

Bancorp, Inc.
Form S-1
May 13, 2005
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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

**FORM S-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

THE BANCORP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

6712

(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)

23-3016517

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

405 Silverside Road

Wilmington, Delaware 19809

(302) 385-5000

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

Betsy Z. Cohen

Chief Executive Officer

The Bancorp, Inc.

405 Silverside Road

Wilmington, Delaware 19809

(302) 385-5000

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

Copies to:

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Ledgewood, A Professional Corporation

1521 Locust Street

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933 check the following box:

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(c) 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.

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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.

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box.

Calculation of Registration Fee

<u>Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered</u>	<u>Amount to be Registered</u>	<u>Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Unit(1)</u>	<u>Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price</u>	<u>Amount of Registration Fee</u>
Common Stock, par value \$1.00 per share	253,126	\$ 14.61	\$ 3,698,171	\$ 436

- (1) Estimated solely for the purpose of computing the amount of the registration fee in accordance with Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, based on the average of the high and low prices for the common stock of The Bancorp, Inc. as reported on the NASDAQ National Market on May 9, 2005.

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 this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to Section 8(a), may determine.

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The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. The selling shareholders may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to completion, May 13, 2005

PROSPECTUS

253,126 Shares

Common Stock

This prospectus relates to the sale, from time to time, of up to 253,126 shares of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, of The Bancorp, Inc., by the selling shareholders described in the section entitled "Selling Shareholders" on page 16 of this prospectus. The selling shareholders identified in this prospectus may offer the shares from time to time through public or private transactions at prevailing market prices or at privately negotiated prices.

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares of our common stock by the selling shareholders. We have agreed to bear all of the expenses incurred in connection with the registration of these shares. The selling shareholders will pay or assume brokerage commissions and similar charges incurred in connection with the sale of these shares.

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should read the "Risk Factors" section of this prospectus, beginning at page 6, for a discussion of factors you should consider before buying shares of our common stock.

Our common stock is listed on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "TBBK". On May 12, 2005, the last reported sale price of our common stock was \$15.11 per share.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2005

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You should rely only on the information provided in this prospectus and the information set forth in the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. Information contained on our website is not part of this prospectus. The selling shareholders are offering to sell and seeking offers to buy shares of our common stock only in jurisdictions in which offers and sales are permitted. The information contained in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or of any sale of our common stock.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary is not complete and may not contain all the information that is important to you. We urge you to read this entire prospectus, including the section captioned Risk Factors and the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus. In this prospectus, the terms we, us, our, and the company refer to The Bancorp, Inc. and its subsidiaries except where the context indicates otherwise.

Our Business

We are a Delaware financial holding company with a wholly-owned subsidiary, The Bancorp Bank, which we refer to as the Bank. We were formed in 1999 and commenced operations in July 2000. From our formation until February 2004 we were the sole stockholder of the Bank. In February 2004, the Bank completed a public offering of its common stock which resulted in our holding 32.7% of the Bank's common stock. On December 22, 2004, we completed a reorganization in which the Bank once again became our wholly-owned subsidiary.

Our target market is the greater Philadelphia-Wilmington metropolitan area. To serve our customers, we provide a full range of retail and commercial banking services, including a variety of checking, savings and other interest-bearing accounts. Our business lending services focus on secured loans and lines of credit, construction loans and customized equipment and vehicle leasing programs. Our consumer lending services focus on home equity loans, personal and home equity lines of credit, personal installment loans and vehicle leasing.

We have a continuing program of providing banking services to the members and employees of organizations or businesses, which we call affinity group banking. We provide these services through a private-label website under the affinity group's name, and offer an affinity group the ability to customize the banking services offered on the website to respond to the needs and preferences of its members.

As part of our private-label programs, we have developed a system for processing credit and debit card transactions for independent sales organizations and their merchant members that is a source of fee income for us and, because the merchant members must maintain accounts with us, a source of low-cost deposits. Our infrastructure allows us to process high volume transactions that permit merchant customers to access the card associations and debit networks at a significantly lower cost. We offer end-to-end services, which means that we believe we have the ability to fulfill all of our customers' needs with respect to merchant card services and funds transfers. We market our services through a variety of sales channels that includes affinity groups and independent sales organizations and financial institutions.

Our customers access our banking services through our website, or the website of their affinity group, from any personal computer with a web browser, and obtain cash withdrawals from automated teller machines. As a result, we do not maintain a branch bank system. Our web address is www.thebancorp.com.

Our address and telephone number is:

405 Silverside Road
Wilmington, Delaware 19809
(302) 385-5000

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Recent Developments

On December 31, 2004 we entered into an agreement and plan of merger with the Bank and Mears Motor Livery Corp. Pursuant to the agreement, Mears was merged with and into the Bank and the Bank acquired all of Mears' assets and liabilities effective January 3, 2005. Mears is an automobile leasing business based in Orlando, Florida. Consideration for the acquisition was \$1.0 million in cash plus the 253,126 shares of our common stock being included in this prospectus. For more information about the merger and the selling shareholders, see Selling Shareholders.

The Offering

Common stock offered by selling shareholders	Up to 253,126 shares.
Use of proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from this offering.
Nasdaq symbol	Our common stock is listed on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol TBBK.
Risk factors	An investment in our common stock involves risks. For a discussion of these risks, you should read Risk Factors beginning on page 6 of this prospectus.

[Back to Contents](#)**SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following table sets forth selected financial data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, 2002 and 2001, and for the period July 28, 2000 (date of inception of operations) through December 31, 2000. We derived the selected financial data for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, 2002 and 2001 and for the period July 28, 2000 (date of inception of operations) through December 31, 2000 from our financial statements for those periods, which have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accounting firm. You should read the selected financial data in this table together with, and such selected financial data is qualified by reference to our financial statements, the notes to those financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

	As of or for the year ended				For the period July 28, 2000 through December 31, 2000
	December 31, 2004	December 31, 2003	December 31, 2002	December 31, 2001	
Income Statement Data:					
Interest income	\$ 24,673	\$ 14,797	\$ 12,060	\$ 7,474	\$ 2,458
Interest expense	7,077	5,423	4,590	3,566	1,295
Net interest income	17,596	9,374	7,470	3,908	1,163
Provision for loan and lease losses	1,632	685	600	435	350
Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses	15,964	8,689	6,870	3,473	813
Non-interest income	8,904	10,487	4,342	1,719	518
Non-interest expense	22,193	18,355	11,703	8,706	5,673
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	2,675	821	(491)	(3,514)	(4,342)
Income tax benefit	(1,043)	(250)	(500)		
Discontinued operations				(104)	(1,877)
Net income (loss)	3,718	1,071	9	(3,618)	(6,219)
Less preferred stock dividends and accretion	(817)	(881)	(750)	(278)	
Income allocated to Series A preferred shareholders	(323)	(61)			
Net income (loss) available to common stock	\$ 2,578	\$ 129	\$ (741)	\$ (3,896)	\$ (6,219)
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total assets	\$ 576,279	\$ 304,161	\$ 233,424	\$ 155,006	\$ 84,823
Total loans, net of unearned costs (fees)	427,881	232,397	163,337	106,208	27,926
Allowance for loan and lease losses	3,593	1,991	1,379	780	350
Total cash and cash equivalents	19,503	42,183	30,148	5,866	51,542
Deposits	388,081	276,765	209,443	137,517	72,516
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	55,000				
Shareholders' equity	121,402	21,673	16,969	14,239	10,963

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Selected Operating Ratios:

Return on average assets	0.79%	0.41%	nm	nm	nm
Return on average common equity	3.94%	4.93%	nm	nm	nm
Net interest margin	3.86%	3.77%	4.05%	3.73%	3.13%

Selected Capital and Asset Quality Ratios:

Equity/assets	21.07%	7.13%	7.27%	9.19%	12.92%
Tier 1 capital to average assets	22.88%	8.46%	9.76%	10.19%	14.86%
Tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets	26.29%	10.26%	11.60%	11.65%	23.29%
Total capital to total risk-weighted assets	27.04%	11.05%	12.33%	12.23%	24.10%
Allowance for loan and lease losses to total loans	0.84%	0.86%	0.84%	0.73%	1.25%

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information contained in this prospectus before buying shares in this offering. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected, the value of our common stock could decline, and you may lose part or all of your investment.

Risks Relating to Our Business and Operations

Because the Bank is our wholly-owned subsidiary, our profitability will depend on the profitability of the Bank. As a result, the following risk factors relating to banking operations will directly affect our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Our profitability will depend upon the profitability of the Bank.

We do not conduct any operations of our own other than acting as a holding company for the Bank. Although we have registered with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, which we refer to as the Federal Reserve, as a financial holding company, which permits us to engage in a wide range of financial activities, we currently have formulated no plans to expand our financial activities beyond acting as a holding company for the Bank. As a result, for the foreseeable future our profitability will depend upon that of the Bank.

We have a limited operating history, which makes it difficult to predict our future prospects and financial performance following the reorganization.

We were formed in 1999 and began banking operations in July 2000. Because of our limited operating history, it may be difficult to evaluate our business prospects or performance. Our prospects are subject to the risks and uncertainties frequently encountered by companies in their early stages of development, including the risk that we will not be able to implement our business strategies. Accordingly, our financial performance to date may not be representative of our long-term future performance or indicative of whether our business strategies will be successful.

We may have difficulty managing our growth, which may divert resources and limit our ability to successfully expand our operations.

On a consolidated basis, we have grown substantially, from \$84.8 million of total assets and \$72.5 million of total deposits at December 31, 2000 to \$576.3 million of total assets and \$388.1 million of total deposits at December 31, 2004. We expect to continue to experience significant growth in the amount of our assets, the level of our deposits and the scale of our operations. Our future profitability will depend in part on our continued ability to grow; however, we may not be able to sustain our historical growth rate or even be able to grow at all.

In our first years of operation, we incurred substantial expenses to build our management team and personnel, develop our delivery systems and establish our infrastructure to support our future growth. Our future success will depend on the ability of our officers and key employees to continue to implement and improve our operational, financial and management controls, reporting systems and procedures, and manage a growing number of customer relationships. We may not implement improvements to our management information and control systems in an efficient or timely manner and may discover deficiencies in existing systems and controls. Consequently, our continued growth may place a strain on

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our administrative and operational infrastructure. Any such strain could increase our costs, reduce or eliminate our profitability and reduce the price at which our common shares trade.

Changes in interest rates could reduce our income, cash flows and asset values.

Our consolidated income and cash flows and the value of our consolidated assets will depend to a great extent on the difference between the interest rates we earn on interest-earning assets, such as loans and investment securities, and the interest rates we pay on interest-bearing liabilities such as deposits and borrowings. We discuss the effects of interest rate changes on the market value of our portfolio equity and net interest income in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Asset and Liability Management. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors which are beyond our control, including general economic conditions and policies of various governmental and regulatory agencies and, in particular, the Federal Reserve. Changes in monetary policy, including changes in interest rates, will influence not only the interest we receive on our loans and investment securities and the amount of interest we pay on deposits, it will also affect our ability to originate loans and obtain deposits and our costs in doing so. If the rate of interest we pay on our deposits and other borrowings increases more than the rate of interest we earn on our loans and other investments, our consolidated net interest income and, therefore, our consolidated earnings, could be reduced. These earnings could also be reduced if the rates on our loans and other investments fall more quickly than those on our deposits and other borrowings.

We are subject to lending risks.

There are risks inherent in making all loans. These risks include interest rate changes over the time period in which loans may be repaid and changes in the national economy or the economy of our regional market that impact the ability of our borrowers to repay their loans or the value of the collateral securing those loans. Our loan portfolio contains a high percentage of commercial, construction and commercial mortgage loans in relation to its total loans and total assets. At December 31, 2004, commercial loans were 20.9% of total loans, construction loans were 22.7% of total loans and commercial mortgage loans were 32.9% of total loans. These types of loans are generally viewed as having more risk of default than residential real estate loans or consumer loans. These types of loans are also typically larger than residential real estate loans and consumer loans. Because our loan portfolio contains a significant number of commercial, construction and commercial mortgage loans with relatively large balances, the deterioration of one or a few of these loans would cause a significant increase in nonperforming loans. On a consolidated basis, an increase in nonperforming loans could result in an increase in our provision for loan losses or in loan charge-offs and a consequent reduction of our earnings.

Lack of seasoning of our loan portfolio may increase the risk of credit defaults in the future.

