## COMMERCIAL BANKSHARES INC

Form 10-Q
November 13, 2001



Total liabilities

Stockholders' equity:
Common stock, $\$ .08$ par value, $6,250,000$
authorized shares, 3,959,282 issued
(3,946,303 in 2000)
Additional paid-in capital
Retained earnings
Accumulated other comprehensive income
Treasury stock, 351,521 shares
(346,905 in 2000), at cost
Total stockholders' equity

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity $\$ 555,775$ \$522,524

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements

COMMERCIAL BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME For the three months ended September 30, 2001 and 2000
(In thousands except per share data)
(Unaudited)

|  | 2001 | 2000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest income: |  |  |
| Interest and fees on loans | \$6,934 | \$6,061 |
| Interest on investment securities | 2,184 | 2,756 |
| Interest on federal funds sold | 272 | 261 |
| Total interest income | 9,390 | 9,078 |
| Interest expense: |  |  |
| Interest on deposits | 3,620 | 3,547 |
| Interest on securities sold under agreements to repurchase | 431 | 699 |
| Total interest expense | 4,051 | 4,246 |
| Net interest income | 5,339 | 4,832 |
| Provision for loan losses | 250 | 90 |
| Net interest income after provision | 5,089 | 4,742 |
| Non-interest income: |  |  |
| Service charges on deposit accounts | 670 | 600 |
| Other fees and service charges | 155 | 133 |
| Securities gains | 147 | - |
| Total non-interest income | 972 | 733 |

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements

COMMERCIAL BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2001 and 2000 (Dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)

| during the period | 985 | 1,905 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reclassification adjustment for gains <br> realized in net income |  |  |
| Other comprehensive income | 884 | 1,905 |
| Comprehensive income | \$2,697 | \$3,475 |
|  | ```Nine months ended September 30, 2001 2000``` |  |
| Net income | \$5,196 | \$4,663 |
| ```Other comprehensive income, net of tax: Unrealized holding gains arising during the period 2,059 1,128``` |  |  |
| Reclassification adjustment for (gains)losses realized in net income | (101) | 68 |
| Cumulative effect of a change in <br> accounting principle for reclassification of securities upon adoption of FAS 133 | 114 | - |
| Other comprehensive income | 2,072 | 1,196 |
| Comprehensive income | \$7,268 | \$5,859 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements

COMMERCIAL BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the nine months ended September 30, 2001 and 2000
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

|  | 2001 | 2000 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Cash flows from operating activities: | ---- |  |
| Net income | 5,196 | 4,663 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income |  |  |
| to net cash provided by operating activities: | 425 | 240 |
| Provision for loan losses | 662 | 912 |
| Depreciation, amortization and accretion, net | $(147)$ | 108 |
| (Gain) loss on sale of investment securities | - | $(7)$ |
| Gain on sale of premises and equipment | 1,199 | 1,383 |
| Change in accrued interest receivable | $(749)$ | $(431)$ |

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| Change in accrued interest payable | (157) | 107 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 7,272 | 6,323 |
| Cash flows from investing activities: |  |  |
| Proceeds from maturities of investment securities held to maturity | 5,129 | 4,640 |
| Proceeds from maturities of investment securities available for sale | 68,171 | 6,568 |
| Proceeds from sales of investment securities available for sale | 148 | 7,881 |
| Purchases of investment securities available for sale | $(44,614)$ | $(18,011)$ |
| Net increase in loans | $(50,115)$ | $(27,690)$ |
| Purchases of premises and equipment | (205) | (304) |
| Sales of premises and equipment | - | 239 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | $(21,486)$ | $(26,677)$ |
| Cash flows from financing activities: |  |  |
| Net change in deposits | 30,575 | 25,943 |
| Net change in securities sold under agreements to repurchase | $(2,782)$ | 6,136 |
| Dividends paid | $(2,163)$ | $(2,022)$ |
| Proceeds from issuance of stock | 137 | 121 |
| Purchase of treasury stock | (107) | $(4,806)$ |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 25,660 | 25,372 |
| Increase in cash and cash equivalents | 11,446 | 5,018 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 35,015 | 39,085 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | \$ 46,461 | \$44,103 |
| Supplemental disclosures: |  |  |
| Interest paid (net of amounts credited to deposit accounts) | \$ 2,144 | \$ 1,847 |
| Income taxes paid | \$ 2,182 | \$ 2,082 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements

COMMERCIAL BANKSHARES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

## 1. INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements,

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which are for interim periods, do not include all disclosures provided in the annual consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and the footnotes thereto should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2000, 1999, and 1998 for Commercial Bankshares, Inc. (the "Company").

All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the financial statements. Those adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. The results of operations for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2001, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

## 2. PER SHARE DATA

Earnings per share have been computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares (basic earnings per share) and by the weighted average number of common shares plus dilutive common share equivalents outstanding (diluted earnings per share). Common stock equivalents include the effect of all outstanding stock options, using the treasury stock method.

The following tables reconcile the weighted average shares (denominator) used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share (in thousands, except per share amounts):

|  | Three Months Ended September 30, 2001 |  |  | Three Months Ended September 30, 2000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Income (Numerator) | Shares (Denominator) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per-Share } \\ \text { Amount } \end{gathered}$ | Income (Numerator) | Shares (Denominator) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per-Share } \\ \text { Amount } \end{gathered}$ |
| Basic EPS | \$1,813 | 3,608 | \$. 50 | \$1,570 | 3,619 | \$. 43 |
| Effect of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dilutive |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Options | - | 135 | (.02) | - | 85 | (.01) |
| Diluted EPS | \$1,813 | 3,743 | \$. 48 | \$1,570 | 3,704 | \$. 42 |
|  | Nine Months Ended September 30, 2001 |  |  | Nine Months Ended |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Income | Shares | Per-Share | Income | Shares | Per-Share |
|  | (Numerator) | (Denominator) | Amount | (Numerator) | (Denominator) | Amount |
| Basic EPS | \$5,196 | 3,606 | \$1.44 | \$4,663 | 3,686 | \$1.27 |
| Effect of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dilutive |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Options | - | 108 | (.04) | - | 89 | (.03) |
| Diluted EPS | \$5,196 | 3,714 | \$1.40 | \$4,663 | 3,775 | \$1.24 |

## 3. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 142, ("SFAS 142") "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". SFAS 142, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15,2001 , revises the accounting, amortization and disclosure of goodwill and other intangible assets. The implementation of the Statement is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In October 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144 ("SFAS 144") "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets". SFAS 144, which is effective for financial statements for years beginning after December 15, 2001, addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of certain long-lived assets. The implementation of this statement is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company's net income reported for the quarter ended September 30, 2001, was $\$ 1.81$ million, a $15 \%$ increase over the quarter ended September 30,2000 of $\$ 1.57$ million. Basic and diluted earnings per share were $\$ .50$ and $\$ .48$, respectively, for the third quarter of 2001 , as compared to $\$ .43$ and $\$ .42$, respectively, for the third quarter of 2000.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2001, the Company's net income was $\$ 5.20$ million, a $12 \%$ increase over the nine months ended September 30,2000 of $\$ 4.66$ million. Basic and diluted earnings per share were $\$ 1.44$ and $\$ 1.40$, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2001 as compared to $\$ 1.27$ and $\$ 1.24$, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2000.

The Company's third quarter tax-equivalent net interest income increased to $\$ 5.61$ million, from $\$ 5.06$ million in the corresponding quarter in 2000. The annualized net interest margins for the quarter and nine months ended September 30,2001 were $4.30 \%$ and $4.25 \%$, respectively. This compares to $4.41 \%$ and $4.56 \%$ for the quarter and nine months ended September 30,2000 . The decrease in the net interest margin is the result of the current interest rate environment and intense competition for deposits and quality loans. The net interest margin has been calculated on a tax-equivalent basis, which includes an adjustment for interest on tax-exempt securities.

