

THE CASE FOR COMMUNITY BANKS

It's Back: The Opportunity of a Lifetime

With crisis, there is always opportunity...

Remember what happened the last few times?

1991-1997:

Total Return: 827%

IRR: 35%

2000-2004:

Total Return: 222%

IRR: 17%

IXBK - Nasdaq Bank Index Annual Return ⁽¹⁾

1987	-5.59%
1988	11.69%
1989	-11.37%
1990	-34.08%
1991	29.37%
1992	56.68%
1993	29.20%
1994	2.14%
1995	47.76%
1996	29.07%
1997	62.13%
1998	-10.55%
1999	-6.20%
2000	19.93%
2001	13.30%
2002	7.05%
2003	34.22%
2004	13.87%
2005	-1.93%
2006	13.82%
2007	-19.91%
2008	-21.49%
2009	-17.89%



After Savings & Loan Crisis

Total Return: 827%

IRR: 35%



After Tech Bubble

Total Return: 222%

IRR: 17%

Source: Bloomberg

Why Is This Happening Again?

“We simply attempt to be fearful when others are greedy, and to be greedy only when others are fearful.”

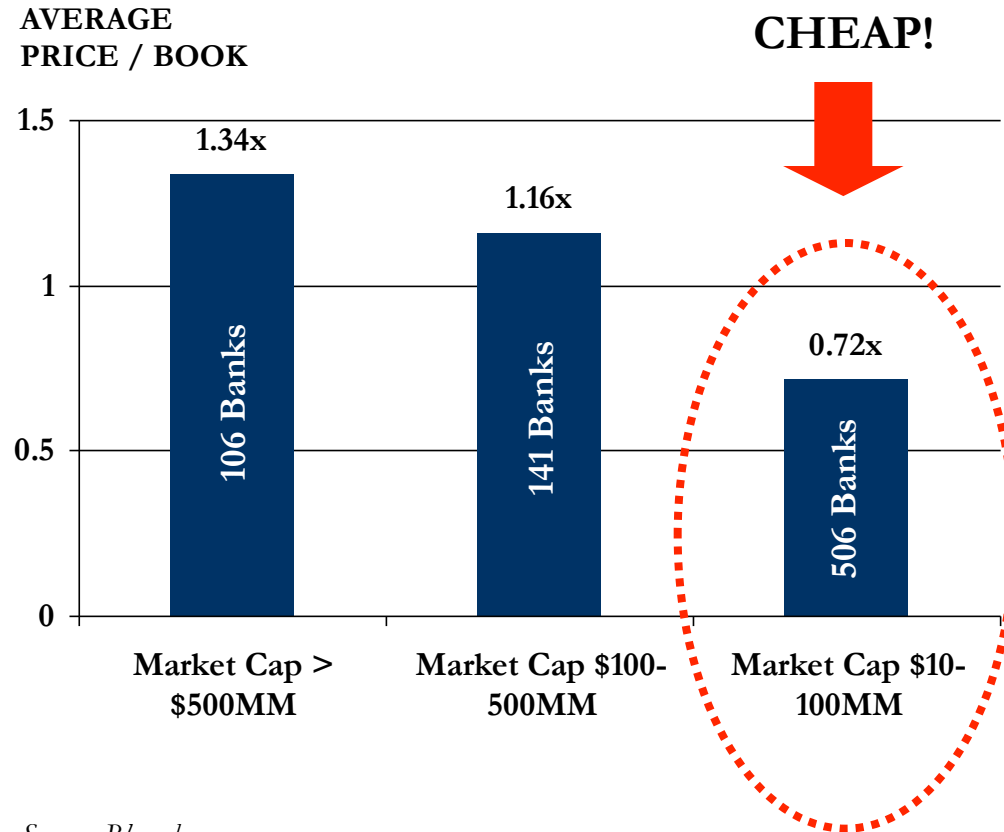
- Warren Buffett

- Subprime & Alt-A Fallout
- Collapse of Securitization Markets
- Derivative Exposure Uncertainty Drove Counterparty Risk Fears
- Liquidity Crisis & Inability to Access Capital
- Falling Asset Prices & Widespread Recession
- Bank Balance Sheet Exposures Called Into Question
- Regulatory Scrutiny & Capital Pressures
- Increase in Number of Failed Banking/Financial Institutions
- **FEAR DOMINATES IN FINANCIALS SECTOR**

