew, amend or terminate any material contract, plan or agreement, or make any change in any of its leases or contracts, other than those specifically permitted by the agreement and plan of merger;

Loans

make, renegotiate, renew, increase, extend, modify or purchase any loans, advances, credit enhancements or extensions or make any commitment in respect of any of the foregoing, other than existing loan commitments and those in conformity with lending policies in effect as of the date of the agreement and plan of merger in amounts not to exceed \$100,000 if such loan is not fully secured, \$1.0 million if such loan is fully secured, or \$2,000,000 with respect to any one borrower and its family members and affiliates;

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except for loans made in accordance with Regulation O of the Federal Reserve Board, make or increase any loan or extension of credit or commit to make or increase any such loan or extension of credit to any director or executive officer of Newport Bancorp or Newport Federal or any entity controlled by such persons;

make any changes in policies in any material respect in existence on the date hereof with regard to: the extension of credit, or the establishment of reserves with respect to possible loss thereon or the charge off of losses incurred thereon; investments; asset/liability management; or other material banking policies, except as may be required by changes in applicable law or regulations, generally accepted accounting principles, or the direction of a governmental entity;

Employees

increase in any manner the compensation, bonuses or other fringe benefits of any of its employees or directors other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice and pursuant to the policies then in effect;

pay any bonus, pension, retirement allowance or contribution not required by any existing plan or agreement to any such employees or directors;

become a party to, amend, renew, extend or commit to any pension, retirement, profit-sharing or welfare benefit plan or agreement or employment, severance or change-in-control agreement with or for the benefit of any employee or director, except for amendments to any plan or agreement that are required by law;

amend, modify or revise the terms of any outstanding stock options or voluntarily accelerate the vesting of, or the lapsing of restrictions with respect to, any stock options or other stock-based compensation;

elect to any office with the title of senior vice president or higher any person who does not hold such office as of the date of the agreement and plan of merger or elect a new director;

hire any employee with an annualized salary in excess of \$40,000 except as may be necessary to replace any non-officer employee whose employment is terminated, whether voluntarily or involuntarily;

Settling Claims

commence any action other than to enforce any obligation owed to Newport Bancorp or Newport Federal in accordance with past practice;

settle any claim against it for more than \$50,000 or agree to material restrictions on its operations or the operations of any of its subsidiaries;

Governing Documents

amend its articles of incorporation or bylaws;

Deposits

increase or decrease the rate of interest paid on time deposits or on certificates of deposit, except in the ordinary course of business;
Investment in Debt Securities

purchase any debt security, including mortgage-backed and mortgage-related securities, other than U.S. government and U.S. government agency securities with final maturities less than one year;

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Capital Expenditures

make any capital expenditures greater than \$50,000, other than pursuant to binding commitments and expenditures reasonably necessary to maintain existing assets in good repair;

Branches

establish or commit to establish any new branch or other office or file an application to relocate or terminate the operation of any banking office;

Communications

issue any communication of a general nature to employees without prior consultation with SI Financial and, to the extent relating to post-closing employment, benefit or compensation information, without the prior consent of SI Financial or issue any communication of a general nature to customers without the prior approval of SI Financial, except as required by law or for communications in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice that do not relate to the merger or other transactions contemplated thereby;

Foreclosures

except in connection with foreclosure actions already in process, foreclose upon or take a deed or title to any commercial real estate (1) without providing prior notice to SI Financial and conducting a Phase I environmental assessment of the property, or (2) if the Phase I environmental assessment reflects the presence of any hazardous material or underground storage tank;

Taxes

make, change or rescind any material tax election, file any amended tax return, enter into any closing agreement with respect to taxes, settle or compromise any material tax claim or assessment, or surrender any right to claim a tax refund or obtain any tax ruling;

Accounting

implement or adopt any change in its accounting principles, practices or methods, other than as may be required by generally accepted accounting principles or regulatory guidelines;

Agreement and Plan of Merger

take any action that is intended or expected to result in any of its representations and warranties under the agreement and plan of merger being or becoming untrue in any material respect at any time before the effective time of the merger or in any of the conditions to the merger not being satisfied or in a violation of a provision of the agreement and plan of merger;

knowingly take any action that would prevent or impede the merger from qualifying as a reorganization under Section 368 of the Internal Revenue Code; or

Other Agreements

agree to take, commit to take any or adopt any resolutions in support of any of the actions prohibited by the agreement and plan of merger.

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SI Financial has agreed that, until the completion of the merger and unless permitted by Newport Bancorp, it will not:

conduct its business other than in the regular, ordinary and usual course consistent with past practice;

fail to use reasonable best efforts to maintain and preserve intact its business organization, properties, leases, employees and advantageous business relationships and retain the services of its officers and key employees;

take any action that would adversely affect or delay its ability to perform its obligations under the agreement and plan of merger or to consummate the transactions contemplated by the agreement and plan of merger;

make, declare or pay any dividends or make any other distribution on its capital stock, except for regular cash dividends at a rate no greater than \$0.03 per share or increase such dividend, except for dividend increases consistent with past practice;

take any action that is intended or expected to result in any of its representations and warranties under the agreement and plan of merger being or becoming untrue in any material respect at any time before the effective time of the merger or in any of the conditions to the merger not being satisfied or in a violation of a provision of the agreement and plan of merger;

knowingly take any action that would prevent or impede the merger from qualifying as a reorganization under Section 368 of the Internal Revenue Code;

agree to take, commit to take or adopt any resolutions in support of any of the actions prohibited by the agreement and plan of merger;

amend, repeal or modify any provision of its articles of incorporation or bylaws in a manner that would adversely affect Newport Bancorp or any Newport Bancorp shareholder or the transactions contemplated by the agreement and plan of merger; or

consummate or enter into any agreement with respect to any transaction involving a third party that would constitute an acquisition proposal with respect to such third party; except for such acquisitions in which the total consideration to be paid is less than \$60,000,000.

Covenants of Newport Bancorp and SI Financial

Agreement Not to Solicit Other Proposals. Newport Bancorp has agreed not to (1) solicit, initiate or encourage, or take any other action to facilitate, any inquiries, discussions or the making of any proposal that constitutes or could reasonably be expected to lead to an acquisition proposal by a third party, (2) furnish any information or data regarding Newport Bancorp or any of its subsidiaries to any person in connection with or in response to an acquisition proposal or an inquiry or indication of interest that would reasonably be expected to lead to an acquisition proposal, (3) continue or otherwise participate in any discussions or negotiations, or otherwise communicate in any way with any person regarding an acquisition proposal, (4) approve, endorse or recommend any acquisition proposal or (5) enter into or consummate any agreement, arrangement or understanding contemplating any acquisition or requiring it to abandon, terminate or fail to consummate the transactions contemplated by the agreement and plan of merger. An acquisition proposal includes a proposal or offer with respect to any of the following:

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any merger, consolidation, share exchange, business combination, or other similar transaction involving Newport Bancorp or its subsidiaries;

any sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer or other disposition of 20% or more of the consolidated assets of Newport Bancorp in a single transaction or series of transactions;

any tender offer or exchange offer for 20% or more of the outstanding shares of capital stock of Newport Bancorp or the filing of a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in connection therewith; and

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any public announcement of a proposal, plan or intention to do any of the foregoing or any agreement to engage in any of the foregoing.

Despite the agreement of Newport Bancorp not to solicit other acquisition proposals, the board of directors of Newport Bancorp may generally have discussions with, or provide information to, a third party who makes an unsolicited, written, bona fide acquisition proposal, provided that the Newport Bancorp board of directors:

after consultation with and receipt of advice from outside legal counsel, in good faith deems such action to be necessary for the proper discharge of its fiduciary duties to Newport Bancorp shareholders under applicable law;

determines the acquisition proposal is, or is reasonably likely to result in a superior proposal, which, for purposes of the agreement and plan of merger means an unsolicited bona fide offer for all of the outstanding Newport Bancorp common stock or all or substantially all of the assets of Newport Bancorp and its subsidiaries, and that in the good faith determination of the Newport Bancorp board of directors, after consultation with its outside legal counsel and financial advisor, would result in a transaction more favorable to the shareholders of Newport Bancorp than the merger with SI Financial, taking into account all factors relating to such proposed transaction deemed relevant by the Newport Bancorp board of directors, involving the amount and form of consideration, the timing of payment, the risk of consummation of the transaction, any financing or other conditions; and

at least two business days before furnishing any nonpublic information to, or entering into discussions with, such person, Newport Bancorp gives SI Financial written notice of the identity of such person and of Newport Bancorp's intention to furnish nonpublic information to, or enter into discussions with, such person and Newport Bancorp receives from such person an executed confidentiality agreement on terms no more favorable to such person than the confidentiality agreement between SI Financial and Newport Bancorp.

If Newport Bancorp receives a proposal or information request from a third party or enters into negotiations with a third party regarding a superior proposal, Newport Bancorp must immediately notify SI Financial and provide SI Financial with information about the third party and its proposal.

Certain Other Covenants. The agreement and plan of merger also contains other agreements relating to the conduct of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp before consummation of the merger, including the following:

Each party shall promptly advise the other party orally and in writing to the extent that it has knowledge of (1) any representation or warranty made by it contained in the agreement and plan of merger becoming untrue or inaccurate in any material respect or (2) the failure by it to comply in any material respect with or satisfy in any material respect any covenant, condition or agreement to be complied with or satisfied by it under the agreement and plan of merger;

Newport Bancorp will give SI Financial reasonable access during normal business hours to its property, books, records, contracts, properties, and personnel and furnish such other information as may reasonably be requested;

Newport Bancorp will promptly provide SI Financial with a copy of each report filed with a governmental entity, a copy of each periodic report to its senior management and all materials relating to its business or operations furnished to its board of directors, a copy of each press release made available to the public and all other information concerning its business, properties and personnel as SI Financial may reasonably request;

SI Financial will promptly provide Newport Bancorp with a copy of each report filed with a governmental entity and a copy of each periodic report to its senior management and all materials resulting to its business or operations furnished to its board of directors;

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Each party will not, and will cause its representatives not to, use any information obtained in connection with the three immediately preceding bullet points for any purpose unrelated to the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the agreement and plan of merger;

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Newport Bancorp will invite a non-voting designee of SI Financial to attend all regular and special board of directors meetings of Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal, except that SI Financial's designee will not attend portions of any meeting during which there is being discussed: (a) matters involving the agreement and plan of merger, (b) pending or threatened litigation or investigations if, in the opinion of counsel to Newport Bancorp, the presence of such designees would or might adversely affect the confidential nature of, or any privilege relating to, the matters being discussed, or (c) matters involving an acquisition proposal;

Newport Bancorp will meet with SI Financial on a regular basis to discuss and plan for the conversion of Newport Bancorp data processing and related electronic information systems;

Newport Bancorp will provide SI Financial with an updated list of certain loans specified in the agreement and plan of merger within ten business days of the end of each calendar month;

SI Financial and Newport Bancorp will use their reasonable best efforts to submit, and cause their respective subsidiaries to submit, all necessary applications, notices, and other filings with any governmental entity, the approval of which is required to complete the merger and related transactions;

SI Financial and Newport Bancorp will use their reasonable best efforts to obtain, and cause their respective subsidiaries to obtain, all third party consents necessary to consummate the merger;

Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal will take any necessary action to exempt SI Financial and the transactions contemplated by the agreement and plan of merger from any anti-takeover provisions contained in Newport Bancorp's articles of incorporation or bylaws or federal or state law;

SI Financial and Newport Bancorp will use all reasonable efforts to take all actions necessary to consummate the merger and the transactions contemplated by the agreement and plan of merger;

SI Financial and Newport Bancorp will consult with one another before issuing any press release or otherwise making public statements with respect to the merger and any filings with any governmental entity;

Newport Bancorp will take all actions necessary to convene a meeting of its shareholders to vote on the agreement and plan of merger and any other matters required to be approved or adopted by shareholders in order to carry out the agreement and plan of merger;

Each of the SI Financial and the Newport Bancorp board of directors will recommend at their respective shareholder meeting that the shareholders vote to approve the merger and will use its reasonable best efforts to solicit shareholder approval unless, for the Newport Bancorp board of directors, it determines, in good faith after consultation with its outside legal advisors, that such actions would not comply with its fiduciary obligations to Newport Bancorp shareholders. Where the decision to withdraw or modify the recommendation of the board of directors relates to an acquisition proposal from a third party, Newport Bancorp is required to provide certain disclosures to SI Financial, provide SI Financial three business days to propose revisions to the terms of the merger, and negotiate in good faith with respect to any proposed revisions, and the board of directors shall have determined in good faith that the proposal is a superior proposal;

SI Financial will file a registration statement, of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part, with the SEC registering the shares of SI Financial common stock to be issued in the merger to Newport Bancorp shareholders;

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SI Financial will use its reasonable best efforts to have the registration statement, of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part, declared effective by the SEC;

SI Financial will take any action required to be taken under any applicable state securities laws in connection with the merger;

Before completion of the merger, SI Financial will notify The NASDAQ Global Select Market of the additional shares of SI Financial common stock that SI Financial will issue in exchange for shares of Newport Bancorp common stock;

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SI Financial and Newport Bancorp will notify each other of any material contract defaults and any events that would reasonably be likely to result in a material adverse effect on the other. They also will notify each other of any communication from a third party regarding the need to obtain that party's consent in connection with the merger;

Newport Bancorp will adopt resolutions, to the extent required, providing that Newport Bancorp's health and welfare plans will be terminated effective immediately before the Effective Time (or such later date as may be requested by SI Financial) and shall arrange for termination of all corresponding insurance policies, service agreements and related arrangements effective on the same date;

Newport Bancorp will give SI Financial the opportunity to participate in the defense or settlement of any shareholder litigation against Newport Bancorp and/or its directors relating to the transactions contemplated by the agreement and plan of merger, and no such settlement will be agreed to without SI Financial's prior written consent; and

SI Financial will take all steps required to cause any acquisitions of SI Financial common stock in the merger by persons subject to the reporting requirements of Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act to be exempt under Rule 16b-3.

SI Financial will establish an advisory board to advise SI Financial on its operations in the area served by Newport Federal's offices and generating additional business contacts for SI Financial in such area. Each director of Newport Bancorp as of the date the merger agreement was signed, other than the three directors appointed to serve on the Boards of Directors of SI Financial and Savings Institute, will be invited to serve on the advisory board. Each advisory director will serve for a minimum term of two years and be paid \$10,000 annually.

Representations and Warranties Made by SI Financial and Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal

SI Financial and Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal have made certain customary representations and warranties to each other in the agreement and plan of merger relating to their businesses. For information on these representations and warranties, please refer to the agreement and plan of merger attached as Annex A. The representations and warranties must be true in all material respects at and as of the closing date of the merger unless the change does not have a material negative impact on the parties' business, financial condition or results of operations. See *Conditions to Completion of the Merger*.

Terminating the Agreement and Plan of Merger

The agreement and plan of merger may be terminated at any time before the completion of the merger, either before or after approval of the agreement and plan of merger by Newport Bancorp shareholders, as follows:

by the written mutual consent of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp;

by either party, if the shareholders of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp fail to approve the agreement and plan of merger (provided that a party will only be entitled to terminate for this reason if it has complied with its obligations under the agreement and plan of merger with respect to its shareholder meeting);

by either party, if a required regulatory approval, consent or waiver is denied or any governmental entity prohibits the consummation of the merger or the transactions contemplated by the agreement and plan of merger;

by either party, if the merger is not consummated by December 31, 2013, unless failure to complete the merger by that time is due to a misrepresentation, breach of a warranty or failure to fulfill a covenant by the party seeking to terminate the agreement;

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by either party, if the other party breaches a covenant or agreement or if any representation or warranty of the other party shall have become untrue and such breach or untrue representation or warranty has not been or cannot be cured within 30 days following written notice to the party in default;

by SI Financial, if Newport Bancorp materially breaches its agreements regarding the solicitation of other acquisition proposals, the submission of the agreement and plan of merger to shareholders, or if the board of directors of Newport Bancorp does not recommend approval and adoption of the agreement and plan of merger in the proxy statement/prospectus or withdraws, modifies or changes its recommendation in a manner adverse to SI Financial;

by Newport Bancorp, at any time during the five-day period following the later of; (a) the date on which the last required regulatory approval is obtained with respect to the merger and the bank merger, without regard to any requisite waiting period in respect thereof, or (b) the date on which the shareholders of Newport Bancorp approve the agreement and plan of merger; if both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) The number obtained by dividing (x) the average of the closing prices of a share of SI Financial common stock as reported on The Nasdaq Stock Market for the ten consecutive trading days ending on the trading day before the date set forth above by (y) \$11.58 is less than 0.8; and
- (2) The ratio described above is less than the number obtained by dividing (x) the average closing values of The Nasdaq Bank Index for the ten consecutive trading days ending on the trading day before the date set forth above by (y) \$2,208.29 and subtracting 0.2 from such quotient.

If Newport Bancorp elects to terminate the agreement and plan of merger under this provision, SI Financial may elect to adjust the exchange ratio to an amount that would not make termination under this event possible, in which case no termination would occur; and

by Newport Bancorp, at any time before the adoption and approval of the agreement and plan of merger, to enter into an agreement with respect to a superior proposal, but only if (1) Newport Bancorp's board of directors has determined in good faith based on the advice of legal counsel that failure to take such action would cause the board of directors to violate its fiduciary duties under applicable law and (2) Newport Bancorp has not materially breached its obligations related to acquisition proposals under the agreement and plan of merger.

Termination Fee

The agreement and plan of merger requires Newport Bancorp to pay SI Financial a fee of \$2,450,000 if Newport Bancorp terminates the agreement and plan of merger to enter into an agreement with respect to a superior proposal.

Additionally, Newport Bancorp must pay the termination fee if SI Financial terminates the agreement and plan of merger as a result of a breach by Newport Bancorp of its covenants regarding acquisition proposals, or its obligation to call a shareholder meeting, or if Newport Bancorp's board of directors fails to recommend approval of the merger or, after recommending the approval of the agreement and plan of merger, it withdraws, modifies or changes its recommendation.

If either party terminates the agreement and plan of merger as a result of the failure of Newport Bancorp's shareholders to approve the merger, or if SI Financial terminates the agreement and plan of merger if Newport Bancorp breaches any of its covenants or agreements or if any of its representations or warranties become untrue and such breach or untrue representation or warranty has not been or cannot be cured within thirty days following written notice thereof from SI Financial, then Newport Bancorp must pay the termination fee if (1) SI Financial is not in material breach of any representation, warranty, or material covenant, (2) an acquisition proposal has been publicly announced, disclosed or communicated before the shareholder meeting in the case where Newport Bancorp's shareholders fail to approve the merger or the date of termination in the case where Newport Bancorp

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breaches any of its covenants or agreements or any of its representations or warranties become untrue, and (3) within twelve month of termination of the agreement and plan of merger, Newport Bancorp consummates or enters into an agreement with respect to an acquisition proposal.

Expenses

Each of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp will pay its own costs and expenses incurred in connection with the merger.

Changing the Terms of the Agreement and Plan of Merger

Before the completion of the merger, SI Financial and Newport Bancorp may agree to waive, amend or modify any provision of the agreement and plan of merger other than the conditions to closing requiring regulatory approval and shareholder approval. However, after the vote by Newport Bancorp shareholders, SI Financial and Newport Bancorp can make no amendment or modification that would reduce the amount or alter the kind of consideration to be received by Newport Bancorp's shareholders under the terms of the merger.

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UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The unaudited pro forma combined condensed consolidated financial information has been prepared using the acquisition method of accounting, giving effect to the merger of SI Financial with Newport Bancorp. The unaudited pro forma combined condensed consolidated statement of financial condition combines the historical information of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp as of March 31, 2013 and assumes that the merger was completed on that date. The unaudited pro forma combined condensed consolidated statement of operations combine the historical financial information of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp and give effect to the mergers as if they had been completed as of January 1, 2012. The unaudited pro forma combined condensed consolidated financial information is presented for illustrative purposes only and is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations or financial condition had the merger been completed on the date described above, nor is it necessarily indicative of the results of operations in future periods or the future financial position of the combined entities. The financial information should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes to the Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Condensed Consolidated Financial Information. Certain reclassifications have been made to Newport Bancorp historical financial information in order to conform to SI Financial's presentation of financial information.

The actual value of SI Financial's common stock to be recorded as consideration in the merger will be based on the closing price of SI Financial's common stock at the time of the merger completion date. The proposed merger is targeted for completion in the third quarter of 2013. There can be no assurance that the merger will be completed as anticipated. For purposes of the pro forma financial information, the fair value of SI Financial common stock to be issued in connection with the merger of Newport Bancorp was based on SI Financial's average five-day closing stock price of \$11.61 as of March 1, 2013.

The pro forma financial information includes estimated adjustments, including adjustments to record assets and liabilities of Newport Bancorp at their respective fair values and represents the pro forma estimates by SI Financial based on available fair value information as of the dates of the agreement and plan of merger. In some cases, where noted, more recent information has been used to support estimated adjustments in the pro forma financial information.

The pro forma adjustments included herein are subject to change depending on changes in interest rates and the components of assets and liabilities and as additional information becomes available and additional analyses are performed. The final allocation of the purchase price for the merger will be determined after it is completed and after completion of thorough analyses to determine the fair value of Newport Bancorp tangible and identifiable intangible assets and liabilities as of the date the merger is completed. Increases or decreases in the estimated fair values of the net assets as compared with the information shown in the unaudited pro forma combined condensed consolidated financial information may change the amount of the purchase price allocated to goodwill and other assets and liabilities and may impact SI Financial's statement of operations due to adjustments in yield and/or amortization of the adjusted assets or liabilities. Any changes to Newport Bancorp's shareholders equity, including results of operations from March 31, 2013 through the date the merger is completed, will also change the purchase price allocation, which may include the recording of a lower or higher amount of goodwill. The final adjustments may be materially different from the unaudited pro forma adjustments presented herein.

We anticipate that the merger will provide the combined company with financial benefits that include reduced operating expenses. The unaudited pro forma combined condensed consolidated financial data, while helpful in illustrating the financial characteristics of the combined company under one set of assumptions, does not reflect the benefits of expected cost savings or opportunities to earn additional revenue and, accordingly, does not attempt to predict or suggest future results. It also does not necessarily reflect what the historical results of the combined company would have been had our companies been combined during these periods.

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The unaudited pro forma combined condensed consolidated financial information has been derived from and should be read in conjunction with the historical consolidated financial statements and the related notes of SI Financial, which are incorporated in this proxy statement/prospectus by reference and of Newport Bancorp, which appear elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Unaudited Combined Condensed Consolidated Pro Forma Statement of Financial Condition

As of March 31, 2013 *

(In Thousands)

	SIFI Historical	NFSB Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments		Pro Forma Combined
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 35,251	\$ 20,295	\$ (15,027)	(1)	\$ 40,519
Investment securities	196,101	19,436	2,532	(2)	218,069
Loans receivable	678,098	360,089	(6,863)	(3)	1,031,324
Allowance for loan losses	(6,328)	(3,983)	3,983	(3)	(6,328)
Loans, net	671,770	356,106	(2,880)		1,024,996
Loans held for sale	4,911				4,911
Other real estate owned	999				999
Accrued interest receivable	3,147	1,126			4,273
Deferred tax asset, net	4,619	2,848	(1,518)	(4)	5,949
Stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston	7,753	5,356			13,109
Banking premises and equipment, net	11,660	13,265			24,925
Bank-owned life insurance	9,128	11,123			20,251
Core deposit intangible			3,211	(5)	3,211
Goodwill	3,451		7,856	(6)	11,307
Other assets	8,388	1,036			9,424
Total assets	\$ 957,178	\$ 430,591	\$ (5,826)		\$ 1,381,943
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY					
Deposits	\$ 713,178	\$ 281,509	\$ 840	(7)	\$ 995,527
Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston advances	96,069	76,321	18,455	(8)	190,845
Repurchase agreement		15,000	139	(9)	15,139
Subordinated debentures	8,248				8,248
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	13,968	3,796			17,764
Total liabilities	831,463	376,626	19,434		1,227,523
Shareholders' equity:					
Common stock	101	49	(23)	(10)	127
Paid-in capital	94,910	50,142	(20,304)	(10)	124,748
Retained earnings	36,363	21,984	(23,143)	(10)	35,204
Unearned restricted shares	(2,091)				(2,091)
Unallocated common stock held by ESOP	(4,968)	(2,016)	2,016	(10)	(4,968)
Treasury stock, at cost		(16,194)	16,194	(10)	
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes	1,400				1,400
Total shareholders' equity	125,715	53,965	(25,260)		154,420
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 957,178	\$ 430,591	\$ (5,826)		\$ 1,381,943

	Savings Institute Historical	Newport Federal Historical	Pro Forma Combined
<u>CAPITAL RATIOS (Bank only)</u>			
Tier 1 (Core) capital ratio	11.10%	10.58%	9.43%
Tier 1 risk-based capital	19.90%	16.17%	15.90%
Total risk-based capital	21.15%	17.42%	16.71%

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- * Assumes that the acquisition of Newport Bancorp was completed as of March 31, 2013 utilizing the acquisition method of accounting. Estimated fair value adjustments for loans, investment securities, core deposit intangible, deposits, borrowed funds and repurchase agreement were determined by the management of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp. Actual fair value adjustments, where appropriate, will be determined as of the merger completion date and will be amortized and accreted into income.
- (1) The adjustment results from the assumption that cash and cash equivalents will be used to pay for after tax one-time merger and integration expenses of Newport Bancorp. These expenses are actually charged against income of Newport Bancorp and result in a charge to SI Financial's goodwill. The adjustment also includes cash consideration of \$32.0 million paid to Newport Bancorp shareholders and option holders of in-the-money Newport Bancorp stock options, cash received from Federal Home Loan Bank borrowings of \$14.3 million and funds received from loan sales of \$10.0 million.
 - (2) Represents the estimated fair value adjustment to Newport Bancorp's investment portfolio.
 - (3) The pro forma adjustment of \$6.9 million includes a credit component of \$5.0 million and an interest component of \$8.1 million. The adjustment also includes the sale of loans totaling \$10.0 million. The existing Newport Bancorp allowance for loan losses of \$4.0 million cannot be carried over.
 - (4) Represents adjustments in the net deferred tax assets resulting from the fair value adjustments related to the acquired assets and liabilities, identifiable intangibles and other deferred tax items. The actual tax liability adjustment will depend on facts and circumstances existing at the completion of the merger. The fair value adjustment of the net deferred tax asset assumes a tax rate of 34.0%.
 - (5) Represents the recognition of the fair value of the core deposit intangible asset, which is assumed to be 1.5% of core deposit liabilities assumed. Core deposits are defined as total deposits less time deposits.
 - (6) Calculated to reflect the acquisition accounting adjustments related to the acquisition of Newport Bancorp. The consideration paid to acquire Newport Bancorp consists of cash of \$32.0 million and the issuance of 2,572,269 shares of SI Financial common stock based upon the fixed exchange rate of 1.5129 on 50% of 3,400,448 common shares of Newport Bancorp shares outstanding, net of the retirement of unallocated shares utilized to terminate Newport Federal's employee stock ownership plan. The value of SI Financial common stock to be issued is based upon the average five-day closing stock price of \$11.61 as of March 1, 2013. Acquisition accounting adjustments assume that Newport Bancorp's equity is eliminated and the purchase price, goodwill and intangible assets are reflected on the financial statements of SI Financial pursuant to the application of acquisition accounting.

	Note	(In thousands)
Assumptions/Inputs:		
Value of SI Financial common stock to be issued		\$ 29,864
Cash paid to Newport Bancorp's shareholders and option holders		31,959
 Total deal value at date merger agreement signed		 \$ 61,823
 Newport Bancorp's net assets:		
Newport Bancorp's shareholders' equity		\$ 53,965
Less: incremental Newport Bancorp's transaction costs (net of tax)		(6,211)
 Newport Bancorp's shareholders' equity, net of transaction costs		 \$ 47,754
Fair value adjustments:		
Investment securities	(2)	\$ 2,532
Loans	(3)	7,120
Core deposit intangible	(5)	3,211
Time deposits	(7)	(840)
FHLB advances	(8)	(4,153)
Repurchase agreement	(9)	(139)

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	Note	
Fair value adjustments		7,731
Tax effect of fair value adjustments **	(4)	(1,518)
Total adjustment of net assets acquired		6,213
Adjusted net assets acquired		53,967
Estimated goodwill	(6)	\$ 7,856

(**) Assumed effective tax rate of 34.0%

- (7) Yield adjustment to reflect the difference between portfolio yields and market rates for time deposits acquired in the acquisition. Yield adjustments were calculated using present value analysis. Cash flow was discounted to present value using market rates for similar deposits. The yield adjustment is the aggregate present value of the difference.
- (8) Yield adjustments reflect the difference between portfolio yields and market rates for borrowings acquired in the acquisition. Yield adjustments were calculated using present value analysis. Cash flow for each month was calculated as the difference between projected interest costs of the remaining borrowings and hypothetical costs using current market rates based on advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston. Cash flow was discounted to present value using market rates. The adjustment also includes new Federal Home Loan Bank advances of \$14.3 million.
- (9) Reflects the difference between the fair value and net carrying value of the repurchase agreement.
- (10) Reflects elimination of Newport Bancorp's equity accounts, issuance of 2,572,269 shares of SI Financial common stock and additional merger-related transaction costs for SI Financial of \$1.2 million, net of tax. Through March 31, 2013, SI Financial incurred merger-related transaction costs of \$684,000 (\$574,000 net of tax).

Table of Contents**Unaudited Combined Condensed Consolidated Pro Forma Statement of Operations****For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 (1)****(In Thousands, Except Share Data)**

	SIFI Historical	NFSB Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
Interest and dividend income:				
Loans	\$ 7,523	\$ 4,136	\$ (224) (2)	\$ 11,435
Investments	1,022	274	(211) (2)	1,085
Other interest-earning assets	10	15		25
Total interest and dividend income	8,555	4,425	(435)	12,545
Interest expense:				
Deposits	1,352	287	(63) (2)	1,576
FHLB advances/repurchase agreement	775	738	(407) (2)	1,106
Subordinated debt	83			83
Total interest expense	2,210	1,025	(470)	2,765
Net interest income before provision for loan losses	6,345	3,400	35	9,780
Provision for loan losses	135			135
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	6,210	3,400	35	9,645
Noninterest income:				
Service fees	1,216	414		1,630
Wealth management fees	257			257
Increase in cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	68	94		162
Net gain on sales of securities	3			3
Mortgage banking fees	579			579
Net gain on derivatives	47			47
Other income	270	13		283
Total noninterest income	2,440	521		2,961
Noninterest expenses:				
Salaries and employee benefits	4,408	1,575		5,983
Occupancy and equipment	1,383	546		1,929
Computer and electronic banking services	868	424		1,292
Outside professional services	268	112		380
Marketing and advertising	130	129		259
Supplies	100	31		131
FDIC deposit insurance and regulatory assessment	233	66		299
Acquisition-related expenses	684	530	(1,214)	
Other	507	120	131 (2)	758
Total noninterest expenses	8,581	3,533	(1,083) (3)	11,031
Income before income taxes	69	388	1,118	1,575
Income tax expense	146	247	127 (2)	520
Net (loss) income	\$ (77)	\$ 141	\$ 991	\$ 1,055
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.04		\$ 0.09

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Diluted	\$	(0.01)	\$	0.04	\$	0.09
Weighted average shares outstanding:						
Basic		9,555,940		3,303,120		(730,851)
Diluted		9,555,940		3,392,494		(768,449)
						12,128,209 (4)
						12,179,985 (4)

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	SIFI Historical	NFSB Historical	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
Interest and dividend income:				
Loans	\$ 30,462	\$ 17,800	\$ (951)	\$ 47,311
Investments	5,316	1,510	(844)	5,982
Other interest-earning assets	46	75		121
Total interest and dividend income	35,824	19,385	(1,795)	53,414
Interest expense:				
Deposits	6,019	1,190	(278)	6,931
FHLB advances/repurchase agreements	3,276	4,390	(1,798)	5,868
Subordinated debt	338			338
Total interest expense	9,633	5,580	(2,076)	13,137
Net interest income before provision for loan losses	26,191	13,805	281 (2)	40,277
Provision for loan losses	2,896	1,019		3,915
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	23,295	12,786	281	36,362
Noninterest income:				
Service fees	4,935	1,880		6,815
Wealth management fees	1,975			1,975
Increase in cash surrender value of bank-owned life insurance	284	368		652
Net gain on sales of securities	273			273
Mortgage banking fees	1,893			1,893
Net loss on derivatives	(358)			(358)
Impairment loss on securities	(123)			(123)
Other income (loss)	(162)	209		47
Total noninterest income	8,717	2,457		11,174
Noninterest expenses:				
Salaries and employee benefits	15,868	6,885		22,753
Occupancy and equipment	5,480	2,192		7,672
Computer and electronic banking services	3,738	1,682		5,420
Outside professional services	1,309	670		1,979
Marketing and advertising	705	577		1,282
Supplies	442	103		545
FDIC deposit insurance and regulatory assessment	933	339		1,272
Other	2,178	558	584 (2)	3,320
Total noninterest expenses	30,653	13,006	584 (3)	44,243
Income before income taxes	1,359	2,237	(303) (2)	3,293
Income tax expense	241	676	(103) (2)	814
Net income	\$ 1,118	\$ 1,561	\$ (200)	\$ 2,479
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.47		\$ 0.20

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Diluted	\$	0.11	\$	0.46	\$	0.20
Weighted average shares outstanding:						
Basic		9,730,797		3,306,817		(768,588)
Diluted		9,755,692		3,358,195		(819,966)
						12,269,026 (5)
						12,293,921 (5)

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- (1) Assumes that the acquisition of Newport Bancorp was completed as of the beginning of the period presented utilizing the acquisition method of accounting. Estimated fair value adjustments for investment securities, loans, core deposit intangible, time deposits, borrowed funds and repurchase agreement were determined by the management of SI Financial and Newport Bancorp. The resulting premiums and discounts for purposes of the unaudited combined condensed consolidated pro forma financial data, where appropriate, are being amortized and accreted into income as more fully described in the notes below. Actual fair value adjustments, where appropriate, will be determined as of the merger completion date and will be amortized and accreted into income over the estimated remaining lives of the respective assets and liabilities.
- (2) The following table summarizes the estimated full year impact of the amortization (accretion) of the non-credit related acquisition accounting adjustments on the pro forma statement of income (in thousands).