Non-interest income for the third quarter of 2001 increased by $\$ 239,000$, or $33 \%$, and increased by $\$ 500,000$, or $24 \%$ for the first nine months of

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2001, from the corresponding periods of 2000. The increase for the third quarter of 2001 is primarily due to an increase in account activity charges of $\$ 70,000$, letter of credit income of $\$ 25,000$, and a gain on sale of investments of $\$ 147,000$. The increase for the first nine months of 2001 is due to increased account activity charges of $\$ 220,000$, letter of credit income of $\$ 24,000$ and gain on sale of investments of $\$ 147,000$. In addition, a loss on sale of investments of $\$ 108,000$ was incurred in the first nine months of 2000 .

Salaries and employee benefits expense increased by $\$ 217,000$, or $11 \%$, for the third quarter of 2001 , and by $\$ 604,000$, or $11 \%$, for the first nine months of 2001, from the corresponding periods of 2000. The increase is attributable to normal payroll increases and increased benefit costs.

Data processing expense increased by $\$ 28,000$ or $12 \%$ for the third quarter of 2001 , and by $\$ 105,000$, or $16 \%$, for the first nine months of 2001, as compared to the corresponding periods in 2000. The increase is attributable to an increase in the number of accounts processed and to an increase in rates from the Company's service provider.

Furniture and equipment expense decreased by $\$ 27,000$ or $13 \%$ for the third quarter of 2001 , and by $\$ 114,000$, or $17 \%$, for the first nine months of 2001, as compared to the corresponding periods in 2000 due to a decrease in furniture and equipment depreciation expense.

Company management continually reviews and evaluates the allowance for loan losses. In evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses, management considers the results of its methodology, along with other factors such as the amount of non-performing loans and the economic conditions affecting the Company's markets and customers. The allowance for loan losses was approximately $\$ 4.22$ million at September 30, 2001, as compared with $\$ 3.81$ million at December 31, 2000. For the nine months ended September 30, 2001, the allowance for loan losses was increased by the provision for loan losses of $\$ 425,000$, and decreased by approximately $\$ 10,000$ in net charge-offs. For the nine months ended September 30, 2000, the allowance was increased with a provision for loan losses of $\$ 240,000$ and increased by approximately $\$ 75,000$ in net recoveries. The allowance as a percentage of total loans has decreased to 1.24\% at September 30, 2001, from 1.31\% at December 31, 2000. Based on the nature of the loan portfolio and prevailing economic factors, management believes that the current level of the allowance for loan losses is sufficient to absorb losses in the loan portfolio.

Approximately $\$ 203.1$ million, or $60 \%$ of total loans was secured by nonresidential real estate and $\$ 69.7$ million, or $21 \%$ of total loans was secured by residential real estate as of September 30, 2001. Virtually all loans are within the Company's markets in Miami-Dade and Broward counties.

The Company had a non-accrual loan balance of $\$ 866,000$ at September 30, 2001. If these loans were on full accrual, additional interest income of approximately $\$ 48,000$ would have been recorded during the first nine months of 2001.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The objective of liquidity management is to maintain cash flow requirements to meet immediate and ongoing future needs for loan demand, deposit withdrawals, maturing liabilities, and expenses. In evaluating
actual and anticipated needs, management seeks to obtain funds at the most economical cost. Management believes that the level of liquidity is sufficient to meet future funding requirements.

For banks, liquidity represents the ability to meet both loan commitments and withdrawals of deposited funds. Funds to meet these needs can be obtained by converting liquid assets to cash or by attracting new deposits or other sources of funding. Many factors affect a bank's ability to meet liquidity needs. Commercial Bank of Florida's (the Bank) principal sources of funds are deposits, repurchase agreements, payments on loans, maturities and sales of investments. As an additional source of funds, the Bank has credit availability with the Federal Home Loan Bank amounting to $\$ 83$ million, and Federal Funds purchased lines available at correspondent banks amounting to \$13 million as of September 30, 2001.