All of the loans in our loan portfolio were originated within the past four years. In general, loans do not begin to show signs of credit deterioration or default until they have been outstanding for some period of time, a process referred to as seasoning. As a result, a portfolio of older loans will usually behave more predictably than a portfolio of recently originated loans. Because our loan portfolio is relatively unseasoned, the current level of delinquencies and defaults may be below the level that will prevail when the portfolio becomes more seasoned.

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Until our portfolio becomes more seasoned, we must rely in part on the historical loan loss experience of other financial institutions and our management's past experience in determining the allowance for loan and lease losses, which may result in our having inadequate reserves.

Because most of our loans were originated relatively recently, our loan portfolio does not provide an adequate history of loan losses for management to rely upon in establishing its allowance for loan and lease losses. We therefore rely to a significant extent upon other financial institutions' histories of loan losses and their allowance for loan and lease losses, as well as management's estimates based on their experience in the banking industry, when determining our loss allowance. The history of loan and lease losses, the reserving policies of other financial institutions and management's judgment may not result in reserving policies that will be adequate for our consolidated business and operations.

Our operations are concentrated in the Philadelphia-Wilmington metropolitan area and, therefore, are susceptible to changes in the economic condition and real estate values in that area.

Our loan activities are largely based in the Philadelphia-Wilmington metropolitan area. To a lesser extent, our deposit base is also generated from this area. As a result, our consolidated financial performance depends largely upon economic conditions in this area. Adverse local economic conditions could cause us to experience an increase in loan delinquencies, a reduction in deposits, an increase in the number of borrowers who default on their loans and a reduction in the value of the collateral securing their loans, all of which would reduce our consolidated profitability.

We depend to a significant extent upon wholesale and brokered deposits to satisfy our funding needs.

We have relied to a significant extent on funds provided by wholesale and brokered deposits to support the growth of our loan portfolio. These funding sources amounted to 41.4% of our total deposits at December 31, 2004. If we are not successful in obtaining wholesale funding or increasing our current deposit base to a level commensurate with our funding needs, we may be unable to continue our growth, or could experience contraction in our total assets. Moreover, to the extent that we are unable to match the maturities of the interest rates we pay for wholesale and brokered funds to the maturities of the loans we make using those funds, increases in the interest rates we pay for such funds could decrease our consolidated net interest income.

Our future success will depend on our ability to compete effectively in a highly competitive market and geographic area.

We will face substantial competition in all phases of our operations from a variety of different competitors, including commercial banks and their holding companies, savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, credit unions, consumer finance companies, factoring companies, insurance companies and money market mutual funds. Competition for financial services in the Philadelphia-Wilmington metropolitan area is very strong. This geographic area includes offices of many of the largest financial institutions in the nation. Most of those competing institutions have much greater financial and marketing resources than we have and, because we are relatively newly-formed, far greater name recognition. Due to their size, many of our competitors can achieve economies of scale and, as a result, may offer a broader range of products and services as well as better pricing structures for those products and services. Moreover, because we are smaller and less well-established, we may have to pay higher rates on its deposits or offer more free or reduced-cost services in order to attract and retain customers. Some of the financial services organizations with which we compete are not subject to the same degree of regulation as federally-insured and regulated financial institutions such as ours. As a result, those

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competitors may be able to access funding and provide various services more easily or at less cost than we can.

Our affinity group marketing strategy has been adopted by other institutions with which we compete.

As a result of the high costs encountered by Internet banks in acquiring customers through traditional marketing and advertising or for other reasons, several online banking operations as well as the online banking programs of conventional banks have instituted affinity group marketing strategies similar to ours. As a consequence, we have encountered competition in this area and anticipate that we will continue to do so in the future. This competition may, on a consolidated basis, increase our costs, reduce our revenues or revenue growth or, because we are a relatively new banking operation without the name recognition of other, more established banking operations, make it difficult for us to compete effectively in obtaining affinity group relationships.

Our lending limit may make us less competitive.

Our regulatory lending limit as of December 31, 2004 to any one customer or related group of customers was \$17.6 million. Our lending limit is substantially smaller than those of most financial institutions with which we compete. While we believe that our lending limit is sufficient for our targeted market of small to mid-size businesses, individuals and affinity group members, it may affect our ability to attract or maintain customers or to compete with other financial institutions. Moreover, to the extent that we incur losses and do not obtain additional capital, our lending limit, which depends upon the amount of our capital, will decrease.

Environmental liability associated with lending activities could result in losses.

In the course of our business, we may foreclose on and take title to properties securing our loans. If hazardous substances are discovered on any of these properties, we may be liable to governmental entities or third parties for the costs of remediation of the hazard, as well as for personal injury and property damage. Many environmental laws can impose liability regardless of whether we knew of, or were responsible for, the contamination. In addition, if we arrange for the disposal of hazardous or toxic substances at another site, we may be liable for the costs of cleaning up and removing those substances from the site, even if we neither own nor operate the disposal site. Environmental laws may require us to incur substantial expenses and may materially limit use of properties that we acquire through foreclosure, reduce their value or limit our ability to sell them in the event of a default on the loans they secure. In addition, future laws or more stringent interpretations or enforcement policies with respect to existing laws may increase our exposure to environmental liability.

As a financial institution whose principal medium for delivery of banking services is the Internet, we are subject to risks particular to that medium.

We operate an independent Internet bank, as distinguished from the Internet banking service of an established conventional bank. Independent Internet banks often have found it difficult to achieve profitability and revenue growth. Several factors contribute to the unique problems that Internet banks face. These include concerns for the security of personal information, the absence of personal relationships between bankers and customers, the absence of loyalty to a conventional hometown bank, the customer's difficulty in understanding and assessing the substance and financial strength of an Internet bank, a lack of confidence in the likelihood of success and permanence of Internet banks and many individuals' unwillingness to trust their personal assets to a relatively new technological medium.

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such as the Internet. As a result, many potential customers may be unwilling to establish a relationship with us.

Most conventional financial institutions now offer the option of Internet banking and financial services to their existing and prospective customers. The public may perceive conventional financial institutions as being safer, more responsive, more comfortable to deal with and more accountable as providers of their banking and financial services, including their Internet banking services. We may not be able to offer Internet banking and financial services and personal relationship characteristics that have sufficient advantages over the Internet banking and financial services and other characteristics of established conventional financial institutions to enable us to compete successfully.

Moreover, both the Internet and the financial services industry are undergoing rapid technological changes, with frequent introductions of new technology-driven products and services. In addition to improving the ability to serve customers, the effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to reduce costs. Our future success will depend, in part, upon our ability to address the needs of our customers by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy customer demands, as well as to create additional efficiencies in our operations. Many of our competitors have substantially greater resources to invest in technological improvements. We may not be able to implement effectively new technology-driven products and services or be successful in marketing these products and services to our customers.

Our operations may be interrupted if our network or computer systems, or those of our providers, fail.

Because we deliver our products and services over the Internet and outsource several critical functions to third parties, our operations depend on our ability, as well as that of our service providers, to protect computer systems and network infrastructure against interruptions in service due to damage from fire, power loss, telecommunications failure, physical break-ins, computer hacking or similar catastrophic events. Our operations also depend upon our ability to replace a third-party provider if it experiences difficulties that interrupt our operations or if an operationally essential third-party service terminates. Service interruptions to customers may impair our ability to obtain or retain customers and could result in regulatory sanctions. Moreover, if a customer were unable to access his or her account or complete a financial transaction due to a service interruption, we could be subject to a claim by the customer for his or her loss. While our account and other agreements contain disclaimers of liability for these kinds of losses, we cannot predict the outcome of litigation if a customer were to make a claim against us.

Security concerns may inhibit Internet banking.

A significant barrier to on-line financial transactions is the secure transmission of confidential information over public networks. The systems we use rely on encryption and authentication technology to provide secure transmission of confidential information. Advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other developments could result in a compromise or breach of the algorithms used to protect customer transaction data. If we, or another provider of financial services through the Internet, were to suffer damage from a security breach, public acceptance and use of the Internet as a medium for financial transactions could suffer. Any security breach could deter potential customers or cause existing customers to leave, thereby inhibiting our ability to grow and maintain profitability and, possibly, our ability to continue delivering our products and services through the Internet. Although we, with the help of third-party service providers, intend to continue to implement security technology and establish operational procedures to prevent security breaches, these measures may not be successful.

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We outsource many essential services to third-party providers who may terminate their agreements with us, resulting in interruptions to our banking operations.

We obtain essential technological and customer services support for the systems we use from third-party providers. We outsource our check processing, check imaging, electronic bill payment, statement rendering, internal audit and other services to third party vendors. For a description of these services, you should read *Our Business* *Other Operations* *Third Party Service Providers*. Our agreements with each service provider are generally cancelable without cause by either party upon specified notice periods. If one of our third-party service providers terminates its agreement with us and we are unable to replace it with another service provider, our operations may be interrupted. If an interruption were to continue for a significant period of time, our consolidated operations, revenues and profitability could be materially impaired.

Government regulation may inhibit our operations.

We are subject to extensive federal and state banking regulation and supervision. The regulations are intended primarily to protect our depositors' funds, the federal deposit insurance funds and the safety and soundness of the Bank, not our shareholders. Regulatory requirements affect lending practices, capital structure, investment practices, dividend policy and growth. Our failure to meet minimum capital requirements will result in the imposition of limitations on our operations that would adversely impact our operations and could, if capital levels drop significantly, result in our being required to cease operations. Changes in governing law, regulations or regulatory practices could impose additional costs on us or limit our ability to obtain deposits or make loans and, as a consequence, reduce our consolidated revenues and profitability.

As a Delaware-chartered bank whose depositors and financial services customers are located in several states, the Bank may be subject to additional licensure requirements or other regulation of its activities by state regulatory authorities and laws outside of Delaware. If the Bank's compliance with licensure requirements or other regulation becomes overly burdensome, we may seek to convert its state charter to a federal charter in order to gain the benefits of federal preemption of some of those laws and regulations. Conversion of the Bank to a federal charter will require the prior approval of the relevant federal bank regulatory authorities, which we may not be able to obtain. Moreover, even if we obtain approval, there could be a significant period of time between our application and receipt of the approval, and/or any approval we do obtain may be subject to burdensome conditions or restrictions.

Our success will depend on our ability to retain Betsy Z. Cohen, our chief executive officer.

We believe that our future success will depend upon the expertise of, and customer relationships established by Betsy Z. Cohen, our chief executive officer. If Mrs. Cohen were to become unavailable for any reason, or if we are unable to hire highly qualified and experienced personnel with similar relationships to replace her, our ability to attract deposits or loan customers may be materially impaired. We do not have an employment agreement with, nor do we have key man life insurance on, Mrs. Cohen.

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Risks Relating to Our Common Stock

We do not plan to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future; our ability in the future to pay dividends is subject to restrictions.

We intend to retain any future earnings to fund the development and growth of our operations and, as a result, do not anticipate paying any cash dividends for the foreseeable future. Our ability to pay dividends is, in any event, subject to substantial regulatory restrictions and other limitations. We describe the regulatory restrictions in Regulation Under Banking Law and describe the other limitations in The holders of our trust preferred securities have rights senior to those of our common shareholders, The holders of our Series A preferred stock have dividend rights which may dilute the interest of our common shareholders, and Market and Dividend Information.

The holders of our trust preferred securities have rights senior to those of our common shareholders.

In 2002, The Bancorp Capital Trust I, an affiliated business trust, issued \$5.3 million of 10.5% trust preferred securities, which are backed by our junior subordinated debenture in the same amount and bearing the same interest rate. We contributed the proceeds of the issuance, after expenses, to the Bank's capital. We must make debt service payments on the debenture before we can pay any dividends on our common shares. Moreover, in the event of our bankruptcy, dissolution or liquidation, the debenture must be repaid before any distributions can be made to our common shareholders. We have the right to defer payments under the debenture for up to five years, during which time we will not be permitted to pay dividends to holders of our common shares.

The holders of our Series A preferred stock have dividend rights which may dilute the interest of our common shareholders, and also have liquidation rights senior to those of our common shareholders.

We have 1,035,513 Series A preferred shares outstanding as of the date of this prospectus. Our Series A preferred shares have a non-cumulative quarterly dividend of \$.15 per share. If we do not pay the dividend in cash we must pay the dividend by issuing additional shares of Series A preferred stock, priced at \$10.00 per share. Through the third quarter of 2004, we paid all Series A preferred share dividends by such issuances. In the fourth quarter of 2004 we began to pay those dividends in cash. If we pay future dividends through share issuances rather than cash, the interests of our common shareholders would be diluted. The potential dilution of ownership over a one year period following the reorganization, assuming all Series A preferred share dividends were paid in additional shares, and assuming no exercise of any outstanding warrants or options, would be 63,000 shares or approximately .51%. Moreover, any such future issuances would increase the cash dividends payable on our Series A preferred shares or the number of Series A preferred shares payable in lieu of a cash dividend. The Series A preferred shares also have a liquidation preference of \$10.00 per share which, upon our bankruptcy, dissolution or liquidation, we must pay before any distributions we can pay on our common shares.