Category	Premium/ (Discounts)	Estimated Life in Years	Amortization (Accretion) Method	Amortization (Accretion) Year Ended December 31, 2013
Loans	\$ 4,035	5.0	EY	\$ 895
Investment securities	2,532	3.0	SL	844
Core deposit intangible	3,211	10.0	SD	525
Time deposits	(840)	4.0	EY	(251)
FHLB advances	(4,153)	3.0	EY	(1,629)
Repurchase agreement	(139)	1.0	SL	

EY - effective yield method

SL - straight line method

SD - sum-of-the years digit method

The following table summarizes the estimated impact of the amortization (accretion) of the acquisition accounting adjustments made in connection with the merger on SI Financial's results of operations for the years following the merger assuming such transaction was effected on January 1, 2012 (in thousands).

Amounts for the Years Ended December 31,	Amortization of Intangibles	Net Amortization (Accretion)	Net Decrease in Income Before Taxes
2012	\$ 584	\$ (281)	\$ (303)
2013	525	(141)	(384)
2014	467	596	(1,063)
2015	408	741	(1,149)
2016	350	520	(870)
thereafter	877		(877)

The income tax adjustment is based upon total pre-tax acquisition accounting adjustments and a 34.0% effective tax rate.

- (3) Noninterest expenses also do not include one-time merger and integration expenses which will be expensed against income and which are accounted for as balance sheet adjustments to cash and equity in these pro forma financial statements. Those amounts, on an after-tax basis, total \$8.4 million. In determining the fair value of the assets acquired in this transaction, remaining costs of \$6.2 million to be incurred by Newport Bancorp are deducted from Newport Bancorp's total equity in determining the fair value of assets acquired and are not included in the pro forma income statement adjustments. In addition, SI Financial will incur approximately \$1.7 million, on an after-tax basis, in total transaction costs as a result of the proposed merger. Through March 31, 2013, transaction costs of \$684,000 and \$530,000 have been recognized by SI Financial and Newport Bancorp, respectively. All of SI Financial's total transaction costs are expected to be

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incurred during the year ending December 31, 2013. A summary of SI Financial's transaction costs is as follows (in thousands):

Professional fees	\$ 1,258
Merger related compensation and benefits	10
Other merger related expenses	975
Estimated pre-tax transaction costs	2,243
Less related tax benefit	509
Estimated transaction costs, net of taxes	\$ 1,734

Professional fees include investment banking, legal, accounting and other professional fees and expenses associated with the merger transaction. Merger related compensation and benefits include employee outplacement services. Other merger related expenses include marketing, printing, integration, contract termination costs and other expenses. The foregoing estimates may be refined subsequent to the completion of the merger.

- (4) Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding were determined by adding the number of shares issuable to Newport Bancorp's shareholders to SI Financial's historical weighted average basic and diluted outstanding common shares and reflect 51,776 incremental diluted shares of SI Financial as a result of pro forma income as compared to its historical loss for the quarter ended March 31, 2013. The stock consideration paid to acquire Newport Bancorp consists of the issuance of 2,572,269 shares of SI Financial's common stock based upon the fixed exchange rate of 1.5129 established in the merger agreement on 50% of 3,400,448 common shares of Newport Bancorp outstanding. The share amounts above reflect the impact related to the retirement of unallocated shares utilized to terminate the Newport Federal's employee stock ownership plan.
- (5) Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding were determined by adding the number of shares issuable to Newport Bancorp's shareholders to SI Financial's historical weighted average basic and diluted outstanding common shares. The stock consideration paid to acquire Newport Bancorp consists of the issuance of 2,538,229 shares of SI Financial's common stock based upon the fixed exchange rate of 1.5129 established in the merger agreement on 50% of 3,355,448 common shares of Newport Bancorp outstanding. The share amounts above reflect the impact related to the retirement of unallocated shares utilized to terminate the Newport Federal's employee stock ownership plan.

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DESCRIPTION OF SI FINANCIAL CAPITAL STOCK

The following summary describes the material terms of SI Financial's capital stock and is subject to, and qualified by, SI Financial's articles of incorporation and bylaws and Maryland law. See *Where You Can Find More Information* as to how to obtain a copy of SI Financial's articles of incorporation and bylaws.

General

SI Financial is authorized to issue 35,000,000 shares of common stock having a par value of \$0.01 per share and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock having a par value of \$0.01 per share. At [Record Date], 10,111,757 shares of common stock were outstanding. At that date, no shares of preferred stock were outstanding.

Common Stock

Dividends. The holders of common stock of SI Financial are entitled to receive and share equally in dividends as may be declared by the board of directors out of funds legally available for dividends, after payment of all dividends on preferred stock, if any is outstanding. SI Financial is not subject to regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends. However, its ability to pay dividends may depend, in part, upon dividends it receives from Savings Institute. Applicable regulations limit dividends and other distributions by Savings Institute.

Voting Rights. The holders of common stock of SI Financial possess exclusive voting rights. They elect SI Financial's board of directors and act on other matters as are required to be presented to them under Maryland law or as are otherwise presented to them by the board of directors. Each holder of common stock is entitled to one vote per share on all matters presented to shareholders. SI Financial's articles of incorporation provide that record owners of SI Financial's common stock who beneficially own, either directly or indirectly, more than 10% of SI Financial's outstanding shares are not entitled to vote the shares held in excess of that 10% limit. Holders of common stock are not entitled to accumulate their votes in the election of directors. If SI Financial issues preferred stock, holders of the preferred stock may also possess voting rights.

Liquidation. Upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of SI Financial, holders of common stock are entitled to receive all of the assets of SI Financial available for distribution after payment or provision for payment of all its debts and liabilities. If SI Financial issues preferred stock, the preferred stock holders may have a priority over the holders of the common stock upon liquidation or dissolution.

Preemptive Rights; Redemption. Holders of SI Financial's common stock are not entitled to preemptive rights with respect to any shares that may be issued. The common stock cannot be redeemed.

Preferred Stock

SI Financial's articles of incorporation authorizes its board of directors, without shareholder action, to issue preferred stock in one or more series and to establish the designations, powers, preferences, dividend rates and rights as the board of directors may from time to time determine. The issuance of preferred stock with voting, dividend, liquidation and conversion rights could dilute the voting strength of the holders of the common stock and may assist management in impeding an unfriendly takeover or attempted change in control.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The Transfer Agent and Registrar for SI Financial's common stock is Registrar and Transfer Company, 10 Commerce Drive, Cranford, New Jersey 07016.

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Restrictions on Ownership

Federal Reserve Board Regulations. Federal Reserve Board regulations provide that for a period of three years following January 12, 2011, no person, acting singly or together with associates in a group of persons acting in concert, may directly or indirectly offer to acquire or acquire the beneficial ownership of more than 10% of a class of the equity securities of SI Financial without the prior written approval of the Federal Reserve Board. Where any person acquires beneficial ownership of more than 10% of a class of the equity securities of SI Financial without the prior written approval of the Federal Reserve Board, the securities beneficially owned by such person in excess of 10% may not be voted by any person or counted as voting shares in connection with any matter submitted to the shareholders for a vote, and will not be counted as outstanding for purposes of determining the affirmative vote necessary to approve any matter submitted to the shareholders for a vote.

The acquisition of 10% or more of the outstanding common stock of SI Financial may trigger provisions of the Bank Holding Company Act, the Change in Bank Control Act of 1978, the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation Y and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency regulations. The Federal Reserve Board and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency also require persons who at any time intend to acquire control of a federally-chartered savings association or its holding company to provide 60 days prior written notice and certain financial and other information to the Federal Reserve Board and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The 60-day notice period does not commence until the information is deemed to be substantially complete. Control for these purposes exists in situations in which the acquiring party has voting control of at least 25% of any class of our voting stock or the power to direct our management or policies. However, under Federal Reserve Board and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency regulations, control is presumed to exist where the acquiring party has voting control of at least 10% of any class of our voting securities if specified control factors are present. The statute and underlying regulations authorize the Federal Reserve Board and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency to disapprove a proposed acquisition on certain specified grounds.

COMPARISON OF RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS

The rights of shareholders of SI Financial are currently governed by SI Financial's articles of incorporation, bylaws and Maryland General Corporation Law. The rights of shareholders of Newport Bancorp are currently governed by Newport Bancorp's articles of incorporation, bylaws and applicable provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law. If the merger is completed, Newport Bancorp shareholders will become SI Financial shareholders and their rights will likewise be governed by SI Financial's articles of incorporation and bylaws and Maryland General Corporation Law.

The following is a summary of the material differences between the rights of a Newport Bancorp shareholder and the rights of a SI Financial shareholder. This summary is not a complete statement of the differences between the rights of Newport Bancorp shareholders and the rights of SI Financial shareholders and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the articles of incorporation and bylaws of each corporation. Copies of SI Financial's articles of incorporation and bylaws are on file with the SEC and are available on written request addressed to Laurie L. Gervais, Corporate Secretary, SI Financial Group, Inc., 803 Main Street, Willimantic, Connecticut 06226. Copies of Newport Bancorp's articles of incorporation and bylaws are on file with the SEC and are available upon written request addressed to Judy Tucker, Corporate Secretary, Newport Bancorp, Inc., 100 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, Rhode Island 02840.

<i>SI Financial</i>	Authorized Stock	<i>Newport Bancorp</i>
The SI Financial articles of incorporation authorize 36,000,000 shares of capital stock, consisting of 35,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock per share, par value \$0.01 per share.		The Newport Bancorp articles of incorporation authorize 20,000,000 shares of capital stock, consisting of 19,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock per share, par value \$0.01 per share.

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Authorized Stock

SI Financial

As of [Record Date], there were 10,111,757 shares of SI Financial common stock issued and outstanding.

As of [Record Date], there were no shares of SI Financial preferred stock issued and outstanding.

Newport Bancorp

As of [Record Date], there were 3,544,722 shares of Newport Bancorp common stock issued and outstanding.

As of [Record Date], there were no shares of Newport Bancorp preferred stock issued and outstanding.

Voting Rights

SI Financial

There is no cumulative voting by shareholders of any class or series in the election of directors.

Each share of common stock has one vote. Beneficial owners of 10% or more of SI Financial's outstanding shares are not entitled to vote the shares in excess of that 10% limit.

Same.

Same.

Newport Bancorp

Preemptive Rights

SI Financial

No holder of any stock has any preemptive rights to subscribe for or purchase any stock other than such as the Board of Directors, in its sole discretion, may determine, if any.

Same.

Newport Bancorp

Required Vote for Authorization of Certain Actions

SI Financial

Under Maryland law, a two-thirds vote is generally required for approval of mergers, consolidations, share exchange or certain transfers of all or substantially all of the assets of a corporation not in the ordinary course of business, unless otherwise provided in a company's articles of incorporation. SI Financial's articles of incorporation provide that such transactions can be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the total shares outstanding.

Same.

Newport Bancorp

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Required Vote for Authorization of Business Combinations with Interested Shareholders

SI Financial

SI Financial's articles of incorporation do not contain any additional provisions regarding transactions with interested shareholders.

Newport Bancorp

Newport Bancorp's articles of incorporation provides that certain transactions (including, a merger, consolidation, a sale of certain assets equaling or exceeding 25% or more of Newport Bancorp's assets, a transfer or issuance of securities having a value of at least 25% of Newport Bancorp's common stock the securities, the adoption of certain plans of liquidation or dissolution or certain reclassifications of Newport Bancorp's securities or recapitalization of Newport Bancorp) involving and any person who beneficially owns at least 10% of the corporation's stock and such persons, affiliates or associates (an interested shareholder). Such a business combination must be:

approved by the affirmative vote of at least 80% of the voting power of all outstanding shares of voting stock unless, among other things,

the business combination is approved by a majority of the members of the Board of Directors who are disinterested directors, and

the common shareholders receive a price generally equal to the higher of the fair market value of the common stock and the highest price paid by the interested shareholders for any shares of common stock.

Dividends

SI Financial

Holders of common stock are entitled, when declared by the Board of Directors, to receive dividends out of legally available funds.

Newport Bancorp

Same.

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<i>SI Financial</i>	Shareholders Meetings	<i>Newport Bancorp</i>
<p>Notice of a meeting must be delivered and, in the case of a special meeting, a description of its purpose, no fewer than 10 days and no more than 90 days before the meeting to each shareholder entitled to vote.</p> <p>The chairman of the board, president, two-thirds of the board of directors or the secretary, upon the written request of the holders of not less than a majority of all shares outstanding and entitled to vote at the meeting, may call a special meeting.</p> <p>For purposes of determining shareholders entitled to vote at a meeting, the board of directors may fix a record date that is not more than 90 days nor less than 10 days before the meeting.</p> <p>To nominate a director or propose new business, shareholders must give written notice to the secretary not less than 90 days before the meeting. However, if less than 100 days notice of the meeting is provided, written notice of the nomination or shareholder proposal must be delivered to the secretary not later than 10 days following the date notice of the meeting was mailed to shareholders or public disclosure was made. Each notice given by a shareholder with respect to a nomination to the board of directors or proposal for new business must include certain information regarding the nominee or proposal and the shareholder making the nomination or proposal.</p>	<p>Same.</p> <p>Same.</p> <p>Same.</p>	<p>The chairman of the board, the president, a majority of the board of directors or the secretary, upon the written request of the holders of not less than a majority of all shares outstanding and entitled to vote at the meeting, may call a special meeting.</p>
Action by Shareholders Without a Meeting		
<i>SI Financial</i>		<i>Newport Bancorp</i>
<p>SI Financial's governing documents are silent on the rights of shareholders to conduct a vote in the absence of a meeting.</p>	<p>Same.</p>	

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Board of Directors

SI Financial

The bylaws provide that the number of directors may be fixed from time to time by vote of the Board of Directors pursuant to the bylaws, but shall never be less than the minimum number permitted by Maryland General Corporate Law.

The Board of Directors is divided into three classes as equal as possible and approximately one-third of the directors are elected at each meeting.

Vacancies on the board of directors will be filled by a vote of a majority of the remaining directors. Any director elected to fill a vacancy shall hold office for the remainder of the full term of the class of directors in which the vacancy occurred.

Any director or the entire Board of Directors may be removed, at any time, but only for cause and only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote generally in the election of directors.

Newport Bancorp

The bylaws provide that the number of directors shall be between five and 15.

Same.

Vacancies on the board of directors will be filled by a majority of the remaining directors. Any director elected to fill a vacancy shall hold office only until the next annual meeting.

Any director or the entire Board of Directors may be removed, at any time, but only for cause and only by the affirmative vote of the holders of 80% of the outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote generally in the election of directors.

Amendment of the Bylaws

SI Financial

The bylaws may be amended or repealed either by the approval of a majority of the board of directors or by the vote of 75% of the outstanding shares entitled to vote.

Newport Bancorp

The bylaws may be amended or repealed by a majority vote of the board of directors.

Amendment of the Articles of Incorporation

SI Financial

The articles of incorporation may be amended upon a majority vote of the outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote.

Article Sixth (Limitation of Voting on Common Stock), Article Seventh (Classification of Directors); Article Eighth (Amendment of Bylaws and Directors Liability) and Article Tenth (Amendment of Articles of Incorporation) of the articles of incorporation may only be amended upon the approval of the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than 75% of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote.

Newport Bancorp

Same.

The affirmative vote of the holders of 80% or more of the combined voting power of the then outstanding voting stock shall be required to amend portions of Articles Fifth (Limitation of Voting Common Stock), Seventh (Classification and Removal of Directors), Eighth (Amendment of Governing Instruments and Provisions Regarding Business Judgment Considerations in a Change in Control) and Ninth (Approval of Interested Transactions) of the articles of incorporation.

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MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS AFTER THE MERGER

Board of Directors

After completion of the merger, the board of directors of SI Financial will consist of all the current directors of SI Financial plus Mr. McCarthy and two additional directors from Newport Bancorp. Mr. McCarthy and the additional directors also will join the board of directors of Savings Institute. For information regarding Mr. McCarthy, see *Annual Meeting of Newport Bancorp Shareholders Proposal No. 4 Election of Directors*.

For information regarding the current directors of SI Financial, executive compensation and relationships and related transactions, see *Annual Meeting of SI Financial Shareholders Proposal No. 4 Election of Directors* and portions of SI Financial's Annual Report on Form 10-K, which is incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Management

The executive officers of SI Financial and Savings Institute will not change as a result of the merger.

Operations

While there can be no assurance as to the achievement of business and financial goals, SI Financial currently expects to achieve cost savings equal to approximately 34% of Newport Bancorp's current annualized non-interest expenses through the elimination of redundant senior management and back-office staffing and other operating efficiencies (such as the elimination of duplicative data processing services). SI Financial expects to achieve most of these savings in the first full year following the merger. See *A Warning About Forward-Looking Statements*.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND BOARD MATTERS OF SI FINANCIAL

Director Independence

SI Financial's board of directors currently consists of seven members, all of whom are independent under the listing standards of The NASDAQ Stock Market, except for Rheo A. Brouillard, who is President and Chief Executive Officer of SI Financial and Savings Institute. In determining the independence of its directors, the Board considered transactions, relationships and arrangements between SI Financial and its directors that are not required to be disclosed under the heading *Other Information Relating to Directors and Executive Officers of SI Financial Transactions with Related Persons*, including loans or lines of credit that the Bank has directly or indirectly made to directors Mark D. Alliod, Roger Engle, Robert O. Gillard and Henry P. Hinckley.

Board Leadership Structure and Board's Role in Risk Oversight

The board of directors has determined that the separation of the offices of Chairman of the Board and President and Chief Executive Officer will enhance board independence and oversight. Moreover, the separation of the Chairman of the Board and President and Chief Executive Officer will allow the President and Chief Executive Officer to better focus on his responsibilities of running SI Financial, enhancing shareholder value and expanding and strengthening our franchise while allowing the Chairman of the Board to lead the board in its fundamental role of providing advice to and independent oversight of management. Consistent with this determination, Henry P. Hinckley serves as Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Hinckley is independent under the listing requirements of The NASDAQ Stock Market.

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Risk is inherent with every business, and how well a business manages risk can ultimately determine its success. We face a number of risks, including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, strategic risk and reputation risk. Management is responsible for the day-to-day management of risks SI Financial faces, while the board, as a whole and through its committees, has responsibility for the oversight of risk management. In its risk oversight role, the board of directors has the responsibility to satisfy itself that the risk management processes designed and implemented by management are adequate and functioning as designed. To do this, the Chairman of the Board meets regularly with management to discuss strategy and the risks facing SI Financial. Senior management attends the board meetings and is available to address any questions or concerns raised by the Board on risk management and any other matters. The Chairman of the Board and independent members of the Board work together to provide strong, independent oversight of SI Financial's management and affairs through its standing committees and, when necessary, special meetings of independent directors.

Committees of the Board of Directors

The following table identifies SI Financial's standing committees and their members as of March 13, 2013. All members of each committee are independent in accordance with the listing requirements of The NASDAQ Stock Market. Each committee operates under a written charter that is approved by the board of directors that governs its composition, responsibilities and operation. Each committee reviews and reassesses the adequacy of its charter at least annually. The charters of all three committees are available in the Governance Documents portion of the Investor Relations section of SI Financial's Web site (www.mysifi.com).

Director	Audit and Risk Committee	Compensation Committee	Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee
Mark D. Alliod	X*	X	X
Rheo A. Brouillard			
Roger Engle	X	X*	X
Donna M. Evan		X	X*
Michael R. Garvey	X		
Robert O. Gillard	X		
Henry P. Hinckley		X	X
Number of meetings in 2012	4	7	5

* Chairperson

Audit and Risk Committee. The Audit and Risk Committee meets periodically with the independent registered public accounting firm and management to review accounting, auditing, internal control structure and financial reporting matters. The committee also receives and reviews the reports and findings and other information presented to them by SI Financial's officers regarding financial reporting policies and practices. The Audit and Risk Committee selects the independent registered public accounting firm and meets with them to discuss the results of the annual audit and any related matters. The board of directors has determined that Mr. Alliod is an audit committee financial expert under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Alliod is independent under the listing standards of The NASDAQ Stock Market applicable to audit committee members.

Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee approves the compensation objectives for SI Financial and the Savings Institute, establishes the compensation for the President and Chief Executive Officer and other executives and establishes personnel policies. The Compensation Committee reviews all components of compensation including base salary, bonus, equity compensation, benefits and other perquisites. In addition to reviewing competitive market values, the Compensation Committee also examines the total compensation mix, pay-for-performance relationship and how all elements, in the aggregate, comprise the executives' total compensation package. The Chief Executive Officer makes recommendations to the Compensation Committee from time to time regarding the appropriate mix and level of compensation for other officers. Those

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recommendations consider the objectives of the compensation philosophy and the range of compensation programs authorized by the Compensation Committee. Decisions by the Compensation Committee with respect to the compensation of executive officers are approved by the full board of directors. The Compensation Committee also assists the board of directors in evaluating potential candidates for executive positions.

Consistent with applicable Securities and Exchange Commission disclosure requirements, we have assessed our compensation programs and have concluded that our compensation policies and practices do not create risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on SI Financial. The Compensation Committee assessed SI Financial's executive and broad-based compensation and benefits to determine if the programs' provisions and operations create undesired or unintentional risk of a material nature. This risk assessment process included a review of program policies and practices; program analysis to identify risk and risk control related to the programs; and determinations as to the sufficiency of risk identification, the balance of potential risk to potential reward, risk control and the support of the programs and their risks to Company strategy. Although we reviewed all compensation programs, we focused on the programs with variability of payout, with the ability of a participant to directly affect payout and the controls on participant action and payout.

Based on the foregoing, we believe that our compensation policies and practices do not create inappropriate or unintended significant risk to SI Financial as a whole. We also believe that our incentive compensation arrangements provide incentives that do not encourage risk-taking beyond the organization's ability to effectively identify and manage significant risks; are compatible with effective internal controls; and are supported by the oversight and administration of the Compensation Committee with regard to executive compensation programs.

The Compensation Committee, in conjunction with the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, considers the appropriate levels and form of director compensation and makes recommendations to the board of directors regarding director compensation.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee takes a leadership role in shaping governance policies and practices, including recommending to the board of directors the corporate governance policies and guidelines applicable to SI Financial and monitoring compliance with these policies and guidelines. In addition, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is responsible for identifying individuals qualified to become Board members and recommending to the Board the director nominees for election at the next annual meeting of stockholders. It recommends director candidates for each committee for appointment by the Board.

Minimum Qualifications. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee has adopted a set of criteria that it considers when it selects individuals to be nominated for election to the board of directors. A candidate must meet the eligibility requirements set forth in SI Financial's bylaws, which include an age limitation and a requirement that the candidate not have been subject to certain criminal or regulatory actions. A candidate also must meet any qualification requirements set forth in any Board or committee governing documents.

If the candidate is deemed eligible for election to the board of directors, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will then evaluate the prospective nominee to determine if he or she possesses the following qualifications, qualities or skills:

contributions to the range of talent, skill and expertise appropriate for the Board;

financial, regulatory and business experience, knowledge of the banking and financial service industries, familiarity with the operations of public companies and ability to read and understand financial statements;

familiarity with SI Financial's market area and participation in and ties to local businesses and local civic, charitable and religious organizations;

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personal and professional integrity, honesty and reputation;

the ability to represent the best interests of the stockholders of SI Financial and the best interests of the institution;

the ability to devote sufficient time and energy to the performance of his or her duties;

independence under applicable Securities and Exchange Commission and listing definitions; and

current equity holdings in SI Financial.

The Committee will also consider any other factors it deems relevant, including age, size of the board of directors and regulatory disclosure obligations. Further, when identifying nominees to serve as director, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee seeks to create a Board that is strong in its collective knowledge and has a diversity of skills and experience with respect to accounting and finance, management and leadership, vision and strategy, business operations, business judgment, industry knowledge and corporate governance.

In addition, before nominating an existing director for re-election to the board of directors, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will consider and review an existing director's Board and Committee attendance and performance; length of Board service; the experience, skills and contributions that the existing director brings to the Board; and independence.

Director Nomination Process. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee adheres to the following process when it identifies and evaluates individuals to be nominated for election to the board of directors:

For purposes of identifying nominees for the board of directors, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee relies on personal contacts of the Committee members and other members of the board of directors, as well as its knowledge of members of Savings Institute's local communities. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will also consider director candidates recommended by stockholders in accordance with the policy and procedures set forth below. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee has not previously used an independent search firm in identifying nominees.

In evaluating potential nominees, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee determines whether the candidate is eligible and qualified for service on the board of directors by evaluating the candidate under the selection criteria set forth above. In addition, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will conduct a check of the individual's background and interview the candidate.

Consideration of Recommendations by Stockholders. It is the policy of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the board of directors of SI Financial to consider director candidates recommended by stockholders who appear to be qualified to serve on SI Financial's board of directors. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee may choose not to consider an unsolicited recommendation if no vacancy exists on the board of directors and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee does not perceive a need to increase the size of the board of directors. To avoid the unnecessary use of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee's resources, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will consider only those director candidates recommended in accordance with the procedures set forth below.

Procedures to be Followed by Stockholders. To submit a recommendation of a director candidate to the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, a stockholder should submit the following information in writing, addressed to the Chairperson of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, care of the Corporate Secretary, at the main office of SI Financial:

1. The name of the person recommended as a director candidate;
2. All information relating to such person that is required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;

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3. The written consent of the person being recommended as a director candidate to being named in the proxy statement as a nominee and to serving as a director if elected;
4. As to the stockholder making the recommendation, the name and address, as they appear on SI Financial's books, of such stockholder; provided, however, that if the stockholder is not a registered holder of SI Financial's common stock, the stockholder should submit his or her name and address along with a current written statement from the record holder of the shares that reflects ownership of SI Financial's common stock; and
5. A statement disclosing whether such stockholder is acting with or on behalf of any other person and, if applicable, the identity of such person.

In order for a director candidate to be considered for nomination at SI Financial's annual meeting of stockholders, the recommendation must be received by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee at least 120 calendar days before the date SI Financial's proxy statement was released to stockholders in connection with the previous year's annual meeting, advanced by one year.

Directors Compensation

The following table provides the compensation received by individuals who served as non-employee directors of SI Financial during 2012. The table excludes perquisites, which did not exceed \$10,000 in the aggregate, for each director.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Nonqualified</i>					<i>Total</i> <i>(\$)</i>
	<i>Fees</i>	<i>Stock</i>	<i>Option</i>	<i>Deferred</i>	<i>All Other</i>	
	<i>Earned or</i> <i>Paid in</i> <i>Cash (\$)</i>	<i>Awards</i> <i>(\$)(1)</i>	<i>Awards</i> <i>(\$)(2)</i>	<i>Compensation</i> <i>Earnings</i> <i>(\$)(3)</i>	<i>Compensation</i> <i>(\$)(4)</i>	
Mark D. Alliod	\$ 34,000	\$ 33,030	\$	\$ 3,309	\$ 149	\$ 70,488
Roger Engle	37,200	33,030			90	70,320
Donna M. Evan	35,200	33,030			90	68,320
Michael R. Garvey	33,200	33,030			120	66,350
Robert O. Gillard	34,000	33,030		7,382	90	74,502
Henry P. Hinckley	47,600	55,050			150	102,800

- (1) Reflects the aggregate grant date fair value of the granting of 1,500 shares of restricted stock and 1,500 performance shares (2,500 shares of restricted stock and 2,500 performance shares for Mr. Hinckley) computed in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 718 - Share Based Payment (ASC 718), based on a per share value of \$11.01, which represented SI Financial's stock price on the date of grant. See footnote 1 under *Stock Ownership of SI Financial* for the number of unvested shares of restricted stock and performance awards held in trust under SI Financial's Equity Incentive Plans for each director at December 31, 2012.
- (2) As of December 31, 2012, Messrs. Alliod, Engle, Gillard and Ms. Evan each held stock options to purchase 17,962 shares of SI Financial's common stock, Mr. Garvey held stock options to purchase 8,981 shares of SI Financial's common stock and Mr. Hinckley held stock options to purchase 22,452 shares of SI Financial's common stock.
- (3) Reflects the above market earnings on the deferred fee arrangements between Savings Institute and Messrs. Alliod and Gillard. Under the terms of the arrangements, Messrs. Alliod and Gillard defer a portion of their director fees.
- (4) Reflects dividends paid on unvested restricted stock awards.

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Cash Retainer and Meeting Fees for Non-Employee Directors. The following table sets forth the applicable retainers and fees to be paid to non-employee directors for their service on Savings Institute's and SI Financial's board of directors during 2013.

Quarterly Retainer (for service on SI Financial's board of directors)	\$ 2,000
Monthly Retainer (for service on Savings Institute's board of directors)	1,000
Monthly Retainer for Savings Institute's Chairman of the Board	2,000
Fee per Board or Committee Meeting	400

Board and Committee Meetings

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the board of directors of SI Financial and the Savings Institute held 13 and 12 meetings, respectively. No director attended fewer than 75% of the meetings of the board of directors and Board committees on which they served in 2012.

Director Attendance at Annual Meeting of Shareholders

While SI Financial has no formal policy on director attendance at annual meetings of shareholders, directors are encouraged to attend. Each of the directors attended the 2012 annual meeting of shareholders.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF SI FINANCIAL**Overview**

The following discussion describes our decision making process and philosophy for compensating our named executive officers in 2012. This discussion also describes the material components of each named executive officer's total compensation package and details the reasoning behind the compensation decisions made in 2012. This discussion should be read together with the compensation tables for our named executive officers that can be found in the *Executive Compensation* section of below.

Our 2012 named executive officers were Rheo A. Brouillard *President/Chief Executive Officer*, Brian J. Hull *Chief Operating Officer/Chief Financial Officer/Treasurer*, David T. Weston *Senior Trust Officer*, Michael J. Moran *Senior Credit Officer* and Laurie L. Gervais *Director, Human Resources/Corporate Secretary*.

Executive Summary

It is the intent of the Compensation Committee to provide our named executive officers with a market competitive compensation package that promotes the achievement of our strategic objectives and maximizes stockholder value without encouraging excessive risk taking.

Fiscal Year 2012 Performance

In 2012, we began to realize the positive results from the investments that we have made in staff and infrastructure. Some of our highlights include:

An increase of \$89.3 million in our commercial loan portfolio, which represented 60.2% of total loans at December 31, 2012;

Increased residential mortgage loan originations, many of which were sold in the secondary market, which resulted in an increase in our non-interest income that supplemented our net interest income;

Improved asset quality as non-performing loans decreased from \$10.6 million at December 31, 2011 to \$7.7 million at December 31, 2012; and

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An increased focus on improving operating efficiencies, with the sale of SI Trust Servicing and the closing of our New London, Connecticut branch office, which while negatively affecting earnings in the short-term, will reduce expenses in the long-term.