The Bank's primary use of funds is to originate loans and purchase investment securities. The net change in loans during the first nine months of 2001 was an increase of $\$ 50.1$ million, and the Bank purchased $\$ 44.6$ million of investment securities. Funding for the above came primarily from increases in deposits of $\$ 30.6$ million, increases from proceeds from maturities and sales of investment securities of $\$ 73.4$ million, partially offset by a decrease in securities sold under agreements to repurchase of $\$ 2.8$ million.

In accordance with risk-based capital guidelines issued by the Federal Reserve Board, the Company and the Bank are each required to maintain a minimum ratio of total capital to risk weighted assets of $8 \%$. Additionally, all bank holding companies and member banks must maintain "core" or "Tier 1 " capital of at least $3 \%$ of total assets ("leverage ratio"). Member banks operating at or near the $3 \%$ capital level are expected to have well diversified risks, including no undue interest rate risk exposure, excellent control systems, good earnings, high asset quality, high liquidity, and well managed on- and off-balance sheet activities, and in general be considered strong banking organizations with a composite 1 rating under the CAMELS rating system of banks. For all but the most highly rated banks meeting the above conditions, the minimum leverage ratio is to be $3 \%$ plus an additional 100 to 200 basis points. The Tier 1 Capital, Total Capital, and Leverage Ratios of the Company were $11.99 \%$, $13.44 \%$, and $8.25 \%$, respectively, as of September 30, 2001.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

## ASSET/LIABILITY MANAGEMENT AND INTEREST RATE RISK

Changes in interest rates can substantially impact the Company's long-term profitability and current income. An important part of management's efforts to maintain long-term profitability is the management of interest rate risk. The goal is to maximize net interest income within acceptable levels of interest rate risk and liquidity. Interest rate exposure is managed by monitoring the relationship between interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, focusing on the size, maturity or repricing date, rate of return and degree of risk. The Asset/Liability Management Committee of the Bank oversees the interest rate risk management and reviews the Bank's asset/liability structure on a quarterly basis.

The Bank uses interest rate sensitivity, or GAP analysis to monitor the amount and timing of balances exposed to changes in interest rates. The GAP analysis is not relied upon solely to determine future reactions to interest rate changes because it is presented at one point in time and could change significantly from day-to-day. Other methods such as simulation analysis are utilized in evaluating the Bank's interest rate risk position. The table presented below shows the Bank's GAP analysis at September 30, 2001.


Management's assumptions reflect the Bank's estimate of the anticipated repricing sensitivity of non-maturity deposit products. Interest-bearing checking and savings accounts have been allocated to the "over 1 year" category, and money market accounts $25 \%$ to the "91-181 days" category, 25\% to the "182-365 days" category, and 50\% to the "over 1 year" category.

The Bank uses simulation analysis to quantify the effects of various immediate parallel shifts in interest rates on net interest income over the next 12 month period. Such a "rate shock" analysis requires key

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assumptions which are inherently uncertain, such as deposit sensitivity, cash flows from investments and loans, reinvestment options, management's capital plans, market conditions, and the timing, magnitude and frequency of interest rate changes. As a result, the simulation is only a best-estimate and cannot accurately predict the impact of the future interest rate changes on net income. As of September 30, 2001, the Bank's simulation analysis projects an increase to net interest income of 6.48\%, assuming an immediate parallel shift downward in interest rates by 200 basis points. If rates rise by 200 basis points, the simulation analysis projects net interest income would decrease by 3.54\%. These projected levels are within the Bank's policy limits.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K
(a) Exhibits

All exhibits are omitted because they are not applicable.
(b) Reports on Form 8-K. No report on Form 8-K was filed during the quarter ended September 30, 2001.

## SIGNATURES

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

Commercial Bankshares, Inc.
(Registrant)
/s/ Barbara E. Reed
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Senior Vice President \& Chief Financial Officer

Date: November 13, 2001


[^0]:    Non-interest expense:

