ROSENTHAL | HENRY

CAPITAL ADVISORS

3rd Quarter 2023 Letter to Investors:

Important Notes to Readers: Earlier today, you should have received an email with a link to your October 2023 statement(s). You can also access your investor statement(s) here: *Investor Statements*. Those of you who receive your statement(s) by email directly from us will have a separate email from Deb Jessup soon – with your statement(s) attached. If you have any issues retrieving your monthly statement(s), please let us know and we will send them ASAP.

Section 1 – A Recap of Investment Returns from the Funds:

Summary Results Table: The table below presents our performance for October, by quarter, and YTD as of 10/31/2023; as well as the last 4 years.

Results Table

	Fund 1[1]	Fund 2[1]	^BANK[2]	KRE[2]	Russell 2000[3]
YTD[4]	-24.7%	-14.3%	-27.6%	-32.5%	-5.6%
Oct. '23	-3.4%	-1.4%	-3.4%	-5.0%	-6.9%
3Q2023	-0.5%	2.0%	1.1%	2.3%	-5.5%
2Q2023	-6.2%	-2.4%	-5.0%	-6.9%	4.8%
1Q2023	-17.2%	-12.9%	-21.9%	-25.3%	2.3%
2022	-13.0%	-11.2%	-18.4%	-17.1%	-21.6%
2021	37.7%	32.7%	39.7%	37.0%	13.7%
2020	1.9%	-6.1%	-10.6%	-9.0%	18.4%
2019	17.4%	22.7%	21.2%	27.1%	23.7%

1. Average monthly net rate of return after fees/expenses
2. BANK is the Nasdaq Small Cap Bank Index and KRE are regional bank stock ETF's
3. Russell 2000 is a small-cap stock market index; S&P 500 tracks performance of 500 large companies
4. Year to date performance as of October 31, 2023

Headlines:

- **So Far in November, Bank Stock Prices Have Popped by Approx. 12.2% (KRE) as of 11/14/23**
- **Q3 Bank "Earnings" Exceeded Analyst's Expectations**
- **Through October, Bank's "Stock Price" Performance Lagged Financial Results**
- **We Continue to Beat our Benchmarks of Certain Bank Stock Indices**
- **"UNCERTAINTY" in the World Has Increased Substantially**
- **We Believe Uncertainty has been the Primary Driver of the "Disconnect" Between Earnings and Stock Price Performance**

3rd Quarter 2023 Review: As you will read in Section 3, Q3 bank earnings exceeded expectations. See details therein. Unfortunately, bank stock prices didn't seem to reflect these better-than-expected earnings – at least until November. ***Once again, so far in November, bank stock prices have rallied by approximately 12.2% (KRE) as of 11/14/2023.***

On Tuesday, November 14, it was announced that the Consumer Price Index declined to 3.2% and wholesale prices dropped a meaningful 0.5% – both of which were better than expected. The yield on the 10-year U.S. Treasury has declined to 4.5%. These data points were the main catalysts for the very significant increase in bank stock prices. Banks increased between 6 and 7% – just on Tuesday 11/14. So far today (11/15) bank stocks are up again.

Why are lower rates now helping bank stocks? As rates fall, the marks against the unrealized losses in the value of banks bond portfolio's decline. This helps boost tangible capital levels. Furthermore, as market rates decline, it relieves pressure on deposit costs. This will help net interest margins and net interest income. Next, with inflation coming down, market participants believe that the Fed will not have to increase the Fed Funds rate further. All these factors played into the big jump in bank stocks yesterday and so far, today.

Next, the House passed continuing resolutions to fund the government into next year. This too has relieved some concern for investors. It is assumed the Senate will pass this legislation and the president will sign it – thereby avoiding a government shutdown.

Nonetheless, in our view, uncertainty in the world increased dramatically with the advent of the escalating conflict in the Middle East. However, that is not the only issue causing concern. Moody's has placed U.S. government debt on review for possible downgrade for a variety of reasons. Not having a Speaker of the House for 3 weeks, effectively shutting down the business of the House of Representatives, didn't help matters either. Next, while jobs numbers moderated somewhat last month, bringing the 10-year UST down from over 5% to back under 4.5%, "higher rates for longer" still seems to be the consensus view of market participants – potentially holding back an even larger rally. Finally, the ever-present question of a soft-landing vs. a recession is also a significant wildcard influencing equity markets.

At our Annual Meeting we suggested that banks would "trade sideways" or "bounce along the bottom" until Q4, when we expected a decent rally in bank stocks heading into the end of the year. Given the performance of the bank stocks so far in November, that forecast appears to be on track. However, if matters in the Middle East and Ukraine escalate further, or jobs and GDP remain strong – causing the Fed to keep raising rates or *suggest* they will bump rates up in 2024, our forecast of a nice Q4 rally may not materialize. We'll see. Please read on for our additional thoughts.