Small Banks – Unloved & Cheap

Small Banks with Market Cap \$10-100MM are cheapest with Price/Book 0.72x

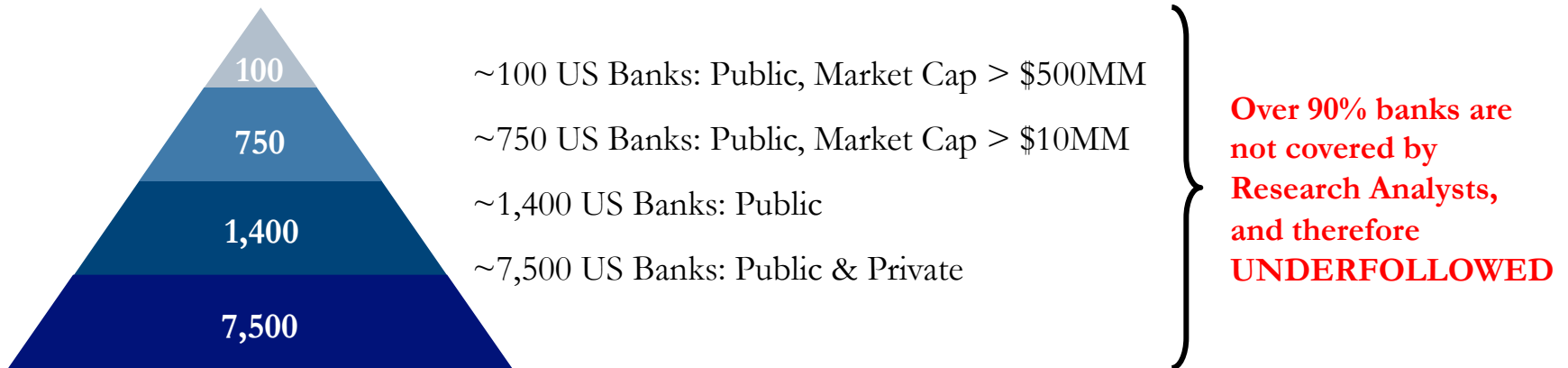
There are more publicly traded Small Banks, 506 total



Source: Bloomberg

Why So Unloved & Cheap? Reason #1

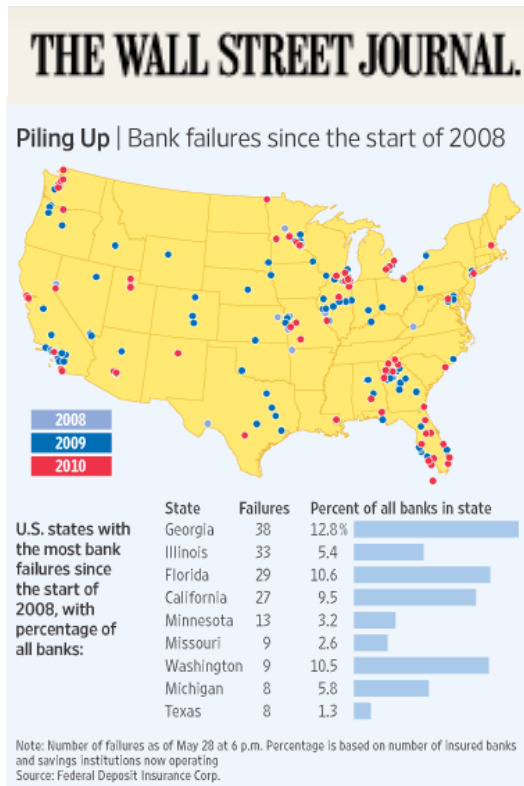
SMALL BANKS ARE UNDERFOLLOWED BY WALL STREET RESEARCH ANALYSTS



Wall Street Research Departments are cost centers. Analysts only issue reports on companies that are likely to generate sales & trading commission, or investment banking revenues. Small/Micro-Cap Community Banks are not on Research Coverage Lists because they generate very little sales & trading commission, or investment banking revenues