Forward-Looking Statements

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements that are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, which may include statements about our business strategy, financial strategy, future operating results, plans, objectives, expectations and intentions that are not historical.

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All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included in this prospectus regarding strategy, future operations, financial position, estimated revenues and losses, projected costs, prospects, plans and objectives of management are forward-looking statements. When used in this prospectus, the words could, believe, anticipate, intend, estimate, expect, project, and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain such identifying words. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this prospectus. We disclose important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from our expectations under Risk Factors, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and elsewhere in this prospectus. These cautionary statements qualify all forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf.

[Back to Contents](#)**USE OF PROCEEDS**

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling shareholders or their transferees pursuant to this offering.

MARKET AND DIVIDEND INFORMATION

The Company. Until the completion of the reorganization in December 2004 whereby the Bank became our wholly-owned subsidiary, there was no public market for our common stock. Immediately after the reorganization, our common stock temporarily traded on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol TBBKD from December 23, 2004 to January 24, 2005. Our common stock is now traded on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol TBBK. The following table sets forth the range of high and low bid prices for the indicated periods for our common stock after the reorganization.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
2005		
Second quarter (through May 11, 2005)	\$ 15.55	\$ 13.55
First quarter	15.99	12.97
2004		
Fourth quarter (beginning December 23, 2004)	16.38	14.50

As of May 9, 2005, there were approximately 177 holders of record of our common stock.

We have not paid cash dividends on our common stock since our inception, and do not plan to pay cash dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future. We intend to retain earnings, if any, to fund the development and growth of our operations. Our board of directors will determine any changes in our dividend policy based upon its analysis of factors it deems relevant. We expect that these factors will include our earnings, financial condition, cash requirements and available investment opportunities.

Our payment of dividends is subject to restrictions which we discuss in Regulation Under Banking Law. Our payment of dividends is also subject to limitations imposed by our Series A preferred stock and trust preferred securities which we describe in Risk Factors Risks Relating to Our Common Stock. The holders of our trust preferred securities have rights senior to those of our common shareholders and The holders of our Series A preferred stock have rights senior to those of our common shareholders.

The Bank. From the Bank's public offering in February 2004 until completion of the reorganization in December 2004, its common stock was traded on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol TBBK. In the reorganization, the Bank's common stock was exchanged for our common stock on the basis of 1.15 shares of our common stock for each share of Bank common stock held.

The following table sets forth the range of high and low bid prices for the indicated periods for the Bank's common stock during the period that it was publicly traded:

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
2004		
Fourth quarter (through December 21, 2004)	\$ 20.43	\$ 16.35
Third quarter	20.50	16.62
Second quarter	20.60	16.65
First quarter (beginning February 3, 2004)	18.11	15.00

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Following its public offering and until it was reorganized back into our wholly-owned subsidiary, the bank did not pay any dividends on its common stock. Before its public offering, the bank paid inter-company dividends to us, as its then sole shareholder, and has resumed paying inter-company dividends to us after completion of the reorganization.

[Back to Contents](#)**SELLING SHAREHOLDERS**

This prospectus relates to the resale from time to time of up to a total of 253,126 shares of our common stock by the selling shareholders. We issued all of the shares being registered by this prospectus in a private placement as consideration for our acquisition of Mears Motor Livery Corp.

The following table, to our knowledge, sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock by the selling shareholders as of May 9, 2005, and the number of shares being offered hereby by each selling shareholder. For purposes of the following description, the term selling shareholder includes pledgees, donees, permitted transferees or other permitted successors-in-interest selling shares received after the date of this prospectus from the selling shareholders. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of our common stock by the selling shareholders.

Shareholder	Number of shares beneficially owned prior to the offering	Number of shares being offered	Shares beneficially owned after the offering(1)	
			Number	Percent of class
Arrow Holdings LP	126,563	126,563	0	
James C. Hartman(2)	126,563	126,563	0	

(1) We do not know when or in what amounts a selling shareholder may offer shares of common stock for sale. The selling shareholders might not sell any or all of the shares offered by this prospectus. Because the selling shareholders may offer all or some of the shares pursuant to this offering, we cannot estimate the number of the shares that will be held by the selling shareholders after completion of the offering. However, for purposes of this table, we have assumed that, after completion of the offering, none of the shares covered by this prospectus will be held by the selling shareholders.

(2) James C. Hartman is our Vice-President Leasing.

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SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth selected financial data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, 2002 and 2001, and for the period July 28, 2000 (date of inception of operations) through December 31, 2000. We derived the selected financial data for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, 2002 and 2001 and for the period July 28, 2000 (date of inception of operations) through December 31, 2000 from our financial statements for those periods, which have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accounting firm. You should read the selected financial data in this table together with, and such selected financial data is qualified by reference to our financial statements, the notes to those financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

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	As of or for the year ended				For the period July 28, 2000 through December 31, 2000
	December 31, 2004	December 31, 2003	December 31, 2002	December 31, 2001	
Income Statement Data:					
Interest income	\$ 24,673	\$ 14,797	\$ 12,060	\$ 7,474	\$ 2,458
Interest expense	7,077	5,423	4,590	3,566	1,295
Net interest income	17,596	9,374	7,470	3,908	1,163
Provision for loan and lease losses	1,632	685	600	435	350
Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses	15,964	8,689	6,870	3,473	813
Non-interest income	8,904	10,487	4,342	1,719	518
Non-interest expense	22,193	18,355	11,703	8,706	5,673
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	2,675	821	(491)	(3,514)	(4,342)
Income tax benefit	(1,043)	(250)	(500)		
Discontinued operations				(104)	(1,877)
Net income (loss)	3,718	1,071	9	(3,618)	(6,219)
Less preferred stock dividends and accretion	(817)	(881)	(750)	(278)	
Income allocated to Series A preferred shareholders	(323)	(61)			
Net income (loss) available to common stock	\$ 2,578	\$ 129	\$ (741)	\$ (3,896)	\$ (6,219)
Balance Sheet Data:					
Total assets	\$ 576,279	\$ 304,161	\$ 233,424	\$ 155,006	\$ 84,823
Total loans, net of unearned costs (fees)	427,881	232,397	163,337	106,208	27,926
Allowance for loan and lease losses	3,593	1,991	1,379	780	350
Total cash and cash equivalents	19,503	42,183	30,148	5,866	51,542
Deposits	388,081	276,765	209,443	137,517	72,516
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	55,000				
Shareholders equity	121,402	21,673	16,969	14,239	10,963
Selected Operating Ratios:					
Return on average assets	0.79%	0.41%	nm	nm	nm
Return on average common equity	3.94%	4.93%	nm	nm	nm
Net interest margin	3.86%	3.77%	4.05%	3.73%	3.13%
Selected Capital and Asset Quality Ratios:					
Equity/assets	21.07%	7.13%	7.27%	9.19%	12.92%
Tier 1 capital to average assets	22.88%	8.46%	9.76%	10.19%	14.86%

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Tier 1 capital to total risk-weighted assets	26.29%	10.26%	11.60%	11.65%	23.29%
Total capital to total risk-weighted assets	27.04%	11.05%	12.33%	12.23%	24.10%
Allowance for loan and lease losses to total loans	0.84%	0.86%	0.84%	0.73%	1.25%

[Back to Contents](#)**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet combines the historical consolidated statement of financial condition of us and Mears Motor Livery Corp. giving effect to the completion of the merger on December 31, 2004, using the purchase method of accounting and giving effect to the related pro forma adjustments described in the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet. The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined statements of income for the year ended December 31, 2004 combine the historical statements of income of us and Mears giving effect to the merger as if the merger had become effective at the beginning of the period presented, using the purchase method of accounting and giving effect to the related pro forma adjustments described in the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet.

Although pro forma financial information is not a measurement of performance calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, we believe that pro forma financial information is important because it gives effect to the merger as if the merger had become effective at the beginning of the period presented. The manner in which we calculate pro forma financial information may differ from similarly titled measures reported by other companies.

The unaudited pro forma combined condensed consolidated financial statements included in this document are presented for informational purposes only. This information includes various estimates and may not necessarily be indicative of the financial condition or results of operations that would have occurred if the merger had been completed on the date or at the beginning of the period indicated or which may be obtained in the future. The unaudited pro forma combined condensed balance sheet and accompanying notes should be read in conjunction with our financial statements, the notes to those financial statements, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Where You Can Find More Information" and "Risk Factors □ Forward-Looking Statements."

	The Bancorp, Inc. December 31, 2004	Mears Motor Livery December 31, 2004	Adjustments	December 31 2004 (as adjusted)
(in thousands)				
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 10,184	\$ 334	(1,000) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 9,518
Interest bearing deposits	1,028			1,028
Federal funds sold	8,291			8,291
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total cash and cash equivalents	19,503	334		18,837
Investment securities, available-for-sale	120,252			120,252
Loans, net of unearned fees (costs)	427,881	25,734	(19,574) ⁽²⁾	434,041
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(3,593)	(51)		(3,644)
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
Loans, net	424,288	25,683		430,397
Premises and equipment, net	2,958	176		3,134
Accrued interest receivable	3,439		(49) ⁽³⁾	3,390
Other assets	5,839	1,450	2,769 ⁽¹⁾	10,058
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total assets	\$ 576,279	\$ 27,643		\$ 586,068
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
LIABILITIES				
Deposits				
Demand (non-interest bearing)	\$ 51,832	\$		\$ 51,832

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Savings, money market and interest checking	153,417			153,417
Time deposits	166,682			166,682
Time deposits, \$100,000 and over	16,150			16,150
Total deposits	388,081			388,081
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	5,052			5,052
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	55,000			55,000
Accrued interest payable	407			407
Subordinated debt	5,413			5,413
Notes payable		24,600	(19,574) ⁽²⁾	5,026
Other liabilities	924	843	(49) ⁽³⁾	1,718
Total liabilities	454,877	25,443		460,697
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY				
Preferred stock - authorized 5,000,000 shares of \$0.01 par value; issued and outstanding, 1,133,237 and 1,133,237 shares for 2004 and as adjusted, respectively	11			11
Common stock - authorized, 20,000,000 shares of \$1.00 par value; issued shares 11,888,061 and 12,141,187 shares for 2004 and as adjusted, respectively	11,888	285	(285) ⁽³⁾	12,141
			253 ⁽¹⁾	
Additional paid-in capital	117,668		3,716 ⁽¹⁾	121,384
Retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)	(7,934)	1,915	(1,915) ⁽³⁾	(7,934)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(231)			(231)
Total shareholder's equity	121,402	2,200		125,371
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	\$ 576,279	\$ 27,643		\$ 586,117

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(1) The adjustment for conversion of the Mears stock to Bancorp stock and the associated goodwill.

Purchase price calculation	
Cash	\$ 1,000,000
Value of common stock based on January 3, 2005 closing price of \$15.68 of Bancorp common stock Common shares issued to Mears	253,126
Price	\$ 15.68
	<u>3,969,015</u>
	4,969,015
Mears shareholders equity at December 31, 2004	<u>2,200,000</u>
Goodwill	\$ 2,769,015

(2) The adjustment to eliminate a loan from us to Mears.

(3) The adjustment to eliminate Mears equity accounts.