Section 2 – General Commentary on the Community Banking Industry and its Prospects:

Looking ahead, while 2023 estimates for the remainder of the year have been boosted by better-than-expected deposit flows, (meaning the big outflow of deposits from banks after the niche/specialty bank failures earlier this year have <u>slowed</u> dramatically) the expectation of a "higher-for-longer" interest rate environment is likely to weigh somewhat on net interest margins and net interest income, leading to a reduction in consensus earnings per share (EPS) estimates for 2024.

<u>Federal Reserve Rate Review</u>: As anticipated, the Federal Reserve decided to maintain the current Fed Funds rate at its last meeting. Inflation and core inflation have been decreasing since peaking in June 2022 at 9.1% and September 2022 at 6.6%, respectively. As noted above, the month-to-date November rally was bolstered following the release of the October CPI data that showed prices were flat for the month and rose 3.2% YOY (a deceleration from September's 0.4% monthly increase and 3.7% annual gain in prices). Immediately following the release of the data, markets were pricing in a nearly 100% chance that the Fed will keep rates unchanged in December, according to the CME Group, and should give Fed officials more confidence that inflation is on a firm downward trajectory. There is also increased optimism about possible rate cuts starting in the first half of 2024.

SOFR (Secured Overnight Financing Rates) have <u>stabilized</u> after a Fed funds rate hike in July, which is beneficial for many banks. As time passes, maturing fixed rate loans on banks' balance sheets are repricing to much higher levels. However, overall, most banks are sensitive to liabilities/deposit costs and are likely to continue experiencing a slight decline in net interest income, but not to the degree or magnitude of recent declines. Said another way, the rate of decline in net interest margins for the industry as a whole is likely to be far less than we've seen recently. *And margins remain significantly above levels in 2020 during the pandemic.*

<u>Credit Outlook</u>: The Federal Reserve's Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey revealed that banks have tightened lending standards in the third quarter, with further weakening in loan demand across various categories. Lending standards have tightened for commercial and industrial (C&I) loans, commercial real estate (CRE) loans, residential real estate loans, home equity lines of credit, and consumer loans. This tightening of lending conditions is likely to restrain loan growth in the U.S. economy. There is a strong correlation between banks tightening lending standards and contracting loan growth, which has historically preceded recessions. But the potential resulting credit squeeze could contribute to a sharper economic slowdown which may necessitate the Fed to reverse course and consider rate cuts to stimulate economic activity and maintain lending flow.

U.S. banks are experiencing interesting trends in consumer credit as economic conditions change. Credit card balances have surged to a record high of $1.03 trillion, increasing 34% from their low in 1Q21. This rise in credit card debt is significant, given the high interest rates associated with such loans. Interest income from credit card loans is certainly a source of help for margins. Additionally, student loan debt has reached $1.57 trillion, and the end of the federal student loan moratorium is expected to impact many U.S. consumers as loan payments resume. Lastly, the personal saving rate has decreased, potentially indicating a deterioration in credit metrics for consumers.

But, as confounding as it may seem, the average credit score in the U.S. has recently hit a historic high. According to a new report from FICO (per a November 3, 2023, Forbes Advisor report) the average credit score in the U.S. is 718. This statistic shows that even with inflation, rising interest rates, and concern about the overall economy, U.S. consumers still have room to spend. The reality is the consumer is actually still quite healthy.

Hard Landing, Soft Landing, No Landing: The Federal Reserve has been on a rate-hiking spree since early last year, hoping to get inflation down to 2% – without spurring widespread economic hardship. So far, there has not been a recession, and inflation has declined to 3.2% from its near double-digit high in June 2022. But whether the central bank can meet its dual objectives of slowing price growth and maintaining job stability, their success relative to avoiding a recession (a "soft landing") remains to be seen.

At present, the U.S. economy, contrary to previous recession predictions, seems to be avoiding a significant downturn. Various indicators, including measures of underlying inflation, suggest that the Federal Reserve's inflation target is close to being met without causing major economic consequences. Critics argue that people's expenses are still rising, but inflation driven by imputed estimates like owners' equivalent rent is contributing to the perception. Other indicators, such as slowing wage growth and decreased business expectations of future inflation, support the view that inflation is coming under control. Despite rising interest rates, which historically might lead to a recession, the economy has maintained job and GDP growth. Analysts are divided on whether fundamental economic changes or delays in the effects of monetary policy are at play. But, if a recession occurs, it is believed that it will likely be mild and brief. Overall, despite skepticism, economic news in 2023 has been remarkably positive.