Fiscal 2012 Compensation Decisions

We believe our 2012 executive compensation program for our named executive officers was consistent with the objectives of our compensation philosophy and with our performance. The compensation actions taken by our Compensation Committee and our Board of Directors are summarized below:

Base Salary. During fiscal 2012, our named executive officers received no adjustments to their base salaries. In September 2012, we engaged McLagan, an independent compensation consultant, to conduct a review of our executive compensation program as compared to our peers. The 2012 review concluded that base salaries for the majority of our named executive officers were 17% below the median level of our peer group. See *Benchmarking and Peer Group Analysis* for a list of the companies in our 2012 peer group. In connection with each named executive officer's 2012 performance review and in light of the peer group data provided by McLagan, the Compensation Committee approved base salary increases of between 2% and 9% for our named executive officers (other than our Chief Executive Officer) and an increase in base pay of 11.9% for our Chief Executive Officer. Effective March 1, 2013, base pay for our named executive officers is as follows:

Rheo Brouillard	\$ 375,000
Brian Hull	240,000
David Weston	167,000
Michael Moran	165,000
Laurie Gervais	160,000

We believe current base salary levels for our named executive officers are consistent with our stated pay positioning strategy. See *Base Salary*.

Annual Short-term Cash Based Incentive Opportunities. As a result of our financial performance in 2012, our named executive officers earned payouts under our 2012 Pay-for-Performance Plan (2012 PFP). See *Short-Term Cash-Based Incentive Compensation* for information on the terms and conditions of the 2012 PFP. See also *Executive Compensation Summary Compensation Table* for the payouts made to our named executive officers under the 2012 PFP.

Executive Agreements. SI Financial renewed the Two-Year Change in Control Agreements for Messrs. Weston and Moran and Ms. Gervais through September 30, 2014, unless otherwise extended or terminated in accordance with the terms of the agreements. In addition, SI Financial and Savings Institute extended the term of the Three-Year Employment Agreements with Messrs. Brouillard and Hull through September 30, 2015, unless otherwise extended or terminated in accordance with the terms of the agreements. We believe the current management team will position SI Financial for continued growth and success and the employment and change in control agreements provide our named executive officers with financial security and SI Financial with management stability.

Equity Awards. In 2012, equity compensation continued to be an important component of the overall compensation package for our named executive officers. The grant of equity awards reflects our pay for performance approach, goal to align our executives with shareholders. See *Executive Compensation Grants of Plan-Based Awards* for specific information on 2012 equity awards.

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Compensation Philosophy

We have designed a compensation and benefits program for our named executive officers that is focused on motivating and retaining talented executives that can help us build our franchise and enhance long-term stockholder value. More specifically, our program is designed to accomplish the following objectives:

Align the interests of our named executive officers with the interests of stockholders in the creation of long-term stockholder value;

Tie annual cash incentives to the achievement of measurable corporate and individual performance;

Reward executives for enhancing long-term stockholder value;

Balance rewards for the achievement of both short-term and long-term SI Financial objectives and ensure sound risk management; and

Encourage ownership of SI Financial common stock.

Management and the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors work together to ensure that executives are held accountable and rewarded for delivering superior performance and enhanced stockholder returns.

Elements of Our Compensation and Benefits Program

To achieve our objectives we have structured a compensation and benefits program that provides our named executive officers with the following:

Competitive Base Pay;

Short-term Cash-Based Incentives;

Long-term Equity Incentives;

Retirement Benefits; and

Employment/Change in Control Agreements.

The elements of a named executive officer's total compensation package will vary depending upon the executive's job position and responsibilities with SI Financial and Savings Institute.

Role of Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee reviews all of the elements of compensation for our named executive officers annually to ensure we are competitive in the market place and that the mix of benefits accurately reflects our compensation philosophy. The Committee operates under a

written charter that establishes the Compensation Committee's responsibilities. The Compensation Committee and Board of Directors review the charter annually to ensure that the scope of the charter is consistent with the Compensation Committee's role. Under the charter, the Compensation Committee is charged with general responsibility for the oversight and administration of our compensation program. The charter also authorizes the Compensation Committee to engage consultants and other professionals without management approval to the extent deemed necessary to discharge its responsibilities.

Role of Management

The chief executive officer develops recommendations regarding the appropriate mix and level of compensation for the other named executive officers. The recommendations consider the objectives of our compensation philosophy and the range of compensation programs authorized by the Compensation Committee.

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The chief executive officer meets with the Compensation Committee to discuss the recommendations. The chief executive officer also provides input on his own compensation. However, he does not participate in Committee discussions or the review of Committee documents relating to the determination of his compensation.

Role of Compensation Consultant

In 2012, the Compensation Committee retained the services of McLagan to perform a competitive assessment of SI Financial's executive compensation programs and develop a peer group, with the assistance of our Compensation Committee, which we could use to compare our compensation programs. See *Peer Group* for information on SI Financial's 2012 peer group.

The McLagan executive compensation review included, but was not limited to, an assessment of SI Financial's compensation program compared to its peers, recommendations for total cash compensation opportunities (base salary and cash incentives), assessment of perquisites, retirement benefits and bonuses for named executive officers, an assessment of SI Financial's financial performance relative to its peers, a review of board and committee compensation and equity compensation. The executive compensation review provided the Compensation Committee with a broad array of information from which to assess the effectiveness of our compensation programs and serve as a foundation for compensation decisions. A representative from McLagan attended two Compensation Committee meetings during the 2012 fiscal year.

While the Compensation Committee considers input from McLagan when making compensation decisions, the Committee's final decisions reflect many factors and considerations.

Peer Group

The Compensation Committee considers information about the practices of its peers and other comparable companies, as well as evolving market practices when it makes compensation decisions. The Committee considers the compensation levels and arrangements of similarly situated executives in addition to other factors in connection with its decision making process. Duties, responsibilities and tenure with SI Financial also weigh in on the Committee's compensation decisions. The peer group noted below was developed by McLagan using objective parameters that reflect banks of similar asset sizes and was approved by the Compensation Committee.

The Compensation Committee reviews SI Financial peer group on an annual basis and updates the peer group as appropriate to ensure that the peer group continues to consist of financial institutions with business models and demographics similar to SI Financial. In 2012, McLagan developed a new peer group for SI Financial that consists of 21 financial institutions located in Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and New Jersey with special consideration given to institutions located in Connecticut. The 2012 peer group's asset size ranged between \$600 million and \$2 billion, positioning us at approximately the 39th percentile of our peer group.

	Total Assets
Company	MRQ
	(\$000)
Rockville Financial Inc.	\$ 1,928,399
Canandaigua National Corp.	1,848,371
First Connecticut Bancorp, Inc.	1,687,431
United Financial Bancorp	1,653,626
Enterprise Bancorp Inc.	1,615,082
Merchants Bancshares Inc.	1,601,765
Alliance Financial Corp.	1,422,838
Westfield Financial Inc.	1,318,633
Chemung Financial Corp.	1,267,459

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Company	Total Assets MRQ (\$000)
Hingham Institution for Savings	1,159,005
New Hampshire Thrift Bancshares	1,141,875
Cape Bancorp Inc.	1,048,310
Ocean Shore Holding Co.	1,026,273
Evans Bancorp Inc.	778,122
BSB Bancorp Inc.	755,371
Oneida Financial Corp.	676,274
Patriot National Bancorp Inc.	644,267
Hampden Bancorp Inc.	615,957
Chicopee Bancorp Inc.	604,866
Salisbury Bancorp Inc.	600,857
Naugatuck Valley Financial Corporation	557,962

Base Salary

Our goal is to provide our executive officers with base salaries that are competitive, that reflect their tenure and individual experience and that are consistent with their individual performance. The Compensation Committee has established base salary ranges for each named executive officer using the median base salaries paid to similarly situated executives in our peer group as a target. See *Executive Compensation Summary Compensation Table* for the base salaries paid to our named executive officers in 2012.

Short-Term Cash-Based Incentive Compensation

Our named executive officers are eligible to receive annual cash incentive compensation awards through our Pay-for-Performance Program (PFP). The program provides for quarterly and annual payouts for some participants; however, our named executive officers are only eligible for annual cash incentives. The Compensation Committee, in conjunction with the Asset Liability Committee, establishes the performance goals for each of our named executive officers on an annual basis, focusing on performance measures that are critical to our growth. The 2012 PFP targeted three performance measures: (1) return on average assets, (2) noninterest expenses, and (3) earnings per share. The Committee assigns a weighting to each goal. In 2012, the highest weighting was assigned to earnings per share 40%, while noninterest expenses and return on average assets each were assigned a 30% weighting. In addition, each goal is assigned a target level with maximum and threshold performance levels set approximately 10% above and below the target, respectively. The threshold, target and maximum levels are then linked to an incentive opportunity that is calculated based on the midpoint of each executive's pay grade and position. The 2012 incentive pay opportunities for our president and chief executive officer ranged from 25% of base salary at the threshold level, 37.5% at the target and 50% at the maximum level and for our other named executive officers the opportunities ranged from 20% of base salary at the threshold level, 30% at the target level and 40% at the maximum level. To be eligible to receive a 2012 PFP payout, plan participants must be employed by Savings Institute as of the payment date of the award. However, the Compensation Committee, in its sole discretion, may pay awards on a pro rata basis if the named executive officers are not employed as of the payment date due to retirement or disability. Before awards are distributed under the 2012 PFP, our president and chief executive officer certifies that all of the other named executive officers have met the goals set forth on their performance profile sheets. The Compensation Committee certifies to the president and chief executive officer's achievement of his stated goals. The actual 2012 PFP payouts varied based on the achievement of the stated SI Financial performance goals. See *Executive Compensation Summary Compensation Table* for details on PFP awards earned in 2012. See also *Executive Compensation Grant of Plan-Based Awards* for additional information on the threshold, target and maximum levels for the 2012 PFP.

Table of Contents**2012 PFP Payouts**

The following charts set forth the 2012 PFP payouts made to each of our named executive officers, as well as the Compensation Committee's assessment of the executive in relation to Savings Institute's achievement of the noted performance measures. The charts list each performance measure and the weight given to each measure. The charts also illustrate the threshold, target and maximum levels for measuring the performance and the weight given to the achievement at each level and provides information on Savings Institute's actual performance under the noted measures and the corresponding payout.

Rheo A. Brouillard

Bank Measure	Weight	Performance Goals			Payment Range as a Percentage of Midpoint Base Salary			Actual Achievement	
		Threshold	Target	Maximum	Threshold	Target	Maximum	Actual Performance	Actual Payout
Return on Average Assets	30.0%	30.7 bp	34.1 bp	37.5 bp	\$ 27,013	\$ 40,520	\$ 54,026	11.83 bp	
Noninterest Expenses	30.0	\$ 33,671	\$ 30,610	\$ 27,549	27,013	40,520	54,026	\$ 30,178	
Earnings Per Share	40.0	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.39	36,017	54,026	72,035	\$ 0.11	
Total	100.0%								\$ 40,520

Brian J. Hull

Bank Measure	Weight	Performance Goals			Payment Range as a Percentage of Midpoint Base Salary			Actual Achievement	
		Threshold	Target	Maximum	Threshold	Target	Maximum	Actual Performance	Actual Payout
Return on Average Assets	30.0%	30.7 bp	34.1 bp	37.5 bp	\$ 15,133	\$ 22,700	\$ 30,266	11.83 bp	
Noninterest Expenses	30.0	\$ 33,671	\$ 30,610	\$ 27,549	15,133	22,700	30,266	\$ 30,178	
Earnings Per Share	40.0	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.39	20,177	30,266	40,355	\$ 0.11	
Total	100.0%								\$ 22,700

David T. Weston, Michael J. Moran and Laurie L. Gervais

Bank Measure	Weight	Performance Goals			Payment Range as a Percentage of Midpoint Base Salary			Actual Achievement	
		Threshold	Target	Maximum	Threshold	Target	Maximum	Actual Performance	Actual Payout
Return on Average Assets	30.0%	30.7 bp	34.1 bp	37.5 bp	\$ 8,976	\$ 13,465	\$ 17,952	11.83 bp	
Noninterest Expenses	30.0	\$ 33,671	\$ 30,610	\$ 27,549	8,976	13,465	17,952	\$ 30,178	
Earnings Per Share	40.0	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.39	11,968	17,952	23,937	\$ 0.11	
Total	100.0%								\$ 13,465

Long-Term Equity Incentives

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Our named executive officers currently participate in our 2005 Equity Incentive Plan and the 2012 Equity Incentive Plan. The Compensation Committee has developed a long-term incentive program that utilizes our equity incentive plans to align the interests of our named executive officers with our stockholders and focuses our executives on long-term sustained performance through the grant of stock options, restricted stock and performance awards. Equity awards granted under the 2005 Equity Incentive Plan to Messrs. Brouillard, Hull and Moran and Ms. Gervais are fully vested. Mr. Weston was granted an equity award under the 2005 Equity

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Incentive Plan in March 2009 which vests ratably over a five-year period and will be fully vested in 2014. In October 2012, our Compensation Committee utilized our new 2012 Equity Incentive Plan to award each of our named executive officers a stock option that vests ratably over a five-year period commencing on October 24, 2013, a restricted stock award that vests ratably over a four-year period commencing on October 24, 2013 and a performance award that vests upon the attainment of certain performance goals relating to annual growth in tangible book value and the average closing price of SI Financial's common stock over a four-year period commencing on February 26, 2014. Any performance shares that do not vest on a particular vesting date due to the failure to achieve the performance standard will vest on the next scheduled vesting date if the tangible book value per share of Company common stock equals or exceeds that which it was on the grant date of the award. See *Executive Compensation Grants of Plan Based Awards* for specific information on equity awards made to our named executive officers in 2012.

Stock Compensation Grant and Award Practices; Timing Issues

The Compensation Committee considers whether to make stock option grants and/or award other forms of equity on an annual basis based on the shares available under SI Financial's Equity Incentive Plans. The Compensation Committee's process with respect to the determination of grant dates or the stock option exercise prices is made after carefully considering the timing of earnings releases and/or other material nonpublic information to ensure that there is no manipulation of the market to the executive's benefit. The Compensation Committee's decisions are reviewed and ratified by the full Board of Directors. SI Financial never times the release of material nonpublic information to affect the value of executive compensation. In general, the release of such information reflects established timetables for the disclosure of material nonpublic information such as earnings reports or, with respect to other events reportable under federal securities laws, the applicable requirements of such laws with respect to timing of disclosure. In accordance with SI Financial's Equity Incentive Plans, options are granted at an exercise price equal to the closing price of our common stock on the Nasdaq Stock Market on the date of grant.

Retirement Benefits

All of our named executive officers participate in Savings Institute's qualified retirement plans available to all employees, including Savings Institute's ESOP and 401(k) Plan. In addition to the tax-qualified plans, Savings Institute maintains non-qualified supplemental retirement arrangements with certain of its named executive officers. The agreements provide retirement benefits based on a fixed percentage of each executive's three highest years of compensation. Savings Institute also maintains a nonqualified supplemental plan for its chief executive officer to make up for the potential shortfall in his retirement benefits attributable to the limitations that reduce benefits for highly compensated executives under tax-qualified retirement plans. The Committee reviews these programs on an annual basis to ensure that they are consistent with prevailing market practices, our overall executive compensation philosophy and are cost effective to Savings Institute. See *Executive Compensation Non-Qualified Plans* for details on these programs.

Our retirement plans and arrangements are consistent with the arrangements provided to senior executive officers in the banking industry and assist us in attracting and retaining top talent by providing executives with financial security in retirement.

Employment/Change in Control Agreements

We recognize that an important consideration in our ability to attract and retain key personnel is our ability to minimize the impact on our management team of the possible disruption associated with our analysis of strategic opportunities. Accordingly, we believe that it is in the best interest of SI Financial and its stockholders to provide our key personnel with reasonable financial arrangements in the event of termination of employment. In addition, the use of such arrangements by our competitors necessarily influences our use of such arrangements to maintain our ability to attract and retain key personnel. We currently maintain employment agreements with

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our chief executive officer and our chief operating and financial officer and change in control agreements with our other named executive officers. See *Executive Compensation Employment and Change in Control Agreements* for the details of these arrangements. The employment agreements provide for a three-year term and the change in control agreements provide for a two-year term. The agreements may be renewed annually for an additional year so that the term remains fixed at three years for the employment agreements and two years for the change in control agreements. The Compensation Committee's decision to extend the term of an agreement with a named executive officer is discretionary and reflects the Committee's evaluation of the executive's role in SI Financial and Savings Institute and his or her overall job performance.

Perquisites

We provide our named executive officers with reasonable perquisites to further their ability to promote the business interests of SI Financial in our markets and to reflect competitive practices for similarly situated officers employed by our peers. The perquisites are reviewed periodically and adjusted as necessary.

Tax and Accounting Considerations

We consider the tax consequences of our compensation and benefit arrangements (to the individual and to SI Financial) in making design decisions on the plans. Specifically, the Compensation Committee reviews and considers the deductibility of executive compensation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code which provides that SI Financial may not deduct compensation of more than \$1.0 million if paid to certain individuals unless such compensation is performance-based. The Company does not consider base salary and the grant of options and stock under the Equity Incentive Plan to be performance-based compensation and, therefore, such compensation would not be deductible to SI Financial to the extent it exceeds \$1.0 million. However, in 2012, no such compensation exceeded \$1.0 million for any named executive officer.

Stock Ownership Guidelines

We have not adopted formal stock ownership requirements for our named executive officers. As a practical matter, our officers and directors are expected to hold a meaningful interest in our stock.

Risk Assessment

At the direction of the Compensation Committee, SI Financial has reviewed its compensation and benefit programs to determine if the programs create undesired or unintentional risk of a material nature. This risk assessment process included a review of program policies and practices; program analysis to identify risk and risk control related to the programs; and determinations as to the sufficiency of risk identification, the balance of potential risk to potential reward, risk control, and the support of the programs and their risks to Company strategy. The results of the risk assessment concluded that our compensation policies and practices do not encourage excessive risk-taking; are compatible with effective internal controls and are supported by the oversight and administration of the Compensation Committee with regard to executive compensation programs.

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION OF SI FINANCIAL**

Summary Compensation Table. The following table provides information concerning total compensation earned or paid to the principal executive officer, principal financial officer and the three other most highly compensated executive officers of SI Financial who served in such capacities at December 31, 2012. These five officers are referred to as the named executive officers.

<i>Name and Principal Position</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Salary (\$)</i>	<i>Option Awards (\$)(1)</i>	<i>Stock Awards (\$)(2)</i>	<i>Non-equity Incentive Plan Compensation(\$)</i>	<i>Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)(3)</i>	<i>All Other Compensation (\$)(4)</i>	<i>Total (\$)</i>
Rheo A. Brouillard	2012	\$ 335,000	\$ 138,850	\$ 440,400	\$ 40,520	\$	\$ 32,612	\$ 987,382
<i>President and Chief Executive Officer</i>	2011	333,269	41,060		47,273	375,970	23,739	821,311
	2010	320,192	22,880		90,486	141,350	26,051	600,959
Brian J. Hull	2012	225,500	111,080	275,250	22,700	34,300	26,558	695,388
<i>Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer</i>	2011	220,029	30,795		22,070	119,855	16,901	409,650
	2010	207,404	11,440		42,243	197,659	18,122	476,868
David T. Weston	2012	161,000	60,169	55,050	13,465		15,494	305,178
<i>Senior Vice President, Senior Trust Officer</i>	2011	160,135	18,505		15,709		11,595	205,944
	2010	154,962	11,440		30,068		11,117	207,587
Michael J. Moran	2012	151,460	55,540	55,050	13,465	15,781	21,950	313,246
<i>Senior Vice President, Senior Credit Officer</i>	2011	150,647	20,530		15,709	46,762	18,015	251,663
	2010	145,789	11,440		30,068	43,064	18,180	248,541
Laurie L. Gervais	2012	150,000	83,310	220,200	13,465		15,779	482,754
<i>Senior Vice President, Director Human Resources</i>	2011	148,789	20,530		15,709	154,581	11,894	351,503
	2010	140,750	11,440		30,068	86,598	11,036	279,892

- (1) Reflects the aggregate grant date fair value for stock options granted during the year computed in accordance with FASB ASC 718. The amounts were based upon a fair value using the Black-Scholes option pricing model of \$4.629 for Mr. Weston with respect to 1,000 stock options and \$2.777 for 20,000 stock options and \$2.777 for all of the other named executive officers. For information on the assumptions used to compute the fair value, see note 11 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements. The actual value, if any, realized by an executive officer from any option will depend on the extent to which the market value of the common stock exceeds the exercise price of the option on the date the option is exercised. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the value realized by an executive officer will be at or near the value estimated above.

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- (2) These amounts reflect the aggregate grant date fair value for outstanding restricted stock awards and performance awards granted during the year indicated, computed in accordance with FASB ASC 718. The amounts were calculated assuming that all performance conditions have been satisfied and based on SI Financial's stock price as of the date of grant, which was \$11.01.
- (3) The present value of the benefits payable to Mr. Brouillard and Ms. Gervais under the Savings Institute Executive Supplemental Retirement Plan decreased by \$190,262 and \$57,557, respectively, for 2012 due to changes in actuarial assumptions regarding future eligible compensation under the plans.

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- (4) Details of the amounts reported in the *All Other Compensation* column for 2012 are provided in the following table. The table excludes perquisites, which did not exceed \$10,000 in the aggregate for each named executive officer.

	Mr. Brouillard	Mr. Hull	Mr. Weston	Mr. Moran	Ms. Gervais
Employer matching contributions to 401(k) Plan	\$ 7,350	\$ 7,427	\$ 5,301	\$ 5,014	\$ 4,971
Fair market value of allocations under the ESOP	12,934	12,807	9,111	8,618	8,543
Economic benefit of employer-paid premiums for split-dollar life insurance agreements	11,128	4,327	690	8,168	1,665
Dividends paid on unvested restricted stock awards	1,200	750	392	150	600
Disability premium		1,247			

Employment and Change in Control Agreements

SI Financial and Savings Institute maintain employment agreements with Messrs. Brouillard and Hull. The employment agreements provide for a base salary and, among other things, participation in discretionary bonuses or other incentive compensation provided to senior management, and participation in stock benefit plans and other fringe benefits applicable to executive personnel. In connection with each executive's annual review, the Board of Directors may renew the agreements for an additional year so that the remaining term will be three years. The Board of Directors has renewed the employment agreements through September 30, 2015.

The employment agreements with Messrs. Brouillard and Hull also contain a restrictive covenant that would subject the executives to a one year non-competition agreement if they terminate their employment for good reason (as defined in the agreement) or they are terminated without cause (as defined in the agreement).

Savings Institute maintains change in control agreements with Messrs. Weston and Moran and Ms. Gervais. The agreements provide each executive with cash severance and the continuation of certain benefits if their employment is terminated in connection with a change in control. In connection with each executive's annual review, the Board of Directors may renew the agreements for an additional year so that the remaining term will be two years. The Board of Directors has renewed the change in control agreements through September 30, 2014.

See *Potential Post-Termination Benefits* for a discussion of the benefits and payments Messrs. Brouillard, Hull, Weston and Moran and Ms. Gervais may receive under their agreements upon termination of employment.

Table of Contents**Grants of Plan-Based Awards**

The following table provides information concerning awards granted to the named executive officers during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Name	Grant Date	Estimate Possible Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards (1)			Number of Shares of Stock or Units	Number of Securities Underlying Options (2)	Exercise Price of Option Awards	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (3)
		Threshold	Target	Maximum				
Rheo A. Brouillard		\$ 90,043	\$ 135,066	\$ 180,087				
	10/24/2012					50,000	138,850	
	10/24/2012				20,000 (4)		220,200	
	10/24/2012				20,000 (5)		220,200	
Brian J. Hull		50,443	75,666	100,887				
	10/24/2012					40,000	111,080	
	10/24/2012				12,500 (4)		137,625	
	10/24/2012				12,500 (5)		137,625	
David T. Weston		29,920	44,882	59,841				
	03/21/2012					1,000	4,629	
	10/24/2012					20,000	55,540	
	10/24/2012				2,500 (4)		27,525	
	10/24/2012				2,500 (5)		27,525	
Michael J. Moran		29,920	44,882	59,841				
	10/24/2012					20,000	55,540	
	10/24/2012				2,500 (4)		27,525	
	10/24/2012				2,500 (5)		27,525	
Laurie L. Gervais		29,920	44,882	59,841				
	10/24/2012					30,000	83,310	
	10/24/2012				10,000 (4)		110,100	
	10/24/2012				10,000 (5)		110,100	

- (1) These columns illustrate the possible payouts for each named executive officer under the 2012 Pay-for-Performance Program.
- (2) Vest in five equal annual installments beginning on the first anniversary of the date of grant.
- (3) Sets forth the grant date fair value of stock awards computed in accordance with FASB ASC 718. The grant date fair value of all stock awards is equal to the number of awards multiplied by \$11.01, the closing price for SI Financial's common stock on the date of grant. With respect to the performance awards, the calculations assume that all performance conditions have been satisfied. Also reflects the aggregate grant date fair value for stock options granted during the year computed in accordance with FASB ASC 718. The amounts were based upon a fair value of each option using the Black-Scholes option pricing model of \$4.629 for Mr. Weston with respect to 1,000 stock options and \$2.777 for 20,000 stock options and \$2.777 for each of the other named executive officers.
- (4) Stock awards vest in four equal annual installments commencing on the first anniversary of the date of grant.
- (5) The performance stock awards vest in four equal annual installments commencing on February 26, 2014 and in each case is subject to continued employment with SI Financial and the achievement of certain performance metrics. If such performance metrics have not been satisfied as of such dates, the awards may vest on a subsequent vesting date if the tangible book value of SI Financial's common stock on that date equals or exceeds the value on the grant date. All unvested award shares after the fourth vesting date will be forfeited.

Table of Contents**Pay-for-Performance Program**

Our 2012 Pay-for-Performance Program was designed to reward employees for their contribution towards our success. Our named executive officers received payouts under this program based on SI Financial's achievement of specific financial performance measures. See

Compensation Discussion and Analysis for a detailed discussion of the 2012 Pay-for-Performance Program. See *Summary Compensation Table* for the actual 2012 payouts.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table provides information concerning options and stock awards that have not vested as of December 31, 2012 for each named executive officer.

Name	Option Awards				Stock Awards	
	Number of securities underlying unexercised options exercisable (#)(1)	Number of securities underlying unexercised options unexercisable (#)(1)	Option exercise price (\$)	Option expiration date	Number of shares or units of stock that have not vested (#)	Market value of shares or units of stock that have not vested (\$)(2)
Rheo A. Brouillard	89,810		\$ 11.25	05/17/2015		\$
	3,592	5,389	5.68	02/24/2020		
	2,000	8,000	9.40	02/16/2021		
		50,000	11.01	10/24/2022		
					20,000 (3)	230,000
					20,000 (4)	230,000
Brian J. Hull	35,924		11.25	05/17/2015		
	1,796	2,694	5.68	02/24/2020		
	1,500	6,000	9.40	02/16/2021		
		40,000	11.01	10/24/2022		
					12,500 (3)	143,750
					12,500 (4)	143,750
David T. Weston	8,981		11.25	05/17/2015		
	1,796	2,694	5.68	02/24/2020		
	1,000	4,000	9.50	09/21/2021		
		1,000	11.20	03/21/2022		
					20,000	11.01
					2,500 (3)	28,750
					2,500 (4)	28,750
					1,796 (5)	20,654
Michael J. Moran	24,249		11.25	05/17/2015		
	1,796	2,694	5.68	02/24/2020		
	1,000	4,000	9.40	02/16/2021		
		20,000	11.01	10/24/2022		
					2,500 (3)	28,750
					2,500 (4)	28,750
Laurie L. Gervais	24,249		11.25	05/17/2015		
	1,796	2,694	5.68	02/24/2020		
	1,000	4,000	9.40	02/16/2021		
		30,000	11.01	10/24/2022		
					10,000 (3)	115,000
					10,000 (4)	115,000

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- (1) All stock options granted vest in five equal annual installments commencing on the first anniversary of the date of grant.
- (2) Based on \$11.50 per share, the closing price of SI Financial's common stock on December 31, 2012.
- (3) Stock awards vest in four annual installments commencing on the first anniversary of the date of grant.
- (4) The performance stock award vests in four equal annual installments commencing on February 26, 2014 and in each case is subject to continued employment with SI Financial and the achievement of certain performance metrics. If such performance metrics have not been satisfied as of such dates, the awards may vest on a subsequent vesting date if the tangible book value of SI Financial's common stock on that date equals or exceeds the value on the grant date. All unvested award shares after the fourth vesting date will be forfeited.
- (5) Stock awards vest in five annual installments commencing on the first anniversary of the date of grant.

Stock Vested

The following table provides information concerning the vesting of stock awards for each named executive officer, on an aggregate basis, during the year ended December 31, 2012. No stock options were exercised during the year ended December 31, 2012.

Name	Stock Awards	
	Number of shares acquired on vesting	Value realized on vesting
Rheo A. Brouillard		\$
Brian J. Hull		
David T. Weston	898	10,022 (1)
Michael J. Moran		
Laurie L. Gervais		

- (1) Based upon SI Financial's closing stock price of \$11.16 on March 19, 2012.

Pension Benefits

The following table presents an estimation of the present value of the pension benefits payable to each named executive officer at December 31, 2012. Mr. Weston has not entered into an executive retirement supplemental arrangement or any other defined benefit pension arrangement with SI Financial or Savings Institute.

Name	Plan Name	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit (\$)(1)
Rheo A. Brouillard	Savings Institute Executive Supplemental Retirement Plan	\$2,171,980
Brian J. Hull	Savings Institute Executive Supplemental Retirement Plan	1,314,015
Michael J. Moran	Savings Institute Executive Supplemental Retirement Plan	880,517
Laurie L. Gervais	Savings Institute Executive Supplemental Retirement Plan	975,891

- (1) The present value has been calculated assuming the named executive officer will remain in service until Normal Retirement Age (as defined in the plan) without a reduction in benefits. The accumulated benefit is calculated in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 710 Compensation and Topic 715 Compensation - Retirement Benefits, using a 6.00% discount rate.

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Executive Supplemental Retirement Plan. Savings Institute maintains an executive supplemental retirement plan arrangement for Messrs. Brouillard, Hull and Moran and Ms. Gervais. Each executive is entitled to a retirement benefit based on a fixed percentage of his or her highest three years compensation for the calendar years preceding his or her termination of employment. Benefits are payable upon the earlier of an executive's termination of employment (other than for cause) at or after attaining age 65, or on the date when the sum of the executive's years of service and age total 80 for Messrs. Brouillard and Moran and Ms. Gervais or 78 for Mr. Hull. If an executive terminates employment before satisfaction of these requirements, he or she may receive an early retirement benefit that would be adjusted by 2% for each point by which the sum of his or her age and years of service is less than 80 for Messrs. Brouillard and Moran and Ms. Gervais or 78 for Mr. Hull. Executives may elect to receive their plan benefits in a single life annuity with 15 guaranteed annual payments or a lump sum equal to the actuarial equivalent of the annuity payment. See *Potential Post-Termination Benefits* for a description of the benefits provided under the supplemental executive retirement plan arrangements.

Split-Dollar Life Insurance Agreements. Savings Institute maintains individual split-dollar life insurance agreements with Messrs. Brouillard and Hull to encourage the officers to continue to render high quality service to Savings Institute in exchange for financial protection for their beneficiaries if they die. The death benefits provided under the split-dollar life insurance agreements are funded through bank-owned life insurance policies. Savings Institute pays all of the life insurance premiums. See *Potential Post-Termination Benefits* for a description of the benefits provided under the agreements.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan

The following table provides information with respect to the Savings Institute Bank and Trust Company Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP). Only Mr. Brouillard participates in the SERP.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Plan Name</i>	<i>Registrant Contributions in Last Fiscal Year (\$)</i>	<i>Aggregate Earnings in Last Fiscal Year \$(I)</i>	<i>Aggregate Balance at Last Fiscal Year End (\$)</i>
Rheo A. Brouillard	Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan	\$ 13,002	\$ 4,737	\$ 73,239

(1) Represents dividends paid and stock price appreciation with respect to shares and Company common stock credited to Mr. Brouillard in fiscal 2012 under the terms of the SERP.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. Savings Institute maintains a supplemental executive retirement plan that provides restorative payments to executives designated by the Board of Directors who are prevented from receiving the full benefits contemplated by the ESOP's benefit formula and the full matching contribution under the 401(k) Plan. Savings Institute's Board of Directors has designated Mr. Brouillard to participate in the plan. The restorative payments under the plan consist of payments in lieu of shares that cannot be allocated to the participant's account under the ESOP and payments for employer matching contributions that cannot be allocated under the 401(k) Plan due to the legal limitations imposed on tax-qualified plans. The benefits under the plan will be paid to Mr. Brouillard at the same time benefits are paid under the ESOP and 401(k) Plan. See *Potential Post-Termination Benefits* for a description of the benefits provided under the plan.