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	The Bancorp, Inc. For the year ended December 31, 2004	Mears Motor Livery For the twelve months ended December 31, 2004	Adjustments	December 31, 2004 As adjusted
(in thousands, except share data)				
Interest income				
Loans, including fees	\$ 19,472	\$ 3,763	\$ (49) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 23,186
Investment securities	4,710			4,710
Federal funds sold	480			480
Interest bearing deposits	11			11
	<u>24,673</u>	<u>3,763</u>		<u>28,387</u>
Interest expense				
Deposits	5,983			5,983
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	27			27
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	516			516
Other interest expense		1,506	(49) ⁽¹⁾	1,457
Subordinated debt	551			551
	<u>7,077</u>	<u>1,506</u>		<u>8,534</u>
Net interest income	17,596	2,257		19,853
Provision for loan and lease losses	1,632			1,632
Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses	<u>15,964</u>	<u>2,257</u>		<u>18,221</u>
Non-interest income				
Service fees on deposit accounts	695			695
Merchant credit card deposit fees	6,793			6,793
Gain on sales of investment securities	481			481
Leasing income	214	997		1,211
Other	721	761		1,482
Total non-interest income	<u>8,904</u>	<u>1,758</u>		<u>10,662</u>
Non-interest expense				
Salaries and employee benefits	7,859	774		8,633
Occupancy expense	1,688	151		1,839
Merchant credit card deposit	6,104			6,104
Data processing expense	1,039	26		1,065
Advertising	442	9		451
Professional fees	589	116		705
Other	3,985	1,850		5,835
Reorganization expense	487			487
Total non-interest expense	<u>22,193</u>	<u>2,926</u>		<u>25,119</u>

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Net income before income tax benefit	2,675	1,089		3,764
Income tax benefit	(1,043)			(1,043)
Net income	3,718	1,089		4,807
Less preferred stock dividends and accretion	(817)			(817)
Income allocated to Series A preferred shareholders	(323)		(87) ⁽³⁾	(410)
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 2,578	\$ 1,089		\$ 3,580
Net income per share - basic	\$ 0.25	\$ 12,100		\$ 0.34
Net income per share - diluted	\$ 0.24	\$ 12,100		\$ 0.34
Weighted average shares - basic	10,307,441	90	253,126 ⁽²⁾	10,560,567
			(90) ⁽²⁾	
Weighted average shares - diluted	10,416,980	90	253,126 ⁽²⁾	10,670,106
			(90) ⁽²⁾	

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- (1) The adjustment for interest due on loan from us to Mears. The interest rates on the loans were variable, based on the prime rate. The line of credit was established in November of 2004 and had an average outstanding balance of approximately \$9.7 million.
- (2) The adjustment for shares issued to Mears shareholders as a result of the merger and elimination of Mears common stock.
- (3) The adjustment to income allocated to Series A preferred shareholders based on pro forma income.

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

Overview

We are a registered financial holding company whose principal asset is our wholly-owned subsidiary bank. Since July 2000, when the Bank began banking operations, we have grown to \$576.3 million in consolidated assets as of December 31, 2004. To sustain this growth, we raised additional capital in 2001, 2002 and 2003 and invested substantially all of the net proceeds in the Bank. In February 2004, the Bank completed its own offering of its common stock that resulted in its obtaining \$82.9 million of additional capital, after underwriting discounts and commissions and expenses of the offering. After the offering, we owned approximately 32.7% of the Bank. In December 2004, we completed a reorganization as a result of which the Bank again became our wholly-owned subsidiary.

We focus on two markets: small to mid-size businesses and their principals and affinity groups with their established membership, client or customer bases. We concentrate our lending activities in the Philadelphia-Wilmington area, while we draw our deposits from that area and from out of area, principally through our merchant card processing operation. To a lesser extent, we obtain deposits from the open market as required to meet our loan funding needs. Our lending activities emphasize commercial, industrial and construction loans secured by real estate and commercial real estate loans.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our accounting and reporting policies conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and general practices within the financial services industry. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

We believe that the determination of our allowance for loan and lease losses involves a higher degree of judgment and complexity than our other significant accounting policies. We determine our allowance for loan and lease losses with the objective of maintaining a reserve level we believe to be sufficient to absorb our estimated probable credit losses. We base our determination of the adequacy of the allowance on periodic evaluations of our loan portfolio and other relevant factors. However, this evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates, including, among others, expected default probabilities, the amount of loss we may incur on defaulted loans, expected commitment usage, the amounts and timing of expected future cash flows on impaired loans, value of collateral, estimated losses on consumer loans and residential mortgages, and general amounts for historical loss experience. We also evaluate economic conditions and uncertainties in estimating losses and inherent risks in our loan portfolio. All of these factors may be susceptible to significant change. To the extent actual outcomes differ from our estimates, we may need additional provisions for loan losses. Any such additional provision for loan losses will be a direct charge to our earnings.

We capitalize costs associated with internally developed and purchased software systems for new products and enhancements to existing products that have reached the application stage and meet recoverability tests. Capitalized costs include external direct costs of materials and services used in developing or obtaining internal-use software, payroll and payroll related expenses for employees who are directly associated with and devote time to the internal-use software project and interest costs incurred, if material, while developing internal-use software. Capitalization of these costs begins when we complete

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the preliminary project stage, and ceases no later than the point at which the project is substantially complete and ready for its intended purpose.

We account for income taxes under the liability method whereby we determine deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the difference between the carrying values on our financial statements and the tax basis of assets and liabilities as measured by the enacted tax rates which will be in effect when these differences reverse. Deferred tax expense (benefit) is the result of changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Results of Operations

Net Income: fiscal 2004 compared to fiscal 2003. Net income for fiscal 2004 was \$3.7 million, compared to net income of \$1.1 million for fiscal 2003. Preferred stock dividends and accretion for fiscal 2004 were \$818,000, compared to \$881,000 for fiscal 2003, which resulted in a net income available to common stock of \$2.6 million for fiscal 2004 as compared to net income of \$129,000 for fiscal 2003. Diluted earnings per share were \$0.24 for fiscal 2004 as compared to \$0.06 for fiscal 2003. Return on average assets was .79% and return on average equity was 3.94% for fiscal 2004.

Net Interest Income: fiscal 2004 compared to fiscal 2003. Our interest income for fiscal 2004 increased to \$19.5 million from \$12.5 million for fiscal 2003, while our net interest income increased to \$17.6 million from \$9.4 million. Our average loans increased to \$315.1 million for fiscal 2004 from \$192.2 million for the prior year period. The primary reason for the increases in our interest income and net interest income was our ability to increase our earning assets through continued organic growth of our loan portfolio as well as through purchases of investment securities with the proceeds from the Bank's public offering. We expect that the new capital obtained from the offering will enable us to continue growth in our loan portfolio for the foreseeable future.

Our net interest margin (representing the spread between our cost of funds and the rates we receive on our interest-earning assets) for fiscal 2004 increased to 3.86% from 3.77% for 2003, an increase of 9 basis points (.09%). For fiscal 2004 the average yield on our interest-earning assets decreased to 5.42% from 5.94% for fiscal 2003, a decrease of 52 basis points (.52%). The decrease in yield was the result of declines in the overall interest rate environment as well as a change in the mix of our earning assets as average investment securities increased as a percentage of earning assets to 22.6% for fiscal 2004 from 11.5% for fiscal 2003. The change in mix of earning assets resulted from the deployment of the proceeds from our initial public offering into investment securities. It is our intention to shift the mix in the future as we leverage our capital through growth in the loan portfolio. Cost of interest-bearing deposits decreased to 2.14% for fiscal 2004 from 2.47% for fiscal 2003, a decrease of 33 basis points (.33%) due to declines in the overall interest rate environment. Average interest-bearing deposits increased to \$279.3 million from \$197.0 million, an increase of \$82.3 million or 41.8%.

Net Interest Income: fiscal 2003 compared to fiscal 2002. Our interest income for fiscal 2003 increased to \$14.8 million from \$12.1 million in the prior year, while our net interest income increased to \$9.4 million from \$7.5 million. Our average loans increased to \$192.2 million for fiscal 2003 from \$137.3 million for fiscal 2002. The primary reason for the increases in our interest income and net interest income was our ability to increase our earning assets, primarily net loans, as we increased our deposit base and deployed an additional \$4.0 million of capital we obtained in 2003.

Net interest income for 2003 was reduced by \$551,000 of interest expense related to the trust preferred securities of The Bancorp Capital Trust I and the related debenture issued by us, as compared to \$305,000 of such expense for fiscal 2002. The trust preferred securities and the related debenture were issued in June 2002, resulting in only a partial-year interest expense for 2002.

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Our net interest margin for fiscal 2003 decreased to 3.77% from 4.05% for fiscal 2002, a decrease of 28 basis points (.28%). The decrease in fiscal 2003 resulted from a timing difference between the rates we obtained on our loans and rates on our deposits that we had determined to lock in on a longer-term basis.

For fiscal 2003, the average yield on our interest-earning assets decreased to 5.94% from 6.55% for fiscal 2002, a decrease of 61 basis points (.61%). The decrease was the result of decreases in the discount rate by the Federal Reserve, which resulted in decreases in both our prime rate and the rates we received on federal funds sold. While the low interest rate environment in fiscal 2003 primarily resulted from rate reductions that occurred in fiscal 2001, there were a total of 50 basis points (.50%) of reductions in 2002 and an additional 25 basis points (.25%) of reductions in 2003.

The rate decreases by the Federal Reserve also had an impact on the costs of our interest-bearing deposits, which decreased to 2.47% in fiscal 2003 from 2.86% in fiscal 2002. Except for immaterial amounts of securities sold under agreements to repurchase and overnight federal funds for liquidity management purposes, we did not borrow funds during fiscal 2003.

Average Daily Balances. The following table presents the average daily balances of assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity and the respective interest earned or paid on interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, as well as average rates for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,								
	2004			2003			2002		
	Average balance	Interest	Average rate	Average balance	Interest	Average rate	Average balance	Interest	Average rate
Assets:									
Interest-earning assets:									
Loans net of unearned discount	\$ 315,088	\$ 19,472	6.18%	\$ 192,206	\$ 12,508	6.51%	\$ 137,278	\$ 9,469	6.90%
Investment securities	102,967	4,710	4.57%	28,612	1,984	6.93%	34,994	2,403	6.87%
Interest bearing deposits	827	11	1.33%	1,025	8	0.78%	1,103	7	0.63%
Federal funds sold	36,532	480	1.31%	27,119	297	1.10%	10,887	181	1.66%
Net interest-earning assets	455,414	24,673	5.42%	248,962	14,797	5.94%	184,262	12,060	6.55%
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(2,530)			(1,640)			(1,054)		
Other assets	16,747			16,167			13,921		
	<u>\$ 469,631</u>			<u>\$ 263,489</u>			<u>\$ 197,129</u>		
Liabilities and shareholders equity:									
Deposits:									
Demand (non-interest bearing deposits)	57,669			40,687			26,882		
Interest checking	\$ 22,070	\$ 262	1.19%	\$ 14,605	\$ 219	1.50%	\$ 7,872	\$ 150	1.91%
Savings and money market	126,166	2,576	2.04%	81,158	2,082	2.57%	74,917	2,141	2.86%
Time	131,023	3,145	2.40%	101,211	2,556	2.53%	65,433	1,950	2.98%

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Total interest-bearing deposits	279,259	5,983	2.14%	196,974	4,857	2.47%	148,222	4,241	2.86%
Subordinated debt	5,250	551	10.50%	5,250	551	10.50%	2,905	305	10.50%
FHLB advances	29,057	516	1.78%						
Other borrowed funds	1,507	27	1.79%	660	15	2.27%	1,556	44	2.83%
Net interest-bearing liabilities	315,073	7,077	2.25%	202,884	5,423	2.67%	152,683	4,590	3.01%
Other liabilities	2,415			597			1,857		
Shareholders equity	94,474			19,321			15,707		
	<u>\$ 469,631</u>			<u>\$ 263,489</u>			<u>\$ 197,129</u>		
Net yield on average interest earning assets		<u>\$ 17,596</u>	<u>3.86%</u>		<u>\$ 9,374</u>	<u>3.77%</u>		<u>\$ 7,470</u>	<u>4.05%</u>

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In fiscal 2004, average interest-earning assets increased to \$455.4 million, an increase of \$206.4 million, or 82.9%, from fiscal 2003. During the same period, average loan balances increased \$122.9 million, or 63.9%. In fiscal 2003, average interest-earning assets increased to \$249.0 million, an increase of \$64.6 million, or 35.1%, from fiscal 2002. During the same period, average loan balances increased \$54.9 million, or 40.0%. Average interest-bearing deposits increased to \$279.3 million in fiscal 2004 from \$197.0 million for fiscal 2003 and \$148.2 million for fiscal 2002, an increase of \$82.3 million or 41.8% in 2004 and \$48.8 million or 32.9% in 2003.

Volume and Rate Analysis. The following table sets forth the changes in net interest income attributable to either changes in volume (average balances) or to changes in average rates from 2002 through 2004. The changes attributable to the combined impact of volume and rate have been allocated proportionately to the changes due to volume and the changes due to rate.