War in Israel: An escalation in the Israel-Hamas conflict, potentially expanding into a regional war, could lead to gas prices surpassing $5 per gallon, causing overall inflation, and risking a U.S. recession, according to articles from MSNBC. The involvement of Iran, a major oil producer, in the conflict could further escalate economic consequences, potentially pushing the U.S. into a downturn. The potential for severe global economic consequences, including a significant reduction in U.S. GDP growth, is emphasized if the conflict involves direct intervention from Iran and the United States. Recent military activities in the region, such as airstrikes and skirmishes, are adding to the geopolitical tensions. The U.S. government is concerned about the conflict spreading throughout the Middle East, acknowledging the risks to global economic activity. There are varying opinions among experts, some cautioning about the potential economic impact, while others believe the current form of the conflict may not significantly affect global economic growth, although the region remains uncertain and prone to escalating tensions.

Can we Avoid Another Government Shutdown: Looks like Congress is acting just in time. A stopgap measure passed on September 30 extended government funding through November 17, but if the new funding agreement is not signed into law by November 18, a shutdown will occur. Keep watching the news for the latest updates about this.

When Will Net Interest Margins Trough: For the past 10 months we have had many discussions surrounding when net inters margins (NIMs) in the banking industry will trough. There are many moving pieces and parts to that conversation, but in our view, we now believe the Federal Reserve interest rate hikes are done, yet we believe overall that rates will remain somewhat higher for longer. Given these predictions, we believe that current NIM estimates are reasonable, and we should see margins bottom out industry wide in the next 6 months.

Many banks have already experienced NIM lows due to factors like a high proportion of indexed deposits or strategic balance sheet adjustments. Excluding these cases, the consensus sentiment anticipates NIMs to reach their lowest point in the fourth quarter of 2023 or the first quarter of 2024, which aligns with what bank management expects.

Positively, the rate of NIM *compression* has already significantly slowed, and NIMs in the third quarter of 2023 were generally better than expected, or at least not as bad as feared. As a result, we're forecasting NIM *expansion* might be delayed until the latter part of our 6-month forecast.

Other Metrics and Information Worth Knowing About: Since deploying some accumulated cash earlier this summer in order to make some opportunistic investments, we have again rebuilt our cash positions in each Fund by trimming or selling completely certain bank stock positions. Currently, cash is about 15% in Fund 1 and 6% in Fund 2.

After attending the Hovde Annual Banking Conference in Florida last week, we have made the strategic decision to target roughly 10% cash in both Funds by year end. While at the conference, we completed our due diligence on several banks which we have been studying for some time. Two of them made the grade and we will be adding them to Fund 1. We currently have "sell" orders pending or "covered calls" in place on existing positions in Fund 2 which we anticipate will increase cash by year end to the 10% target.

Section 3 – An Analysis of our Banks Earnings/Operating Performance:

Fund 1 Headlines

- **71% of our Banks in Fund 1 Exceeded Analyst's EPS Expectations this Quarter**
- **Year-Over-Year Wtd. Ave. "Pre-Provision" EPS and "Bottom Line" EPS for Banks in Fund 1 Both Decreased 3%**
- **Non-Performing Assets Remain UNCHANGED compared to Q4 '22 at 0.41% – Exceedingly Strong**
- **Loan Growth Exceeds Expectations – Banks in *Our Portfolio* Grew Loans More than Banking Industry as a Whole (Wtd. Ave. +6.0% in Our Portfolio vs. +4.1% Banking Industry Avg. YTD)**
- **Margins Compressed Very Modestly with Wtd. Ave. NIM at 3.91% in Q3 '23 vs. 3.92% in Q2 '23 (Still Very Strong)**

Fund 2 Headlines

- **81% of our Banks in Fund 2 Exceeded Analyst's EPS Expectations this Quarter**
- **Year-Over-Year Wtd. Ave. "Pre-Provision" EPS for Banks in Fund 2 Increased 10%, and "Bottom line" EPS Increased 13% YOY**
- **Non-Performing Assets Remain Virtually UNCHANGED from Q4 '22 (0.39% vs. 0.35%); Exceedingly Strong**
- **Loan Growth Exceeds Expectations – Banks in *Our Portfolio* Grew Loans More than Banking Industry as a Whole (Wtd. Ave. +6.2% in Our Portfolio vs. +4.1% Banking Industry Avg. YTD)**
- **Margins ACUALLY Improved with Wtd. Ave. NIM at 4.03% in Q3 '23 vs. 3.96% in Q2 '23 (Not all Bank are Created Equal and Banks in Fund 2 are Performing Way Better than the Industry as a Whole)**

Current Earnings and Operating Metrics: As you can see from the headlines above and the other information in Appendix B, key performance indicators from our banks remain very strong.