Potential Post-Termination Benefits

Payments Made Upon Termination for Cause. If a named executive officer is terminated for cause, he or she will receive his or her base salary through the date of termination and retain the rights to any vested benefits subject to the terms of the plan or agreement under which those benefits are provided. All unvested stock options and restricted stock awarded to the named executive officers under the Equity Incentive Plans would be forfeited upon termination for cause.

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All benefits credited to Mr. Brouillard under the supplemental executive retirement plan are non-forfeitable and therefore payable to him if he is terminated for cause.

Payments Made Upon Termination without Cause or for Good Reason. Under the terms of the employment agreements with Messrs. Brouillard and Hull, if SI Financial or Savings Institute elects to terminate Messrs. Brouillard or Hull for reasons other than for cause, or if Messrs. Brouillard or Hull resign for good reason (as defined below), the executives (or, in the event of death, their beneficiaries) are entitled to a lump sum severance payment equal to the base salary payments due for the remaining term of the employment agreement, along with all contributions that would have been made on behalf of the executive during the remaining term of the agreement pursuant to any of SI Financial or Savings Institute sponsored-employee benefit plan. In addition, Savings Institute or SI Financial would continue and/or pay for each executive's life, medical, disability and dental coverage for the remaining term of the employment agreement.

Good Reason means the material breach of the agreement by Savings Institute or SI Financial, including: (1) a material change to the executive's responsibilities or authority; (2) assignment to executive of duties of a non-executive nature or duties for which he is not reasonably equipped by his skills or experience; (3) the failure to nominate or renominate the executive to the Board of Directors of Savings Institute or SI Financial; (4) a reduction in salary or benefits; (5) termination or material reduction of incentive and benefits plans, programs or arrangements; (6) relocation of executive's principal business office by more than twenty-five miles; or (7) the liquidation or dissolution of SI Financial or Savings Institute.

If Messrs. Weston or Moran or Ms. Gervais are terminated without cause or for good reason, each would retain the rights to any vested benefits subject to the terms of the plan or agreement under which those benefits are provided.

All benefits credited to Mr. Brouillard under the supplemental executive retirement plan are non-forfeitable and therefore payable to him if he is terminated for good reason or without cause.

All unvested stock options and restricted stock awarded under the Equity Incentive Plans to named executive officers would be forfeited upon termination without cause or for good reason.

Payments Made Upon Disability. Under the employment agreements with Messrs. Brouillard and Hull, if they become disabled and their employment is terminated, they will be entitled to disability pay equal to 100% of their bi-weekly base salary in effect at the date of termination. They would continue to receive disability payments until the earlier of: (1) the date they return to full employment with us; (2) their death; or (3) age 65. All disability payments would be reduced by the amount of any benefits payable under our disability plans. In addition, Messrs. Brouillard and Hull would continue to be covered to the greatest extent possible under all benefit plans in which they participated before their disability as if they were actively employed by us.

If Mr. Weston, Mr. Moran or Ms. Gervais becomes disabled and his or her employment is terminated, each will be entitled to benefits payable under our disability plans.

All benefits credited to Mr. Brouillard under the supplemental executive retirement plan are non-forfeitable and therefore payable to him if he becomes disabled and his employment is terminated.

Under the terms of the supplemental executive retirement plan arrangements, if an executive becomes disabled, Savings Institute will transfer funds to a contingent liability trust equal to its accrued plan liability for the executive as of the date of the disability. When the accrued liability balance is transferred, Savings Institute's obligation ends and a bank-owned disability policy from MassMutual Life Insurance Company covering the executive makes payments to the Contingent Liability Trust during the disability period.

Upon termination due to disability, outstanding stock options granted pursuant to the Equity Incentive Plans vest and remain exercisable until the earlier of one year from the date of termination of employment due to

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disability or the expiration date of the stock options. Restricted stock awards granted to these officers under the plan also vest upon termination of employment due to disability.

Payments Made Upon Death. Under their employment agreements, Messrs. Brouillard's and Hull's estates are entitled to receive the compensation due to them through the end of the month in which their death occurs.

Messrs. Weston's or Moran's or Ms. Gervais' estate is entitled to receive compensation due to him or her through the date of his or her death.

All benefits credited to Mr. Brouillard under the supplemental executive retirement plan are non-forfeitable and therefore payable to his beneficiary if he dies.

Under the terms of the supplemental executive retirement plan arrangements, should an executive die while employed with Savings Institute or after the payments have begun, the executive's designated beneficiary will receive the balance in the executive's plan liability account on the date of death in a lump sum cash payment.

Pursuant to the split-dollar life insurance agreements with Messrs. Brouillard and Hull, if an executive dies following his termination of employment, the death benefit provided under his split-dollar life insurance agreement is determined in accordance with the methodology set forth in his agreement. The death benefit will not exceed the excess of the net-at-risk amount under the policies for the inactive officer provided, however, that the death benefit provided to a beneficiary of an inactive officer will be reduced to three times the officer's compensation (as defined in the agreement), if, as of the officer's death, the officer had an irrevocable election to receive a lump sum distribution of his benefits (if any) payable under the executive supplemental retirement plan agreement.

Upon termination of employment due to death, outstanding stock options granted pursuant to the Equity Incentive Plans vest and remain exercisable until the earlier of one year from the date of death or the expiration date of the stock options. Restricted stock awards granted under the plans also vest upon death.

Payments Made Upon a Change in Control. Messrs. Brouillard's and Hull's employment agreements provide that in the event of a change in control followed by voluntary termination of employment (upon circumstances discussed in the agreement) or involuntary termination of employment for reasons other than cause, the executives receive a severance payment equal to 2.99 times the average of each executive's five preceding taxable years' annual compensation (base amount). For this calculation, annual compensation will include all taxable income plus any retirement contributions or benefits made or accrued during the period. In addition, Messrs. Brouillard and Hull will also receive the contributions they would have received under our retirement programs for a period of thirty-six months, as well as health, life, dental and disability coverage for that same time period. Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code provides that payments related to a change in control that equal or exceed three times the base amount constitute excess parachute payments. Individuals who receive excess parachute payments are subject to a 20% excise tax on the amount that exceeds the base amount, and the employer may not deduct such amounts. The executives' employment agreements provide that if the total value of the benefits provided and payments made to them in connection with a change in control, either under their employment agreements alone or together with other payments and benefits that they have the right to receive from SI Financial and Savings Institute, exceed three times their base amount (280G Limit), their severance payment will be reduced or revised so that the aggregate payments do not exceed their 280G Limit.

The change in control agreements with Messrs. Weston and Moran and Ms. Gervais provide that if, following a change in control, the officer's employment is terminated without cause or he or she voluntarily terminates employment for good reason, he or she will be entitled to a severance payment equal to two times the average of his or her annual compensation over the five calendar years preceding the change in control, plus coverage under Savings Institute's health and welfare plans for twenty-four months. The terms "change in control" and "good reason" are defined in the change in control agreement. The change in control agreements provide that the total value of the benefits provided and payments made may not exceed his or her 280G Limit and that to avoid such a result the severance payment would be reduced.

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Under the terms of the executive supplemental retirement plan agreements, if a participant terminates employment in connection with a change in control (as defined in the plan), the participant will be entitled to a lump sum cash amount specified in the executive's plan agreement payable within 30 days of the participant's termination of employment. Payments made under the agreements upon a change in control may be categorized as parachute payments and, therefore, count towards each executive's 280G Limit.

Under the terms of the ESOP, upon a change in control (as defined in the plan), the plan trustee will repay in full any outstanding acquisition loan. After repayment of the acquisition loan, all remaining shares of our stock held in the loan suspense account, all other stock or securities, and any cash proceeds from the sale or other disposition of any shares of our stock held in the loan suspense account will be allocated among the accounts of all participants in the plan who were employed by us on the date immediately preceding the effective date of the change in control. The allocations of shares or cash proceeds will be credited to each eligible participant in proportion to the opening balances in their accounts as of the first day of the valuation period in which the change in control occurred. Payments under the ESOP are not categorized as parachute payments and, therefore, do not count towards each executive's 280G Limit.

In addition to providing for benefits lost under the ESOP and 401(k) Plan as a result of limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code, the supplemental executive retirement plan also provides supplemental benefits to participants upon a change in control (as defined in the plan) before the complete scheduled repayment of the ESOP loan. The supplemental benefit is equal to the benefit the participants would have received under the ESOP had the participants remained employed throughout the term of the plan's acquisition loan, less the benefits actually provided. All benefits received under this plan count towards the participant's 280G Limit.

In the event of a change in control of SI Financial or Savings Institute, outstanding stock options granted pursuant to the Equity Incentive Plans vest and, if the option holder is terminated other than for cause within twelve months of the change in control, will remain exercisable until the expiration date of the stock options. Restricted stock awards granted to these officers under the plans also vest upon a change in control. The value of the accelerated options and restricted stock grants count towards an executive's 280G Limit.

Potential Post-Termination Benefits Tables. The amount of compensation payable to each named executive officer upon termination for cause, termination without cause or for good reason, a change in control followed by termination of employment, disability, death and retirement is shown below. The amounts shown assume that such termination was effective as of December 31, 2012, and thus, include amounts earned through such time and are estimates of the amounts that would be paid out to the executives upon their termination. The amounts do not include the executive's account balances in Savings Institute's tax-qualified retirement plans to which each executive has a non-forfeitable interest. The amounts shown relating to unvested options and restricted stock awards are based on the fair market value of SI Financial's common stock on December 31, 2012, which was \$11.50. The actual amounts to be paid out can only be determined at the time of such executive's separation from SI Financial.

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The following table provides the amount of compensation payable to Mr. Brouillard for each of the situations listed below.

	Payments Due Upon					Change in Control with Termination of Employment
	Termination For Cause	Termination Without Cause or for Good Reason	Disability (1)	Death	Retirement	
Cash payment	\$	\$ 921,250	\$ 942,916	\$	\$	\$ 1,245,445
Health and welfare benefits		47,663	105,436			51,996 (2)
401(k) Plan matching contribution and ESOP benefit		42,595				
Executive supplemental retirement plan benefit		2,413,309	1,900,988	1,900,988	2,171,980	2,413,309
Income attributable to accelerated value of stock options		72,658	72,658	72,658		72,658
Income recognized upon vesting of restricted stock		460,000	460,000	460,000		460,000
Split-dollar benefit				2,206,000		
Supplemental executive retirement plan benefit	73,239	73,239	73,239	73,239	73,239	73,239
Total payment	\$ 73,239	\$ 4,030,714	\$ 3,555,237	\$ 4,712,885	\$ 2,245,219	\$ 4,316,647 (3)

- (1) Disability payment equals the executive's base salary as of his termination date assuming coverage is continued until executive reaches 65 years of age.
- (2) Reflects the value of coverage under Savings Institute's life, medical, health and dental insurance programs for a period of 36 months following a change in control.
- (3) Mr. Brouillard's employment agreement provides that in the event of a change in control followed by voluntary termination of employment (upon circumstances discussed in the agreement) or involuntary termination of employment for reasons other than cause, his severance payment cannot exceed 2.99 times the average of his five preceding taxable years' annual compensation (280G Limit). If a change in control had occurred on December 31, 2012, the amount shown would have been reduced by \$822,000 to reflect Mr. Brouillard's 280G limit. See *Potential Post-Termination Benefits - Payments Made Upon a Change in Control*.

The following table provides the amount of compensation payable to Mr. Hull for each of the situations listed below.

	Payments Due Upon					Change in Control with Termination of Employment
	Termination For Cause	Termination Without Cause or for Good Reason	Disability (1)	Death	Retirement	
Cash payment	\$	\$ 620,125	\$ 456,000	\$	\$	\$ 762,891
Health and welfare benefits		47,663	207,984			51,996 (2)
401(k) Plan matching contribution and ESOP benefit		42,181				
Executive supplemental retirement plan benefit		1,516,169	1,283,066	385,689	1,314,015	1,516,169
Income attributable accelerated value of stock options		47,879	47,879	47,879		47,879
Income recognized upon vesting of restricted stock		287,500	287,500	287,500		287,500
Split-dollar benefit				1,617,000		

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Total payment	\$	\$ 2,561,517	\$ 2,282,429	\$ 2,338,068	\$ 1,314,015	\$ 2,666,435 (3)
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- (1) Disability payment equals the executive's base salary as of his termination date assuming coverage is continued until executive reaches 65 years of age.
- (2) Reflects the value of coverage under Savings Institute's life, medical, health and dental insurance programs for a period of 36 months following a change in control.
- (3) Mr. Hull's employment agreement provides that in the event of a change in control followed by voluntary termination of employment (upon circumstances discussed in the agreement) or involuntary termination of employment for reasons other than cause, his severance payment cannot exceed 2.99 times the average of his five preceding taxable years' annual compensation (280G Limit). If a change in control had occurred on December 31, 2012, the amount shown would have been reduced by \$587,000 to reflect Mr. Hull's 280G limit. See *Potential Post-Termination Benefits - Payments Made Upon a Change in Control*.

The following table provides the amount of compensation payable to Mr. Weston for each of the situations listed below.

	Payments Due Upon				Change in Control with Termination of Employment
	Termination For Cause	Disability	Death	Retirement	
Cash payment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 325,588
Health and welfare benefits (1)					34,664
Income attributable to accelerated value of stock options		25,479	25,479		25,479
Income recognized upon vesting of restricted stock		78,154	78,154		78,154
Total payment	\$	\$ 103,633	\$ 103,633	\$	\$ 463,885

- (1) Reflects the value of coverage under Savings Institute's life, medical, health and dental insurance programs for a period of 24 months following a change in control.

The following table provides the amount of compensation payable to Mr. Moran for each of the situations listed below.

	Payments Due Upon				Change in Control with Termination of Employment	
	Termination For Cause	Termination Without Cause or for Good Reason	Disability	Death		Retirement
Cash payment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 362,833	
Health and welfare benefits (1)						
Executive supplemental retirement plan benefit		880,517	863,374	206,052	880,517	
Income attributable to accelerated value of stock options			33,879	33,879	33,879	
Income recognized upon vesting of restricted stock			57,500	57,500	57,500	
Split-dollar benefit				1,081,000		
Total payment	\$	\$ 880,517	\$ 954,753	\$ 1,378,431	\$ 880,517	\$ 1,334,729

- (1) Reflects the value of coverage under Savings Institute's life, medical, health and dental insurance programs for a period of 24 months following a change in control.

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The following table provides the amount of compensation payable to Ms. Gervais for each of the situations listed below.

	Payments Due Upon					Change in Control with Termination of Employment
	Termination For Cause	Termination Without Cause or for Good Reason	Disability	Death	Retirement	
Cash payment	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 331,646
Health and welfare benefits (1)						25,232
Executive supplemental retirement plan benefit		975,891	855,495	305,694	975,891	1,038,189
Income attributable to accelerated value of stock options			38,779	38,779		38,779
Income recognized upon vesting of restricted stock			230,000	230,000		230,000
Split-dollar benefit				975,000		
Total payment	\$	\$ 975,891	\$ 1,124,274	\$ 1,549,473	\$ 975,891	\$ 1,663,846 (2)

- (1) Reflects the value of coverage under Savings Institute's life, medical, health and dental insurance programs for a period of 24 months following a change in control.
- (2) Ms. Gervais' change in control agreement provides that if, following a change in control, Ms. Gervais' employment is terminated without cause or she voluntarily terminates employment for good reason, she will be entitled to a severance payment equal to two times the average of her annual compensation over the five calendar years preceding the change in control (280G Limit). If a change in control had occurred on December 31, 2012, the amount shown would have been reduced by \$190,486 to reflect Ms. Gervais' 280G limit. See *Potential Post-Termination Benefits - Payments Made Upon a Change in Control*.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE REPORT OF SI FINANCIAL

The Compensation Committee has reviewed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis that is required by the rules established by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Based on such review and discussion, the Compensation Committee recommended to the board of directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this proxy statement. See *Compensation Discussion and Analysis of SI Financial*.

Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors

of SI Financial Group, Inc.

Roger Engle - Chairperson

Mark D. Alliod

Donna M. Evan

Henry P. Hinckley

OTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF SI FINANCIAL**Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance**

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires SI Financial's executive officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of any registered class of SI Financial's equity securities, to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the SEC. Executive officers, directors and shareholders who own greater than 10% of our common stock are required by regulation to furnish SI Financial with copies of all Section 16(a) reports they file.

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Based solely on its review of the copies of the reports it has received and written representations provided to SI Financial from the individuals required to file the reports, SI Financial believes that each of its executive officers and directors complied with applicable reporting requirements for transactions in SI Financial common stock during 2012.

Policies and Procedures for Approval of Related Persons Transactions

SI Financial maintains a Policy and Procedures Governing Related Persons Transactions, which is a written policy and set of procedures for the review and approval or ratification of transactions involving related persons. Under the policy, related persons consist of directors, director nominees, executive officers, persons or entities known to us to be the beneficial owner of more than five percent of any outstanding class of voting securities of SI Financial, or immediate family members or certain affiliated entities of any of the foregoing persons.

Transactions covered by the policy consist of any financial transaction, arrangement or relationship or series of similar transactions, arrangements or relationships, in which:

the aggregate amount involved will or may be expected to exceed \$50,000 in any calendar year;

SI Financial is, will or may be expected to be a participant; and

any related person has or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

The policy excludes certain transactions, including:

any compensation paid to an executive officer of SI Financial if the Compensation Committee of the board of directors approved (or recommended that the board approve) such compensation;

any compensation paid to a director of SI Financial if the board or an authorized committee of the board approved such compensation; and

any transaction with a related person involving consumer and investor financial products and services provided in the ordinary course of SI Financial business and on substantially the same terms as those prevailing at the time for comparable services provided to unrelated third parties or to SI Financial's employees on a broad basis (and, in the case of loans, in compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002).

Related person transactions will be approved or ratified by the Audit and Risk Committee. In determining whether to approve or ratify a related person transaction, the Audit and Risk Committee will consider all relevant factors, including:

whether the terms of the proposed transaction are at least as favorable to SI Financial as those that might be achieved with an unaffiliated third party;

the size of the transaction and the amount of consideration payable to the related person;

the nature of the interest of the related person;

whether the transaction may involve a conflict of interest; and

whether the transaction involves the provision of goods and services to SI Financial that are available from unaffiliated third parties. A member of the Audit and Risk Committee who has an interest in the transaction will abstain from voting on the approval of the transaction but may, if so requested by the Chair of the Committee, participate in some or all of the discussion relating to the transaction.

Transactions with Related Persons

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 generally prohibits loans by SI Financial to its executive officers and directors. However, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act contains a specific exemption from such prohibition for loans by

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Savings Institute to its executive officers and directors in compliance with federal banking regulations. Federal regulations require that all loans or extensions of credit to executive officers and directors of insured financial institutions must be made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons and must not involve more than the normal risk of repayment or present other unfavorable features. Savings Institute is therefore prohibited from making any new loans or extensions of credit to executive officers and directors at different rates or terms than those offered to the general public. Notwithstanding this rule, federal regulations permit Savings Institute to make loans to executive officers and directors at reduced interest rates if the loan is made under a benefit program generally available to all other employees and does not give preference to any executive officer or director over any other employee. All outstanding loans made by Savings Institute to its directors and executive officers, and members of their immediate families, were made in the ordinary course of business, were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable loans with persons not related to Savings Institute, and did not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features.

In accordance with banking regulations, the board of directors reviews all loans made to a director or executive officer in an amount that, when aggregated with the amount of all other loans to such person and his or her related interests, exceed the greater of \$25,000 or 5% of Savings Institute's capital and surplus (up to a maximum of \$500,000) and such loan must be approved in advance by a majority of the disinterested members of the board of directors. Additionally, pursuant to SI Financial's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, all executive officers and directors of SI Financial must disclose any existing or emerging conflicts of interest to the President and Chief Executive Officer of SI Financial. Such potential conflicts of interest include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) SI Financial conducting business with or competing against an organization in which a family member of an executive officer or director has an ownership or employment interest and (2) the ownership of more than 5% of the outstanding securities or 5% of total assets of any business entity that does business with or in competition with SI Financial.

STOCK OWNERSHIP OF SI FINANCIAL

The following table provides information as of [Record Date] with respect to persons and entities known to SI Financial to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of SI Financial's outstanding common stock. A person or entity may be considered to beneficially own any shares of common stock over which the person or entity has, directly or indirectly, sole or shared voting or investing power.

Name and Address	Number of Shares Owned	Percent of Common Stock Outstanding
Wellington Management Company, LLP 280 Congress Street Boston, Massachusetts 02210	971,295 (1)	9.6%
Savings Institute Bank & Trust Company Employee Stock Ownership Plan 803 Main Street Willimantic, Connecticut 06226	789,749 (2)	7.8%
Lawrence B. Seidman 100 Misty Lane, 1 st Floor Parsippany, New Jersey 07054	621,504 (3)	6.1%
Paradigm Capital Management, Inc. Nine Elk Street	581,661 (4)	5.8%

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Name and Address	Number of Shares Owned	Percent of Common Stock Outstanding
Castine Capital Management, LLC	528,106 (5)	5.2%
Paul Magidson		
One International Place, Suite 2401		
Boston, Massachusetts 02110		

- (1) Based on information contained in a Schedule 13G/A filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on February 14, 2013.
- (2) Based on information contained in a Schedule 13G/A filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on February 6, 2013. Under the terms of the plan, participants are entitled to direct the trustee (First Bankers Trust Services Inc.) how to vote all shares of SI Financial common allocated to their accounts. In accordance with the terms of the ESOP and ESOP Trust Agreement, all unallocated shares of SI Financial common stock held by the ESOP and all allocated shares for which no timely voting instructions are received are voted by First Bankers Trust Services in the same proportion as shares for which the trustee received voting instructions from other plan participants, subject to the exercise of its fiduciary duties. As a directed trustee, First Bankers Trust Services votes the shares of SI Financial in accordance with the ESOP Plan and Trust.
- (3) Based on information contained in a Schedule 13D filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on June 29, 2011.
- (4) Based on information contained in a Schedule 13G/A filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on February 12, 2013. Jonathan S. Vyorst, Senior Vice President of Paradigm Capital Management, has voting and investment control over the shares of SI Financial common stock owned by Paradigm Capital Management.
- (5) Based on information contained in a Schedule 13G filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on February 14, 2013.

The following table provides information as of April 1, 2013 about the shares of SI Financial common stock that may be considered to be owned by each director, each executive officer named in the Summary Compensation Table and by all directors and executive officers of the Company as a group. A person may be considered to own any shares of common stock over which he or she has, directly or indirectly, sole or shared voting or investment power. Unless otherwise indicated, each of the named individuals has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares shown. The number of shares beneficially owned by all directors and executive officers as a group totaled 7.4% of our outstanding common stock as of April 1, 2013. Each director and named executive officer owned less than 1.0% of our outstanding common stock as of that date, except for Messrs. Brouillard and Hull who owned 2.1% and 1.2% of our common stock, respectively.

Name	Common Stock (1)	Options Exercisable Within 60 Days	Total
<i>Directors</i>			
Mark D. Alliod	12,792 (2)	17,962	30,754
Rheo A. Brouillard	118,454 (3)	99,198	217,652
Roger Engle	19,478 (4)	17,962	37,440
Donna M. Evan	21,961	17,962	39,923
Michael R. Garvey	9,020	8,981	18,001
Robert O. Gillard	24,140 (5)	17,962	42,102
Henry P. Hinckley	20,892	22,452	43,344
<i>Named Executive Officers Who Are Not Also Directors</i>			
Laurie L. Gervais	52,837 (6)	28,943	81,780
Brian J. Hull	79,432 (7)	41,618	121,050
Michael J. Moran	31,728	28,943	60,671
David T. Weston	14,702	12,875	27,577
All Directors and Executive Officers as a group (13 persons)	429,870	344,001	773,871

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- (1) This column includes the following:

	Unvested Shares of Restricted Stock and Performance Awards Held in Trust	Allocated Shares Held in ESOP Trust	Shares Held in Trust in 401(k) Plan
Mr. Alliod	3,360		
Mr. Brouillard	40,000	6,998	33,017
Mr. Engle	3,000		
Ms. Evan	3,000		
Mr. Garvey	3,180		
Mr. Gillard	3,000		
Mr. Hinckley	5,000		
Ms. Gervais	20,000	4,117	17,496
Mr. Hull	25,000	6,448	17,534
Mr. Moran	5,000	4,596	11,619
Mr. Weston	5,898	4,844	1,274

- (2) Includes 1,212 shares held by Mr. Alliod's daughter, 250 shares held by the individual retirement account of Mr. Alliod's daughter and 2,229 shares held by the individual retirement account of Mr. Alliod's spouse.
- (3) Includes 898 shares held by Mr. Brouillard's spouse and 2,659 shares held by the individual retirement account of Mr. Brouillard's spouse.
- (4) Includes 22 shares and 43 shares held in a custodian account for Mr. Engle's two children, under which Mr. Engle's spouse has voting and investment power.
- (5) Includes 3,959 shares held by the individual retirement account of Mr. Gillard's spouse.
- (6) Includes 449 shares held in custodian accounts for each of Ms. Gervais' two children.
- (7) Includes an aggregate of 898 shares held in custodian accounts for two of Mr. Hull's children.

INFORMATION ABOUT NEWPORT BANCORP**General**

Newport Bancorp, Inc. Newport Bancorp, Inc. is a Maryland chartered company established in March 2006 to become the holding company for Newport Federal Savings Bank, or Newport Federal, in connection with Newport Federal's mutual-to-stock conversion. Newport Bancorp's business activity is the ownership of Newport Federal's capital stock and the management of the offering proceeds it retained in connection with Newport Federal's conversion. Newport Bancorp does not own or lease any property but instead uses the premises, equipment and other property of Newport Federal with the payment of appropriate rental fees, as required by applicable law and regulations, under the terms of an expense allocation agreement.

Newport Federal Savings Bank. Newport Federal is a federally chartered savings bank originally founded as a Rhode Island institution in 1888. Newport Federal operates as a community-oriented financial institution offering financial services to consumers and businesses in its market area. Newport Federal attracts deposits from the general public and uses those funds to originate one-to-four family residential mortgage loans, commercial and multi-family residential mortgage loans, equity loans and lines of credit, construction loans, commercial loans and consumer loans. At December 31, 2012, 98.5% of the loans in our portfolio were collateralized by real estate.

In connection with Newport Bancorp's initial stock offering, in July 2006, Newport Bancorp established and funded the Newportfed Charitable Foundation (the Foundation) with shares of Newport Bancorp common stock equal to 7.4% of the shares sold in the stock offering. The Foundation provides funding to support charitable causes and community development activities in the communities served by Newport Bancorp.

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Newport Bancorp's Website and Availability of Securities and Exchange Commission Filing

Newport Bancorp's internet website address is www.newportfederal.com. Information on Newport Bancorp's website should not be considered a part of this registration statement on Form S-4. Newport Bancorp makes available free of charge on or through its website its annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to these reports filed or furnished pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as soon as reasonably practicable after Newport Bancorp electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Market Area

Newport Federal is headquartered in Newport, Rhode Island. In addition to its main office located in Newport, Newport Federal operates five full-service branch offices located in Middletown, Wakefield, Westerly and Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and Stonington, Connecticut. Newport Federal considers Newport and Washington Counties, Rhode Island to be its primary market area. The economy in Newport Federal's market area is primarily oriented to the retail and hospitality industries.

Competition

Newport Federal faces significant competition for the attraction of deposits and origination of loans. Newport Federal's competition for loans comes primarily from financial institutions and credit unions in its market area.

Newport Federal's most direct competition for deposits has historically come from the several financial institutions operating in its market area and, to a lesser extent, from other financial service companies such as brokerage firms, credit unions and insurance companies. Newport Federal also faces competition for investors' funds, from money market funds, mutual funds and other corporate and government securities. At June 30, 2012, which is the most recent date for which data is available from the FDIC, Newport Federal held approximately 12.10% of the deposits in Newport County, Rhode Island, and approximately 2.36% of the deposits in Washington County, Rhode Island. In addition, banks owned by large holding companies such as Bank of America, Citizens and Sovereign also operate in Newport Federal's market area. These institutions are significantly larger than Newport Federal and, therefore, have significantly greater resources.

Newport Federal expects competition to increase in the future as a result of legislative, regulatory and technological changes and the continuing trend of consolidation in the financial services industry. Technological advances, for example, have lowered barriers to entry, allowed banks to expand their geographic reach by providing services over the Internet and made it possible for non-depository institutions to offer products and services that traditionally have been provided by banks. Federal law permits affiliation among banks, securities firms and insurance companies, which promotes a competitive environment in the financial services industry. Competition for deposits and the origination of loans could limit Newport Federal's growth in the future.

Lending Activities

General. The largest segment of Newport Federal's loan portfolio is real estate mortgage loans, primarily one-to-four family residential loans. The other significant segment of Newport Federal's loan portfolio is commercial and multi-family residential mortgage loans. To a lesser degree, Newport Federal also originates equity loans and lines of credit and construction loans. Newport Federal also offers commercial business loans and consumer loans, which constituted 0.28% and 0.09%, respectively, of total loans at December 31, 2012. Newport Federal originates loans for investment purposes, although Newport Federal occasionally may sell a portion of Newport Federal's one-to-four family residential loans into the secondary market.

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One-to-Four Family Residential Mortgage Loans. Newport Federal's origination of mortgage loans enables borrowers to purchase or refinance existing homes located in Rhode Island, Southeastern Connecticut and, to a lesser extent, Southeastern Massachusetts, although Newport Federal's primary lending market is Newport and Washington Counties, Rhode Island.

Newport Federal's residential lending policies and procedures conform to the secondary market guidelines as Newport Federal occasionally sells qualifying fixed-rate loans into the secondary market. Newport Federal offers fixed-rate mortgage loans with terms of 10 to 30 years, and to a lesser extent, 40 years. Newport Federal also offers adjustable-rate mortgage loans. Borrower demand for adjustable-rate loans compared to fixed-rate loans is a function of the level of interest rates, the expectations of changes in the level of interest rates, and the difference between the interest rates and loan fees offered for fixed-rate mortgage loans as compared to an initially discounted interest rate and loan fees for multi-year adjustable-rate mortgages (ARMs). The relative amount of fixed-rate mortgage loans and adjustable-rate mortgage loans that can be originated at any time is largely determined by the demand for each in a competitive environment. The loan fees, interest rates and other provisions of mortgage loans are determined by Newport Federal on the basis of its own pricing criteria and competitive market conditions.

Interest rates and payments on Newport Federal's adjustable-rate mortgage loans generally adjust annually after an initial fixed period that typically ranges from one to three years. Interest rates and payments on Newport Federal's adjustable-rate loans generally are adjusted to a rate typically equal to a percentage above the one-year U.S. Treasury index. The maximum amount by which the interest rate may be increased or decreased is generally 2% per adjustment period and the lifetime interest rate cap is generally 6% over the initial interest rate of the loan.

While one-to-four family residential real estate loans are normally originated with up to 30-year terms, such loans typically remain outstanding for substantially shorter periods because borrowers often prepay their loans in full either upon sale of the property pledged as security or upon refinancing the original loan. Therefore, average loan maturity is a function of, among other factors, the level of purchase and sale activity in the real estate market, prevailing interest rates and the interest rates payable on outstanding loans. Newport Federal does not offer loans with negative amortization and generally does not offer interest-only loans.

Newport Federal generally does not make conventional loans with loan-to-value ratios exceeding 95%. Loans with loan-to-value ratios in excess of 80% generally require private mortgage insurance. Newport Federal requires all properties securing first mortgage loans to be appraised by an independent appraiser who is approved by the Board of Directors. Newport Federal generally requires title insurance on all first mortgage loans. Borrowers must obtain hazard insurance, and flood insurance is required for loans on properties located in a flood zone.

Equity Loans and Lines of Credit. Newport Federal offers home equity loans with a maximum combined loan to value ratio of 80% or less. Newport Federal's home equity lines of credit have adjustable rates of interest that are indexed to the Prime Rate as published by *The Wall Street Journal*. Home equity loans have fixed interest rates and terms that typically range from five to 15 years, but may have terms as long as 20 years.