	2004 versus 2003			2003 versus 2002		
	Due to change in:			Due to change in:		
	Volume	Rate	Total	Volume	Rate	Total
Interest income:						
Loans net of unearned discount	\$ 7,559	\$ (595)	\$ 6,964	\$ 3,539	\$ (500)	\$ 3,039
Investment securities	3,137	(411)	2,726	(443)	24	(419)
Interest bearing deposits	(1)	4	3		1	1
Federal funds sold	116	67	183	150	(34)	116
Total interest earning assets	10,811	(935)	9,876	3,246	(509)	2,737
Interest expense:						
Interest checking	\$ 73	\$ (30)	\$ 43	\$ 92	\$ (23)	\$ 69
Savings and money market	763	(269)	494	258	(317)	(59)
Time	708	(119)	589	841	(235)	606
Total deposit interest expense	1,544	(418)	1,126	1,191	(575)	616
Subordinated debt				246		246
FHLB advances	516		516			
Other borrowed funds	14	(2)	12	(22)	(7)	(29)
Total interest expense	2,074	(420)	1,654	1,415	(582)	833
Net interest income	\$ 8,737	\$ (515)	\$ 8,222	\$ 1,831	\$ 73	\$ 1,904

Provision for Loan and Lease Losses. Our provision for loan and lease losses was \$1.6 million for fiscal 2004, \$685,000 for 2003 and \$600,000 for 2002. At December 31, 2004, our allowance for loan and lease losses amounted to \$3.6 million or .84% of total loans. We believe that our allowance is adequate to cover expected losses. For more information about our provisions and allowance for loan and

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lease losses and our loss experience see [Financial Condition Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses](#) and [Financial Condition Summary of Loan and Lease Loss Experience](#), below.

Non-Interest Income. Non-interest income, exclusive of gains on sales of investment securities, was \$8.4 million for fiscal 2004 as compared to \$9.7 million for fiscal 2003, a decrease of \$1.3 million or 15.2%. The gains on sales of investment securities totaled \$481,000 for fiscal 2004 compared to a \$787,000 gain on sale investment securities for fiscal 2003. Gains (or losses) on sales of investment securities vary from transaction to transaction, and the timing of these transactions also may vary. As a result, there may be significant variation in the amount of our gains (or losses) from period to period. The principal reasons for the decrease of non-interest income, exclusive of gains on sales of investment securities, were a decrease in service fees on deposit accounts and a decrease in merchant credit card fees. Service fees on deposit accounts for fiscal 2004 decreased \$183,000 to \$695,000 as compared to fiscal 2003. The decrease was the result of a discontinuation of a deposit program, which created fee income. Management's review of the program led it to the conclusion that the fee income did not mitigate the potential risk involved. Our merchant credit card income was \$6.8 million for fiscal 2004, a decrease of \$1.2 million, or 14.9% as compared to fiscal 2003 which resulted from the termination of a high-volume, thin-spread relationship. This decrease was substantially offset by a similar decrease in related expenses, as discussed in [Non-Interest Expense](#), below. The net fees generated from the merchant credit card processing support the infrastructure associated with the merchant division. We believe that our merchant card program generally will expand as we grow and that fee income from this source will likewise expand.

Total non-interest income for fiscal 2003 was \$10.5 million, an increase of \$6.1 million or 141.5% over fiscal 2002. The principal reasons for the increase were an increase in merchant credit card deposit fees to \$8.0 million from \$3.3 million, gains from sales of investment securities, which amounted to \$787,000 for fiscal 2003 as compared to \$20,000 in fiscal 2002, and an increase in our service fees on deposit accounts to \$878,000 from \$431,000. The increase in merchant credit card fees resulted from increased transactional volume arising out of the relationship that we discussed above where there was high volume and a thin spread, together with a growth in existing relationships. These fees were substantially offset by related expenses, as discussed in [Non-Interest Expense](#), below. The increase in service fees on deposit accounts resulted from an overall increase in account relationships, in particular from the deposit program discussed above that was discontinued in fiscal 2004.

Non-Interest Expense. Total non-interest expense was \$22.2 million for fiscal 2004, as compared to \$18.3 million for fiscal 2003, an increase of \$3.8 or 20.9%. Salaries and employee benefits amounted to \$7.9 million for fiscal 2004 as compared to \$5.0 million for fiscal 2003. The increase reflects additional staff required for the commercial lending, call center and merchant processing areas as we increased in size from \$304.2 million in total assets at December 31, 2003 to \$576.3 million in total assets at December 31, 2004. It also reflects annual salary increases of 3% to 5% to our employees and our payment of compensation to executives who had not received salaries and/or bonuses in the second quarter of 2003, principally our chief executive officer. We expect salaries and employee benefits expense to increase in future periods as we increase our staff to accommodate our expected growth in assets. Merchant credit card deposit expense amounted to \$6.1 million for fiscal 2004, a decrease of \$1.3 million, or 17.6% over fiscal 2003. As discussed above, the decrease resulted from the termination of a high-volume, thin-spread relationship. Advertising costs increased to \$442,000 for fiscal 2004, as compared to \$242,000 for fiscal 2003, an increase of \$200,000 or 82.6%. The increase was the result of targeted events for the Philadelphia Private Bank customers. Other expense was \$4.0 million for fiscal 2004 as compared to \$3.1 million for fiscal 2003, an increase of \$509,000 or 30.6%. Of this increase, insurance costs increased by \$448,000 primarily due to the premium increase for directors' and officers' insurance after our initial public offering. We expect that other expenses will increase over at least the

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next 12 months as a result of compliance measures required by recent legislative and regulatory initiatives such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Total non-interest expense was \$18.4 million for fiscal 2003, as compared to \$11.7 million in fiscal 2002, an increase of \$6.7 million or 56.8%. Salaries and employee benefits amounted to \$5.0 million for fiscal 2003 as compared to \$3.7 million for fiscal 2002. The increase reflects additional staff for the commercial lending, call center and merchant processing areas as well as annual salary increases of 3% to 5%. Merchant credit card deposit expense amounted to \$7.4 million for fiscal 2003, an increase of \$4.5 million, or 179.8%, over fiscal 2002. As discussed above, the increase resulted from the increased transactional volume arising out of the new relationships we established together with growth in existing relationships. Total non-interest expense was \$11.7 million for fiscal 2002 as compared to \$8.7 million for fiscal 2001, an increase of \$3.0 million or 34.4%. Merchant credit card deposit expense amounted to \$2.6 million for fiscal 2002, an increase of \$1.6 million, which was substantially offset by related income. Data processing expense was \$704,000 for fiscal 2002, which reflected \$553,000 in data processing fees to our service providers. Advertising expense was \$292,000 for fiscal 2002 as compared to \$248,000 for fiscal 2001, an increase of \$44,000. The increase resulted from an increase in our affinity group marketing.

In fiscal 2003, non-interest expense included a one-time charge of \$188,000 in salary and employee benefits for compensation paid to a former executive. In September 2002, we paid a settlement of \$800,000 in connection with an action brought by a shareholder of a financial institution with which certain members of our management had previously been associated. The plaintiff alleged that we had misappropriated an opportunity properly belonging to the other financial institution. We did not record an expense at the time of settlement since, based upon the advice of counsel and insurance advisors, we expected a favorable outcome of our claim under our directors and officers insurance policy. We evaluated our claim in each succeeding period and, based upon advice of counsel, determined that the claim would have a favorable outcome. In October 2002, counsel advised us that significant further litigation would be required to pursue our claim and, to avoid further expense, we settled our claim for \$250,000 and recorded an expense of \$691,000, representing the difference between settlement amount plus related expenses and the settlement payment received.

Income Tax Benefit, Net Operating Loss Carryforwards

We reported a benefit for income taxes for fiscal 2004 of \$1.0 million, for fiscal 2003 of \$250,000, and \$500,000 for fiscal 2002 as a result of a reversal of our deferred tax valuation allowance. As of December 31, 2004 we recognized our remaining valuation allowance because management believes it is more likely than not that we will continue to generate income, and as a result, we will become a full tax paying company in fiscal 2005.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity defines our ability to generate funds to support asset growth, meet deposit withdrawals, satisfy borrowing needs and otherwise operate on an ongoing basis. We invest the funds we do not need for operation primarily in overnight federal funds.

Until the Bank's public offering in February 2004, the primary source of funds for our investing activities had been cash inflows from net increases in deposits, which were \$111.3 million in fiscal 2004, \$67.3 million in fiscal 2003, and \$71.9 million in 2002. While we do not have a traditional branch system, we feel that our core deposits have similar characteristics to those of a bank with a branch system. We seek to set rates on our deposits at competitive levels with the rates offered in our market; however we do not seek to compete principally on rate. The focus of our business model is to identify affinity

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groups that control significant amounts of deposits as part of their business. A key component to the model is that the deposits are both stable and sticky, in the sense of they do not react to fluctuations in the market. Because of the model, we have not experienced significant swings in liquidity and would expect that to continue in the future. We have also derived funds from offerings in 2001, 2002 and 2003 amounting to \$13.4 million.

In fiscal 2004, we obtained \$82.9 million in net offering proceeds from the Bank's public offering, which significantly increased liquidity. We initially invested the proceeds of this offering in highly liquid investment securities. As we invest this capital, and increase the deposit base that the capital supports, into loans our liquidity will decrease to more normal levels.

We have also used sources outside of our core deposit products to fund our loan growth, in particular the Federal Home Loan Bank and repurchase agreements. As of December 31, 2004, we had \$55.0 million of outstanding Federal Home Loan Bank advances and \$5.1 million in repurchase agreements. We also have a \$5 million line of credit with Atlantic Central Bankers Bank. No amounts were outstanding on the line of credit as of December 31, 2004. We expect to continue to use our facility with the Federal Home Loan Bank, as well as repurchase agreements, as a supplemental funding source. We have also used the broker certificate of deposit market as a supplemental funding source. Brokered funds amounted to \$160.8 million, \$102.9 million and \$70.8 million, at December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. As part of our asset and liability management process, we review the maturities of our broker certificates of deposit in light of our expected deposit inflows and the amount of funding we anticipate will be necessary for lending purposes. The use of broker certificates of deposit as a funding source is a strategy we employ to match funds against fixed rate loans. While broker certificates of deposit can be a volatile source of funding, we believe that the principal factor in attracting such deposits, as with other time deposits, is the interest rate offered. As a result, in a rising interest rate environment our cost of funds will also rise to the extent we seek to replace maturing broker certificates of deposit with similar funds rather than with increased core deposits or borrowings under our Federal Home Loan Bank and Atlantic Central Bankers Bank facilities.

Funding was directed primarily at cash outflows required for loans, which were \$195.5 million in fiscal 2004, \$69.1 million in fiscal 2003 and \$57.1 million in fiscal 2002. At December 31, 2004, we had outstanding commitments to fund loans, including unused lines of credit, of \$134.9 million.

We must comply with capital adequacy guidelines issued by the Federal Reserve, while the Bank must comply with similar guidelines set forth by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which we refer to as the FDIC. Under both sets of guidelines, an institution must, in general, have a leverage ratio of 5.0%, a ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 6.0% and a ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets of 10.0% in order to be considered well capitalized. A Tier 1 leverage ratio is the ratio of Tier 1 capital to average assets for the period. Tier 1 capital includes common shareholders equity, certain qualifying perpetual preferred stock and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, less goodwill. At December 31, 2004, both we and the Bank were well capitalized under banking regulations. As a result of the Bank's public offering, both of our capital ratios at December 31, 2004 had significantly increased as compared to December 31, 2003. The capital from the public offering will allow us to grow substantially over our current asset size.

The following tables set forth the regulatory capital amounts and ratios for both us and the Bank at the dates indicated:

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	Tier 1 capital to average assets ratio	Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets ratio	Total capital to risk-weighted assets ratio
As of December 31, 2004:			
The Company	22.88%	26.29%	27.04%
The Bancorp Bank	20.54%	23.74%	24.49%
Well capitalized institution (under FDIC regulations)	5.00%	6.00%	10.00%
As of December 31, 2003:			
The Company	7.13%	8.65%	9.44%
The Bancorp Bank	8.46%	10.26%	11.05%
Well capitalized institution (under FDIC regulations)	5.00%	6.00%	10.00%

Asset and Liability Management

The management of rate sensitive assets and liabilities is essential to controlling interest rate risk and optimizing interest margins. An interest rate sensitive asset or liability is one that, within a defined time period, either matures or experiences an interest rate change in line with general market rates. Interest rate sensitivity measures the relative volatility of an institution's interest margin resulting from changes in market interest rates.

As a financial institution, our potential interest rate volatility is a primary component of our market risk. Fluctuations in interest rates will ultimately impact the level of our earnings and the market value of all of our interest-earning assets, other than those with short term maturities. We do not own any trading assets and we do not have any hedging transactions in place, such as interest rate swaps.