In the third quarter of 2023, many banks have reported better-than-expected results, with 63% of them nationwide surpassing consensus expectations, a higher rate than in the previous two quarters. However, these positive results are influenced by various factors.

Industry-wide, revenues for this quarter have decelerated, with a median decline of 0.8%, primarily due to a contraction in net interest margins (NIM) and slower loan growth, affecting net interest income (NII). For the industry as a whole, NIM's dropped by 6 basis points, driven by an increase in the cost of funds that outpaced the rise in earning asset yields. Consequently, NII saw a modest decline of 0.9% for the industry as a whole. ***(Again, in stark contrast to the sector, please note that our banks have seen stability and increases in NIM!)***

Banks in general are also experiencing slower loan growth as they focus on maintaining prudent credit standards and avoiding risky loan classes. *But as noted above, our banks are outperforming the industry with better loan growth.*

Efficiency ratios at banks are not doing as well as they have recently due to lower revenue and higher operating costs. But despite all the uncertainties in the macroeconomic environment, credit metrics have remained stable, with non-performing assets (NPAs) ticking up slightly to 0.40% for the industry as a whole, and net charge-offs (NCO) to loans increasing marginally to 0.06% for the entire industry. Allowance levels have stayed relatively stable at the 3Q median, and provisions have decreased by 2.0% sequentially at the median.

Section 4 – Conclusion

Seeing Both Sides of the Economy:

The Good:

1. Economic growth is good, with the U.S. economy showing resilience despite significant interest rate hikes.
2. The unemployment rate is low, particularly among prime-age workers (25-54), and more young and middle-aged people have gained employment in recent years.
3. Interest rates have not adversely impacted consumers & corporations who "locked-in" low rates during the pandemic.
4. Savers are now seeing good yields on CDs, money market funds, and bonds – for the first time in a decade-and-a-half.

The Bad:

1. Inflation still remains somewhat high, which is a concern for consumers, as they feel the impact of rising prices daily.
2. Unemployment rates have begun to rise.
3. Interest rate-sensitive industries, such as homebuilding and the mortgage lending business, are struggling.
4. Borrowers are facing higher rates, making it a challenging environment for those seeking mortgages or car loans.
5. Housing prices have reached all-time highs, with limited supply, making it a challenging market for prospective homebuyers.

Filtering the Noise: In the first week of October the S&P surged 6% and the KRE Regional Bank Index rose a whopping 11% before tapering off later in the month. At the same time, the S&P finished the 3rd quarter up 9% for the year, while the KRE Regional Bank Index was down 32% during that same period. (Again, our portfolios are down less than KRE). Clearly, there is a lot of volatility and noise in the marketplace. So we thought it prudent to take a step back and look at how interpreting economic and financial data can vary between positive and negative perspectives as outlined above.

Before closing, we would like to draw your attention to Appendix A; specifically, the graph that shows our "Returns Since Inception". While 2022 and 2023 have been frustrating years for bank stocks, we believe it is worth noting the ***very significant*** outperformance compared to our benchmarks which we have generated for you *since inception*. This "near-doubling" of the indices is something about which we remain proud.

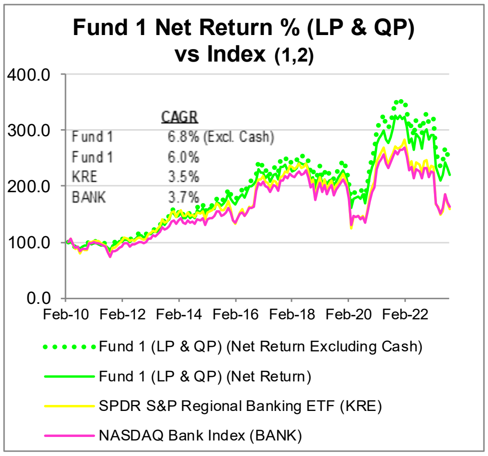
Lastly, as we enter the holiday season, we wish to take this opportunity to say Happy Thanksgiving to you and yours.