Commercial and Multi-Family Residential Mortgage Loans. Newport Federal offers fixed- and adjustable-rate mortgage loans secured by commercial and multi-family real estate. Newport Federal's commercial and multi-family real estate loans are generally secured by five to ten unit apartment buildings, small office buildings, two to four unit mixed-use retail and residential properties and hospitality establishments. These properties are primarily located in Newport and Washington Counties in Rhode Island, and to a lesser extent other cities and towns in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Newport Federal originates a variety of fixed- and adjustable-rate commercial real estate and multi-family real estate loans generally for terms up to 10 years, and to a lesser extent, 20 years. These adjustable-rate loans

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include loans that adjust based on the five-year FHLB Classic Rate Advance Index, adjustable every five years. Loans are secured by first mortgages, and amounts generally do not exceed 75% of the property's appraised value.

As of December 31, 2012, Newport Federal's largest loan secured by commercial real estate was \$3.8 million. This loan is secured by retail commercial property and was performing in accordance with its original terms at December 31, 2012.

Construction Loans. Newport Federal originates construction loans for one-to-four family homes and commercial, multi-family and other nonresidential purposes. Newport Federal's residential construction loans generally provide for the payment of only interest during the construction phase, which is usually six to twelve months. At the end of the construction phase, the loan converts to a permanent mortgage loan. One-to-four family residential construction loans are made with a maximum loan to value ratio of 80% of the market value of the real estate and improvements. Commercial, multi-family and other nonresidential loans can be made with a maximum loan to value ratio of 75% of the upon completion market value of the real estate and improvements. At December 31, 2012, Newport Federal's largest construction loan was for \$1.4 million, of which \$982,000 was advanced. This loan was secured by a real property and was performing according to its original terms at December 31, 2012. Construction loans to individuals are generally made on the same terms as Newport Federal's one-to-four family mortgage loans.

Commercial Business Loans. Newport Federal occasionally offers commercial loans, which are secured by business assets or are unsecured. At December 31, 2012, commercial business loans totaled \$998,000, or 0.28% of total loans.

Consumer Loans. Newport Federal offers a variety of consumer and other loans, including auto loans and loans secured by passbook savings or certificate accounts. At December 31, 2012, consumer loans totaled \$311,000, or 0.09% of total loans.

The procedures for underwriting consumer loans include an assessment of the applicant's payment history on other debts and ability to meet existing obligations and payments on the proposed loan. Although the applicant's creditworthiness is a primary consideration, the underwriting process also includes a comparison of the value of the collateral, if any, to the proposed loan amount.

Loan Underwriting Risks.

Adjustable-Rate Loans. While Newport Federal anticipates that adjustable-rate loans will better offset the adverse effects of an increase in interest rates as compared to fixed-rate mortgages, an increased monthly mortgage payment required of adjustable-rate loan borrowers in a rising interest rate environment could cause an increase in delinquencies and defaults. The marketability of the underlying property also may be adversely affected in a high interest rate environment. In addition, although adjustable-rate mortgage loans make Newport Federal's asset base more responsive to changes in interest rates, the extent of this interest sensitivity is limited by the annual and lifetime interest rate adjustment limits.

Commercial and Multi-family Residential Mortgage Loans. Loans secured by multi-family and commercial real estate generally have larger balances and involve a greater degree of risk than one-to-four family residential real estate loans. Of primary concern in multi-family and commercial real estate lending is the borrower's creditworthiness and the feasibility and cash flow potential of the project. Payments on loans secured by income properties often depend on successful operation and management of the properties. As a result, repayment of such loans may be subject, to a greater extent than residential real estate loans, to adverse conditions in the real estate market or the economy. To monitor cash flows on income properties, Newport Federal requires borrowers and loan guarantors, if any, to provide annual financial statements on multi-family and commercial real estate loans. In reaching a decision on whether to make a multi-family or commercial real estate loan, Newport Federal

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considers and reviews a global cash flow analysis of the borrower and considers the net operating income of the property, the borrower's expertise, credit history and profitability and the value of the underlying property. Newport Federal has generally required that the properties securing these real estate loans have debt service coverage ratios (the ratio of earnings before debt service to debt service) of at least 1.25. An environmental survey or environmental risk insurance is obtained when the possibility exists that hazardous materials may have existed on the site, or the site may have been impacted by adjoining properties that handled hazardous materials.

Construction Loans. Construction financing is generally considered to involve a higher degree of risk of loss than long-term financing on improved, occupied real estate. Risk of loss on a construction loan depends largely upon the accuracy of the initial estimate of the property's value at completion of construction and the estimated cost of construction. During the construction phase, a number of factors could result in delays and/or cost overruns. If the estimate of construction costs proves to be inaccurate, Newport Federal may be required to advance funds beyond the amount originally committed to permit completion of the building. Also, Newport Federal may be confronted, at or before the maturity of the loan, with a building having a value that is insufficient to assure full repayment. If Newport Federal is forced to foreclose on such a building before or at completion due to a default, there can be no assurance that Newport Federal will be able to recover all of the unpaid balance of, and accrued interest on, the loan as well as related foreclosure and holding costs.

Commercial Business Loans and Consumer Loans. Commercial business loans and consumer loans may entail greater risk than do residential real estate loans, particularly in the case when these loans are unsecured or secured by assets that depreciate rapidly, such as inventory or motor vehicles. In the latter case, repossessed collateral for a defaulted commercial or consumer loan may not provide an adequate source of repayment for the outstanding loan and a small remaining deficiency often does not warrant further substantial collection efforts against the borrower. Consumer loan collections depend on the borrower's continuing financial stability, and therefore are likely to be adversely affected by various factors, including job loss, divorce, illness or personal bankruptcy. Furthermore, the application of various federal and state laws, including federal and state bankruptcy and insolvency laws, may limit the amount that can be recovered on such loans.

Loan Originations, Purchases and Sales. Loan originations come from a number of sources. The primary sources of loan originations are existing customers, walk-in traffic, advertising and referrals from customers. Occasionally, Newport Federal sells loan that it has originated. The decision to sell loans is based on prevailing market interest rate conditions and interest rate management. Newport Federal did not sell any loans in 2012 or 2011.

From time to time, Newport Federal will purchase whole loans or participation loans to supplement its lending portfolio. Whole loans purchased totaled \$541,000 at December 31, 2012. Newport Federal performs its own underwriting analysis on each loan purchased using the same standards used for loans originated.

Loan participations in which Newport Federal is not the lead lender, which are referred to herein as purchased participation loans, totaled \$260,000 at December 31, 2012. Loan participations are also subject to the same credit analysis and loan approvals as loans that Newport Federal originates. Newport Federal is permitted to review all of the documentation relating to any loan in which Newport Federal participates. However, as with purchased whole loans, Newport Federal does not service purchased participation loans. Thus, with respect to purchased whole loans and purchased participation loans, Newport Federal is subject to the policies and practices of the lead lender with regard to monitoring delinquencies, pursuing collections and instituting foreclosure proceedings.

Loan Approval Procedures and Authority. Newport Federal's lending activities follow written, non-discriminatory, underwriting standards and loan origination procedures established by the Board of Directors and management. Under such procedures, the President, Chief Lending Officer and Chief Operating Officer have authority to approve secured loans in amounts up to \$2.8 million and unsecured loans up to \$300,000. Secured loans from \$2.8 million to \$3.2 million must be approved by four of the following persons: Commercial Loan

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Manager, Retail Loan Manager, Chief Lending Officer, President, Chief Operating Officer or one non-employee member of the Board of Directors. Secured loans from \$3.2 million to \$3.6 million must be approved by a majority of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. Unsecured loans over \$600,000 and secured loans greater than \$3.6 million up to the legal lending limit must be approved by a majority vote of the Board of Directors. Smaller loans may be approved by individual loan officers.

Loans to One Borrower. The maximum amount Newport Federal may lend to one borrower and the borrower's related entities is limited, by regulation, to generally 15% of the Newport Federal's unimpaired capital and surplus. At December 31, 2012, Newport Federal's regulatory limit on loans to one borrower was \$7.4 million. At that date, Newport Federal's largest lending relationship was \$4.2 million and was secured by real property. This relationship consisted of three construction loans and one commercial real estate loan, each of which was performing in accordance with its original terms at December 31, 2012.

Loan Commitments. Newport Federal issues commitments for fixed- and adjustable-rate mortgage loans conditioned upon the occurrence of certain events. Commitments to originate mortgage loans are legally binding agreements to lend to Newport Federal's customers. Generally, these loan commitments expire after 60 days.

Investment Activities

Newport Federal has legal authority to invest in various types of liquid assets, including U.S. Treasury obligations, securities of various government-sponsored enterprises and of state and municipal governments, mortgage-backed securities and certificates of deposit of federally insured institutions. Within certain regulatory limits, Newport Federal also may invest a portion of its assets in corporate securities and mutual funds. Newport Federal is also required to maintain an investment in Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston stock.

At December 31, 2012, Newport Federal's investment portfolio consisted of mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises, primarily Fannie Mae.

Newport Federal's investment objectives are to provide and maintain liquidity, to establish an acceptable level of interest rate and credit risk, to provide an alternate source of low-risk investments when demand for loans is weak and to generate a favorable return. Newport Federal's Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the investment portfolio, including approval of the investment policy. The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are responsible for implementation of the investment policy and monitoring investment performance. Newport Federal's Board of Directors reviews the status of the investment portfolio on a quarterly basis, or more frequently if warranted.

Deposit Activities and Other Sources of Funds

General. Deposits, borrowings and loan repayments are the major sources of Newport Federal's funds for lending and other investment purposes. Scheduled loan repayments are a relatively stable source of funds, while deposit inflows and outflows and loan prepayments are significantly influenced by general interest rates and money market conditions.

Deposit Accounts. The majority of Newport Federal's depositors are residents of Rhode Island. Deposits are attracted from within Newport Federal's market area through the offering of a broad selection of deposit instruments, including non-interest-bearing demand deposits (such as checking accounts), interest-bearing demand accounts (such as NOW and money market accounts), regular savings accounts and certificates of deposit. Deposit account terms vary according to the minimum balance required, the time periods the funds must remain on deposit and the interest rate, among other factors. In determining the terms of deposit accounts, Newport Federal considers the rates offered by Newport Federal's competition, its liquidity needs, the profitability of such deposits, matching deposit and loan products and customer preferences and concerns. Newport Federal generally reviews the deposit mix and pricing weekly. Newport Federal's current strategy is to

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offer competitive rates and to be in the middle of the market for rates on all types of deposit products; however, Newport Federal selectively competes for various certificates of deposit.

In addition to deposit accounts for individuals, Newport Federal offers deposit accounts designed for the businesses operating in Newport Federal's market area. Newport Federal's business banking deposit products include commercial checking accounts and money market accounts.

Borrowings. Newport Federal utilizes advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston to supplement Newport Federal's investable funds. The Federal Home Loan Bank functions as a central reserve bank providing credit for member financial institutions. As a member, Newport Federal is required to own capital stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank and is authorized to apply for advances on the security of such stock and certain of Newport Federal's mortgage loans and other assets (principally securities which are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the United States), provided certain standards related to creditworthiness have been met. Advances are made under several different programs, each having its own interest rate and range of maturities. Depending on the program, limitations on the amount of advances are based either on a fixed percentage of an institution's net worth or on the Federal Home Loan Bank's assessment of the institution's creditworthiness.

Personnel

At December 31, 2012, Newport Federal had 66 full-time employees and 17 part-time employees, none of whom is represented by a collective bargaining unit. Newport Federal believes that its relationship with its employees is good.

Subsidiaries

Newport Bancorp conducts its principal business activities through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Newport Federal. Newport Federal has one wholly-owned subsidiary, NewportFed Investments, Inc., which was established to hold certain investments, consisting primarily of commercial mortgages and loans.

Regulation and Supervision of Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal

General

Newport Federal is examined and supervised by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, or the OCC, and is subject to examination by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or the FDIC. This regulation and supervision establishes a comprehensive framework of activities in which an institution may engage and is intended primarily for the protection of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's deposit insurance fund and depositors. Under this system of federal regulation, financial institutions are periodically examined to ensure that they satisfy applicable standards with respect to their capital adequacy, assets, management, earnings, liquidity and sensitivity to market interest rates. Following completion of its examination, the federal agency critiques the institution's operations and assigns its rating (known as an institution's CAMELS rating). Under federal law, an institution may not disclose its CAMELS rating to the public. Newport Federal also is a member of and owns stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, which is one of the twelve regional banks in the Federal Home Loan Bank System. Newport Federal is also regulated to a lesser extent by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the Federal Reserve Board) governing reserves to be maintained against deposits and other matters. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency examines Newport Federal and prepares reports for the consideration of its board of directors on any operating deficiencies. Newport Federal's relationship with its depositors and borrowers is also regulated to a great extent by federal law and, to a much lesser extent, state law, especially in matters concerning the ownership of deposit accounts and the form and content of Newport Federal's mortgage documents.

As a savings and loan holding company, Newport Bancorp is required to comply with the rules and regulations of the Federal Reserve Board and to file certain reports with and is subject to examination by the

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Federal Reserve Board. Newport Bancorp is also subject to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission under the federal securities laws.

Any change in these laws or regulations, whether by the FDIC, the OCC, the Federal Reserve Board or Congress, could have a material adverse impact on Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal and their operations.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the Dodd-Frank Act) made extensive changes in the regulation of federal savings banks such as Newport Federal. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the Office of Thrift Supervision was eliminated and responsibility for the supervision and regulation of federal savings banks has been transferred to the OCC, which is also primarily responsible for the regulation and supervision of national banks. Responsibility for the regulation and supervision of savings and loan holding companies, such as Newport Bancorp was transferred to the Federal Reserve Board, which also supervises bank holding companies. Additionally, a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has been established as an independent bureau of the Federal Reserve Board. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau has assumed responsibility for the implementation of the federal financial consumer protection and fair lending laws and regulations, a function previously assigned to prudential regulators, and has authority to impose new requirements. However, institutions of less than \$10 billion in assets such as Newport Federal continue to be examined for compliance with consumer protection and fair lending laws and regulations by, and are subject to the primary enforcement authority of, their primary regulator rather than the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. The Dodd-Frank Act also, among other things, changed the base for FDIC insurance assessments, provided for originators of certain securitized loans to retain a percentage of the risk for transferred credits, directed the Federal Reserve Board to regulate pricing of certain debit card interchange fees and contained a number of reforms related to mortgage originations.

Set forth below is a brief description of certain regulatory requirements that are applicable to Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal. The description below is limited to certain material aspects of the statutes and regulations addressed, and is not intended to be a complete description of such statutes and regulations and their effects on Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal.

Federal Banking Regulation

Business Activities. A federal savings bank derives its lending and investment powers from the Home Owners Loan Act, as amended, and the regulations of the OCC. Under these laws and regulations, Newport Federal may invest in mortgage loans secured by residential and nonresidential real estate, commercial business loans and consumer loans, certain types of debt securities and certain other assets, subject to applicable limits. Newport Federal also may invest, subject to specified limits, subsidiaries that may engage in activities not otherwise permissible for Newport Federal, including real estate investment and securities and insurance brokerage. The Dodd-Frank Act authorized the payment of interest on commercial checking accounts, effective July 21, 2011.

Capital Requirements. OCC regulations require federal savings banks to meet three minimum capital standards: a 1.5% tangible capital ratio, a 4% leverage ratio (3% for savings banks receiving the highest rating on the CAMELS rating system) and an 8% risk-based capital ratio.

The risk-based capital standard for federal savings banks requires the maintenance of Tier 1 (core) and total capital (which is defined as core capital and supplementary capital) to risk-weighted assets of at least 4% and 8%, respectively. In determining the amount of risk-weighted assets, all assets, including certain off-balance sheet assets, are multiplied by a risk-weight factor of 0% to 100%, assigned by the OCC, based on the risks believed inherent in the type of asset. Core capital is defined as common stockholders equity (including retained earnings), certain noncumulative perpetual preferred stock and related surplus and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, less intangibles other than certain mortgage servicing rights and credit card relationships. The components of supplementary capital currently include cumulative preferred stock, long-term perpetual preferred stock, mandatory convertible securities, subordinated debt and intermediate preferred stock,

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the allowance for loan and lease losses limited to a maximum of 1.25% of risk-weighted assets and up to 45% of net unrealized gains on available-for-sale equity securities with readily determinable fair values. Overall, the amount of supplementary capital included as part of total capital cannot exceed 100% of core capital. Additionally, a savings bank that retains credit risk in connection with an asset sale may be required to maintain additional regulatory capital because of the purchaser's recourse to the savings bank. Newport Federal does not typically engage in asset sales. At December 31, 2012, Newport Federal's capital exceeded all applicable requirements.

On June 6, 2012, the OCC and the other federal bank regulatory agencies issued a series of proposed rules that would revise their leverage and risk-based capital requirements and the method for calculating risk-weighted assets to make them consistent with agreements that were reached by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. The proposed rules would apply to all depository institutions, top-tier bank holding companies with total consolidated assets of \$500 million or more and top-tier savings and loan holding companies. Among other things, the proposed rules establish a new common equity Tier 1 minimum capital requirement (4.5% of risk-weighted assets) and a higher minimum Tier 1 capital to risk-based assets requirement (6% of risk-weighted assets) and assign higher risk weight (150%) to exposures that are more than 90 days past due or are on nonaccrual status and certain commercial real estate facilities that finance the acquisition, development or construction of real property. The proposed rules also require unrealized gains and losses on certain securities holdings to be included for purposes of calculating regulatory capital requirements. The proposed rules limit a banking organization's capital distributions and certain discretionary bonus payments if the banking organization does not hold a capital conservation buffer consisting of a specified amount of common equity Tier 1 capital in addition to the amount necessary to meet its minimum risk-based capital requirements. The proposed rules indicated that the final rules would become effective on January 1, 2013, and the changes set forth in the final rules will be phased in from January 1, 2013 through January 1, 2019. However, due to the volume of public comments received, the final rule has been delayed past January 1, 2013.

Loans to One Borrower. Generally, a federal savings bank may not make a loan or extend credit to a single or related group of borrowers in excess of 15% of unimpaired capital and surplus. An additional amount may be loaned, equal to 10% of unimpaired capital and surplus, if the loan is secured by readily marketable collateral, which generally does not include real estate. As of December 31, 2012, Newport Federal was in compliance with the loans-to-one-borrower limitations.

Qualified Thrift Lender Test. As a federal savings bank, Newport Federal must satisfy the qualified thrift lender, or QTL, test. Under the QTL test, Newport Federal must maintain at least 65% of its portfolio assets in qualified thrift investments in at least nine months of the most recent 12 months. A savings bank that fails the qualified thrift lender test must operate under specified restrictions. The Dodd-Frank Act made noncompliance with the QTL Test potentially subject to agency enforcement action for a violation of law. At December 31, 2012, Newport Federal held 96.9% of its portfolio assets in qualified thrift investments, and satisfied the QTL Test.

Capital Distributions. OCC regulations govern capital distributions by a federal savings bank, which include cash dividends, stock repurchases and other transactions charged to the capital account. A savings bank must file an application for approval of a capital distribution if:

the total capital distributions for the applicable calendar year exceed the sum of the savings bank's net income for that year to date plus the savings bank's retained net income for the preceding two years;

the savings bank would not be at least adequately capitalized following the distribution;

the distribution would violate any applicable statute, regulation, agreement or OCC imposed condition; or

the savings bank is not eligible for expedited treatment of its filings.

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Even if an application is not otherwise required, every savings bank that is a subsidiary of a holding company must still file a notice with the Federal Reserve Board at least 30 days before the board of directors declares a dividend or approves a capital distribution.

The Federal Reserve Board or the OCC may disapprove a notice or application if:

the savings bank would be undercapitalized following the distribution;

the proposed capital distribution raises safety and soundness concerns; or

the capital distribution would violate a prohibition contained in any statute, regulation, agreement with a federal banking regulatory agency or condition, imposed in connection with an application or notice.

In addition, the Federal Deposit Insurance Act provides that an insured depository institution may not make any capital distribution if, after making such distribution, the institution would be undercapitalized.

Liquidity. A federal savings bank is required to maintain a sufficient amount of liquid assets to ensure its safe and sound operation.

Community Reinvestment Act and Fair Lending Laws. All savings banks have a responsibility under the Community Reinvestment Act and related regulations of the OCC to help meet the credit needs of their communities, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. In connection with its examination of a federal savings bank, the OCC is required to assess the association's record of compliance with the Community Reinvestment Act. In addition, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and the Fair Housing Act prohibit lenders from discriminating in their lending practices on the basis of characteristics specified in those statutes. An association's failure to comply with the provisions of the Community Reinvestment Act could, at a minimum, result in denial of certain corporate applications such as branches or mergers, or in restrictions on its activities. The failure to comply with the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and the Fair Housing Act could result in enforcement actions by the OCC, as well as other federal regulatory agencies and the Department of Justice. Newport Federal received a satisfactory Community Reinvestment Act rating in its most recent federal examination.

Transactions with Related Parties. A federal savings bank's authority to engage in transactions with its affiliates is limited by federal regulations and by Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and its implementing Regulation W. An affiliate is a company that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with an insured depository institution such as Newport Federal. Newport Bancorp is an affiliate of Newport Federal. In general, loan transactions between an insured depository institution and its affiliate are subject to certain quantitative and collateral requirements. In this regard, transactions between an insured depository institution and its affiliate are limited to 10% of the institution's unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus for transactions with any one affiliate and 20% of unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus for transactions in the aggregate with all affiliates. Collateral in specified amounts ranging from 100% to 130% of the amount of the transaction must usually be provided by affiliates in order to receive loans from the insured depository institution. In addition, federal regulations prohibit a savings bank from lending to any of its affiliates that are engaged in activities that are not permissible for bank holding companies and from purchasing the securities of any affiliate, other than a subsidiary. Finally, transactions with affiliates must be consistent with safe and sound banking practices, not involve low-quality assets and be on terms that are as favorable to the institution as comparable transactions with non-affiliates. The OCC requires savings banks to maintain detailed records of all transactions with affiliates.

Newport Federal's authority to extend credit to its directors, executive officers and 10% stockholders, as well as to entities controlled by such persons, is currently governed by the requirements of Sections 22(g) and 22(h) of the Federal Reserve Act and Regulation O of the Federal Reserve Board. Among other things, these provisions require that extensions of credit to insiders (i) be made on terms that are substantially the same as, and

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follow credit underwriting procedures that are not less stringent than, those prevailing for comparable transactions with unaffiliated persons and that do not involve more than the normal risk of repayment or present other unfavorable features (subject to an exception for bank-wide lending programs available to all employees), and (ii) not exceed certain limitations on the amount of credit extended to such persons, individually and in the aggregate, which limits are based, in part, on the amount of Newport Federal's capital. In addition, extensions of credit in excess of certain limits must be approved by Newport Federal's board of directors. Extensions of credit to executive officers are subject to additional restrictions, including limits on various types of loans.

Enforcement. The OCC has primary enforcement responsibility over federal savings institutions and has the authority to bring enforcement action against all institution-affiliated parties, including stockholders, and attorneys, appraisers and accountants who knowingly or recklessly participate in wrongful action likely to have an adverse effect on an insured institution. Formal enforcement action by the OCC may range from the issuance of a capital directive or cease and desist order, to removal of officers and/or directors of the institution and the appointment of a receiver or conservator. Civil penalties cover a wide range of violations and actions, and range up to \$25,000 per day, unless a finding of reckless disregard is made, in which case penalties may be as high as \$1 million per day. The FDIC also has the authority to terminate deposit insurance or to recommend to the OCC that enforcement action be taken with respect to a particular savings institution. If action is not taken by the OCC, the FDIC has authority to take action under specified circumstances.

Standards for Safety and Soundness. Federal law requires each federal banking agency to prescribe certain standards for all insured depository institutions. These standards relate to, among other things, internal controls, information systems and audit systems, loan documentation, credit underwriting, interest rate risk exposure, asset growth, compensation, and other operational and managerial standards as the agency deems appropriate. The federal banking agencies adopted Interagency Guidelines Prescribing Standards for Safety and Soundness to implement the safety and soundness standards required under federal law. The guidelines set forth the safety and soundness standards that the federal banking agencies use to identify and address problems at insured depository institutions before capital becomes impaired. The guidelines address internal controls and information systems, internal audit systems, credit underwriting, loan documentation, interest rate risk exposure, asset growth, compensation, fees and benefits. If the appropriate federal banking agency determines that an institution fails to meet any standard prescribed by the guidelines, the agency may require the institution to submit to the agency an acceptable plan to achieve compliance with the standard. If an institution fails to meet these standards, the appropriate federal banking agency may require the institution to submit a compliance plan.

Prompt Corrective Action Regulations. Under the prompt corrective action regulations, the OCC is required and authorized to take supervisory actions against undercapitalized savings banks. For this purpose, a savings bank is placed in one of the following five categories based on the savings bank's capital:

well-capitalized at least 5% leverage capital, 6% Tier 1 risk-based capital and 10% total risk-based capital;

adequately capitalized at least 4% leverage capital (3% for savings banks with a composite examination rating of 1), 4% Tier 1 risk-based capital and 8% total risk-based capital;

undercapitalized less than 4% leverage capital (less than 3% for savings banks with a composite examination rating of 1), 4% Tier 1 risk-based capital or 8% total risk-based capital;

significantly undercapitalized less than 6% total risk-based capital, 3% Tier 1 risk-based capital or 3% leverage capital; or

critically undercapitalized less than 2% tangible capital.

Generally, the OCC is required to appoint a receiver or conservator for a savings bank that is critically undercapitalized within specific time frames. The regulations also provide that a capital restoration plan must be filed with the OCC within 45 days of the date a savings bank receives notice that it is undercapitalized,

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significantly undercapitalized or critically undercapitalized. The criteria for an acceptable capital restoration plan include, among other things, the establishment of the methodology and assumptions for attaining adequately capitalized status on an annual basis, procedures for ensuring compliance with restrictions imposed by applicable federal regulations, the identification of the types and levels of activities the savings bank will engage in while the capital restoration plan is in effect, and assurances that the capital restoration plan will not appreciably increase the current risk profile of the savings bank. Any holding company for the savings bank required to submit a capital restoration plan must guarantee the lesser of: an amount equal to 5% of a savings bank's assets at the time it was notified or deemed to be undercapitalized by the OCC, or the amount necessary to restore the savings bank to adequately capitalized status. This guarantee remains in place until the OCC notifies the savings bank that it has maintained adequately capitalized status for each of four consecutive calendar quarters, and the OCC has the authority to require payment and collect payment under the guarantee. Failure by a holding company to provide the required guarantee will result in certain operating restrictions on the savings bank, such as restrictions on the ability to declare and pay dividends, pay executive compensation and management fees, and increase assets or expand operations. The OCC may also take any one of a number of discretionary supervisory actions against undercapitalized savings banks, including the issuance of a capital directive and the replacement of senior executive officers and directors.

The recently proposed rules that would increase regulatory capital requirements would adjust the prompt corrective categories accordingly. At December 31, 2012, Newport Federal met the criteria for being considered well-capitalized.

Insurance of Deposit Accounts. Newport Federal's deposits are insured up to applicable limits by the Deposit Insurance Fund of the FDIC. The Dodd-Frank Act permanently increased the deposit insurance limit to \$250,000 per account owner. In addition, certain non-interest-bearing transaction accounts were fully insured, regardless of the dollar amount, until December 31, 2012.

Under the FDIC's risk-based assessment system, insured institutions are assigned a risk category based on supervisory evaluations, regulatory capital levels and certain other factors. An institution's assessment rate depends upon the category to which it is assigned, and certain adjustments specified by FDIC regulations. Institutions deemed less risky pay lower assessments. The FDIC may adjust the scale uniformly, except that no adjustment can deviate more than two basis points from the base scale without notice and comment. No institution may pay a dividend if in default of the federal deposit insurance assessment.

The Dodd-Frank Act required the FDIC to revise its procedures to base its assessments upon each insured institution's total assets less tangible equity instead of deposits. The FDIC finalized a rule, effective April 1, 2011, that set the assessment range at 2.5 to 45 basis points of total assets less tangible equity.

The FDIC imposed on all insured institutions a special emergency assessment of five basis points of total assets minus Tier 1 capital (as of June 30, 2009), capped at ten basis points of an institution's deposit assessment base, in order to cover losses to the Deposit Insurance Fund. That special assessment was collected on September 30, 2009. The FDIC provided for similar assessments during the final two quarters of 2009, if deemed necessary. In lieu of further special assessments, however, the FDIC required insured institutions to prepay estimated quarterly risk-based assessments for the fourth quarter of 2009 through the fourth quarter of 2012. The estimated assessments, which included an assumed annual assessment base increase of 5%, were recorded as a prepaid expense asset as of December 30, 2009. As of December 31, 2009, and each quarter thereafter, a charge to earnings has been recorded for each regular assessment with an offsetting credit to the prepaid asset.

In addition to the assessment for deposit insurance, institutions are required to make payments on bonds issued in the late 1980s by the Financing Corporation to recapitalize a predecessor deposit insurance fund. That payment is established quarterly and during the quarter ended December 31, 2012 equaled 0.66 basis points of total assets less tangible capital.

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The Dodd-Frank Act increased the minimum target Deposit Insurance Fund ratio from 1.15% of estimated insured deposits to 1.35% of estimated insured deposits. The FDIC must seek to achieve the 1.35% ratio by September 30, 2020. Insured institutions with assets of \$10 billion or more are supposed to fund the increase. The Dodd-Frank Act eliminated the 1.5% maximum fund ratio, instead leaving it to the discretion of the FDIC and the FDIC has recently exercised that discretion by establishing a long range fund ratio of 2%.

The FDIC has authority to increase insurance assessments. A significant increase in insurance premiums would likely have an adverse effect on the operating expenses and results of operations of Newport Federal. Newport Federal cannot predict what insurance assessment rates will be in the future.

Insurance of deposits may be terminated by the FDIC upon a finding that the institution has engaged in unsafe or unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations or has violated any applicable law, regulation, rule, order or regulatory condition imposed in writing. Newport Federal do not know of any practice, condition or violation that might lead to termination of deposit insurance.

Prohibitions Against Tying Arrangements. Federal savings banks are prohibited, subject to some exceptions, from extending credit to or offering any other service, or fixing or varying the consideration for such extension of credit or service, on the condition that the customer obtain some additional service from the institution or its affiliates or not obtain services of a competitor of the institution.

Federal Home Loan Bank System. Newport Federal is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, which consists of 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks. The Federal Home Loan Bank System provides a central credit facility primarily for member institutions as well as other entities involved in home mortgage lending. As a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, Newport Federal is required to acquire and hold shares of capital stock in the Federal Home Loan Bank. As of December 31, 2012, Newport Federal was in compliance with this requirement.

Federal Reserve System

Federal Reserve Board regulations require savings banks to maintain noninterest-earning reserves against their transaction accounts, such as negotiable order of withdrawal and regular checking accounts. At December 31, 2012, Newport Federal was in compliance with these reserve requirements.

Other Regulations

Interest and other charges collected or contracted for by Newport Federal are subject to state usury laws and federal laws concerning interest rates. Newport Federal's operations are also subject to federal laws applicable to credit transactions, such as the:

Truth-In-Lending Act, governing disclosures of credit terms to consumer borrowers;

Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, requiring financial institutions to provide information to enable the public and public officials to determine whether a financial institution is fulfilling its obligation to help meet the housing needs of the community it serves;

Equal Credit Opportunity Act, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, creed or other prohibited factors in extending credit;

Fair Credit Reporting Act, governing the use and provision of information to credit reporting agencies;

Fair Debt Collection Act, governing the manner in which consumer debts may be collected by collection agencies;

Truth in Savings Act; and

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Rules and regulations of the various federal agencies charged with the responsibility of implementing such federal laws.

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The operations of Newport Federal also are subject to the:

Right to Financial Privacy Act, which imposes a duty to maintain confidentiality of consumer financial records and prescribes procedures for complying with administrative subpoenas of financial records;

Electronic Funds Transfer Act and Regulation E promulgated thereunder, which govern automatic deposits to and withdrawals from deposit accounts and customers' rights and liabilities arising from the use of automated teller machines and other electronic banking services;

Check Clearing for the 21st Century Act (also known as Check 21), which gives substitute checks, such as digital check images and copies made from that image, the same legal standing as the original paper check;

The USA PATRIOT Act, which requires savings banks to, among other things, establish broadened anti-money laundering compliance programs, and due diligence policies and controls to ensure the detection and reporting of money laundering. Such required compliance programs are intended to supplement existing compliance requirements that also apply to financial institutions under the Bank Secrecy Act and the Office of Foreign Assets Control regulations; and

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, which places limitations on the sharing of consumer financial information by financial institutions with unaffiliated third parties. Specifically, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act requires all financial institutions offering financial products or services to retail customers to provide such customers with the financial institution's privacy policy and provide such customers the opportunity to opt out of the sharing of certain personal financial information with unaffiliated third parties.