We have adopted policies designed to stabilize net interest income and preserve capital over a broad range of interest rate movements. To effectively administer the policies and to monitor our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, we maintain an asset/liability committee, consisting of our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, president and chief credit officer. This committee meets quarterly to review our financial results and to develop strategies to implement the policies and to respond to market conditions. The primary goal of our policies is to maximize interest income while minimizing fluctuations, subject to overall policy constraints.

We monitor and control interest rate risk through a variety of techniques, including use of traditional interest rate sensitivity analysis (also known as gap analysis) and an interest rate risk management model. With the interest rate risk management model, we project future net interest income, and then estimate the effect of various changes in interest rates and balance sheet growth rates on that projected net interest income. We also use the interest rate risk management model to calculate the change in net portfolio value over a range of interest rate change scenarios. Traditional gap analysis involves arranging our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities by repricing periods and then computing the difference (or interest rate sensitivity gap) between the assets and liabilities that are estimated to reprice during each time period and cumulatively through the end of each time period.

Both interest rate sensitivity modeling and gap analysis are done at a specific point in time and involve a variety of significant estimates and assumptions. Interest rate sensitivity modeling requires, among other things, estimates of how much and when yields and costs on individual categories of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities will respond to general changes in market rates, future cash flows and discount rates. Gap analysis requires estimates as to when individual categories of

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interest-sensitive assets and liabilities will reprice, and assumes that assets and liabilities assigned to the same repricing period will reprice at the same time and in the same amount. Gap analysis does not account for the fact that repricing of assets and liabilities is discretionary and subject to competitive and other pressures. A gap is considered positive when the amount of interest rate sensitive assets exceeds the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities. A gap is considered negative when the amount of interest rate sensitive liabilities exceeds interest rate sensitive assets. During a period of falling interest rates, a positive gap would tend to adversely affect net interest income, while a negative gap would tend to result in an increase in net interest income. During a period of rising interest rates, a positive gap would tend to result in an increase in net interest income while a negative gap would tend to affect net interest income adversely.

The following table sets forth the estimated maturity/repricing structure of our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities at December 31, 2004. Except as stated below, the amounts of assets or liabilities shown which reprice or mature during a particular period were determined in accordance with the contractual terms of each asset or liability. The majority of interest-bearing demand deposits and savings deposits are assumed to be core deposits, or deposits that will generally remain with us regardless of market interest rates. Therefore, 50% of the core interest checking deposits and 25% of core savings and money market deposits are shown as maturing or repricing within the 1-90 days column with the remainder shown in the 1-3 years column. We estimate the repricing characteristics of these deposits based on historical performance, past experience at other institutions and other deposit behavior assumptions. However, we may choose not to reprice liabilities proportionally to changes in market interest rates for competitive or other reasons. The table does not assume any prepayment of fixed-rate loans and mortgage-backed securities are scheduled based on their anticipated cash flow, including prepayments based on historical data and current market trends. The table does not necessarily indicate the impact of general interest rate movements on our net interest income because the repricing of certain categories of assets and liabilities is beyond our control as, for example, prepayments of loans and withdrawal of deposits. As a result, certain assets and liabilities indicated as repricing within a stated period may in fact reprice at different times and at different rate levels.

	<u>1-90 Days</u>	<u>91-364 Days</u>	<u>1-3 Years</u>	<u>3-5 Years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
(dollars in thousands)					
Interest earning assets:					
Loans net of unearned discount	\$ 213,965	\$ 20,414	\$ 93,778	\$ 48,094	\$ 51,630
Investments, available for sale	3,553	4,793	8,154	39,824	63,928
Interest bearing deposits	1,028				
Federal funds sold	8,291				
Total interest earning assets	226,837	25,207	101,932	87,918	115,558
Interest bearing liabilities:					
Interest checking	9,824		9,824		
Savings and money market	33,442		100,327		
Time deposits	46,703	89,497	46,531	101	
Securities sold under agreements to	5,052				

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repurchase Federal Home Loan Bank advances	55,000				
Subordinated debt			5,413		
Total interest bearing liabilities	150,021	89,497	162,095	101	
Gap	\$ 76,816	\$ (64,290)	\$ (60,163)	\$ 87,817	\$ 115,558
Cumulative gap	\$ 76,816	\$ 12,526	\$ (47,637)	\$ 40,180	\$ 155,738
Gap to assets ratio	13%	-11%	-10%	15%	20%
Cumulative gap to assets ratio	13%	2%	-8%	7%	27%

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The method used to analyze interest rate sensitivity in this table has a number of limitations. Certain assets and liabilities may react differently to changes in interest rates even though they reprice or mature in the same or similar time periods. The interest rates on certain assets and liabilities may change at different times than changes in market interest rates, with some changing in advance of changes in market rates and some lagging behind changes in market rates. Additionally, the actual prepayments and withdrawals we experience when interest rates change may deviate significantly from those assumed in calculating the data shown in the table.

Because of the limitations in the gap analysis discussed above, we believe that the interest sensitivity modeling more accurately reflects the effects and exposure to changes in interest rates. Net interest income simulation considers the relative sensitivities of the balance sheet including the effects of interest rate caps on adjustable rate mortgages and the relatively stable aspects of core deposits. As such, net interest income simulation is designed to address the probability of interest rate changes and the behavioral response of the balance sheet to those changes. Market Value of Portfolio Equity, or MVPE, represents the fair value of the net present value of assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet items.

We believe that the assumptions utilized in evaluating our estimated net interest income are reasonable; however, the interest rate sensitivity of our assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet financial instruments as well as the estimated effect of changes in interest rates on estimated net interest income could vary substantially if different assumptions are used or actual experience differs from the experience on which the assumptions were based. The following table shows the effects of interest rate shocks on our MVPE and net interest income. Rate shocks assume that current interest rates change immediately and sustain parallel shifts. For interest rate increases or decreases of 100 and 200 basis points, our policy dictates that our MPVE ratio should not fluctuate more than 10% and 20%, and that net interest income should not fluctuate more than 15% and 20%, respectively. As illustrated in the following table, we complied with our asset/liability policy at December 31, 2004.

Rate scenario	Net portfolio value at December 31, 2004		Net interest income	
	Amount	Percentage change	Amount	Percentage change
(dollars in thousands)				
+200 basis points	\$ 129,434	-1.58%	\$ 26,870	10.27%
+100 basis points	130,410	-0.84%	25,627	5.17%
Flat rate	131,511		24,368	
-100 basis points	129,338	-1.65%	21,997	-9.73%
-200 basis points	127,405	-3.12%	19,834	-18.61%

If we should experience a mismatch in our desired gap ranges or an excessive decline in our MVPE subsequent to an immediate and sustained change in interest rate, we have a number of options which we could utilize to remedy such mismatch. We could restructure our investment portfolio through the sale or purchase of securities with more favorable repricing attributes. We could also emphasize loan products with appropriate maturities or repricing attributes, or we could emphasize deposits or obtain borrowings with desired maturities.

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Historically, we have primarily used variable rate commercial loans to limit fluctuations in our earnings. We seek to lock in a positive interest rate spread by using longer-term brokered funds to offset a portion of our fixed-rate loan portfolio. Our asset/liability strategy will be to maintain a positive gap position (that is, to continue to have interest-bearing assets subject to repricing that exceed in amount interest-earning liabilities subject to repricing) for periods up to a year. We continue to evaluate market conditions and may change our current gap strategy in response to changes in those conditions. Effective monitoring of these interest sensitivity gaps is the priority of our asset/liability management committee.

Financial Condition

General. Our total assets at December 31, 2004 were \$576.3 million, of which total loans were \$427.9 million, or 74.2%, while our total assets at December 31, 2003 were \$304.2 million, of which total loans were \$232.4 million, or 76.4%, and at December 31, 2002 our total assets were \$233.4 million, of which total loans were \$163.3 million, or 69.4%. Our portfolio of commercial, commercial mortgage and construction loans grew \$55.5 million, or 47.6%, from year-end 2002 to \$171.9 million at December 31, 2003 and by \$155.4 million, or 90.4%, to \$327.3 million at December 31, 2004.

Investment portfolio. The following table presents the book value and the approximate fair value for each major category of our investment securities portfolio. At December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, all of our investments were categorized as available for sale.

	December 31, 2004		December 31, 2003		December 31, 2002	
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value
(in thousands)						
U.S. Government agency securities	\$ 80,000	\$ 79,753	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mortgage backed securities	7,318	6,900	10,604	10,251	17,567	17,854
Other securities	33,284	33,599	14,019	14,136	15,624	15,815
	<u>\$ 120,602</u>	<u>\$ 120,252</u>	<u>\$ 24,623</u>	<u>\$ 24,387</u>	<u>\$ 33,191</u>	<u>\$ 33,669</u>

Investment securities with a carrying value of \$40.3 million at December 31, 2004, \$8.5 million at December 31, 2003 and \$11.0 million at December 31, 2002 were pledged as collateral for merchant processing accounts, Federal Home Loan Bank advances and to secure securities sold under repurchase agreements as required or permitted by law.

The following tables show the contractual maturity distribution and the weighted average yields of our investment securities portfolio as of December 31, 2004:

	After one to five years	Average yield	After five to ten years	Average yield	Over ten years	Average yield	Total
Available for sale:							
US government agencies	\$ 39,824	3.72%	39,929	4.01%		0.00%	79,753
Mortgage backed securities			3,865	4.00%	3,035	5.38%	6,900
Equity securities					33,599	6.24%	33,599

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Total available for sale	\$ 39,824	\$ 43,794	\$ 36,634	\$ 120,252
Weighted average yield		3.72%	4.01%	6.17%

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Loan Portfolio: We have developed an extensive credit policy to cover all facets of our lending activities. All of the commercial loans in our portfolio go through our loan committee for approval. Our chief executive officer, Mrs. Cohen, who has over 25 years experience in real estate lending, chairs our loan committee. The remainder of the committee is made up of our president, chief lending officer, head commercial lender, lenders, loan analysts and our chief credit officer, who is present to insure adherence to both regulatory compliance and our internal credit policy. All of the key committee members have lengthy experience and have had similar positions at substantially larger institutions.

We originate substantially all of our portfolio loans, except in certain instances where we purchased individual leases and lease pools. Where a proposed loan exceeds our lending limit, we typically sell a participation in the loan to another financial institution. At December 31, 2004, we had \$51.0 million in participations sold, all of which were sold without recourse to us. Our loan portfolio grew at an annual rate of 84.1% in 2004, 42.3% in 2003, 54.0% in 2002 and 277.7% in 2001, reflecting the build-up of our lending operations. We focus primarily on lending to small to mid-size businesses and their principals. We typically require that all commercial mortgages and construction loans be secured, generally by real estate. At December 31, 2004, commercial, construction and commercial mortgage loans made up \$327.3 million or 76.5% of our total loan portfolio, of which 80.5% were secured by real estate. We expect that the percentage of our loan portfolio represented by commercial, construction and commercial mortgage loans will remain at or about the current percentage for the foreseeable future. However, we from time to time consider acquisitions of loan or lease portfolios and, as a result of any such acquisition, the percentage could change.

We typically seek to structure our loans with variable rates of interest based upon either a stated prime rate or the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate, although we do lend at fixed rates when appropriate for a customer.

The following table summarizes our loan portfolio by loan category for the periods indicated:

	<u>2004</u> Amount	<u>2003</u> Amount	<u>2002</u> Amount	<u>2001</u> Amount
Commercial	\$ 89,327	\$ 53,130	\$ 36,037	\$ 30,250
Commercial mortgage	140,755	89,772	71,016	37,939
Construction	97,239	29,026	9,400	4,441
Total commercial loans	327,321	171,928	116,453	72,630
Direct financing leases, net	44,795	38,405	30,958	25,405
Residential mortgage	31,388	6,473	4,433	3,228
Consumer loans and others	24,894	14,989	10,815	4,336
	428,398	231,795	162,659	105,599
Unamortized costs	(517)	602	678	609
Total loans, net of unamortized fees and costs	\$ 427,881	\$ 232,397	\$ 163,337	\$ 106,208

The following loan table presents selected loan categories by maturity for the periods indicated:

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December 31, 2004

	<u>Within one year</u>	<u>One to five years</u>	<u>After five years</u>	<u>Total</u>
(in thousands)				
Commercial and commercial mortgage	\$ 88,452	\$ 109,935	\$ 31,695	\$ 230,082
Construction	34,356	56,303	6,580	97,239
	<u>\$ 122,808</u>	<u>\$ 166,238</u>	<u>\$ 38,275</u>	<u>\$ 327,321</u>
Loans at fixed rates		\$ 47,052	\$ 6,649	\$ 53,701
Loans at variable rates		119,186	31,626	150,812
Total		<u>\$ 166,238</u>	<u>\$ 38,275</u>	<u>\$ 204,513</u>

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses. Management reviews the adequacy of our allowance for loan and lease losses on at least a quarterly basis to ensure that the provision for loan losses which has been charged against earnings is in the amount necessary to maintain our allowance at a level that is appropriate, based on management's estimate of probable losses. Our estimates of loan and lease losses are intended to, and, in management's opinion, do, meet the criteria for accrual of loss contingencies in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, and SFAS No. 114, Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan. The process of evaluating this adequacy has two basic elements: first, the identification of problem loans or leases based on current financial information and the fair value of the underlying collateral; and second, a methodology for estimating general loss reserves. For loans or leases classified as special mention, substandard or doubtful, we record all estimated losses at the time we classify the loan or lease. This specific portion of the allowance is the total of potential, although unconfirmed, losses for individually classified loans. Because we immediately charge off all identified losses, no portion of the allowance for loan losses is restricted to any individual loan or groups of loans, and the entire allowance is available to absorb any and all loan losses.