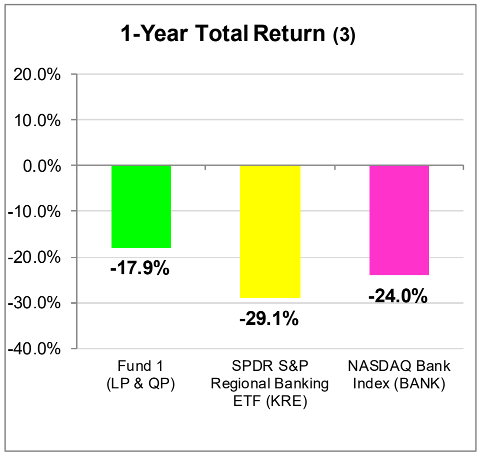
As always, you may reach us by calling the office at 574-243-6502, John's cell at 574-276-1128, or Adam's cell at 440-667-5974. Or by email: john@rosenthalpartners.net or adam@rosenthalpartners.net

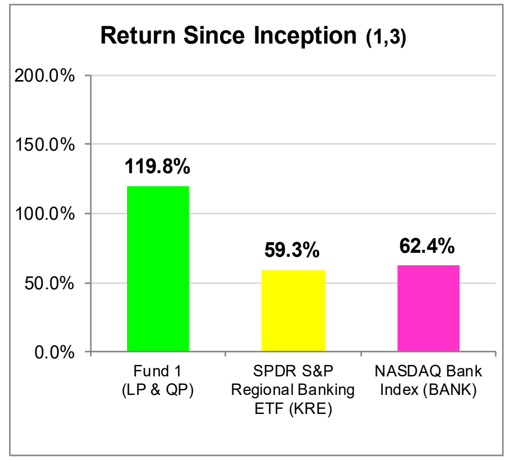
With warmest personal regards,

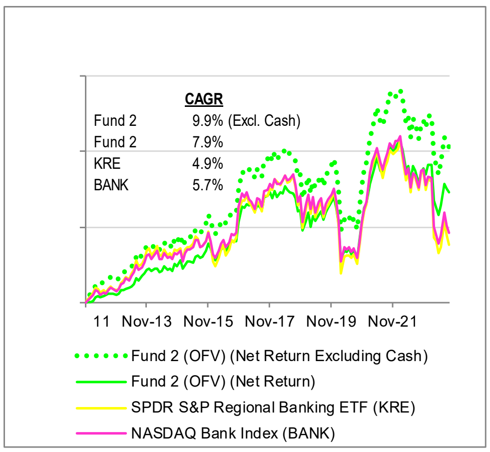
John and Adam

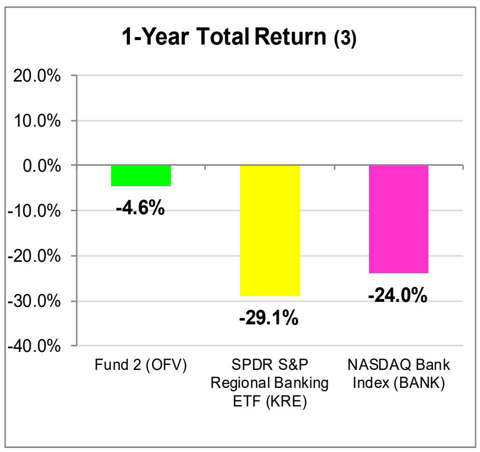
APPENDIX A

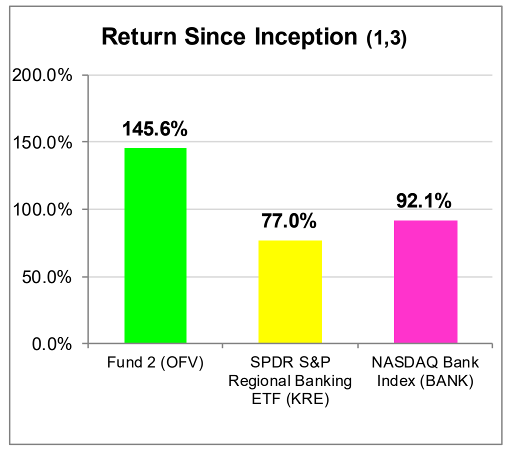












(1) For comparison purposes, inception date for Fund 1 uses March 2010 Fund 2 uses November 2011 monthly statement from LICCAR.
CAGR = Compound Annual Growth Rate
(2) Net return (excluding cash) for Fund 1 = Fund 1 Total Return divided by prior month end market value of bank/security investments.
(3) Total return for Fund 1 (LP & QP) based on monthly statements compiled by LICCAR & Gryphon Group net of all expenses;
Russell 2000 and NASDAQ Bank Index based on data provided by S&P Global Market Intelligence.
(Based on ending index value, not total return).

As always, past performance may not be indicative of future results. Therefore, no current or prospective client should assume that the future performance of any specific investment, investment strategy (including the investments and/or investment strategies recommended by the advisor), will be profitable or equal to past performance levels.