Holding Company Regulation

Newport Bancorp is a unitary savings and loan holding company, subject to regulation and supervision by the Federal Reserve Board. The Federal Reserve Board has enforcement authority over Newport Bancorp and its non-savings institution subsidiaries. Among other things, this authority permits the Federal Reserve Board to restrict or prohibit activities that are determined to be a risk to Newport Federal.

Activities. The activities of a savings and loan holding company, such as Newport Bancorp, are limited to those activities permissible for financial holding companies or for multiple savings and loan holding companies. A financial holding company may engage in activities that are financial in nature, including underwriting equity securities and insurance, incidental to financial activities or complementary to a financial activity. The Dodd-Frank Act added that any savings and loan holding company that engages in activities permissible for a financial holding company must meet the qualitative requirements for a bank holding company to be a financial holding company and conduct the activities in accordance with the requirements that would apply to a financial holding company's conduct of the activity. A multiple savings and loan holding company is generally limited to activities permissible for bank holding companies under Section 4(c)(8) of the Bank Holding Company Act, subject to the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board, and certain additional activities authorized by Federal Reserve Board regulations.

Federal law prohibits a savings and loan holding company, directly or indirectly, or through one or more subsidiaries, from acquiring more than 5% of the voting shares of another savings institution or savings and loan holding company, without prior written approval of the Federal Reserve Board. It also generally prohibits the acquisition or retention of more than 5% of the voting shares of a company engaged in activities that are not closely related to banking or financial in nature or acquiring or retaining control of an institution that is not federally insured. In evaluating applications by holding companies to acquire savings institutions, the Federal Reserve Board must consider factors such as the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the savings institution involved, the effect of the acquisition on the risk to the insurance fund, the convenience and needs of the community and competitive effects.

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Capital Requirements. Savings and loan holding companies have not historically been subjected to consolidated regulatory capital requirements. However, the Dodd-Frank Act requires the Federal Reserve Board to set, for all savings and loan holding companies, minimum consolidated capital levels that are as stringent as those required for their insured depository institution subsidiaries. The components of Tier 1 capital would be restricted to capital instruments that are currently considered to be Tier 1 capital for insured depository institutions. That would exclude instruments such as trust preferred securities and cumulative preferred stock that are currently permitted for bank holding companies. The Dodd-Frank Act provides that instruments issued before May 19, 2010 will be grandfathered for companies of consolidated assets of \$15 billion or less. The Dodd-Frank Act further provides that holding companies that were not regulated by the Federal Reserve Board as of May 19, 2010 (which would include most savings and loan holding companies) are subject to a five-year transition period from the July 21, 2010 date of enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act before such capital requirements apply. The proposed capital rules discussed earlier would implement the consolidated capital requirements for savings and loan holding companies. However, the proposed rules did not incorporate the referenced grandfather for instruments issued before May 19, 2010 or the transition period, notwithstanding the Dodd-Frank statutory language. Similarly, the proposed rule did not extend to savings and loan holding companies, the existing exemption applicable for bank holding companies of less than \$500 million in consolidated assets. Accordingly, it is uncertain whether any final rule will do so.

Source of Strength. The Dodd-Frank Act extended to savings and loan holding companies the Federal Reserve Board's source of strength doctrine, which has long applied to bank holding companies. The regulatory agencies must promulgate regulations implementing the source of strength policy, which requires holding companies to act as a source of strength to their subsidiary depository institutions by providing capital, liquidity and other support in times of financial stress.

Capital Distributions. The Federal Reserve Board has issued a policy statement regarding capital distributions by bank holding companies that it has suggested is applicable to savings and loan holding companies as well. In general, the policy provides that dividends should be paid only out of current earnings and only if the prospective rate of earnings retention by the holding company appears consistent with the organization's capital needs, asset quality and overall financial condition. Regulatory guidance provides for prior regulatory consultation with respect to capital distributions in certain circumstances such as where the company's net income for the past four quarters, net of dividends previously paid over that period, is insufficient to fully fund the dividend or the company's overall rate of earnings retention is inconsistent with the company's capital needs and overall financial condition. The ability of a holding company to pay dividends may be restricted if a subsidiary depository institution becomes undercapitalized. These regulatory policies could affect the ability of Newport Bancorp to pay dividends or otherwise engage in capital distributions.

Federal Securities Laws

Newport Bancorp common stock is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Newport Bancorp is subject to the information, proxy solicitation, insider trading restrictions and other requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Table of Contents**Properties**

Newport Federal conducts its business through its main office and branch offices. The following table sets forth certain information relating to these facilities as of December 31, 2012.

Location	Year Opened	Square Footage	Date of Lease Expiration (Dollars in thousands)	Owned/ Leased	Net Book Value
Main Office:					
100 Bellevue Avenue Newport, RI 02840	1964	12,000	N/A	Owned	\$ 3,051
Branches:					
165 East Main Road Middletown, RI 02842	1978	3,000	5/30/2020	Leased	\$ 362
1430 East Main Road Portsmouth, RI 02871	2009	6,754	N/A	Owned	\$ 3,151
121 Old Tower Hill Road Wakefield, RI 02879	1996	3,000	5/14/2021	Leased	\$ 281
18 Post Road (1) Westerly, RI 02891	2011	3,800	12/31/2041	Leased	\$ 1,943
445 Liberty Street Stonington, CT 06379	2009	3,500	4/30/2029	Leased	\$ 1,608

(1) Newport Federal opened its new branch on 18 Post Road in Westerly in January, 2011, and closed its branch at 2 Wilder Avenue, Westerly at the same time. Newport Federal sold its 2 Wilder Avenue property in August 2012, for a net gain of \$16,000.

Legal Proceedings

Periodically, there have been various claims and lawsuits against Newport Federal and Newport Bancorp, such as claims are generally to enforce liens, condemnation proceedings on properties in which we hold security interests, claims involving the making and servicing of real property loans and other issues incident to our business. We are not a party to any pending legal proceedings that we believe would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OF NEWPORT BANCORP**General**

Newport Bancorp periodically reviews its corporate governance policies and procedures to ensure that Newport Bancorp meets the highest standards of ethical conduct, reports results with accuracy and transparency and maintains full compliance with the laws, rules and regulations that govern Newport Bancorp's operations. As part of this periodic corporate governance review, the Board of Directors reviews and adopts best corporate governance policies and practices for Newport Bancorp.

Director Independence

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All of the directors are independent as defined by the listing rules listing rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc., or Nasdaq , except for Kevin M. McCarthy and Nino Moscardi, who are executive officers of Newport Bancorp. In determining director independence, the Board of Directors considered transactions, relationships and arrangements between Newport Bancorp and its directors, including relationships that are not required to be

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disclosed in the section of this proxy statement/prospectus entitled Transactions with Related Persons. The Board of Directors considered the legal services provided to Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal by Mr. Harvey's law firm, and determined that the amounts paid by Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal for such services were not material and would not interfere with Mr. Harvey's exercise of independent judgment in carrying out his responsibilities as a director.

Code of Ethics and Business Conduct

Newport Bancorp has adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct that is designed to promote the highest standards of ethical conduct by Newport Bancorp's directors, executive officers and employees. The Code of Ethics and Business Conduct requires that Newport Bancorp's directors, executive officers and employees avoid conflicts of interest, comply with all laws and other legal requirements, conduct business in an honest and ethical manner and otherwise act with integrity and in Newport Bancorp's best interest. Under the terms of the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, directors, executive officers and employees are required to report any conduct that they believe in good faith to be an actual or apparent violation of the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct. A copy of the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct can be found in the About Us Corporate Governance section of Newport Bancorp's website, www.newportfederal.com.

As a mechanism to encourage compliance with the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, Newport Bancorp has established procedures for receiving, retaining and addressing complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing matters. These procedures ensure that individuals may submit concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters in a confidential and anonymous manner. The Code of Ethics and Business Conduct also prohibits Newport Bancorp from retaliating against any director, executive officer or employee who reports actual or apparent violations of the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct.

Meetings of the Board of Directors

Newport Bancorp conducts business through meetings of its Board of Directors and through activities of its committees. During 2012, the Board of Directors held 18 meetings. During 2012, no director attended fewer than 75% of the total meetings of Newport Bancorp's Board of Directors and the committees on which such director served.

Board Leadership Structure

At Newport Bancorp, Inc. the positions of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer have always been held by different individuals. The Chairman of the Board provides guidance to the Chief Executive Officer, is active in setting the agenda for Board meetings and presides over meetings of the full Board and the Executive Committee. The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for setting the strategic direction for Newport Bancorp and the day to day leadership and performance of Newport Bancorp. Pursuant to stock exchange rules, the Audit, Nominating/Corporate Governance and Compensation/Personnel Committees are comprised solely of directors who are independent as defined by the Nasdaq listing rules.

Board's Role in Risk Oversight

The Board's role in Newport Bancorp's risk oversight process includes receiving regular reports from members of senior management on areas of material risk to Newport Bancorp, including operational, financial, legal and regulatory, strategic and reputational risks. The full Board (or the appropriate committee in the case of risks that are reviewed and discussed at committee meetings) receives these reports from the appropriate risk owner within the organization to enable the Board or appropriate committee to understand our risk identification, risk management and risk mitigation strategies. When a committee receives the report, the Chairman of the relevant committee reports on the discussion to the full Board at the next Board meeting. This enables the Board and its committees to coordinate the risk oversight role, particularly with respect to risk interrelationships.

Table of Contents**Committees of the Board of Directors**

The following table identifies the standing committees of Newport Bancorp's Board of Directors and their members as of March 31, 2013. All members of each committee are independent as defined by Nasdaq listing rules. Each committee operates under a written charter available in the *About Us Corporate Governance* section of Newport Bancorp's website, www.newportfederal.com.

Director	Audit Committee	Compensation/ Personnel Committee	Nominating/ Corporate Governance Committee
Peter T. Crowley	X		
William R. Harvey	X	X	X
Michael J. Hayes	X		
Donald N. Kaull		X	X
Arthur H. Lathrop	X*		
Arthur P. Macaulay		X	X
Kevin M. McCarthy			
Nino Moscardi			
Kathleen A. Nealon	X		
Alicia S. Quirk		X*	X*
Barbara Saccucci-Radebach		X	X
Number of Meetings in 2012	7	4	1

* Denotes Chairperson.

Audit Committee. The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in its oversight of Newport Bancorp's accounting and reporting practices, the quality and integrity of Newport Bancorp's financial reports and its compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The Audit Committee is also responsible for engaging Newport Bancorp's independent registered public accounting firm and monitoring its conduct and independence. The Board of Directors has designated Arthur H. Lathrop as the audit committee financial experts under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The report of the Audit Committee required by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission is included in the section of this proxy statement/prospectus entitled *Proposal No. 5 Ratification of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Audit Committee Report*.

Compensation/Personnel Committee. The Compensation/Personnel Committee approves the compensation objectives for Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal and establishes the compensation for the Chief Executive Officer and other executives. Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer attend committee meetings at the invitation of the committee and make recommendations to the Compensation/Personnel Committee from time to time regarding the appropriate mix and level of compensation for their subordinates. Those recommendations consider the objectives of our compensation philosophy and the range of compensation programs authorized by the Compensation/Personnel Committee. Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer do not participate in committee discussions or the review of committee documents relating to the determination of their own compensation. The Compensation/Personnel Committee reviews all compensation components for Newport Bancorp's Chief Executive Officer and other highly compensated executive officers' compensation including base salary, annual incentive, long-term incentives and perquisites. In addition to reviewing competitive market values, the committee also examines the total compensation mix, pay-for-performance relationship, and how all elements, in the aggregate, comprise the executives' total compensation package. Decisions by the Compensation/Personnel Committee with respect to the compensation of executive officers are approved by the full Board of Directors.

Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee. Newport Federal's Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee assists the Board of Directors in identifying qualified individuals to serve as Board members, in determining the composition of the Board of Directors and its committees, in monitoring a process to assess

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Board effectiveness and in developing and implementing Newport Bancorp's corporate governance guidelines. The Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee also considers and recommends the nominees for director to stand for election at Newport Bancorp's annual meeting of stockholders. The procedures of the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee required to be disclosed by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission are included in the section of this proxy statement/prospectus entitled *Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee Procedures*.

Stockholder Communications

Newport Bancorp encourages stockholder communications to the Board of Directors and/or individual directors. All communications from stockholders should be addressed to Newport Bancorp, Inc., 100 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, Rhode Island 02840. Communications to the Board of Directors should be in the care of Judy Tucker, Corporate Secretary. Communications to individual directors should be sent to such director at Newport Bancorp's address. Stockholders who wish to communicate with a Committee of the Board should send their communications to the care of the Chair of the particular committee, with a copy to Alicia S. Quirk, the Chair of the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee. It is in the discretion of the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee whether any communication sent to the full Board should be brought before the full Board.

Director Attendance at the Annual Meeting

The Board of Directors encourages each director to attend the annual meetings of stockholders. Newport Bancorp's Annual Meeting of Shareholders in 2012 was attended by all 12 directors then serving.

Director Compensation

The following table provides the compensation received by individuals who served as directors of Newport Bancorp during the 2012 fiscal year and who are not also executive officers of Newport Bancorp.

Name	Fees Earned or Cash	Stock Awards (1)	Option Awards (1)	All Other Compensation (2)	Total
Peter T. Crowley	\$ 25,200			\$ 625	\$ 25,825
William R. Harvey	32,700				32,700
Michael J. Hayes	29,100			545	29,645
Donald N. Kaull	26,700			912	27,612
Arthur H. Lathrop	29,100			340	29,440
Robert S. Lazar (3)	31,000			1,122	32,122
Arthur P. Macauley	24,300			1,237	25,537
Kathleen A. Nealon	25,900			391	26,291
Alicia S. Quirk	25,900			1,363	27,263
Barbara Saccucci-Radebach	24,300			391	24,691

- (1) No stock awards or option awards were granted in 2012. At December 31, 2012, the aggregate number of stock options held by each non-employee director was 9,200.
- (2) Includes imputed income recognized by each director under his or her split dollar arrangement.
- (3) Mr. Lazar passed away in November 2012.

Table of Contents**Cash Retainer and Meeting Fees for Non-Employee Directors**

The following information sets forth the applicable retainers and fees that will be paid to our non-employee directors for their service on the Boards of Directors of Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal during 2013.

Newport Bancorp	
Annual retainer	\$ 5,000
Fee per meeting attended	700
Fee per meeting attended (Chair)	900
Committee fees (generally):	
Per meeting attended	400
Per meeting attended (Chair)	800
Executive committee retainer	2,000
Fee per meeting attended	500
Fee per meeting attended (Chair)	700
Newport Federal	
Annual retainer	\$ 6,500
Annual retainer (Chair)	7,500

Director Split Dollar Life Insurance Agreements

Newport Federal maintains split dollar life insurance agreements with directors. The agreements provide participating directors with a cash payment in the event the director dies while in service with Newport Federal. Under the terms of the agreements, Newport Federal is the owner of the life insurance policies under which the individuals are insured. Newport Federal and the participating directors each pay a portion of the annual premiums due on the life insurance policies. Under the directors' split-dollar arrangements, upon the director's death his designated beneficiary is entitled to receive from a life insurance policy an amount equal to the lesser of \$30,000 (\$35,000 for the Chairman of the Board), or the total insurance proceeds less the cash value of the policy. The remainder of the death benefit under the agreements is payable to Newport Federal.

Supplemental Director Retirement Agreements

Newport Federal maintains supplemental director retirement agreements, which were amended and restated in March 2007 and further amended in 2008 and 2011. The agreements are unfunded and are not qualified for tax purposes. The annual supplemental retirement benefits are payable over a ten-year period commencing on the first of the month following the participating director's retirement at or after the attainment of age 72. If a participating director retires after attaining age 67, but prior to age 72, and has completed 10 years of service, his or her annual supplemental retirement benefit will be reduced by a specific percentage (as specified in the agreement) based on the participating director's age. If a participating director is terminated for cause, all supplemental retirement benefits will be forfeited. The agreements also provide for benefits upon a participating director's death, disability, and upon a change in control of Newport Bancorp followed by the participating director's involuntary termination of service. If a participating director's service with the Bank is involuntarily terminated within two years after a change in control of Newport Bancorp, the participating director will be entitled to receive his or her benefits in monthly installments equal to the benefits he or she would have received had the director continued in service until age 72. Messrs. Kaul and Harvey are entitled to receive a \$7,000 and \$7,500 annual supplemental retirement benefit, respectively, and all other participating directors are entitled to receive a \$4,800 annual supplemental retirement benefit.

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NOMINATING/CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE PROCEDURES OF NEWPORT BANCORP

General

It is the policy of the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee of the Board of Directors of Newport Bancorp to consider director candidates recommended by stockholders who appear to be qualified to serve on Newport Bancorp's Board of Directors. The Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee may choose not to consider an unsolicited recommendation if no vacancy exists on the Board of Directors and the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee does not perceive a need to increase the size of the Board of Directors. To avoid the unnecessary use of the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee's resources, the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee will consider only those director candidates recommended in accordance with the procedures set forth below.

Procedures to be Followed by Stockholders

To submit a recommendation of a director candidate to the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee, a stockholder should submit the following information in writing, addressed to the Chairman of the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee, care of the Corporate Secretary, at the main office of Newport Bancorp:

1. The name of the person recommended as a director candidate;
2. All information relating to such person that is required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934;
3. The written consent of the person being recommended as a director candidate to being named in the proxy statement as a nominee and to serving as a director if elected;
4. As to the stockholder making the recommendation, the name and address of such stockholder as they appear on Newport Bancorp's books; provided, however, that if the stockholder is not a registered holder of Newport Bancorp's common stock, the stockholder should submit his or her name and address along with a current written statement from the record holder of the shares that reflects ownership of Newport Bancorp's common stock; and
5. A statement disclosing whether such stockholder is acting with or on behalf of any other person and, if applicable, the identity of such person.

In order for a director candidate to be considered for nomination at Newport Bancorp's annual meeting of stockholders, the recommendation must be received by the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee at least 120 calendar days before the date Newport Bancorp's proxy statement was released to stockholders in connection with the previous year's annual meeting, advanced by one year.

Process for Identifying and Evaluating Nominees

The process that the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee follows to identify and evaluate individuals to be nominated for election to the Board of Directors is as follows:

Identification. For purposes of identifying nominees for the Board of Directors, the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee relies on personal contacts of the committee members and other members of the Board of Directors, as well as its knowledge of members of the communities served by Newport Federal. The Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee will also consider director candidates recommended by stockholders in accordance with the policy and procedures set forth above. The Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee has not previously used an independent search firm to identify nominees.

Evaluation. In evaluating potential nominees, the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee determines whether the candidate is eligible and qualified for service on the Board of Directors by evaluating the

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candidate under certain criteria, which are described below. If such individual fulfills these criteria, the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee will conduct a check of the individual's background and interview the candidate to further assess the qualities of the prospective nominee and the contributions he or she would make to the Board of Directors.

Qualifications

The Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee has adopted a set of criteria that it considers when it selects individuals to be nominated for election to the Board of Directors. A candidate must meet the eligibility requirements set forth in Newport Bancorp's bylaws, which include an age restriction, a residency requirement and a requirement that the candidate not have been subject to certain criminal or regulatory actions. A candidate also must meet any qualification requirements set forth in any Board or committee governing documents.

If the candidate is deemed eligible for election to the Board of Directors, the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee will then evaluate the following criteria in selecting nominees:

financial, regulatory and business experience;

familiarity with and participation in the local community;

integrity, honesty and reputation in connection with upholding a position of trust with respect to customers;

dedication to Newport Bancorp and its stockholders; and

independence.

The Committee will also consider any other factors the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee deems relevant, including age, diversity, size of the Board of Directors and regulatory disclosure obligations. We do not maintain a specific diversity policy, but diversity is considered in our review of candidates. Diversity includes not only gender, race and ethnicity, but the various perspectives that come from having differing viewpoints, geographic and cultural backgrounds, and life experiences.

With respect to nominating an existing director for re-election to the Board of Directors, the Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee will consider and review an existing director's board and committee attendance and performance; length of board service; experience, skills and contributions that the existing director brings to the Board; and independence.

Table of Contents**OTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF NEWPORT BANCORP****Transactions With Related Persons**

Federal regulations require that all loans or extensions of credit to executive officers and directors of insured institutions must be made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with other persons, and must not involve more than the normal risk of repayment or present other unfavorable features. Notwithstanding this rule, federal regulations permit Newport Federal to make loans to executive officers and directors at reduced interest rates if the loan is made under a benefit program generally available to all Newport Federal employees and does not give preference to any executive officer or director over any other employee. Newport Federal maintains loan programs whereby employees, including executive officers and directors, may obtain loans with a one percent interest rate discount and reduced closing costs. The following information is furnished for loans to executive officers and directors under these loan programs during 2012 and 2011.

Executive Officer/Director	Largest Aggregate Principal Outstanding for 2012	Principal Outstanding at December 31, 2012	Principal Paid During 2012	Interest Paid During 2012	Interest Rate Payable
Michael J. Hayes	\$ 1,529,323	\$ 786,455	\$ 742,869	\$ 18,969	2.000%
Nino Moscardi	383,399	371,404	11,995	13,705	3.625%
Ray D. Gilmore, II	176,832	166,699	10,133	4,090	2.375%
William R. Harvey	289,909	205,073	87,387	5,805	2.750%
Donald N. Kaull	305,777	299,184	6,593	11,118	2.750%
Alicia S. Quirk	63,312	57,477	5,853	2,426	4.000%
Kevin M. McCarthy	92,185	81,923	10,261	3,939	4.500%
Bruce Walsh	199,183	185,376	16,707	4,493	2.000%
Barbara Saccucci-Radebach	538,923	262,920	116,642	3,085	1.750%

Executive Officer/Director	Largest Aggregate Principal Outstanding for 2011	Principal Outstanding at December 31, 2011	Principal Paid During 2011	Interest Paid During 2011	Interest Rate Payable
Michael J. Hayes	\$ 810,952	\$ 729,323	\$ 81,629	\$ 26,186	3.125%
Nino Moscardi	394,481	383,399	11,082	14,117	3.625%
Ray D. Gilmore, II	184,514	176,832	7,682	5,331	2.375%
William R. Harvey	221,792	211,065	12,127	5,591	2.750%
Robert S. Lazar	202,383	190,271	13,258	6,122	4.000%
Donald N. Kaull	311,163	305,777	5,386	11,674	4.125%
Alicia S. Quirk	127,241	63,312	63,929	2,862	4.000%
Kevin M. McCarthy	161,892	92,185	69,707	3,603	4.500%
Bruce Walsh	208,788	195,056	13,732	8,317	3.875%
Barbara Saccucci-Radebach	411,598	269,423	142,175	10,739	2.250%

From time to time, Newport Federal also makes loans and extensions of credit, directly and indirectly, to its executive officers and directors that are not part of the loan programs discussed above. These loans are made in the ordinary course of business, are made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable loans with persons not related to Newport Federal, and do not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features.

Table of Contents**Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance**

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires Newport Bancorp's executive officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of any registered class of Newport Bancorp's equity securities, to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Executive officers, directors and greater than 10% stockholders are required by regulation to furnish Newport Bancorp with copies of all Section 16(a) reports they file.

Based solely on Newport Bancorp's review of copies of the reports it has received and written representations provided to it from the individuals required to file the reports, Newport Bancorp believes that each of its executive officers and directors has complied with applicable reporting requirements for transactions in Newport Bancorp common stock during the year ended December 31, 2012.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION OF NEWPORT BANCORP**Summary Compensation Table**

The following information is provided for our Chief Executive Officer and two other most highly compensated executive officers who received compensation totaling \$100,000 or more for the year ended December 31, 2012, referred to herein as the named executive officers.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Option Awards	All Other Compensation (1)	Total
Kevin M. McCarthy	2012	\$ 274,186	\$	\$ 36,674	\$ 310,860
<i>President and Chief Executive Officer</i>	2011	255,000		35,791	290,791
Nino Moscardi	2012	190,500		26,695	217,195
<i>Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer</i>	2011	173,750		26,748	200,498
Ray D. Gilmore II	2012	175,400		24,387	199,787
<i>Executive Vice President and Chief Lending Officer</i>	2011	163,200		24,465	187,665

- (1) Details of the amounts reported in the All Other Compensation column for 2012 are provided in the table below. Amounts do not include perquisites, which did not total in the aggregate more than \$10,000 for any of the named executive officers.

Compensation Item	Mr. McCarthy	Mr. Moscardi	Mr. Gilmore
Employer contributions to 401(k) Plan	\$ 10,000	\$ 8,436	\$ 7,798
ESOP allocation market value	18,862	15,301	14,373
Imputed income under split dollar arrangements	7,812	2,958	2,216

Employment Agreements

Newport Federal maintains three-year employment agreements with Messrs. McCarthy, Moscardi and Gilmore and Newport Bancorp, Inc. maintains three-year employment agreements with Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi. The continued success of Newport Federal and Newport Bancorp, Inc. depends to a significant degree on the skills and competence of these executives.

The terms of the Newport Federal employment agreements extend annually unless written notice of non-renewal is given by the Board of Directors of Newport Federal or the executive. The terms of the Newport Bancorp, Inc. employment agreements extend daily, unless written notice of non-renewal is given to the Board of Directors of Newport Bancorp, Inc. or the executive. The employment agreements provide that the executive's base salary will be reviewed annually. The current base salaries for Messrs. McCarthy, Moscardi and Gilmore are \$266,200, \$181,400 and \$168,200, respectively. In addition to base salary, the employment agreements provide

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for, among other things, participation in benefit plans and other fringe benefits applicable to executive personnel. Under the terms of the agreements each executive is entitled to severance payments and benefits in the event his employment is terminated: (i) without Cause (as defined in the agreements); (ii) with Good Reason (as defined in the agreements); (iii) as a result of the executive becoming disabled; or (iv) following a change in control. If the executive's termination of employment is for reasons other than a change in control, he must adhere to a one-year non-competition agreement.

The employment agreements provide for termination for cause, as defined in the employment agreements, at any time. If an executive is terminated for cause he is entitled only to his wages earned as of his termination date, along with any accrued benefits under the Newport Federal tax-qualified plans. If Newport Federal or Newport Bancorp choose to terminate an executive's employment for reasons other than for cause, or if an executive resigns under circumstances that would constitute Good Reason under his employment agreement, the executive would be entitled to receive a lump sum cash payment equal to the remaining base salary payments due to him for the remaining term of the employment agreement and under the Newport Bancorp, Inc. employment agreements, the contributions that would have been made on an executive's behalf to any employee benefit plans of Newport Federal during the remaining term of the employment agreement. Newport Federal or Newport Bancorp (as applicable) would continue and/or pay for the executive's life, health, and dental coverage for the remaining term of the employment agreement.

If Messrs. McCarthy, Moscardi or Gilmore are involuntarily terminated in connection with a change in control, or if they voluntarily terminate employment following a change in control under certain circumstances specified in the employment agreements, the executives or their beneficiaries would be entitled to receive a lump sum cash severance payment equal to three times the executive's average annual compensation over the five preceding tax years (or if the executive is employed less than five years, the years of employment) for Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi and 2.99 times the executive's average annual compensation over the five preceding tax years for Mr. Gilmore. Under the Newport Bancorp, Inc. employment agreements, Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi would receive a lump sum cash payment in an amount equal to the benefits the executives would have received under the Newport Federal retirement programs in which the executives participated before a change in control. The Newport Federal and the Newport Bancorp, Inc. employment agreements would also continue the executives' medical, dental and life insurance coverage for 36 months following termination of employment. Under Mr. Gilmore's employment agreement, all payments made in connection with a change in control (under the employment agreement and otherwise) are limited to one dollar less than three times the executive's average annual compensation in order to avoid excess parachute payments and a resulting federal excise tax. Under the Newport Bancorp, Inc. employment agreements for Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi, the executives would be entitled to receive a tax indemnification payment if the change in control payments under their employment agreements or other payments outside of their employment agreements trigger liability under the Internal Revenue Code as an excise tax on payments constituting excess parachute payments.

The employment agreements also provide for a disability benefit equal to 75% of an executive's bi-weekly rate of base salary in effect as of the executive's termination date. Disability payments are reduced by any disability benefits provided by a policy or program sponsored by Newport Federal and/or Newport Bancorp. Disability payments end upon the earlier of the executive's full-time employment with Newport Federal or Newport Bancorp, Inc., death, attainment of age 65 or the termination of the executive's agreement.

To the extent that salary payments, other cash payments and benefits under the Newport Bancorp agreements are paid to or received by the executives under the Newport Federal employment agreements, such compensation payments and benefits paid by Newport Federal will be subtracted from any amount due simultaneously to the executives under similar provisions of the Newport Bancorp agreements. Payments pursuant to the Newport Bancorp employment agreement and the Newport Federal employment agreement will be allocated in proportion to the level of activity and the time expended on such activities by the executives as determined by Newport Bancorp and Newport Federal.

Table of Contents**Executive Split Dollar Arrangements**

Newport Federal maintains split dollar life insurance agreements with Messrs. McCarthy, Moscardi and Gilmore. Under the terms of the agreements, Newport Federal is the owner of the life insurance policies under which each individual is insured. Newport Federal and the executives each pay a portion of the annual premiums due on the life insurance policies. Under the split-dollar arrangements, upon an executive's death while he is actively employed, his designated beneficiary is entitled to, in the case of Messrs. McCarthy and Gilmore, an amount equal to \$100,000 plus the cash asset value of the life insurance policies and, in the case of Mr. Moscardi, the cash asset value of the life insurance policy. If an executive dies after retiring or being terminated for reasons other than cause and the executive had at least ten years of employment with Newport Federal, his beneficiary will receive a benefit equal to the lesser of \$300,000, \$150,000 and \$100,000 for the beneficiaries of Messrs. McCarthy, Moscardi and Gilmore, respectively, or the total insurance proceeds less the cash value of the policy for each executive. The remainder of the death benefit under the split dollar arrangements is payable to Newport Federal.

Stock Based Compensation. Set forth below is certain information regarding outstanding equity awards granted to the named executive officers at December 31, 2012. All awards were made under the Newport Bancorp, Inc. 2007 Equity Incentive Plan.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

Name	Option awards				Stock awards	
	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#) exercisable	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#) unexercisable	Option exercise price	Option expiration date	Number of shares or units of stock that have not vested (#)	Market value of shares or units of stock that have not vested
Kevin M. McCarthy	100,000		\$ 12.53	10/1/2017		\$
	5,000		12.25	1/4/2020		
Nino Moscardi	60,000		12.53	10/1/2017		
	5,000		12.25	1/4/2020		
Ray D. Gilmore, II	50,000		12.53	10/1/2017		
	5,000		12.25	1/4/2020		

Pension Benefits

Pentegra Defined Benefit Plan. Newport Federal is a participating member of the Pentegra Defined Benefit Plan for Financial Institutions (Pension Plan), which is a multiple employer tax-qualified defined benefit plan, for the purpose of providing eligible employees with retirement benefits. The plan provides benefits based primarily on a formula that takes into account the employee's years of service and salary history. Effective July 1, 2006, Newport Federal amended the plan formula prospectively, to be based upon 1% of an employee's career average earnings. The employee's annual earnings taken into account under this formula include base salary in effect for each month of the plan year (January 1 to December 31) and may not exceed the Internal Revenue Code limitations (\$250,000 for 2012). Prior to July 1, 2006, plan benefits were determined based on a formula that integrated 1.5%/2.0% of the average of a participant's highest three years of compensation with the fixed compensation level in effect as of a participant's retirement date. Benefits provided under this plan are payable as of a participant's retirement at age 65. However, an employee can elect to retire as early as age 55, in which case, benefits will be actuarially reduced by 6% per year for retirement between ages 60 to 65, 4% for retirement between age 55 to 60 and 3% if retirement occurs at age 55. The normal form of benefit payment is a monthly annuity for life with a 10 year certain death benefit feature. An employee becomes vested in a pension benefit after 5 years of service.