The second phase of our analysis represents an allocation of the allowance. This methodology analyzes pools of loans that have similar characteristics and applies historical loss experience and other factors for each pool to determine its allocable portion of the allowance. This estimate is intended to represent the potential unconfirmed and inherent losses within the portfolio. Individual loan pools are created for major loan categories: commercial loans, commercial mortgages, construction loans and direct lease financing, and for the various types of loans to individuals. The historical experience for each loan pool is augmented by accounting for such items as: current economic conditions, current loan portfolio performance, loan policy or management changes, loan concentrations, increases in our lending limit, the average loan size, and other factors as appropriate. For example, as a result of significant growth in construction lending, which was the result of a construction lending group being hired at the end of the third quarter of 2003, our allocation to the construction loan pool increased in the last half of 2003 and the first half of 2004. In fiscal 2004 we enhanced our allowance methodology through the efforts of our newly-hired chief risk officer, who directly oversees the loan review processes and measures the adequacy of the allowance independently from management. The chief risk officer reports directly to our audit committee. The chief risk officer's individual loan oversight parameters include: borrower relationships over \$2.0 million and loans 90 days or more past due or that have been previously classified as substandard. Pursuant to these parameters, approximately 67% of our loans are subject to the chief risk officer's oversight.

Although the performance of our loan portfolio has been above that of our peers, and we do not currently foresee a change in that performance, our analysis for purposes of deriving the historical loss component of the allowance includes factors in addition to our historical loss experience, such as management's experience with similar loan and lease portfolios at other institutions, the historic loss experience of our peers and statistical information from various industry reports such as the FDIC's Quarterly Banking Profile.

While we consider our allowance for loan and lease losses to be adequate based on information currently available, future additions to the allowance may be necessary due to changes in economic

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conditions or management's assumptions as to future delinquencies, recoveries and losses and management's intent with regard to the disposition of loans and leases.

The following table presents an allocation of the allowance for loan and lease losses among the types of loans or leases in our portfolio at December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002:

	December 31, 2004		December 31, 2003		December 31, 2002	
	Allowance	% loan type to total loans	Allowance	% loan type to total loans	Allowance	% loan type to total loans
(dollars in thousands)						
Commercial	\$ 862	20.85%	\$ 531	22.92%	\$ 400	22.15%
Commercial mortgage	1,257	32.86%	673	38.73%	445	43.66%
Construction	646	22.70%	261	12.52%	150	5.78%
Direct financing leases, Net	535	10.46%	364	16.57%	280	19.03%
Consumer loans	70	7.33%	70	2.79%	45	2.73%
Residential mortgage	143	5.81%	80	6.47%	45	6.65%
Unallocated	80		12		14	
	<u>\$ 3,593</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 1,991</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 1,379</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Summary of Loan and Lease Loss Experience. The following table summarizes our credit loss experience for each of the periods indicated:

	December 31,				
	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
(dollars in thousands)					
Balance in the allowance for loan and lease losses at beginning of period	\$ 1,991	\$ 1,379	\$ 780	\$ 350	\$
Loans charged-off:					
Commercial	10				
Lease financing		65	1	5	
Consumer	20	9			
Total	<u>30</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	
Recoveries:					
Lease financing		1			
Total		<u>1</u>			
Net charge-offs	30	73	1	5	

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Provision charged to operations	1,632	685	600	435	350
Balance in allowance for loan and lease losses at end of period	\$ 3,593	\$ 1,991	\$ 1,379	\$ 780	\$ 350
Net charge-offs/average loans	0.01%	0.04%	*	*	*

* Less than .01%

Non-Performing Loans. Loans are considered to be non-performing if they are on a non-accrual basis or terms have been renegotiated to provide a reduction or deferral of interest or principal because of a weakening in the financial positions of the borrowers. A loan which is past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest remains on accrual status only when it is both adequately secured as to principal and is in the process of collection. We had \$205,000 in non-accrual loans at December 31, 2004 and no non-accrual

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loans in any of the prior year periods. We did not have any real estate owned as a result of foreclosures of delinquent or defaulted loans. Loans past due 90 days or more still accruing interest amounted to \$23,000, \$44,000 and \$40,000 at December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Deposits. A primary source for funding our growth is deposit accumulation. We offer a variety of deposit accounts with a range of interest rates and terms, including savings accounts, checking accounts, money market savings accounts and certificates of deposit. While the flow of deposits is influenced significantly by general economic conditions, changes in money market rates, prevailing interest rates and competition, as a result of the February 2004 public offering by the Bank which significantly increased our capital base, we expect that our current deposit growth will continue. At December 31, 2004, we had total deposits of \$388.1 million as compared to \$276.8 million at December 31, 2003, an increase of \$111.3 million or 40.2%. The following table presents the average balance and rates paid on deposits for the periods indicated:

	December 31, 2004		December 31, 2003		December 31, 2002	
	Average balance	Average rate	Average balance	Average rate	Average balance	Average rate
(dollars in thousands)						
Demand (non-interest bearing)	\$ 57,669		\$ 40,687		\$ 26,882	
Interest checking	22,070	1.19%	14,605	1.50%	7,872	1.91%
Savings and money market	126,166	2.04%	81,158	2.57%	74,917	2.86%
Time	131,023	2.40%	101,211	2.53%	65,433	2.98%
Total deposits	\$ 336,928	1.78%	\$ 237,661	2.04%	\$ 175,104	2.44%

The remaining maturity on certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more as of December 31, 2004 was as follows:

	Amount
	(in thousands)
Maturity:	
Three months or less	\$ 10,674
Three to six months	2,312
Six to 12 months	1,855
Greater than 12 months	210
	\$ 15,051

At December 31, 2004, we had \$136.3 million of certificate of deposit accounts maturing in one year or less. We rely primarily on customer service and customer relationships to attract and retain deposits. However, market interest rates and rates offered by competing financial institutions significantly affect our ability to attract and retain deposits. At December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, approximately 41.4%, 37.0% and 33.4%, respectively, of our deposits consisted of brokered or wholesale deposits. Our strategy is to use brokered or wholesale deposits to match loan funding needs as they arise. Brokered and wholesale deposits tend to be more sensitive to movements in market interest rates when compared with other types of deposits, and thus may result in our deposit base being less stable than if we had a greater proportion of our deposits in core deposits such as savings and checking accounts. Use of brokered or wholesale deposits may also increase our cost of deposits. We believe that we will continue to have

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access to sufficient amounts of brokered or wholesale deposits which, together with our other funding sources, will provide us with the means of funding our loan growth.

Borrowings

At December 31, 2004, we had \$55.0 million in advances outstanding from the Federal Home Loan Bank. The advances mature on a daily basis and are collateralized with investment securities. We also use the federal funds market to cover short-term (generally one day or less) cash demands. To a lesser extent, we have used securities sold under agreements to repurchase to fund short-term cash demands. The Bank also has a \$5.0 million line of credit with the Atlantic Central Bankers Bank. No amounts were outstanding under this line of credit at December 31, 2004. We do not have any policy prohibiting us from incurring debt. We anticipate that, under current circumstances, any borrowing, other than through the federal funds market, securities sold under agreements to repurchase or the line of credit, will continue to be from the Federal Home Loan Bank system.

As of or for the year ended December 31,

	2004	2003	2002
(dollars in thousands)			
Securities sold under repurchase agreements and federal funds purchased			
Balance at year-end	\$ 5,052	\$ 3	\$ 1,008
Average during the year	1,507	660	1,556
Maximum month-end balance	5,052	1,021	6,561
Weighted average rate during the year	1.79%	2.27%	2.83%
Rate at December 31	1.76%	1.05%	2.30%
Federal Home Loan Bank advances			
Balance at year-end	\$ 55,000	\$	\$
Average during the year	29,057		
Maximum month-end balance	55,000		
Weighted average rate during the year	1.78%		
Rate at December 31	2.24%		

Off-Balance Sheet Commitments

We are party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of our customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. These instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in our financial statements.

Credit risk is defined as the possibility of sustaining a loss due to the failure of the other parties to a financial instrument to perform in accordance with the terms of the contract. The maximum exposure to credit loss under commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of these instruments. We use the same underwriting standards and policies in making credit commitments as we do for on-balance-sheet instruments.

Financial instruments whose contract amounts represent potential credit risk for us at December 31, 2004 were our commitments to extend credit, which were approximately \$134.9 million, and standby letters of credit, which were approximately \$5.9 million at December 31, 2004, respectively.

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Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and many require the payment of a fee. Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued that guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Since we expect that many of the commitments or letters of credit we issue will not be fully drawn upon, the total commitment or letter of credit amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. We evaluate each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. We base the amount of collateral we obtain when we extend credit on our credit evaluation of the customer. Collateral held varies but may include real estate, marketable securities, pledged deposits, equipment and accounts receivable.

Contractual Obligations and Other Commitments

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations and other commitments, including off-balance sheet commitments, representing required and potential cash outflows as of December 31, 2004:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Less than one year</u>	<u>One to three years</u>	<u>Four to five years</u>	<u>After five years</u>
(in thousands)					
Minimum annual rentals on noncancellable operating leases	\$ 9,171	\$ 1,251	\$ 2,471	\$ 2,389	\$ 3,060
Remaining contractual maturities of time deposits	182,832	136,300	46,431	101	
Loan commitments	134,902	64,538	52,168	7,297	10,899
Standby letters of credit	5,879	4,167	1,007	266	439
Total	\$ 151,736	\$ 63,671	\$ 80,516	\$ 4,371	\$ 3,178

Impact of Inflation

The primary impact of inflation on our operations is on our operating costs. Unlike most industrial companies, virtually all of the assets and liabilities of a financial institution are monetary in nature. As a result, interest rates have a more significant impact on a financial institution's performance than the effects of general levels of inflation. Interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or in the same magnitude as the price of goods and services. We have not been materially affected by inflation because we are a relatively newly-formed institution. While we anticipate that inflation will affect our future operating costs, we cannot predict the timing or amounts of any such effects.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In October 2003, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants issued Statement of Policy, or SOP, 03-3, Accounting for Loans or Certain Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer. SOP 03-3 applies to a loan that we acquire where it is probable, at acquisition, that we will be unable to collect all contractually required payments receivable. SOP 03-3 requires us to recognize, as accretable yield, the excess of all cash flows expected at acquisition over the investor's initial investment in the loan as interest income on a level-yield basis over the life of the loan. The amount by which the loan's contractually required payments exceed the amount of its expected cash flows at acquisition may not be recognized as an adjustment to yield, a loss accrual or a valuation allowance for credit risk. SOP 03-3 is effective for loans acquired in fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2004. Early adoption is permitted. We have evaluated the provisions of SOP 03-3 and adoption will not have a material effect on our financial statements.