APPENDIX B

Fund 1 Q3 2023 Recap

Ticker	Quarterly Record Pre-Prov. EPS?	Total Assets ($bils)	Pre-Provision EPS (1)	% Change from		Earnings Per Share	% Change from		Tg. CE / Tg. Assets		Net Interest Margin		Non Int. Inc. / Revenue		NPAs+90 PD/ Assets		Reserves / Total Loans		Loan Growth (Not Annualized)		Beta vs. S&P 500
			3Q '23	2Q '23	3Q '22	3Q '23	2Q '23	3Q '22	3Q '23	4Q '22	3Q '23	4Q '22	3Q '23	4Q '22	3Q '23	4Q '22	3Q '23	4Q '22	Quarter	YTD	
A		$12.1	$1.60	-7%	-3%	$1.52	-7%	-8%	9.8%	8.6%	3.76%	3.86%	30%	30%	0.55%	0.46%	1.31%	1.33%	2.0%	7.6%	0.68
B	Yes	$7.5	$0.99	3%	58%	$0.92	3%	70%	10.3%	8.8%	5.07%	4.21%	23%	25%	0.61%	0.55%	0.43%	0.37%	-1.3%	-5.2%	1.47
C		$15.5	$1.40	2%	-10%	$1.33	16%	-7%	7.5%	7.0%	3.96%	4.27%	10%	10%	0.17%	0.17%	1.38%	1.39%	1.3%	4.6%	0.93
D		$9.7	$0.58	-5%	-40%	$0.51	0%	-27%	9.1%	9.0%	2.78%	3.51%	6%	4%	0.58%	1.05%	1.08%	1.12%	0.4%	1.0%	0.90
E		$4.6	$0.29	-10%	-48%	$0.30	-3%	-36%	7.6%	7.5%	2.34%	3.18%	6%	5%	0.02%	0.02%	1.36%	1.35%	-0.4%	4.4%	0.74
F		$3.7	$2.33	-42%	22%	$0.75	-21%	-9%	7.7%	7.7%	7.16%	7.02%	36%	44%	1.18%	1.06%	3.41%	2.82%	-1.3%	12.9%	0.95
G		$5.0	$0.38	-2%	-21%	$0.36	-10%	-22%	2.6%	4.8%	2.86%	2.99%	24%	22%	0.49%	0.50%	1.10%	1.12%	0.4%	31.8%	0.65
H		$18.0	$0.90	-6%	-5%	$0.94	-8%	-13%	7.7%	7.3%	3.29%	3.72%	18%	14%	0.33%	0.28%	1.67%	1.86%	0.0%	2.2%	0.82
I		$5.4	$0.29	-5%	-20%	$0.26	-4%	-13%	9.3%	9.1%	3.60%	4.14%	4%	5%	0.10%	0.05%	1.45%	1.44%	-0.1%	-0.4%	0.87
J		$6.0	$0.72	-1%	-13%	$0.73	-3%	-12%	6.0%	6.2%	3.59%	3.80%	24%	21%	0.21%	0.23%	1.15%	1.16%	1.6%	2.7%	0.64
K		$11.2	$0.37	-1%	-29%	$0.34	0%	-23%	7.9%	7.9%	2.70%	3.31%	8%	8%	0.12%	0.19%	0.91%	0.89%	2.4%	5.4%	0.83
L		$6.4	$0.92	-15%	-16%	$0.98	72%	-12%	8.6%	8.8%	3.24%	3.92%	18%	16%	0.26%	0.27%	1.48%	1.54%	0.2%	3.4%	0.57
M		$13.5	$0.48	-3%	-24%	$0.33	-27%	-48%	8.2%	8.0%	2.93%	3.65%	11%	9%	0.23%	0.24%	0.63%	0.57%	0.4%	2.1%	0.85
N		$9.7	$0.80	0%	-24%	$0.79	13%	39%	8.7%	8.1%	3.14%	3.84%	17%	14%	0.37%	0.19%	1.26%	1.22%	-0.7%	6.7%	0.74
O		$20.3	$0.54	-17%	-35%	$0.48	-20%	-38%	9.9%	8.9%	3.15%	3.64%	11%	10%	0.13%	0.14%	1.42%	1.33%	-2.5%	-9.6%	1.13
P		$7.5	$1.26	-19%	79%	$1.36	-19%	68%	4.5%	5.1%	6.24%	5.67%	35%	40%	0.75%	0.62%	1.12%	1.49%	7.2%	24.4%	1.15
Q		$153.6	$0.61	-11%	-14%	$0.49	-17%	14%	5.8%	5.6%	3.76%	4.03%	31%	28%	0.52%	0.76%	1.56%	1.50%	-0.3%	2.0%	1.14
R		$14.8	$0.44	-18%	-28%	$0.37	0%	-21%	8.7%	9.1%	3.60%	4.39%	13%	13%	0.39%	0.30%	1.49%	1.40%	-1.1%	22.9%	0.99
S		$7.9	$1.00	-3%	-5%	$0.92	-2%	-5%	7.7%	7.4%	3.36%	3.67%	27%	25%	0.22%	0.21%	1.39%	1.41%	3.7%	7.9%	0.66
T		$9.9	$1.10	7%	-16%	$0.92	23%	-18%	7.9%	7.5%	3.91%	4.38%	15%	14%	0.34%	0.34%	1.73%	1.64%	2.9%	4.0%	0.76
U		$55.6	$3.11	6%	21%	$2.53	6%	14%	7.1%	7.1%	3.65%	3.76%	20%	18%	0.26%	0.28%	0.75%	0.68%	1.0%	5.7%	1.07
V		$87.3	$1.37	4%	-23%	$1.13	2%	-19%	4.4%	3.8%	2.95%	3.56%	23%	18%	0.27%	0.40%	1.20%	1.03%	0.0%	2.2%	1.35
Wtg. Avg.		**$19.2**		**-8%**	**-3%**		**1%**	**-3%**	**7.9%**	**7.7%**	**3.91%**	**4.16%**	**20%**	**20%**	**0.41%**	**0.41%**	**1.36%**	**1.33%**	**0.7%**	**6.0%**	**0.91**

Note: For certain performance metrics, if data was not reported, consolidated and/or bank regulatory data for the most recent quarter available may have been used.

(1) Pre-Provision EPS = Pre-provision net revenue per share assuming a 21% federal marginal tax rate and based on average diluted shares outstanding. Pre-Provision Net Revenue = Net Interest Income + Noninterest Income - Noninterest Expense

Fund 2 Q3 2023 Recap

Ticker	Quarterly Record Pre-Prov. EPS?	Total Assets ($bils)	Pre-Provision EPS (1)	% Change from		Earnings Per Share	% Change from		Tangible CE / Tangible		Net Interest Margin		Non Int. Inc. / Revenue		NPAs+90 PD/ Assets		Reserves / Total Loans		Loan Growth (Not Annualized)		Beta vs. S&P 500
			3Q '23	2Q '23	3Q '22	3Q '23	2Q '23	3Q '22	3Q '23	4Q '22	3Q '23	4Q '22	3Q '23	4Q '22	3Q '23	4Q '22	3Q '23	4Q '22	Quarter	YTD	
A		$8.5	$1.33	-2%	-8%	$1.32	2%	0%	10.0%	9.5%	3.49%	3.72%	24%	23%	0.20%	0.32%	2.27%	2.32%	2.2%	5.7%	0.69
B	Yes	$7.5	$0.99	3%	58%	$0.92	3%	70%	10.3%	8.8%	5.07%	4.21%	23%	25%	0.61%	0.55%	0.43%	0.37%	-1.3%	-5.2%	1.47
C		$4.0	$0.36	19%	-57%	$0.33	18%	-57%	8.6%	8.2%	2.53%	3.33%	10%	7%	0.14%	0.11%	1.16%	1.10%	-0.8%	-0.3%	0.68
D		$7.2	$0.42	4%	3%	$0.34	3%	-3%	8.4%	8.8%	3.21%	3.64%	10%	7%	0.50%	0.25%	1.20%	1.15%	0.6%	8.3%	0.67
E		$1.1	$1.40	-2%	-9%	$1.61	27%	21%	6.6%	4.6%	3.93%	3.77%	15%	14%	0.39%	0.04%	1.57%	1.37%	-1.8%	-7.6%	0.06
F		$13.7	$0.65	-14%	-46%	$0.34	-48%	-65%	6.9%	6.8%	2.36%	3.18%	10%	9%	0.17%	0.36%	0.67%	0.79%	-0.2%	2.7%	1.01
G		$4.6	$0.29	-10%	-48%	$0.30	-3%	-36%	7.6%	7.5%	2.34%	3.18%	6%	5%	0.02%	0.02%	1.36%	1.35%	-0.4%	4.4%	0.74
H		$7.6	$0.66	-2%	-2%	$0.49	-8%	-20%	6.1%	6.1%	2.90%	3.18%	16%	17%	0.13%	0.13%	1.17%	1.15%	-0.2%	-0.8%	0.89
I	Yes	$3.4	$1.29	5%	1%	$1.17	19%	-6%	7.6%	8.0%	3.76%	4.15%	23%	18%	0.52%	0.13%	1.06%	0.99%	3.3%	13.1%	0.56
J		$36.3	$1.37	-2%	-12%	$1.12	-17%	-28%	7.3%	7.1%	3.28%	3.70%	24%	21%	0.25%	0.14%	1.28%	1.33%	0.8%	3.8%	1.18
K		$186.7	$0.41	3%	-9%	$0.35	0%	-10%	5.7%	5.5%	3.23%	3.55%	27%	25%	0.60%	0.68%	1.82%	1.77%	-0.3%	1.1%	1.09
L		$5.3	$1.44	7%	27%	$1.30	2%	29%	8.3%	8.1%	4.01%	4.34%	15%	13%	0.11%	0.27%	1.17%	1.08%	1.3%	4.8%	0.74
M	Yes	$16.5	$1.81	24%	37%	$1.68	28%	38%	6.8%	7.5%	3.02%	3.16%	23%	19%	0.44%	0.24%	0.50%	0.42%	0.6%	33.6%	0.89
N	Yes	$1.7	$0.90	6%	67%	$0.80	7%	63%	15.8%	18.4%	6.40%	6.64%	3%	3%	0.40%	0.16%	0.32%	0.45%	8.4%	23.9%	0.23
O		$7.5	$1.26	-19%	79%	$1.36	-19%	68%	4.5%	5.1%	6.24%	5.67%	35%	40%	0.75%	0.62%	1.12%	1.49%	7.2%	24.4%	1.15