Why So Unloved & Cheap? Reason #2

SMALL BANKS HAVE BEEN ABANDONED BY FEARFUL EXISTING INVESTORS



- Bank holding company restrictions limited shareholder concentration – small community bank shareholder bases were fragmented
- Existing investors & shareholders were often local wealthy private investors
 - Scared, fearful, and anxious as a result of repeated bank failure headlines
 - Lacked expertise to objectively evaluate bank holdings
- Indiscriminant and natural seller of small community banks
- “Baby Out With the Bathwater”

Why So Unloved & Cheap? Reason #3

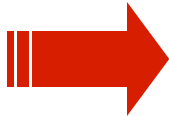
SMALL BANKS HAVE BEEN OVERLOOKED BY NEW INVESTORS

- Large \$\$ amounts have been raised by the following types of entities, all with a similar purpose – purchase distressed bank assets in FDIC assisted transactions, distressed real estate and non-performing loan assets
 - Blind Pools
 - Private Equity Backed Banks
 - Distressed Real Estate Private Equity Funds
 - Distressed Credit/Loan Funds
- Examples include:
 - SJB Bank – Raised \$1.1Bn
 - Bond Street Holdings – Raised \$400MM, looking for another \$350MM
 - North American Financial Holdings – Raised \$900MM
- **Small community banks are considered too “illiquid” for these institutional investors of size, with lots of \$\$ to deploy and large deal bite size requirements**

The Case for Community Banks

- Incredibly cheap valuation in publicly traded community banks
- Identifiable reasons for why valuations are cheap (underfollowed, abandoned, and overlooked)
- Low entry price mitigates downside risk
- Strong tailwind created by the “visible hand” of US government & FDIC (low interest rates, steep yield curve, they don’t want banks to fail)
- Survivor Banks will dominate the competitive landscape and benefit from...
- **...Multiple Sources of Upside Return:**
 - Annual ROE (increases Book Value year after year)
 - Book Value Returns to Par (from discount to 1.0x)
 - Book Value Multiple Expansion (1.0-1.75x Historical Valuation)
 - Organic & Acquisition Growth (taking market share away from weak competitors, further increasing book value)

**SEE
PAGE 17
FOR
DETAILS**



Sources of Upside Return (5 Years)

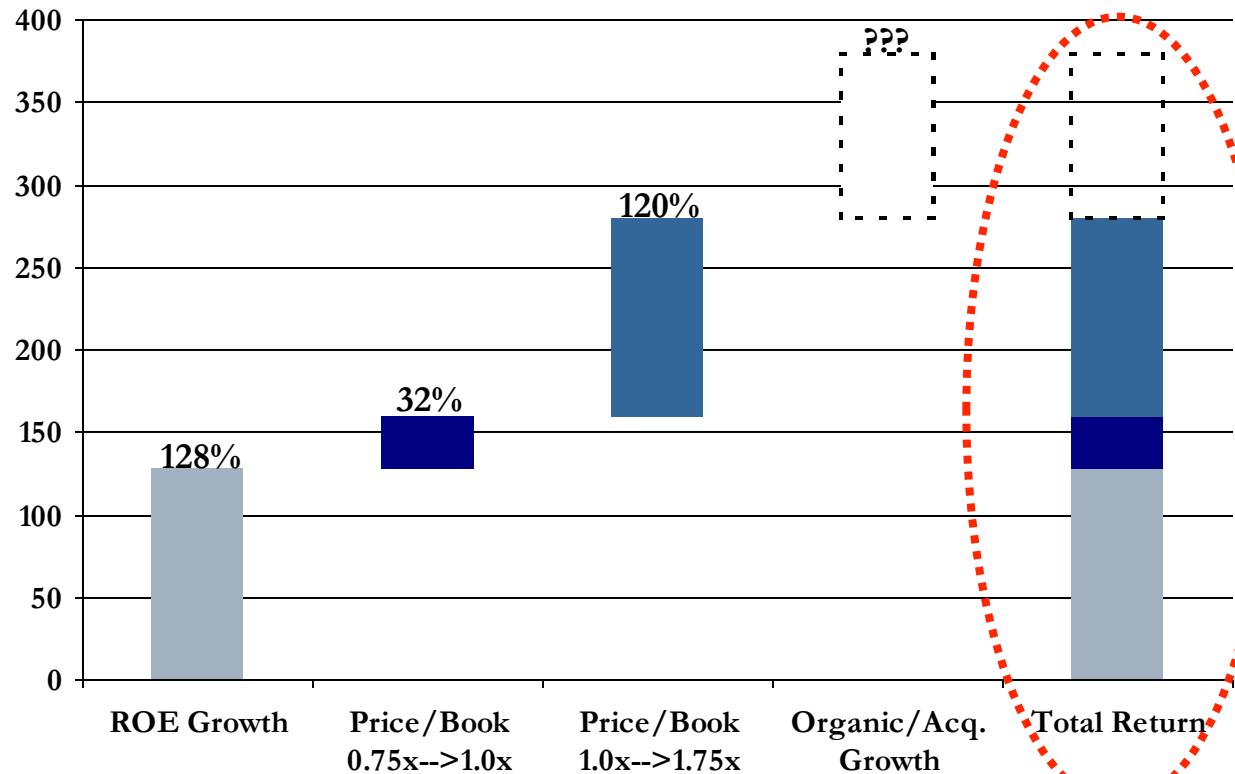
Over the next 5 Years,
Sources of Upside
Return include:

ROE Growth: 128%
P/B 0.75x to 1.0x 32%
P/B 1.0x to 1.75x 120%
Org./Acq. Growth ???

=

% Total Return 279%+
% IRR 20-25%+

% Return - Attribution



5-Year Projected...
Total Return: 279%+
IRR: 20-25%

Our Value-Add: Separating the Wheat from the Chaff

Not all micro/small-cap community banks are created equal...

See Examples (Right):
BEWARE OF
ZOMBIE BANKS!

Similar valuation (P/B Multiple), but some are zombies, while others are healthy

Our investment process selects banks that are both healthy AND cheap

Zombie Bank 1
Zombie Bank 2

Healthy Bank 1
Healthy Bank 2

Price/ Book (x)	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	% Non- Perform. Assets	
0.32x	12.43%	7.86%	} Zombies
0.41x	7.17%	12.99%	
0.47x	32.61%	0.09%	} Healthy
0.39x	15.78%	3.04%	



Similar valuation, but some are healthy and some are zombies!

The Investment Process

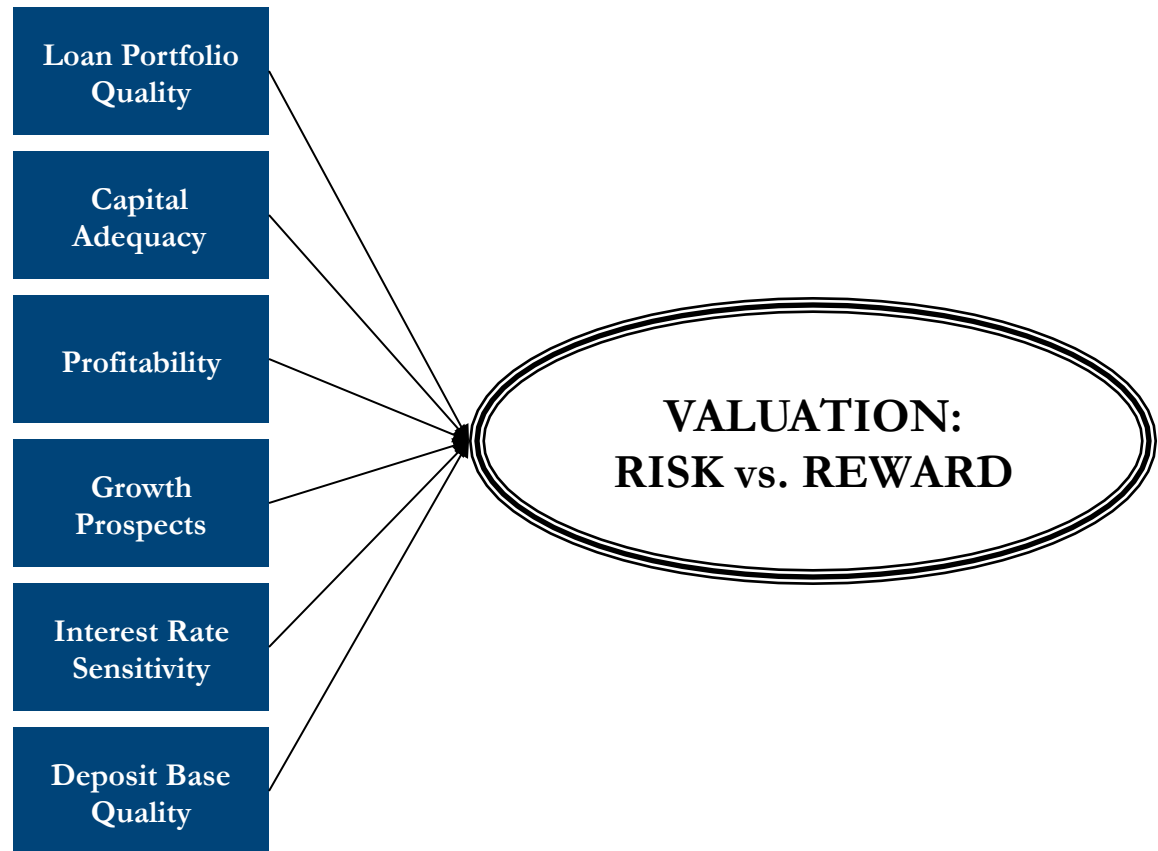
Fundamental, value-oriented investing: find the high-quality small/micro-cap survivor banks trading at a discount to book value

Conduct quantitative screen with info from FDIC database (proprietary formula)

Next step: analyze qualitative variables, while taking valuation into account

Valuation determines risk/reward profile – a low purchase price is the best risk mitigant!

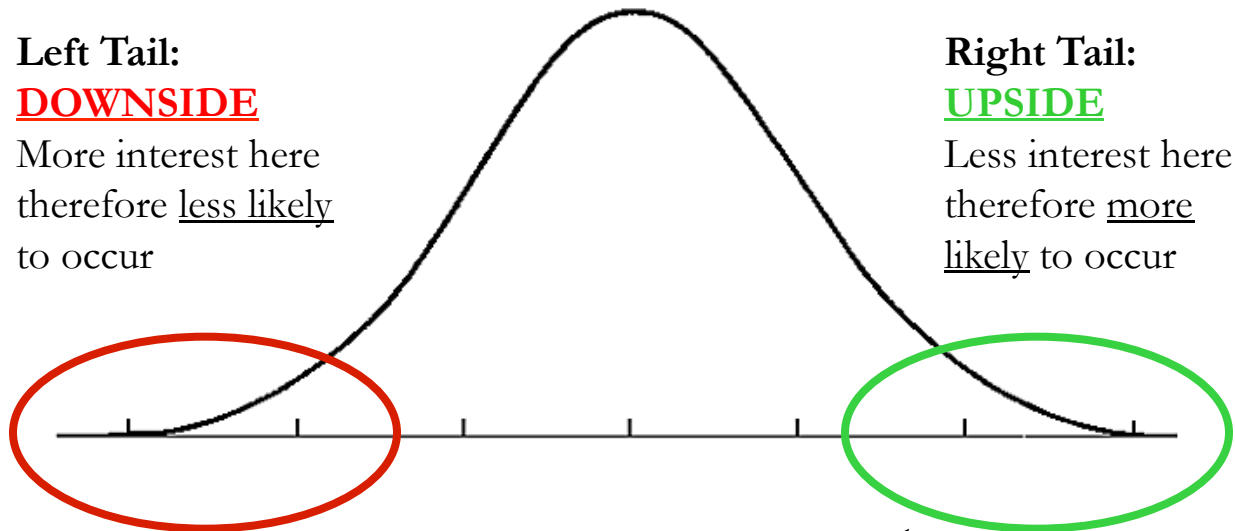
FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS:



A Contrarian Thesis: The “Right-Tail” Allocation

Not very many people focused on, or allocating to “right-tail” events (rare occurrences that provide asymmetric upside to portfolio)

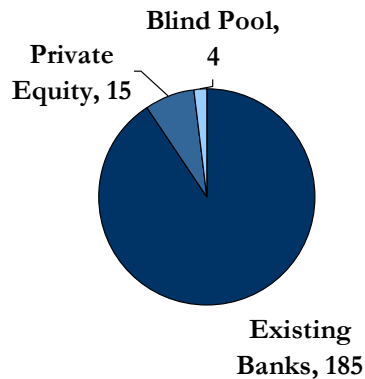
Most people are still fearful that “left-tail” events will occur again (e.g., Subprime, Financial Market Meltdown, Greece, Libya, Monetary Policy)



**SMALL-CAP/
COMMUNITY BANK
RECOVERY!!!**

A Better Model for Accessing Distressed Assets

Number of FDIC Transactions
Granted to Type of Purchaser



Source: SNL Financial

- Large \$\$ amounts have been raised by Blind Pools, Private Equity, Distressed Real Estate and Credit/Loan Funds in preparation to purchased distressed assets from the FDIC
- In reality, these vehicles were not best suited to take advantage of the current opportunity set
 - FDIC has preferred to give distressed assets to existing banks, not new money investor vehicles (see Chart at Left)
 - Banks have been reluctant to sell assets at a discount to distressed real estate and credit/loan funds
- **SMALL COMMUNITY BANKS ARE THE BEST-PRICED AND MOST EFFECTIVE VEHICLE TO ACCESS & BENEFIT FROM DISRESSED ASSETS**

APPENDIX

Historical Price/Book Value Multiple

Price/ Book multiples today are near historic lows – similar to what we observed in the early 1990s (RTC Era)

Valuations went as high as 3.0x-4.0x Price / Book for an entire decade, 1996-2006

Historical Price/Book Multiple (x)



Source: SNL Financial

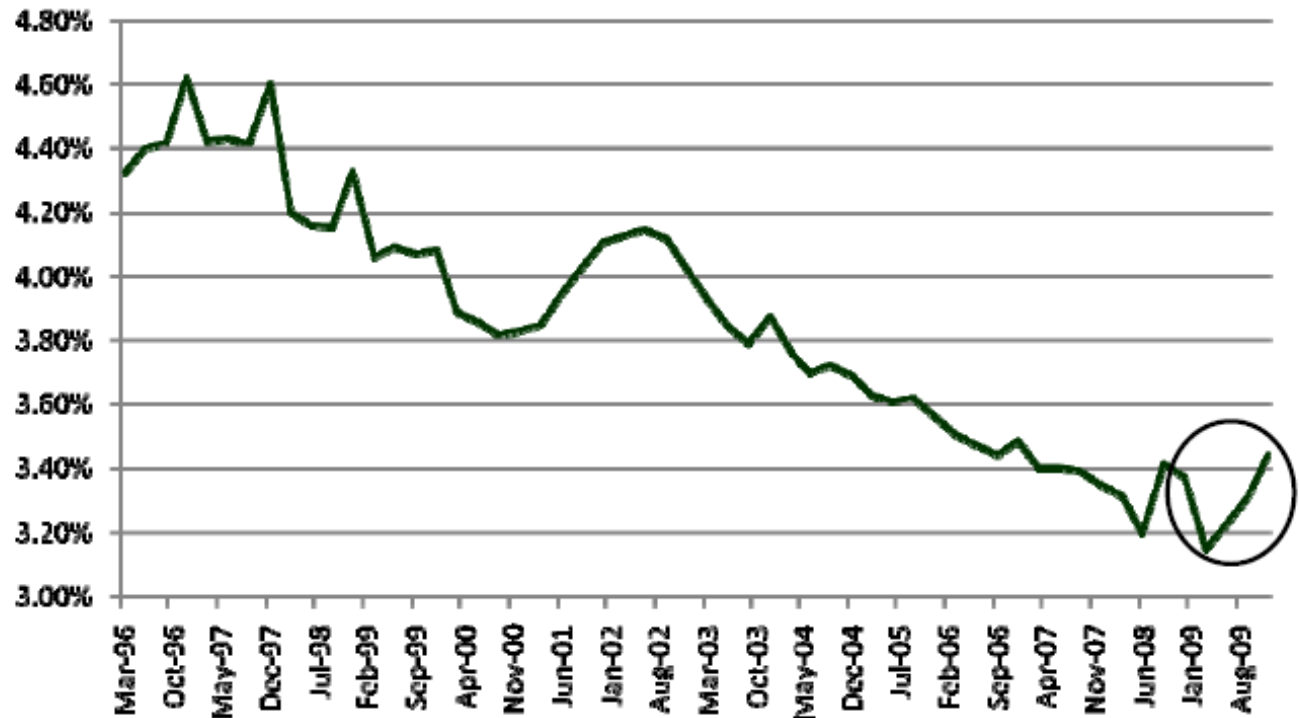
Historical Net Interest Margin

Loose industry lending standards gradually eroded interest rate spreads over the last decade – as loan supply outpaced loan demand

Over the last year, we have noticed a rebound in net interest margins due to:

- (1) Tightening underwriting standards
- (2) Loan demand outpacing loan supply

Historical Net Interest Margin (%)



Source: SNL Financial

Case Study 1: \$58MM Market Cap Bank

Loan Portfolio Quality

- Prudent loan underwriting philosophy through bubble and excess pre-2007
- Lending did not expand until after 2007 despite efforts by regulators urging Bank to increase loans (\$159MM at 4Q08 to \$329MM at 4Q10) with 2 FDIC Transactions
- Low Construction and Land exposure – only 4.7% of total loans
- Balance loan portfolio: 20% Residential Real Estate, 5.0% Construction & Land, 25% Commercial & Industrial, 47% Commercial Real Estate

Capital Adequacy

- **16.3% Tier 1 Equity Ratio** (FDIC considers 8% Very Well Capitalized)
- Current Equity Ratio can withstand a large amount of future loan losses – ensures bank's survival through downturn
- Large amounts of future loan losses unlikely due to loan portfolio vintage (low loan volume growth during bubble and excess pre-2007) and FDIC loss sharing
- Large equity sponsor (Hovde Financial) owns 72% of Bank – provides ability to raise capital quickly if necessary (current share buyback plan at \$2,500/share)

Profitability

- **LTM Net Interest Margin ~6.3%**
- **Ann. Net Interest Margin ~8.5%**
- Low cost deposits base – only 9% time deposits
- Efficiency Ratio (a measure of cost) only 61%
- **Annual ROE ~10% (on current loan portfolio)**
- Additional profits available from future market share growth and acquisitions

Growth Prospects

- Bank has already **completed 2 FDIC-Assisted Transactions** post 2008
 - **Book Value 1Q09: \$39.4MM**
 - **Book Value 4Q10: \$73.3MM**
- Southern California competitors paralyzed – unique opportunity to gain market share and expand footprint
- Management team (affiliated with Hovde Financial) has knowledge and resources to evaluate opportunities

Interest Rate Sensitivity

- Bank assets contain large floating rate exposure – interest income will benefit from higher rates
 - 72% loan portfolio is Floating (47% Commercial RE, 25% C&I)
 - 20% of Asset Base is cash balance which is Floating
- Deposit base contains fairly low cost deposits (mainly demand and savings) and should not experience large negative impact as rates rise

Case Study 1: \$58MM Market Cap Bank (cont' d) ¹

Current Price: \$2,500
 Current BV: \$3,185
 P/B Multiple = 0.78x

Assumes 5% ROE
 (conservative, this bank
 has been achieving
 8-10% ROE)

Over 5 years...
 Total Return ~285%+
 IRR ~23%+

	Year	1	2	3	4	5								
1. ROE GROWTH														
Beginning Book Value per Share		\$3,185.00	\$3,344.25	\$3,511.46	\$3,687.04	\$3,871.39								
ROE % - Annual		5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%								
Increase in Book Value		\$159.25	\$167.21	\$175.57	\$184.35	\$193.57								
Ending Book Value per Share		\$3,344.25	\$3,511.46	\$3,687.04	\$3,871.39	\$4,064.96								
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Ending Price / Book Multiple</td> <td>0.78x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Implied Ending Price</td> <td>\$3,190.70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% Total Return</td> <td>128%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% IRR</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> </table>					Ending Price / Book Multiple	0.78x	Implied Ending Price	\$3,190.70	% Total Return	128%	% IRR	5%
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2. PRICE / BOOK MULTIPLE: 0.71x --> 1.00x														
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		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Ending Price / Book Multiple</td> <td>1.00x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Implied Ending Price</td> <td>\$4,064.96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% Total Return</td> <td>163%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% IRR</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> </table>					Ending Price / Book Multiple	1.00x	Implied Ending Price	\$4,064.96	% Total Return	163%	% IRR	10%
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		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Ending Price / Book Multiple</td> <td>1.75x</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Implied Ending Price</td> <td>\$7,113.67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% Total Return</td> <td>285%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% IRR</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> </table>					Ending Price / Book Multiple	1.75x	Implied Ending Price	\$7,113.67	% Total Return	285%	% IRR	23%
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4. Organic / Acquisition Growth														

% Return Contribution – How Much Extra?