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Supplemental Executive Retirement Arrangements. Newport Federal maintains supplemental executive retirement arrangements (SERAs) with Messrs. McCarthy, Moscardi and Gilmore. The SERAs are unfunded and are not qualified for tax purposes. The SERAs provide for a fixed annual benefit payable monthly over a fifteen-year period following the executive s retirement at or after age 65. The annual supplemental retirement benefits are \$25,000 for Messrs. Moscardi and Gilmore, and \$50,000 for Mr. McCarthy. If an executive retires after attaining age 60, but prior to age 65 and has completed 10 years of service, his annual supplemental retirement benefit will be reduced by a specific percentage (as specified in the agreement) based on the executive s age. All benefits are forfeited under the agreements if an executive is terminated for cause. The agreements also provide for retirement benefits upon an executive s death, disability or termination of employment following a change in control. If, within two years of a change in control, Newport Federal or its successor elects to terminate the employment of an executive, the executive would be entitled to receive the monthly benefit he would have received had the executive continued to be employed by Newport Federal (or its successor) until age 65. Years of credited service have no bearing on an executive s benefit under his SERA.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

Newport Federal maintains a supplemental executive retirement plan for Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi. The plan provides benefits that cannot be provided under the 401(k) Plan as a result of limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code, but that would have been provided under the plan but for these Internal Revenue Code limitations. The Plan also provides supplemental benefits upon a change in control prior to the scheduled repayment of the employee stock ownership plan loan. Upon a change in control, the supplemental executive retirement plan provides Messrs. McCarthy and Moscardi with a cash payment equal to the benefit the executive would have received under the employee stock ownership plan, had the executive remained employed throughout the term of the loan, less the benefits actually provided under the employee stock ownership plan on the participant s behalf. Benefits will be paid in a lump sum within 90 days following the first to occur of: a change in control of Newport Bancorp, death, or a separation from service, provided that a payment upon separation from service will be delayed until the executive attains age 65.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF NEWPORT BANCORP**

Overview

Income. Newport Federal's primary source of pre-tax income is net interest income. Net interest income is the difference between interest income, which is the income that Newport Federal earns on its loans and investments, and interest expense, which is the interest that Newport Federal pays on deposits and borrowings. Other significant sources of pre-tax income are customer service fees (mostly from service charges on deposit accounts), loan servicing fees and income from bank-owned life insurance.

Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses is a valuation allowance for probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Management evaluates the need to establish allowances against losses on loans on a quarterly basis. When additional allowances are necessary, a provision for loan losses is charged to earnings.

Expenses. The non-interest expenses Newport Federal incurs in operating its business consist of salaries and employee benefits, occupancy and equipment, data processing and other expenses.

Salaries and employee benefits consist primarily of salaries and wages paid to Newport Federal's employees, stock-based compensation, payroll taxes, expenses for health insurance, retirement plans, and other employee benefits.

Occupancy and equipment expenses, which are the fixed and variable costs of buildings and equipment, consist primarily of depreciation charges, furniture and equipment expenses, maintenance, real estate taxes and costs of utilities. Depreciation of premises and equipment is computed using the straight-line method based on the useful lives of the related assets, which range from three to forty years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the expected term of the lease. The expected term includes lease option periods to the extent that the exercise of such options is reasonably assured.

Data processing expenses are the fees paid to third parties for processing customer information, deposits and loans.

Other expenses include expenses for professional services, marketing, office supplies, postage, telephone, insurance, charitable contributions, FDIC deposit insurance and OCC assessments and other miscellaneous operating expenses.

Critical Accounting Policies

Newport Bancorp considers accounting policies involving significant judgments and assumptions by management that have, or could have, a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets or on results of operations to be critical accounting policies. Newport Bancorp considers the allowance for loan losses and the valuation of the net deferred tax asset to be its critical accounting policies.

Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses is the amount estimated by management as necessary to cover losses inherent in the loan portfolio at the balance sheet date. The allowance is established through the provision for loan losses, which is charged to earnings. Loan losses are charged against the allowance when management believes the uncollectibility of a loan balance is confirmed. Subsequent recoveries, if any, are credited to the allowance.

Determining the amount of the allowance for loan losses necessarily involves a high degree of judgment. Management evaluates the level of the allowance at least quarterly and establishes the provision for loan losses based upon a review of the collectability of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of

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the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, prevailing economic conditions and other factors related to the collectability of the loan portfolio. This evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available. Although management uses the best information available to establish the allowance for loan losses, future adjustments to the allowance may be necessary if economic conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the evaluation. In addition, the OCC, as an integral part of its examination process, periodically reviews Newport Federal's allowance for loan losses. Such agency may require Newport Federal to recognize adjustments to the allowance based on its judgments about information available to it at the time of its examination. A large loss could deplete the allowance and require increased provisions to replenish the allowance, which would adversely affect earnings.

The allowance consists of general and allocated loss components. For loans that are classified as impaired, an allocated loss allowance is established when the discounted cash flows or the collateral value of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan. The general component covers non-impaired loans and is based on historical loss experience adjusted for qualitative factors.

A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that Newport Bancorp will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis by the fair value of the collateral.

Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment. Accordingly, Newport Bancorp does not separately identify individual consumer loans for impairment disclosures.

Income Taxes. Management considers accounting for income taxes as a critical accounting policy due to the subjective nature of certain estimates that are involved in the calculation. Newport Bancorp uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. A valuation allowance related to deferred tax assets is established when, in the judgment of management, it is more likely than not that all or a portion of such deferred tax assets will not be realized. Management assesses the realizability of its deferred tax assets by (1) reviewing taxable income in allowable federal carry-back periods, and (2) assessing the likelihood of Newport Bancorp generating federal and state taxable income, as applicable, in future periods in amounts sufficient to offset the deferred tax charges that are expected to reverse. Adjustments to increase or decrease the valuation allowance are generally charged or credited, respectively, to income tax expense.

Comparison of Financial Condition at March 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012

Total assets at March 31, 2013 were \$430.6 million, a decrease of \$18.8 million, or 4.2%, compared to \$449.4 million at December 31, 2012. The decrease in assets was concentrated in cash and cash equivalents and securities held to maturity, as funds were used to pay down long-term borrowings and fund deposit outflows.

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$15.7 million, or 43.7%, and a decline in securities held to maturity of \$2.9 million, or 12.9%, provided funding for an \$8.2 million decrease in deposits and an \$11.5 million decrease in long-term borrowings.

The net loan portfolio increased by \$1.1 million, or 0.3%, during the first quarter of 2013. The loan portfolio increase was attributable to an increase in one-to-four family residential mortgage loans (an increase of \$1.7 million, or 0.8%), and construction loans (an increase of \$2.5 million, or 60.5%), partially offset by decreases in home equity loans and lines (a decrease of \$732,000, or 4.3%), and commercial and multi-family residential mortgage loans (a decrease of \$2.4 million, or 2.2%).

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Deposit balances decreased by \$8.2 million, or 2.8%. The decrease in deposits occurred in NOW/Demand accounts (a decrease of \$8.6 million, or 6.6%), and time deposit accounts (a decrease of \$2.1 million, or 2.7%), partially offset by an increase in money market accounts (an increase of \$2.0 million, or 4.4%), and savings accounts (an increase of \$561,000, or 1.5%).

Borrowings, consisting of FHLB advances and one repurchase agreement totaling \$15.0 million, decreased \$11.5 million, or 11.2%, to \$91.3 million at March 31, 2013, due to FHLB advances that matured during the quarter, compared to an outstanding balance of \$102.8 million at December 31, 2012.

Total stockholders' equity at March 31, 2013 was \$54.0 million compared to \$53.2 million at December 31, 2012. The increase in stockholders' equity was primarily attributable to net income and exercised stock options.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013 and 2012

General. Net income decreased by \$261,000, or 64.9%, to \$141,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2013, compared to \$402,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in net interest income, an increase in non-interest expenses and an increase in the provision for income taxes, partially offset by a decrease in the provision for loan losses.

Net Interest Income. Net interest income was \$3.4 million and \$3.6 million for the quarters ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The decrease in net interest income was primarily due to a decrease in the interest earned on loans and securities, partially offset by a decrease in interest expense from long-term borrowings. The Company's first quarter 2013 interest rate spread decreased to 3.32% from 3.39% for the first quarter of 2012, a decrease of 7 basis points.

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The following table summarizes average balances and average yields and costs for the three months ended March 31, 2013 and 2012.

	Three Months Ended March 31,					
	Average Balance	2013 Interest and Dividends	Yield/ Cost	Average Balance	2012 Interest and Dividends	Yield/ Cost
(Dollars in thousands)						
Assets:						
Interest-earning assets:						
Loans	\$ 356,151	\$ 4,136	4.65%	\$ 348,867	\$ 4,559	5.23%
Securities	21,077	274	5.20	36,623	433	4.73
Other interest-earning assets	11,419	15	0.53	15,232	18	0.47
Total interest-earning assets	388,647	4,425	4.55	400,722	5,010	5.00
Bank-owned life insurance	11,218			11,125		
Noninterest-earning assets	36,825			44,088		
Total assets	\$ 436,690			\$ 455,935		
Liabilities and equity:						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 76,411	50	0.26	\$ 72,428	57	0.31
Savings accounts	39,029	8	0.08	32,736	3	0.04
Money market accounts	46,319	28	0.24	49,873	32	0.26
Certificates of deposit	74,707	201	1.08	70,043	226	1.29
Total interest-bearing deposits	236,466	287	0.49	225,080	318	0.57
Borrowings	95,982	738	3.08	134,009	1,131	3.38
Total interest-bearing liabilities	332,448	1,025	1.23	359,089	1,449	1.61
Demand deposits	45,883			39,437		
Noninterest-bearing liabilities	4,623			5,186		
Total liabilities	382,954			403,712		
Stockholders equity	53,736			52,223		
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 436,690			\$ 455,935		
Net interest income		\$ 3,400			\$ 3,561	
Interest rate spread			3.32%			3.39%
Net interest margin			3.50%			3.55%
Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities			116.90%			111.59%

Total interest and dividend income decreased \$585,000, or 11.7%, between the two periods primarily due to a decrease in interest earned on loans and securities. Interest earned on loans decreased \$423,000, or 9.3%, for the three months ended March 31, 2013 due to a decrease in the average yield earned on loans, partially offset by an increase in the average balance of loans. Average loans increased 2.1% to \$356.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from \$348.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, while the yield earned on loans decreased to 4.65% for 2013 from 5.23% for 2012. Interest earned on securities decreased \$159,000 due to the decrease in the average balance of securities to \$21.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from \$36.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, partially offset by the 47 basis point increase in the average yield earned on securities, due to the maturity of a low yielding short-term U.S.

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purchased during the first quarter of 2012. Interest earned on other-interest earning assets decreased slightly by \$3,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from the three months ended March 31, 2012, due to the decrease in the average balance of other interest-earning assets.

Total interest expense decreased \$424,000 to \$1.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2013 from \$1.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, due to a 38 basis point decrease in the total average cost of interest-bearing liabilities, including an 8 basis point decrease in the total average cost of interest-bearing deposits. The reductions in interest expense related to interest-bearing deposits were seen in demand deposit accounts (a decrease of \$7,000, and 5 basis points in the average cost), money market accounts (a decrease of \$4,000, and 2 basis points in the average cost), and certificate of deposit accounts (a decrease of \$25,000, and 21 basis points in the average cost), partially offset by an increase in savings accounts (an increase of \$5,000, and 5 basis points in the average cost). The cost of total borrowings for the three months ended March 31, 2013 totaled \$738,000 and decreased \$393,000, or 34.7%, from the three months ended March 31, 2012, due to a \$38.0 million decrease in the average balance to \$96.0 million from \$134.0 million, and a 30 basis point decrease in the average cost.

Rate/Volume Analysis. The following table sets forth the effects of changing rates and volumes on our net interest income. The rate column shows the effects attributable to changes in rates (changes in rate multiplied by prior volume). The volume column shows the effects attributable to changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior rate). Changes due to both volume and rate have been allocated proportionately to the volume and rate changes. The net column represents the sum of the prior columns.

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2013		
	Compared to the		
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012		
	Increase (Decrease)		
	Volume	Due to Rate	Net
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Interest Income:			
Loans	\$ 574	\$ (997)	\$ (423)
Securities	(408)	249	(159)
Other interest-earning assets	(13)	10	(3)
Total interest-earning assets	153	(738)	(585)
Interest Expense:			
Deposits	86	(117)	(31)
Borrowings	(299)	(94)	(393)
Total interest-bearing liabilities	(213)	(211)	(424)
Change in net interest income	\$ 366	\$ (527)	\$ (161)

Provision for Loan Losses. The Company's management reviews the level of the allowance for loan losses on a quarterly basis and establishes the provision for loan losses based upon the volume and types of lending, delinquency levels, loss experience, the amount of impaired and classified loans, economic conditions and other factors related to the collectability of the loan portfolio. There was no loan loss provision for the quarter ended March 31, 2013, compared to \$281,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2012. The provision for the first quarter of 2013 decreased compared to the provision for the first quarter of 2012, due to changes in the loan portfolio mix, a decrease in non-performing loans as a result of loan payoffs and a decrease in charge-offs, offset by loan growth and an increase in allocated reserves for loans that have been restructured. At March 31, 2013 there were \$21.8 million of classified and criticized loans compared to \$21.3 million of such loans at December 31, 2012. At March 31, 2013, loans classified as special mention totaled \$11.5 million, which consisted of commercial and multi-family real estate mortgages, compared to \$10.4 million at December 31, 2012. Loans classified as substandard, including all impaired loans, totaled \$10.3 million at March 31, 2013, compared to \$10.9 million at

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December 31, 2012. Total classified and criticized loans represent 6.0% of the Company's total gross loans at March 31, 2013, compared to 5.0% at March 31, 2012. There were no changes in the methodology of calculating the allowance for loan losses from the first quarter of 2012 through the first quarter of 2013. The allowance for loan losses to total loans was 1.10%, 1.12% and 1.03% for the periods ended March 31, 2013, December 31, 2012 and March 31, 2012, respectively.

The following table provides information with respect to our non-performing assets at the dates indicated. There were no accruing loans past due 90 days or more at the dates presented.

	March 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	March 31, 2012
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Nonaccrual loans:			
One-to-four family residential	\$	\$ 518	\$ 1,133
Commercial and multi-family	1,887	1,586	1,656
Equity loans and lines of credit		56	182
Total nonaccrual loans	1,887	2,160	2,971
Foreclosed real estate			587
Total non-performing assets	1,887	2,160	3,558
Performing troubled debt restructurings	2,995	3,116	
Total non-performing assets and performing troubled debt restructurings	\$ 4,842	\$ 5,276	\$ 3,558
Total non-performing loans to total loans	0.52%	0.60%	0.84%
Total non-performing assets to total assets	0.44%	0.48%	0.76%

Non-performing assets were \$1.9 million at March 31, 2013, a decrease of \$273,000, from December 31, 2012. There were \$3.6 million of non-performing assets at March 31, 2012. The decrease in non-performing loans is a result of loan payoffs.

Net loan charge-offs totaling \$48,000 and \$311,000 were recognized during the quarters ended March 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Non-interest Income. Non-interest income for the first quarter of 2013 totaled \$521,000, a decrease of \$22,000, or 4.1%, compared to the first quarter of 2012. The decrease in non-interest income between the periods is primarily due to a \$23,000 decrease in net fees earned on checking accounts and a \$5,000 decrease in bank-owned life insurance income, partially offset by a \$6,000 increase in miscellaneous income.

Non-interest Expense. Total non-interest expense increased to \$3.5 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2013 from \$3.2 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2012, an increase of \$299,000, or 9.2%. The increase between periods is attributable primarily to expenses of \$530,000 related to the Agreement and Plan of Merger entered into by the Company on March 5, 2013. In addition, there were smaller increases in occupancy and equipment expense and data processing fees, and decreases in salaries and employee benefits, professional fees, marketing costs, FDIC insurance and other general and administrative costs. The increase in occupancy and equipment expense is due to a stormier winter during 2013 compared to the same period in 2012, which resulted in an increase of operating costs associated with the maintenance of the Bank's branches. The decrease in salaries and benefits is primarily due to a reduction in pension costs and the conclusion of the stock-based compensation expense amortization in 2012 associated with option grants and restricted stock awards. The decrease in professional fees is due to the reduction in annual audit expenses. The decrease in marketing costs is the result of a continued effort by management to control advertising and marketing expenses. The decrease in FDIC insurance is due to the decrease in consolidated total assets less tangible equity in the first quarter of 2013 compared to the first quarter of 2012, resulting in a lower expense in deposit insurance coverage.

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Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2013 was \$247,000 compared to \$187,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The effective tax rate for the first quarter of 2013 was 63.7%, versus 31.7% for the 2012 period. The increase in the effective tax rate is due to \$360,000 of non-tax deductible merger-related expenses recorded in the first quarter of 2013 as a result of the Agreement and Plan of Merger entered into by the Company on March 5, 2013.

Liquidity Management. Liquidity is the ability to meet current and future financial obligations of a short-term nature. Our primary sources of funds consist of deposit inflows, loan repayments, maturities and sales of investment securities and borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston. While maturities and scheduled amortization of loans and securities are predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and mortgage prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition.

We regularly adjust our investments in liquid assets based upon our assessment of (1) expected loan demand, (2) expected deposit flows, (3) yields available on interest-earning deposits and securities and (4) the objectives of our asset/liability management policy.

Our most liquid assets are cash and cash equivalents and interest-bearing deposits. The levels of these assets depend on our operating, financing, lending and investing activities during any given period. At March 31, 2013, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$20.3 million. On March 31, 2013, we had \$76.3 million of borrowings outstanding with the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston and we had the ability to borrow an additional \$78.9 million from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston.

At March 31, 2013, we had \$27.5 million in loan commitments outstanding, which consisted of \$7.3 million of real estate loan commitments, \$14.1 million in unused equity loans and lines of credit, \$2.9 million in construction loan commitments and \$2.4 million in commercial lines of credit commitments. Certificates of deposit due within one year of March 31, 2013 totaled \$37.4 million, or 50.8% of certificates of deposit. This percentage of certificates of deposit that mature within one year reflects customers' hesitancy to invest their funds for long periods in the recent interest rate environment. If these maturing deposits do not remain with us, we will be required to seek other sources of funds, including other certificates of deposit and borrowings. Depending on market conditions, we may be required to pay higher rates on such deposits or other borrowings than we currently pay on the certificates of deposit due on or before March 31, 2013. We believe, however, based on past experience that a significant portion of our certificates of deposit will remain with us. We have the ability to attract and retain deposits by adjusting the interest rates offered.

Capital Management. At March 31, 2013, we are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the OCC, including a risk-based capital measure. The risk-based capital guidelines include both a definition of capital and a framework for calculating risk-weighted assets by assigning balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items to broad risk categories. At March 31, 2013, we exceeded all of our regulatory capital requirements. We are considered well capitalized under regulatory guidelines.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements. In the normal course of operations, we engage in a variety of financial transactions that, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, are not recorded in our consolidated financial statements. These transactions involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit, interest rate and liquidity risk. Such transactions are used primarily to manage customers' requests for funding and take the form of loan commitments and lines of credit.

For the three months ended March 31, 2013, we did not engage in any off-balance sheet transactions reasonably likely to have a material effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Qualitative Aspects of Market Risk. The Company's most significant form of market risk is interest rate risk. We manage the interest rate sensitivity of our interest-bearing liabilities and interest-earning assets in an

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effort to minimize the adverse effects of changes in the interest rate environment. Deposit accounts typically react more quickly to changes in market interest rates than mortgage loans because of the shorter maturities of deposits. As a result, sharp increases in interest rates may adversely affect our earnings while decreases in interest rates may beneficially affect our earnings. To reduce the potential volatility of our earnings, we have sought to improve the match between asset and liability maturities and rates, while maintaining an acceptable interest rate spread. Our strategy for managing interest rate risk emphasizes: adjusting the maturities of borrowings; adjusting the investment portfolio mix and duration; and periodically selling fixed-rate mortgage loans.

We have an Asset Liability Management Committee to communicate, coordinate and control all aspects involving asset/liability management. The committee establishes and monitors the volume, maturities, pricing and mix of assets and funding sources with the objective of managing assets and funding sources to provide results that are consistent with liquidity, growth, risk limits and profitability goals.

Quantitative Aspects of Market Risk. We use an interest rate sensitivity analysis to review our level of interest rate risk. This analysis measures interest rate risk by computing changes in net economic value of equity (EVE) of our cash flows from assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items in the event of a range of assumed changes in market interest rates. Net EVE represents the market value of portfolio equity and is equal to the market value of assets minus the market value of liabilities, with adjustments made for off-balance sheet items. This analysis assesses the risk of loss in market risk sensitive instruments in the event of a sudden and sustained 100 to 400 basis point increase or 100 basis point decrease in market interest rates with no effect given to any steps that we might take to counter the effect of that interest rate movement. We measure interest rate risk by modeling the changes in EVE over a variety of interest rate scenarios.

The following table presents the change in our net EVE at February 28, 2013 (the most current information available), that would occur in the event of an immediate change in interest rates based on OCC assumptions, with no effect given to any steps that we might take to counteract that change. The Bank expects that its EVE at March 31, 2013 is consistent with the table below.

Basis Point (bp)	Net EVE			Net EVE as % of Portfolio Value of Assets		
	Change in Rates	Amount	Change (Dollars in thousands)	% Change	EVE Ratio	Change (bp)
400		\$ 42,383	\$ (15,643)	(27.0)	10.69%	(238)
300		46,099	(11,927)	(20.6)	11.28%	(178)
200		51,140	(6,886)	(11.9)	12.15%	(91)
100		55,497	(2,529)	(4.4)	12.82%	(25)
0		58,026			13.07%	
(100)		51,144	(6,882)	(11.9)	11.46%	(161)

The OCC uses certain assumptions in assessing the interest rate risk of savings associations. These assumptions relate to interest rates, loan prepayment rates, deposit decay rates, and the market values of certain assets under differing interest rate scenarios, among others. As with any method of measuring interest rate risk, certain shortcomings are inherent in the method of analysis presented in the foregoing table. For example, although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to repricing, they may react in different degrees to changes in market interest rates. Also, the interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate in advance of changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types may lag behind changes in market rates. Additionally, certain assets, such as adjustable-rate mortgage loans, have features that restrict changes in interest rates on a short-term basis and over the life of the asset. Further, in the event of a change in interest rates, expected rates of prepayments on loans and early withdrawals from certificates could deviate significantly from those assumed in calculating the table.

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Balance Sheet Analysis at December 31, 2012 and 2011

Overview. During the year ended December 31, 2012, Newport Bancorp's assets decreased by \$4.5 million, or 1.0%, to \$449.4 million. The decrease in assets was primarily due to a \$13.9 million, or 38.4%, decrease in securities and a \$1.2 million, or 8.3%, decrease in premises and equipment, offset in part by a \$5.0 million, or 16.0%, increase in cash and cash equivalents and a \$6.5 million, or 1.9%, increase in net loans. The decrease in securities was attributable to principal payments received on the mortgage-backed securities, which contributed to the increase in cash and cash equivalents. The decrease in net premises and equipment is attributable to the sale of the former Westerly, Rhode Island branch and normal depreciation and amortization.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, liabilities decreased by \$6.0 million, or 1.5%, due to a \$30.9 million, or 23.1%, decrease in borrowings, offset by a \$24.9 million, or 9.4%, increase in deposits.

Loans. Newport Federal's primary lending activity is the origination of loans secured by real estate. Newport Federal originates one-to-four family residential real estate loans, equity loans and lines of credit and commercial and multi-family mortgage loans. To a lesser extent, Newport Federal originates construction loans, commercial and consumer loans. Net loans increased 1.9% from \$348.5 million at December 31, 2011 to \$355.0 million at December 31, 2012. Net loans represented 79.0% of total assets at December 31, 2012.

The largest segment of Newport Federal's loan portfolio is one-to-four family residential mortgage loans, which increased by \$20.7 million in 2012. One-to-four family loans totaled \$228.4 million, which represented 63.4% of total loans at December 31, 2012, compared to \$207.8 million, which represented 58.8% of total loans at December 31, 2011. Newport Federal offers fixed and adjustable-rate one-to-four family residential loans. At December 31, 2012, Newport Federal had \$218.3 million in fixed-rate and \$10.1 million in adjustable-rate one-to-four family residential loans.

Equity loans and lines of credit totaled \$17.0 million, representing 4.7% of total loans at December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$2.6 million from \$19.6 million at December 31, 2011.

Commercial and multi-family residential mortgage loans totaled \$109.4 million and represented 30.4% of total loans at December 31, 2012, compared to \$119.5 million, representing 33.8% of total loans at December 31, 2011. Construction loans totaled \$4.1 million, representing 1.1% of total loans at December 31, 2012, compared to \$5.0 million, representing 1.4% of total loans at December 31, 2011.

Commercial business loans, which consist of commercial loans not secured by real estate, totaled \$998,000, representing 0.3% of total loans at December 31, 2012, compared to \$1.1 million at December 31, 2011. Newport Federal also originates consumer loans secured by automobiles or passbook or certificate accounts. Consumer loans totaled \$311,000 at December 31, 2012, compared to \$399,000 at December 31, 2011.

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The following table sets forth the composition of Newport Federal's loan portfolio at the dates indicated.

	2012		2011		At December 31, 2010		2009		2008	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
(Dollars in thousands)										
Mortgage loans:										
One-to-four family residential	\$ 228,428	63.41%	\$ 207,773	58.79%	\$ 203,893	56.49%	\$ 191,154	53.67%	\$ 183,767	54.53%
Equity loans and lines of credit	16,995	4.72	19,597	5.55	23,112	6.40	25,891	7.27	30,425	9.03
Commercial and multi-family residential	109,372	30.36	119,486	33.81	127,071	35.21	127,255	35.74	108,866	32.30
Construction	4,117	1.14	5,016	1.42	4,948	1.37	9,736	2.73	11,204	3.32
Total mortgage loans	358,912	99.63	351,872	99.57	359,024	99.47	354,036	99.41	334,262	99.18
Other Loans:										
Commercial loans	998	0.28	1,116	0.32	1,638	0.45	1,885	0.53	2,145	0.64
Consumer loans	311	0.09	399	0.11	288	0.08	223	0.06	601	0.18
Total loans	360,221	100.00%	353,387	100.00%	360,950	100.00%	356,144	100.00%	337,008	100.00%
Less:										
Allowance for loan losses	(4,031)		(3,709)		(3,672)		(3,467)		(2,924)	
Net deferred loan fees	(1,152)		(1,186)		(1,229)		(1,178)		(1,055)	
Loans, net	\$ 355,038		\$ 348,492		\$ 356,049		\$ 351,499		\$ 333,029	

The following table sets forth certain information at December 31, 2012 regarding the dollar amount of loan principal repayments coming due during the periods indicated. The table does not include any estimate of prepayments, which significantly shorten the average life of all loans and may cause actual repayments to differ from that shown below. Demand loans having no stated schedule of repayments and no stated maturity are reported as due in one year or less.

	One-to-Four Family Residential Mortgage Loans	Equity Loans & Lines of Credit	Commercial and Multi-family Mortgage Loans	Construction Mortgage Loans
(In thousands)				
Amounts due in:				
One year or less	\$ 122	\$ 607	\$ 6,215	\$ 1,343
More than one year to five years	1,980	4,338	35,909	2,774
More than five years to ten years	25,297	7,068	64,287	
More than ten years to twenty years	87,624	4,926	2,753	
More than twenty years	113,405	56	208	
Total	\$ 228,428	\$ 16,995	\$ 109,372	\$ 4,117

	Commercial Loans	Consumer Loans	Total Loans
(In thousands)			
Amounts due in:			

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One year or less	\$ 231	\$ 273	\$ 8,791
More than one year to five years	337	38	45,376
More than five years to ten years	430		97,082
More than ten years to twenty years			95,303
More than twenty years			113,669
Total	\$ 998	\$ 311	\$ 360,221

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The following table sets forth the dollar amount of all loans at December 31, 2012 that are due after December 31, 2013 and have either fixed interest rates or floating or adjustable interest rates. The amounts shown below exclude the allowance for loan losses and net deferred loan fees.

	Fixed Rates	Floating or Adjustable Rates (In thousands)	Total
Mortgage loans:			
One-to-four family residential	\$ 218,182	\$ 10,124	\$ 228,306
Equity loans and lines of credit	5,140	11,248	16,388
Commercial and multi-family residential	44,343	58,814	103,157
Construction		2,774	2,774
Other loans:			
Commercial loans	428	339	767
Consumer loans		38	38
Total	\$ 268,093	\$ 83,337	\$ 351,430

Securities. The securities portfolio consists of the following:

	2012		At December 31, 2011		2010	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Securities held to maturity:						
Mortgage-back securities	\$ 22,307	\$ 24,506	\$ 36,220	\$ 39,248	\$ 47,021	\$ 49,314

All mortgage-backed securities are backed by residential mortgage loans and are issued by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises. Other than mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored enterprises, Newport Bancorp had no investments in one issuer that had an aggregate book value in excess of 10% of Newport Bancorp's equity at December 31, 2012.

There were no sales of securities during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

The following table sets forth the stated maturities and weighted average yields of debt securities at December 31, 2012. At December 31, 2012, Newport Bancorp had no debt securities with maturities of ten years or less.

	More than Ten Years		Total Carrying Value	Total Weighted Average Yield
	Carrying Value	Weighted Average Yield		
Securities held to maturity:				
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 22,307	4.42%	\$ 22,307	4.42%

Deposits. Newport Federal's deposit base is comprised of demand deposits, money market and savings accounts and time deposits. Newport Federal considers demand deposits, money market and savings accounts to be core deposits. Deposits increased \$24.9 million, or 9.4%, for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase in deposits in 2012 resulted from an \$18.1 million, or 16.0%, increase in NOW/Demand accounts, a \$6.3 million, or 19.5%, increase in savings accounts and a \$5.1 million, or 7.2%, increase in time deposits, offset by a \$4.6 million, or 9.4%, decrease in money market accounts. Time deposits represented 26.1% of Newport Bancorp's

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total deposit balances at December 31, 2012, compared to 26.6% at December 31, 2011. NOW/Demand accounts represented 45.3% and 42.7% of Newport Bancorp's total deposit balances at December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The following table sets forth the balances of Newport Federal's deposit products at the dates indicated.

	2012	At December 31, 2011 (In thousands)	2010
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 49,173	\$ 39,868	\$ 37,026
Interest-bearing demand deposits	82,059	73,233	72,842
Money market deposit accounts	44,404	48,986	51,778
Regular savings	38,418	32,143	29,728
Certificates of deposit	75,620	70,539	69,676
Total	\$ 289,674	\$ 264,769	\$ 261,050

At December 31, 2012, certificates of deposit include \$9.9 million of brokered certificates of deposit. Beginning in November 2013, and monthly thereafter, \$5.0 million of these accounts become callable by Newport Federal.

The following table indicates the amount of jumbo certificates of deposit by time remaining until maturity as of December 31, 2012. Jumbo certificates of deposit require minimum deposits of \$100,000. Newport Federal does not offer special rates for jumbo certificates.

Maturity Period	Amount (In thousands)
Three months or less	\$ 3,083
Over three through six months	4,186
Over six through twelve months	5,705
Over twelve months	10,079
Total	\$ 23,053

Borrowings. Newport Federal utilizes borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston and repurchase agreements to supplement Newport Federal's supply of funds for loans and investments.

Newport Bancorp's borrowings decreased by \$30.9 million to \$102.8 million at December 31, 2012, due to excess liquidity available as borrowings matured. For additional information regarding borrowings, see Note 7 to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this proxy statement/prospectus.

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Overview. The following table provides selected performance, capital and asset quality ratios for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, expressed as percentages.

	At or For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Performance Ratios:		
Return on average assets	0.34%	0.32%
Return on average equity	2.96	2.83
Interest rate spread (1)	3.21	3.49
Net interest margin (2)	3.38	3.69
Non-interest expense to average assets	2.80	3.07
Efficiency ratio (3)	79.98	80.64
Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities	112.81	112.26
Average equity to average assets	11.36	11.25
Capital Ratios (Bank Only):		
Tangible capital	10.00	9.50
Leverage capital	10.00	9.50
Total risk-based capital	17.10	16.00
Asset Quality Ratios:		
Allowance for loan losses as a percent of total loans (4)	1.12	1.05
Allowance for loan losses as a percent of nonperforming loans	186.62	194.19
Net charge-offs to average outstanding loans during the period	0.19	0.31
Non-performing loans as a percent of total loans (4)	0.60	0.54

- (1) Represents the difference between the weighted average yield on average interest-earning assets and the weighted average cost of average interest-bearing liabilities.
- (2) Represents net interest income as a percent of average interest-earning assets.
- (3) Represents non-interest expense divided by the sum of net interest income and non-interest income.
- (4) Total loans are presented before the allowance for loan losses but include deferred costs/fees. Construction loans are included net of unadvanced funds.

Net income in 2012 was \$1.6 million compared to \$1.5 million in 2011. The increase was due to the \$102,000 decrease in the provision for loan losses, the \$71,000 increase in non-interest income, the \$961,000 decrease in non-interest expenses and the \$106,000 decrease in the tax provision, partially offset by the \$1.1 million decrease in Newport Bancorp's net interest income.