P		$153.6	$0.61	-11%	-14%	$0.49	-17%	14%	5.8%	5.6%	3.76%	4.03%	31%	28%	0.52%	0.76%	1.56%	1.50%	-0.3%	2.0%	1.14
Q		$14.1	$0.67	1%	-42%	$0.46	-16%	-39%	8.4%	8.2%	2.56%	3.28%	17%	12%	0.37%	0.28%	1.09%	1.19%	-0.6%	-0.8%	0.89
R		$10.7	$0.65	-7%	-22%	$0.58	-12%	16%	8.4%	7.2%	4.41%	4.75%	4%	5%	0.36%	0.70%	1.17%	1.20%	-0.8%	3.2%	0.67
S		$4.2	$0.45	-26%	-30%	$0.32	-40%	-35%	7.5%	7.9%	3.74%	3.78%	4%	5%	0.39%	0.32%	1.07%	0.98%	6.8%	14.6%	NA
T		$16.7	$0.58	14%	-20%	$0.60	7%	-13%	8.9%	8.9%	3.01%	3.56%	34%	27%	0.05%	0.11%	1.10%	1.02%	-0.3%	3.5%	0.81
U		$5.6	$0.59	52%	-17%	$0.51	76%	-18%	10.2%	11.4%	7.55%	8.28%	13%	11%	1.03%	1.07%	0.80%	1.04%	1.1%	6.1%	1.40
V	Yes	$4.0	$0.40	1%	88%	$0.38	-2%	88%	8.5%	9.9%	2.62%	2.87%	7%	7%	NA	NA	0.07%	0.06%	7.1%	22.4%	0.24
W		$73.1	$1.69	2%	6%	$1.28	-3%	-2%	7.2%	7.4%	3.60%	3.85%	13%	15%	0.30%	0.45%	1.27%	1.20%	-3.0%	0.7%	1.20
X		$55.6	$3.11	6%	21%	$2.53	6%	14%	7.1%	7.1%	3.65%	3.76%	20%	18%	0.26%	0.28%	0.75%	0.68%	1.0%	5.7%	1.07
Wtg. Avg.		**$27.8**		**5%**	**10%**		**7%**	**13%**	**8.2%**	**8.2%**	**4.03%**	**4.24%**	**17%**	**16%**	**0.39%**	**0.35%**	**1.05%**	**1.04%**	**1.2%**	**6.2%**	**0.81**

Note: For certain performance metrics, if data was not reported, consolidated and/or bank regulatory data for the most recent quarter available may have been used.

(1) Pre-Provision EPS = Pre-provision net revenue per share assuming a 21% federal marginal tax rate and based on average diluted shares outstanding. Pre-Provision Net Revenue = Net Interest Income + Noninterest Income - Noninterest Expense

Legend: Our color-coded legend above gives an overview of GREAT, GOOD and BELOW PAR – but oftentimes does not tell the whole story. We do NOT adjust earnings for one-time events such as acquisition costs. So, a "red" in one quarter may end up being a bit misleading. Furthermore, given the lines of business for certain of our banks, there is some seasonality to income, which makes quarterly comparisons difficult. Green is outstanding and represents banks which have posted EPS increases of more than 5%, whose net interest margin is up and whose non-performing loans are down. Yellow is good and represents banks which have posted EPS gains within a range, up or down, of 4.9%. Red represents banks which have posted EPS declines of greater than 5%, had a decrease in their net interest margin or an increase in non-performing loans.