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Average Balances and Yields. The following table presents information regarding average balances of assets and liabilities, the total dollar amounts of interest income and dividends from average interest-earning assets, the total dollar amounts of interest expense on average interest-bearing liabilities, and the resulting annualized average yields and costs. The yields and costs for the periods indicated are derived by dividing income or expense by the average balances of assets or liabilities, respectively, for the periods presented. For purposes of this table, average balances have been calculated using daily average balances, nonaccrual loans are included in average balances only, and loan fees are included in interest income on loans. None of the income reflected in the following table is tax-exempt income.

	Average Balance	Years Ended December 31,		Average Balance	2011 Interest and Dividends	Yield/ Cost
		2012 Interest and Dividends	Yield/ Cost (Dollars in thousands)			
Assets:						
Interest-earning assets:						
Loans	\$ 358,929	\$ 17,800	4.96%	\$ 353,495	\$ 19,176	5.42%
Securities	34,792	1,510	4.34	41,892	2,041	4.87
Other interest-earning assets	14,626	75	0.51	9,299	48	0.52
Total interest-earning assets	408,347	19,385	4.75	404,686	21,265	5.25
Bank-owned life insurance	11,262			10,886		
Other noninterest-earning assets	44,525			39,138		
Total assets	\$ 464,134			\$ 454,710		
Liabilities and equity:						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 76,726	223	0.29	\$ 71,732	442	0.62
Savings accounts	35,186	28	0.08	31,003	43	0.14
Money market accounts	47,074	120	0.25	51,107	296	0.58
Certificates of deposit	69,529	819	1.18	70,355	969	1.38
Total interest-bearing deposits	228,515	1,190	0.52	224,197	1,750	0.78
Borrowings	133,467	4,390	3.29	136,305	4,581	3.36
Total interest-bearing liabilities	361,982	5,580	1.54	360,502	6,331	1.76
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	44,078			38,874		
Other noninterest-bearing liabilities	5,332			4,187		
Total liabilities	411,392			403,563		
Equity	52,742			51,147		
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 464,134			\$ 454,710		
Net interest income		\$ 13,805			\$ 14,934	
Interest rate spread			3.21%			3.49%
Net interest margin			3.38%			3.69%
Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities			112.81%			112.26%

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Rate/Volume Analysis. The following table sets forth the effects of changing rates and volumes on Newport Bancorp's net interest income. The rate column shows the effects attributable to changes in rate (changes in rate multiplied by prior volume). The volume column shows the effects attributable to changes in volume (changes in volume multiplied by prior rate). The net column represents the sum of the prior columns. For purposes of this table, changes attributable to changes in both rate and volume that cannot be segregated have been allocated proportionately based on the changes due to rate and the changes due to volume.

	2012 Compared to 2011		
	Volume	Increase (Decrease) Due to Rate	Net
	(In thousands)		
Interest income:			
Loans	\$ 291	\$ (1,667)	\$ (1,376)
Securities	(323)	(208)	(531)
Other interest-earning assets	27		27
Total interest-earning assets	(5)	(1,875)	(1,880)
Interest expense:			
Deposits	33	(593)	(560)
Borrowings	(94)	(97)	(191)
Total interest-bearing liabilities	(61)	(690)	(751)
Change in net interest income	\$ 56	\$ (1,185)	\$ (1,129)

Net Interest Income. Net interest income for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$13.8 million, compared to \$14.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, a decrease of 7.6%, primarily due to a 29 basis point decrease in Newport Bancorp's net interest rate spread. The decrease in net interest income was primarily due to a decrease in the interest earned on loans and securities, partially offset by a decrease in the interest expense from deposits and borrowings. The yield on interest-earning assets decreased to 4.75% in 2012 from 5.25% in 2011, a decrease of 50 basis points. This decline in the yield was partially offset by an increase in the average balance of interest-earning assets, resulting in a decrease of \$1.9 million of income earned on such assets. The cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreased to 1.54% in 2012 from 1.76% in 2011, a decrease of 22 basis points. The average balance of interest-bearing deposits increased \$4.3 million, or 1.9%, for the year ended December 31, 2012, as the average cost of interest-bearing deposits decreased by 26 basis points in the year ended December 31, 2012, resulting in a \$560,000 decrease in interest expense on such deposits. With the short-term market interest rates at their current all-time low levels, customers continue to show a preference for higher-yielding core accounts and short-term time deposits, rather than the longer-term time deposit accounts. The average balance of borrowings decreased \$2.8 million in 2012 and the low interest rate environment contributed to the \$191,000, or 7 basis points, decrease in total cost of borrowings from 2011 to 2012. When older and higher-cost borrowings matured, newer and lower-cost borrowings were purchased, which contributed to the decrease in the cost of borrowings during 2012.

Provision for Loan Losses. The loan loss provision for the years ended December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 was \$1.0 million and \$1.1 million, respectively. The provision decreased primarily due to changes in the loan portfolio mix, an increase in recoveries and a decrease in charge-offs, offset by loan growth and an increase in allocated reserves for impaired loans that have been restructured.

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Non-Interest Income. The following table shows the components of non-interest income and the percentage changes from year to year.

	Years Ended December 31,		% Change
	2012	2011 (In thousands)	
Customer service fees	\$ 1,880	\$ 1,929	(2.5)%
Bank-owned life insurance	532	383	38.9
Miscellaneous	45	74	(39.2)
Total	\$ 2,457	\$ 2,386	3.0%

Non-interest income for 2012 totaled \$2.5 million, an increase of \$71,000, or 3.0%, compared to 2011. The increase in non-interest income is primarily due to the \$149,000 increase in bank-owned life insurance income, due to \$164,000 in income relating to death benefits in 2012, partially offset by a decrease in customer service fees earned on checking accounts.

Non-Interest Expense. The following table shows the components of non-interest expense and the percentage changes for the years indicated.

	Years Ended December 31,		% Change
	2012	2011 (In thousands)	
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 6,885	\$ 7,699	(10.6)%
Occupancy and equipment	2,192	2,185	0.3
Data processing	1,682	1,564	7.5
Professional fees	670	535	25.2
Marketing	577	711	(18.8)
FDIC insurance	339	343	(1.2)
All other	661	930	(28.9)
Total	\$ 13,006	\$ 13,967	(6.9)
Efficiency ratio	79.98%	80.64%	(0.8)%

Total non-interest expenses for 2012 decreased to \$13.0 million from \$14.0 million for 2011, a decrease of 6.9%. The decrease in total non-interest expense between the two years is attributable to decreases in salaries and employee benefits, marketing costs and other general and administrative expenses, partially offset by increases in data processing costs and professional fees. The decrease in salaries and benefits is primarily due to a decrease in salary costs and a reduction in the stock-based compensation expense associated with option grants and restricted stock awards. The accelerated method of expense recognition was adopted at the inception of the equity incentive plan on October 1, 2007, resulting in a higher stock-based compensation expense in 2011 compared to 2012. The decrease in marketing costs is a result of a continued effort by management to reduce advertising and marketing expenses. The decrease in other general and administrative expenses is primarily due to decreases in foreclosed real estate and stationery and office supply expenses.

Income Tax Expense. The income tax expense for 2012 was \$676,000 compared to the income tax expense of \$782,000 for 2011. The effective tax rates were 30.2% and 35.0% in 2012 and 2011, respectively. The effective tax rates in 2012 and 2011 include the non-deductible compensation expense recorded for a portion of the incentive stock options, partially offset by non-taxable BOLI income. The effective tax rate decrease is primarily due to higher non-taxable BOLI income and lower state income taxes in 2012 compared to 2011.

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Risk Management

Overview. Managing risk is an essential part of successfully managing a financial institution. Newport Bancorp's most prominent risk exposures are credit risk, interest rate risk and market risk. Credit risk is the risk of not collecting the interest and/or the principal balance of a loan or investment when it is due. Interest rate risk is the potential reduction of interest income as a result of changes in interest rates. Market risk arises from fluctuations in interest rates that may result in changes in the values of financial instruments, such as available-for-sale securities that are accounted for on a mark-to-market basis. Other risks that Newport Bancorp faces are operational risks, liquidity risks and reputation risk. Operational risks include risks related to fraud, regulatory compliance, processing errors, technology and disaster recovery. Liquidity risk is the possible inability to fund obligations to depositors, lenders or borrowers. Reputation risk is the risk that negative publicity or press, whether true or not, could cause a decline in Newport Federal's customer base or revenue.

Credit Risk Management. Newport Federal's strategy for credit risk management focuses on having well-defined credit policies and uniform underwriting criteria and providing prompt attention to potential problem loans.

When a borrower fails to make a required loan payment, Newport Federal takes a number of steps to have the borrower cure the delinquency and restore the loan to current status. When the loan becomes 15 days past due a late notice is sent to the borrower. When the loan becomes 18 days past due, a more formal letter is sent. When a loan becomes 25 days past due, the borrower is typically called. After 30 days, Newport Federal regards the borrower as in default. The borrower is promptly sent a letter from Newport Federal's attorney and Newport Federal may commence collection proceedings. If a foreclosure action is instituted and the loan is not brought current, paid in full, or refinanced before the foreclosure sale, the real property securing the loan generally is sold at foreclosure. Generally, when a consumer loan becomes 60 days past due, Newport Federal institutes collection proceedings and attempts to repossess any personal property that secures the loan. Management informs the board of directors monthly of the amount of loans delinquent more than 30 days, all loans in foreclosure and repossessed property that it owns.

Analysis of Nonperforming and Classified Assets. Newport Bancorp considers repossessed assets, nonaccrual loans and loans that are 90 days or more past due and accruing to be nonperforming assets. Loans are generally placed on nonaccrual status when they become 90 days delinquent at which time the accrual of interest ceases and the allowance for any uncollectible accrued interest is established and charged against operations. Typically, payments received on a nonaccrual loan are applied to the outstanding principal and interest as determined at the time of collection of the loan.

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The following table provides information with respect to Newport Federal's nonperforming assets at the dates indicated.

	2012	2011	At December 31, 2010			2009	2008
			(Dollars in thousands)				
Nonaccrual loans:							
One-to-four family residential	\$ 518	\$ 1,052	\$ 108	\$	\$	\$	\$
Equity loans and lines of credit	56						
Commercial and multi-family residential	1,586	858			860		
Total	2,160	1,910	108	860			
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more							
Total nonperforming loans		1,910	108	860			
Foreclosed real estate		839	100				
Other nonperforming assets							
Total nonperforming assets	2,160	2,749	208	860			
Performing troubled debt restructurings	3,116						
Total non-performing assets and performing troubled debt restructurings	\$ 5,276	\$ 2,749	\$ 208	\$ 860	\$	\$	\$
Total nonperforming loans to total loans	0.60%	0.55%	0.03%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total nonperforming loans to total assets	0.48%	0.42%	0.02%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total nonperforming assets to total assets	0.48%	0.61%	0.05%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Gross interest income that would have been recorded for 2012 had nonaccrual loans been current according to their original terms, amounted to \$105,000. The amount of interest income on such loans on a cash basis that was included in net income in 2012 was \$94,000.

Nonaccrual loans at December 31, 2012, consist of two one-to-four family residential mortgage loans, one equity loan and four commercial and multi-family residential mortgage loans. There are no losses expected on these loans.

Federal regulations require Newport Federal to review and classify Newport Federal's assets on a regular basis. In addition, the OCC has the authority to identify problem assets and, if appropriate, require them to be classified. There are three classifications for problem assets: substandard, doubtful and loss. Substandard assets must have one or more defined weaknesses and are characterized by the distinct possibility that Newport Federal will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Doubtful assets have the weaknesses of substandard assets with the additional characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full on the basis of currently existing facts, conditions and values questionable, and there is a high possibility of loss. An asset classified loss is considered uncollectible and of such little value that continuance as an asset of the institution is not warranted. The regulations also provide for a special mention category, described as assets which do not currently expose us to a sufficient degree of risk to warrant classification but do possess credit deficiencies or potential weaknesses deserving close attention. When Newport Federal classifies an asset as substandard or doubtful, the asset is assessed for impairment, and if impaired, a specific valuation allowance for loan losses is established. If classified loans are not deemed to be impaired, Newport Federal applies a general reserve as further described below. If Newport Federal classifies an asset as loss, it is charged off at an amount equal to 100% of the portion of the asset classified loss.

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The following table shows the aggregate amounts of classified and special mention assets at the dates indicated.

	2012	At December 31, 2011	2010
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Special mention loans	\$ 10,417	\$ 10,294	\$ 10,030
Substandard loans	10,908	6,782	3,204
Substandard securities			
Doubtful assets			
Loss assets			
Total classified assets	\$ 21,325	\$ 17,076	\$ 13,234

At December 31, 2012, loans classified as substandard consist of twelve commercial and multi-family residential mortgage loans, two one-to-four family residential mortgage loans and one equity loan. Other than disclosed in the above tables, there are no other loans at December 31, 2012 that management has doubts about the ability of the borrowers to comply with the present loan repayment terms.

Troubled Debt Restructurings. A modified loan is considered to be a troubled debt restructuring, or TDR, when two conditions are met: 1) the borrower is experiencing financial difficulties and 2) the modification constitutes a concession. These concessions include modifications of the terms of the debt such as reduction of the stated interest rate other than normal market rate adjustments, extension of maturity dates, or reduction of principal balance or accrued interest. The decision to restructure a loan, versus aggressively enforcing the collection of the loan, may benefit Newport Bancorp by increasing the ultimate probability of collection.

Newport Bancorp's policy is to place all TDR loans on non-accrual status for a minimum period of three months, if they were performing to the terms of their original loan. If the loan was non-accrual status prior to the restructuring, the TDR loan is placed on non-accrual status for a minimum period of six months. Loans qualify for return to accrual status once they have demonstrated performance with the restructured terms of the loan agreement for a minimum of three to six months. Commercial TDRs are evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Initially, all TDRs are reported as impaired. Generally, a TDR is classified as an impaired loan and a TDR for the remaining life of the loan. Impaired classification may be removed if the borrower demonstrates compliance with the modified terms and the restructuring agreement specifies an interest rate equal to that which would be provided to a borrower with similar credit at the time of restructuring.

As a result of weakened economic conditions, Newport Bancorp experienced troubled debt restructuring events involving commercial and residential borrowers during 2012.

The following table presents loans that have been restructured as TDRs at December 31, 2012:

	(In thousands)
Mortgage loans:	
One-to-four family residential	\$ 518
Equity loans and lines of credit	56
Commercial and multi-family residential	3,493
Total	\$ 4,067

There were no troubled debt restructurings at December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Gross interest income that would have been recorded in 2012 had Newport Federal's troubled debt restructurings been current in accordance with their original terms was \$225,000. Interest income recognized on such loans for 2012 was \$203,000.

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For additional information and discussion regarding Newport Federal's TDRs, see Note 4 to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Delinquencies. The following table provides information about delinquencies under 90 days in Newport Federal's loan portfolio at the dates indicated.

	2012		At December 31, 2011		2010	
	30-59	60-89	30-59	60-89	30-59	60-89
	Days Past Due	Days Past Due	Days Past Due	Days Past Due	Days Past Due	Days Past Due
			(Dollars in thousands)			
Mortgage loans:						
One-to-four family residential	\$ 1,075	\$	\$ 149	\$ 690	\$ 220	\$
Equity loans and lines of credit			57	150		
Commercial and multi-family residential			199		618	
Total	\$ 1,075	\$	\$ 405	\$ 840	\$ 838	\$

Delinquent loans to total loans	0.30%	0.00%	0.11%	0.24%	0.23%	0.00%
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Analysis and Determination of the Allowance for Loan Losses. The allowance for loan losses is a valuation allowance for probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Newport Federal evaluates the need to establish allowances against losses on loans on a quarterly basis. When additional allowances are necessary, a provision for loan losses is charged to earnings.

Newport Federal's methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance for loan losses consists of: (1) an allocated valuation allowance on identified impaired loans; and (2) a general allowance on the remainder of the loan portfolio. Although Newport Federal determines the amount of each element of the allowance separately, the entire allowance for loan losses is available to absorb losses in the loan portfolio.

Allocated Allowance on Identified Impaired Loans. Newport Federal identifies impaired loans by reviewing all delinquent loans, classified loans and other loans that management may have concerns about collectability. A loan is considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that Newport Federal will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

General Allowance on the Remainder of the Loan Portfolio. Newport Federal establishes a general allowance for loans that are not impaired loans, to recognize the inherent losses associated with lending activities. This general allowance is determined by segregating the loans by loan type and risk classification and assigning allowance percentages to each category. The percentages are adjusted for significant changes in factors that, in management's judgment, affect the collectability of the portfolio as of the evaluation date. These significant factors may include changes in lending policies and procedures, changes in existing general economic and business conditions affecting Newport Federal's primary lending areas, credit quality trends, collateral value, loan volumes and concentrations, seasoning of the loan portfolio, recent loss experience in particular segments of the portfolio, duration of the current business cycle and bank regulatory examination results. The applied loss factors are reevaluated quarterly to ensure their relevance in the current economic environment.

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Newport Federal engages an independent third party to conduct an annual review of its commercial real estate portfolio. This loan review, which typically includes a 50% penetration of the commercial real estate portfolio, provides a credit evaluation of individual loans to determine whether the risk ratings assigned are appropriate.

The OCC, as an integral part of its examination process, periodically reviews Newport Federal's allowance for loan losses. The OCC may require Newport Federal to make additional provisions for loan losses based on judgments different from management's.

At December 31, 2012 and 2011, the allowance for loan losses represented 1.12% and 1.05% of total loans, respectively. At December 31, 2012, \$282,000 of the allowance was allocated to impaired loans that have been restructured. No portion of the allowance was allocated to impaired loans at December 31, 2011. The allowance for loan losses was \$4.0 million and \$3.7 million at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The increase in the allowance for loan losses as a percentage of the loan portfolio was primarily due to the allowance allocated to impaired loans and additional general reserves provided due to an increase in non-impaired classified loans which, although currently performing, represent increased risk. Newport Federal currently does not originate sub-prime residential mortgage loans. There are \$21.3 million of classified and criticized loans that are under watch by management. Total classified and criticized loans consist of \$10.9 million in the substandard category and \$10.4 million in the special mention category. The special mention category consists of \$10.4 million of commercial real estate loans and one \$22,000 commercial loan. The substandard category consists of \$10.3 million of commercial real estate loans, \$518,000 of one-to-four family residential real estate loans and \$56,000 of a home equity loan. Total classified and criticized loans represent 5.9% of Newport Bancorp's total gross loans.

The following table sets forth the breakdown of the allowance for loan losses by loan category at the dates indicated.

	At December 31,					
	2012		2011		2011	
	Amount	% of Allowance to Total Allowance	% of Loans in Category To Total Loans (Dollars in thousands)	Amount	% of Allowance to Total Allowance	% of Loans in Category To Total Loans
Mortgage loans:						
One-to-four family residential	\$ 1,212	30.07%	63.41%	\$ 1,070	28.85%	58.79%
Equity loans and lines of credit	134	3.32	4.72	147	3.96	5.55
Commercial and multi-family residential	2,589	64.23	30.36	2,373	63.99	33.81
Construction	76	1.89	1.14	94	2.53	1.42
Commercial	15	0.37	0.28	19	0.51	0.32
Consumer	5	0.12	0.09	6	0.16	0.11
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 4,031	100.00%	100.00%	\$ 3,709	100.00%	100.00%

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	At December 31,					
	2010		2009		2009	
	Amount	% of Allowance to Total Allowance	% of Loans in Category To Total Loans (Dollars in thousands)	Amount	% of Allowance to Total Allowance	% of Loans in Category To Total Loans
Mortgage loans:						
One-to-four family residential	\$ 1,028	28.00%	56.49%	\$ 956	27.57%	53.67%
Equity loans and lines of credit	173	4.71	6.40	142	4.10	7.27
Commercial and multi-family residential	2,353	64.08	35.21	2,171	62.62	35.74
Construction	89	2.42	1.37	167	4.82	2.73
Commercial	25	0.68	0.45	28	0.81	0.53
Consumer	4	0.11	0.08	3	0.08	0.06
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 3,672	100.00%	100.00%	\$ 3,467	100.00%	100.00%

	At December 31, 2008		
	Amount	% of Allowance to Total Allowance (Dollars in thousands)	% of Loans in Category To Total Loans
Mortgage loans:			
One-to-four family residential	\$ 916	31.33%	54.53%
Equity loans and lines of credit	167	5.71	9.03
Commercial and multi-family residential	1,632	55.81	32.30
Construction	168	5.75	3.32
Commercial	32	1.09	0.64
Consumer	9	0.31	0.18
Total allowance for loan losses	\$ 2,924	100.00%	100.00%

Although management believes the best information available was used to establish the allowance for loan losses, future adjustments to the allowance for loan losses may be necessary and Newport Bancorp's results of operations could be adversely affected if circumstances differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the determinations. Furthermore, while management believes it has established the allowance for loan losses in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, there can be no assurance that regulators, in reviewing the loan portfolio, will not require an increase in the allowance for loan losses. In addition, because future events affecting borrowers and collateral cannot be predicted with certainty, there can be no assurance that the existing allowance for loan losses is adequate or that increases will not be necessary should the quality of any loans deteriorate as a result of the factors discussed above. Any material increase in the allowance for loan losses may adversely affect Newport Bancorp's financial condition and results of operations.

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Analysis of Loan Loss Experience. The following table sets forth an analysis of the allowance for loan losses for the periods indicated. Where specific loan loss allowances have been established, any difference between the loss allowance and the amount of loss realized has been charged or credited to current income.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 3,709	\$ 3,672	\$ 3,467	\$ 2,924	\$ 2,399
Provision for loan losses	1,019	1,121	956	593	568
Charge offs:					
Mortgage loans:					
One-to-four family residential		120			
Equity loans and lines of credit	25	71	124	50	40
Commercial and multi-family residential	752	867	639		
Commercial loans		37	6		
Consumer loans			3		7
Total charge-offs	777	1,095	772	50	47
Recoveries:					
Mortgage loans:					
One-to-four family residential					
Equity loans and lines of credit			21		
Commercial and multi-family residential	80	9			
Commercial loans		2			
Consumer loans					4
Total recoveries	80	11	21		4
Net charge-offs	697	1,084	751	50	43
Balance at end of year	\$ 4,031	\$ 3,709	\$ 3,672	\$ 3,467	\$ 2,924
Net charge-offs to average loans outstanding during the year	0.19%	0.31%	0.22%	0.01%	0.01%

Qualitative Aspects of Market Risk. Newport Bancorp's most significant form of market risk is interest rate risk. Newport Bancorp manages the interest rate sensitivity of its interest-bearing liabilities and interest-earning assets in an effort to minimize the adverse effects of changes in the interest rate environment. Deposit accounts typically react more quickly to changes in market interest rates than mortgage loans because of the shorter maturities of deposits. As a result, sharp increases in interest rates may adversely affect earnings while decreases in interest rates may beneficially affect earnings. To reduce the potential volatility of Newport Bancorp's earnings, it has sought to improve the match between asset and liability maturities and rates, while maintaining an acceptable interest rate spread. Newport Bancorp's strategy for managing interest rate risk emphasizes: adjusting the maturities of borrowings; adjusting the investment portfolio mix and duration; and periodically selling fixed-rate mortgage loans and available-for-sale investment securities.

Newport Bancorp has an Asset Liability Management Committee to communicate, coordinate and control all aspects involving asset/liability management. The committee establishes and monitors the volume, maturities, pricing and mix of assets and funding sources with the objective of managing assets and funding sources to provide results that are consistent with liquidity, growth, risk limits and profitability goals.

Quantitative Aspects of Market Risk. Newport Bancorp uses an interest rate sensitivity analysis prepared by the OCC to review Newport Bancorp's level of interest rate risk. This analysis measures interest rate risk by computing changes in net economic value of equity (EVE) of Newport Bancorp's cash flows from assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items in the event of a range of assumed changes in market interest rates. Net

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EVE represents the market value of portfolio equity and is equal to the market value of assets minus the market value of liabilities, with adjustments made for off-balance sheet items. This analysis assesses the risk of loss in market risk sensitive instruments in the event of a sudden and sustained 100 to 400 basis point increase or 100 basis point decrease in market interest rates with no effect given to any steps that Newport Bancorp might take to counter the effect of that interest rate movement. Newport Bancorp measures interest rate risk by modeling the changes in EVE over a variety of interest rate scenarios.

The following table presents the change in Newport Bancorp's net EVE at November 30, 2012 (the most current information available), that would occur in the event of an immediate change in interest rates with no effect given to any steps that Newport Bancorp might take to counteract that change. Newport Bancorp expects that its net EVE at December 31, 2012 is consistent with the table below.

Basis Point (bp)	Change in Rates	Amount	Net EVE Change (Dollars in thousands)	% Change	Net EVE as % of	
					EVE Ratio	Economic Value of Assets Change (bp)
	400	\$ 45,209	\$ (13,191)	(22.6)	10.88%	(175)
	300	48,632	(9,768)	(16.7)	11.38	(125)
	200	53,276	(5,124)	(8.8)	12.11	(52)
	100	56,951	(1,449)	(2.5)	12.60	(3)
	0	58,400	0	0	12.63	0
	(100)	50,319	(8,081)	(13.8)	10.85	(178)

The OCC uses certain assumptions in assessing the interest rate risk of savings banks. These assumptions relate to interest rates, loan prepayment rates, deposit decay rates, and the market values of certain assets under differing interest rate scenarios, among others. As with any method of measuring interest rate risk, certain shortcomings are inherent in the method of analysis presented in the foregoing table. For example, although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to repricing, they may react in different degrees to changes in market interest rates. Also, the interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate in advance of changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types may lag behind changes in market rates. Additionally, certain assets, such as adjustable-rate mortgage loans, have features that restrict changes in interest rates on a short-term basis and over the life of the asset. Further, in the event of a change in interest rates, expected rates of prepayments on loans and early withdrawals from certificates could deviate significantly from those assumed in calculating the table.

The Committee also measures and evaluates interest rate risk using income simulation analysis. This analysis considers the maturity and repricing characteristics of assets and liabilities, as well as the relative sensitivities of these balance sheet components over a range of interest rate scenarios. Interest rate scenarios tested generally include instantaneous rate shocks, rate ramps over a one-year period, and static (or flat) rates. The simulation analysis is used to measure the exposure of net interest income to changes in interest rates over a specified time horizon, usually a two-year period.

The table below sets forth, as of November 30, 2012, the estimated changes in Newport Bancorp's net interest income that would result from the designated instantaneous changes in the U.S. Treasury yield curve. Computations of prospective effects of hypothetical interest rate changes are based on numerous assumptions including relative levels of market interest rates, loan prepayments and deposit decay, and should not be relied upon as indicative of actual results.

	% Change in Estimated Net Interest Income Over the Next 12 Months	% Change in Estimated Net Interest Income Over Months 13-24
200 basis point increase in rates	(0.7)%	(5.3)%
Flat interest rates	0.0%	(4.0)%
100 basis point decrease in rates	(0.1)%	(9.4)%

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As indicated in the table above, the result of an immediate 200 basis point parallel increase in interest rates is estimated to decrease net interest income by 0.7% over a 12-month horizon, and decrease net interest income by 5.3% for months 13-24, when compared to the flat rate scenario, which assumes no increase in interest-bearing checking rates except for high balance interest bearing checking which increase 75 basis points (BP), an increase in savings rates of 50-75 BP and an increase in money market rates of 150 basis points. These assumptions are based on Newport Federal's past experience with the changes in rates paid on these non-maturity deposits coincident with changes in market interest rates. The estimated change in net interest income from the flat rate scenario for a 100 basis point parallel decline in the level of interest rates is a decrease of 0.1% over the 12 month horizon and a decrease of 9.4% for months 13-24, which assumes no decrease in interest-bearing checking rates, except for high balance accounts which decrease 5 BP, savings rates decreasing 3-5 BP and a decrease in money market rates of 25-38 basis points. These assumptions are based on Newport Federal's past experience with the changes in rates paid on these non-maturity deposits coincident with changes in market interest rates.

There are inherent shortcomings in income simulation, given the number and variety of assumptions that must be made in performing the analysis. The assumptions relied upon in making these calculations of interest rate sensitivity include the level of market interest rates, the shape of the yield curve, the degree to which certain assets and liabilities with similar maturities or periods to repricing react to changes in market interest rates, the degree to which non-maturity deposits react to changes in market rates, the expected prepayment rates on loans and mortgage-backed securities, the degree to which early withdrawals occur on certificates of deposit and the volume of other deposit flows. As such, although the analysis shown above provides an indication of Newport Bancorp's sensitivity to interest rate changes at a point in time, these estimates are not intended to and do not provide a precise forecast of the effect of changes in market interest rates on Newport Bancorp's net interest income and will differ from actual results.

The table below shows Newport Bancorp's interest rate sensitivity gap position at December 31, 2012, indicating the amount of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities that are anticipated to mature or reprice in each of the future time periods shown. Generally, these assets and liabilities are shown in the table based on the earlier of the time remaining to repricing or contractual maturity. However, savings, money market deposit and interest bearing deposit accounts are assumed to have an annual rate of withdrawal (decay rate) of 10%.

	At December 31, 2012					
	Up to One Year	More than One Year to Two Years	More than Two Years to Three Years	More than Three Years to Five Years	More than Five Years	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Interest-earning assets:						
Loans	\$ 8,792	\$ 7,920	\$ 6,604	\$ 30,852	\$ 306,053	\$ 360,221
Securities					22,307	22,307
Short-term investments	15,732					15,732
Total interest-earning assets	24,524	7,920	6,604	30,852	328,360	398,260
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Savings deposits	3,842	3,458	3,111	2,801	25,206	38,418
Money market deposits	4,440	3,996	3,597	3,237	29,134	44,404
Interest-bearing demand deposits	8,206	7,385	6,647	5,982	53,839	82,059
Certificates of deposits	39,850	8,094	11,001	3,729	12,946	75,620
Borrowings	32,000	10,500	29,797	12,000	18,500	102,797
Total interest-bearing liabilities	88,338	33,433	54,153	27,749	139,625	343,298
Interest rate sensitivity gap	\$ (63,814)	\$ (25,513)	\$ (47,549)	\$ 3,103	\$ 188,735	\$ 54,962
Interest rate sensitivity gap as a % of total assets						
	(14.20)%	(5.68)%	(10.58)%	0.69%	42.00%	
Cum. interest rate sensitivity gap	\$ (63,814)	\$ (89,237)	\$ (136,876)	\$ (133,773)	\$ 54,962	

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Cum. interest rate sensitivity gap as a % of total assets	(14.20)%	(19.88)%	(30.46)%	(29.77)%	12.23%
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Liquidity Management. Liquidity is the ability to meet current and future financial obligations of a short-term nature. The primary sources of funds consist of deposit inflows, loan repayments, maturities and sales of investment securities and borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston. While maturities and scheduled amortization of loans and securities are predictable sources of funds, deposit flows and mortgage prepayments are greatly influenced by general interest rates, economic conditions and competition.

Newport Federal regularly adjusts its investments in liquid assets based upon management's assessment of (1) expected loan demand, (2) expected deposit flows, (3) yields available on interest-earning deposits and securities and (4) the objectives of Newport Federal's asset/liability management policy.

The most liquid assets are cash and cash equivalents. The levels of these assets depend on the operating, financing, lending and investing activities during any given period. At December 31, 2012, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$36.0 million. At December 31, 2012, Newport Bancorp had the ability to borrow a total of approximately \$68.2 million of additional advances from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston. On December 31, 2012, Newport Bancorp had \$87.8 million of advances outstanding.

At December 31, 2012, Newport Federal had \$21.8 million in loan commitments outstanding, which consisted of \$2.1 million of real estate loan commitments, \$13.6 million in unused home equity lines of credit, \$3.4 million in construction loan commitments and \$2.7 million in commercial lines of credit commitments. Certificates of deposit due within one year of December 31, 2012 totaled \$39.9 million, or 52.7% of certificates of deposit. The large percentage of certificates of deposit that mature within one year reflects customer's hesitancy to invest their funds for long periods in the recent low interest rate environment. If these maturing deposits do not remain with Newport Federal, it will be required to seek other sources of funds, including other certificates of deposit and borrowings. Depending on market conditions, Newport Federal may be required to pay higher rates on such deposits or other borrowings than it currently pays on the certificates of deposit due on or before December 31, 2012. Newport Federal believes, based on past experience, that a significant portion of Newport Federal's certificates of deposit will remain with Newport Federal. Newport Federal has the ability to attract and retain deposits by adjusting the interest rates offered.