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In November 2003, the Emerging Issues Task Force, or EITF, of the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued EITF Issue No. 03-1, *The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and its Application to Certain Investments*. The quantitative and qualitative disclosure provisions of EITF 03-1 were effective for years ending after December 15, 2003. In March 2004, the EITF issued a Consensus on Issue 03-1 requiring that the provisions of EITF 03-1 be applied for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2004 to investments accounted for under SFAS No. 115 and 124. EITF 03-1 establishes a three-step approach for determining whether an investment is considered impaired, whether that impairment is other-than-temporary, and the measurement of an impairment loss. We are in the process of determining the impact that this EITF will have on our financial statements. In September 2004, the FASB issued a proposed Staff Position, EITF Issue 03-1-a,

Implementation Guidance for the Application of Paragraph 16 of EITF 03-1 (EITF 03-1-a). EITF 03-1-a would provide implementation guidance with respect to debt securities that are impaired solely due to interest rates and/or sector spreads and analyzed for other-than-temporary impairment under paragraph 16 of EITF 03-1. In September 2004, the FASB issued a Staff Position, EITF Issue 03-1-1, *Effective Date of Paragraphs 10-20 of EITF Issue No. 03-1 (EITF 03-1-1)*. FSP EITF Issue No. 03-1-1, *Effective Date of Paragraphs 10-20 of EITF Issue No. 03-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments* delays the effective date of certain provisions of EITF Issue 03-1, including steps two and three of the Issue's three-step approach for determining whether an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired. However, step one of that approach must still be initially applied for impairment evaluations in reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2004. The delay of the effective date for paragraphs 10-20 of EITF Issue 03-1 will be superseded with the final issuance of proposed FSP EITF Issue 03-1-a, *Implementation Guidance for the Application of Paragraph 16 of EITF Issue No. 03-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments*.

In March 2004, the FASB approved EITF Issue No. 03-6 *Participating Securities and the Two-Class Method under FASB Statement No. 128, Earnings Per Share*. EITF 03-6 supersedes the guidance in Topic No. D-95, *Effect of Participating Convertible Securities on the Computation of Basic Earnings per Share*, and requires the use of the two-class method for the computation of basic earnings per share for companies that have participating securities. The two-class method is an earnings allocation formula that determines earnings per share for each class of common stock and participating security according to dividends declared (or accumulated) and participation rights in undistributed earnings. In addition, EITF 03-6 addresses other forms of participating securities, including options, warrants, forwards and other contracts to issue an entity's common stock, with the exception of stock-based compensation (unvested options and restricted stock) subject to the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 and SFAS No. 123. EITF 03-6 became effective for reporting periods beginning after March 31, 2004 and must be applied by restating previously reported earnings per share information. Our Series A preferred stock qualifies as a participating security under EITF 03-6. Accordingly, we adopted the use of the two-class method for computation of earnings per share in the second quarter of 2004. EITF 03-6 provides a new method for calculating per share earnings and does not otherwise affect our financial statements or have any economic or operating impact on us.

The SEC recently released Staff Accounting Bulletin, or SAB, No. 105, *Application of Accounting Principles to Loan Commitments*. SAB 105 provides guidance about the measurement of loan commitments recognized at fair value under SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*. SAB 105 also requires companies to disclose their accounting policy for those loan commitments including methods and assumptions used to estimate fair value and associated hedging strategies. SAB 105 is effective for all loan commitments accounted for as derivatives that are entered into after March 31, 2004. We do not expect that the adoption of SAB 105 will have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

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In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 123(R), Share-Based Payment, that addresses the accounting for share-based payment transactions in which an enterprise receives employee services in exchange for (a) equity instruments of the enterprise or (b) liabilities that are based on the fair value of the enterprise's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of such equity instruments. Under SFAS No. 123(R), all forms of share-based payments to employees, including employee stock options, would be treated the same as other forms of compensation by recognizing the related cost in the income statement. The expense of the award would generally be measured at fair value at the grant date. Current accounting guidance requires that the expense relating to so-called fixed plan employee stock options only be disclosed in the footnotes to the financial statements. SFAS No. 123(R) eliminates the ability to account for share-based compensation transactions using APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees. SFAS No. 123(R) is effective for public companies as of the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005. All public companies that used the fair-value-based method for either recognition or disclosure under SFAS No. 123 will apply SFAS No. 123(R) using a modified method of prospective application. Under this transition method, compensation cost is recognized on or after the required effective date for the portion of outstanding awards for which the requisite service has not yet been rendered based on the grant-date fair value of those awards calculated under SFAS No. 123 for either recognition or pro forma disclosures.

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OUR BUSINESS

General

We are a Delaware financial holding company with a wholly-owned subsidiary, The Bancorp Bank, which we refer to as the Bank. We were formed in 1999 and commenced operations in July 2000. From our formation until February 2004 we were the sole stockholder of the Bank. In February 2004, the Bank completed a public offering of its common stock which resulted in our holding 32.7% of the Bank's common stock. In December 2004, we completed a reorganization with the Bank which resulted in the Bank once again becoming our wholly-owned subsidiary.

On December 31, 2004, we entered into an agreement to acquire Mears Motor Livery Corp., a vehicle leasing company. We completed the acquisition on January 3, 2005. For information regarding Mears Motor Livery Corp. and the effect of the acquisition on us, see Pro Forma Financial Data.

Our target market is the greater Philadelphia-Wilmington metropolitan area. We believe that a key factor in our ability to achieve our business strategy and financial goals and to create shareholder value is the attractiveness of this market. This area consists of the 12 counties surrounding Philadelphia and Wilmington and includes: Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks and Lehigh Counties in Pennsylvania, New Castle County in Delaware and Mercer, Burlington, Camden, Ocean and Cape May Counties in New Jersey.

We believe that changes in this market have created an underserved base of small and middle-market businesses and high net worth individuals that we can successfully target. The Philadelphia-Wilmington market area currently is home to 150 bank and thrift institutions and is characterized by the dominance of large out-of-state banking organizations. Of these institutions, the five largest banking organizations by deposits control approximately 50% of the market by deposit share and, of the ten largest, seven are headquartered outside of the Philadelphia-Wilmington area. 140 institutions are below \$2 billion in deposit size and control approximately 31% of the market by deposit share. We believe that our target customers are interested in banking with a company headquartered in, and with decision-making authority based in, the Philadelphia-Wilmington area.

To serve our customers, we provide a full range of retail and commercial banking services, including a variety of checking, savings and other interest-bearing accounts. We feature accounts with no required minimum balance, no service fees, rebates on ATM fees, free debit MasterCard, overdraft protection plans and, on our interest-bearing accounts, competitive interest rates. Our business lending services focus on secured loans and lines of credit, construction loans and customized equipment and vehicle leasing programs. Our consumer lending services focus on home equity loans, personal and home equity lines of credit, personal installment loans and vehicle leasing.

We have a continuing program of providing banking services to the members and employees of organizations or businesses, which we call affinity group banking. We provide these services through a private-label website under the affinity group's name and offer an affinity group the ability to customize the banking services offered on the website to respond to the needs and preferences of its members.

As part of our private-label programs, we have developed a system for processing credit and debit card transactions for independent sales organizations and their merchant members that is a source of fee income for us and, because the merchant members must maintain accounts with us, a source of low-cost deposits. By using our services rather than those of other banks, independent service organizations remove potential competitors from the relationship between the independent service organization and its merchant customers, since we do not offer any products comparable to those of the independent service organization. Our infrastructure allows us to process high volume transactions that permit merchant customers to access the card associations and debit networks at a significantly lower cost. We offer end-to-end

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services, which means that we believe we have the ability to fulfill all of our customers' needs with respect to merchant card services and funds transfers. We market our services through a variety of sales channels that includes affinity groups and independent sales organizations and financial institutions.

Our customers access our banking services through our website, or the website of their affinity group, from any personal computer with a web browser, and obtain cash withdrawals from automated teller machines. As a result, we do not maintain a branch bank system. Our web address is www.thebancorp.com. Our offices are located at 405 Silverside Road, Wilmington, Delaware 19809 and our telephone number is (302) 385-5000. We also maintain executive offices at 1818 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103. We include on our website our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after we file them with the SEC.

Our Strategy

Our principal growth strategies are to:

Build upon the network of relationships developed by our senior management. We seek to build upon our senior managers' network of relationships through a division called The Philadelphia Private Bank. This division offers banking services specifically targeted to individuals and businesses in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, region with which our senior management has developed relationships. Philadelphia Private Bank seeks to offer these customers products and services that meet their banking and financing needs, and to provide them with the attention of senior management which we believe is often lacking at larger financial institutions. Philadelphia Private Bank offers a staff of people experienced in dealing with, and solving, the banking and financing needs of small to mid-size businesses. The website for the Philadelphia Private Bank is www.philadelphiapivatebank.com.

Develop relationships with affinity groups to gain sponsored access to their membership, client or customer bases to market our banking products and services. We seek to develop relationships with organizations with established membership, client or customer bases. Through these relationships, we gain access to the affinity groups' members, clients and customers through their pre-existing relationships with the groups, and under the groups' sponsorship. We seek to build on these relationships by offering online banking under the name of and through the facilities of the affinity group, as described in *The Affinity Group Relationship*, below, referred to as *privately-labeled banking*. We believe that by marketing targeted products and services to constituencies through their pre-existing relationships with affinity groups, we will lower our customer acquisition costs and build close customer relationships.

Develop Relationships with Small to Mid-Size Businesses and Their Principals. We target small to mid-size businesses and their principals. We believe that satisfactory attention to this market requires a combination of the ability to provide a high level of services, including customized financing to meet a customer's needs, and the personal attention of senior management. Because of the significant consolidation of banking institutions in the Philadelphia-Wilmington area, we believe that many of the financial institutions with which we compete may have become too large to provide those services efficiently and cost-effectively.

Use Our Existing Infrastructure as a Platform for Growth. We have made significant investments in our banking infrastructure in order to be able to support our growth. We believe that this infrastructure can accommodate significant additional growth without substantial additional expenditure. We believe that this infrastructure enables us to maximize efficiencies through economies of scale as we grow without adversely affecting our relationships with our customers.

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Products and Services

Deposit Products and Services. We offer our depositors a wide range of products and services, including:

Checking accounts, featuring no required minimum balance, no service fees, competitive interest rates, rebates on automated teller machine fees, free debit MasterCard and overdraft protection plans. Premium checking accounts have free online bill paying, an enhanced debit MasterCard or an automated teller machine card.

Savings accounts.

Health savings accounts.

Money market accounts.

Individual retirement accounts, including Roth and education IRAs as well as traditional IRAs.

Commercial accounts, including general commercial checking, small business checking, business savings and business money market accounts.

Certificates of deposit.

Stored value and payroll cards.

Lending Activities. At December 31, 2004, we had a loan portfolio of \$427.9 million, representing 74.2% of our total assets at that date. We originate substantially all of the loans held in our portfolio, except in certain instances we have purchased individual lease and lease pools. Where a proposed loan exceeds our lending limit, we typically sell a participation in the loan to another financial institution. We generally separate our lending function into commercial term loans, commercial mortgages, commercial lines of credit, construction, direct lease financing and personal loans. We focus primarily on lending small to mid-size businesses and their principals. As a result, commercial construction and commercial mortgage loans have comprised a majority of our loan portfolio since we commenced operations. At December 31, 2004, commercial, construction and real estate loans made up \$327.3 million, or 76.5%, of our total loan portfolio. These types of loans are generally viewed as having more risk of default than residential real estate loans or consumer loans and are typically larger than residential real estate and consumer loans.

While in making our loans we rely upon our evaluation of the creditworthiness and debt-servicing capability of a borrower, we typically require that our loans be secured by tangible collateral, usually residential or commercial real property. We do not engage in non-recourse lending (that is, lending as to which the lender only looks to the asset securing the loan for repayment) and will typically require the principals of any commercial borrower to personally guarantee the loan. In general, we require that the ratio of the principal amount of a loan to the value of the collateral securing it be no greater than between 65% to 85% depending on the type of property and its use. The maturity dates on our loans are generally short to mid-term. We typically seek to structure our loans with variable rates of interest based upon either a stated prime rate or the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate, although we do lend at fixed rates when appropriate for a particular customer.

Commercial Term Lending. We make loans to businesses to finance fixed assets, acquisitions and other long-term needs of our business customers. While the loans are generally secured, the loans are underwritten principally upon our evaluation of the future cash flows of the borrower. Maturities of these loans are typically five years or less and have amortization schedules that do not exceed the useful life of

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the asset to be acquired with the financing. As of December 31, 2004, commercial term loans were 7.9% of our total loan portfolio.

Commercial Mortgage Lending. We make loans to businesses to finance the acquisition of, or to refinance, income-producing real property. The principal repayment source for these loans is the property and the income it produces, which depends upon the operation of the property and its market value, although we also evaluate the creditworthiness of the borrower and guarantors as a second repayment source. These loans typically are secured by real estate which is either for rent or sale. Maturities on these loans generally do not exceed 10 years, although they may have an extended amortization schedule resulting in a balloon payment due at maturity. As of December 31, 2004, commercial mortgages were 21.8% of our total loan portfolio.

Commercial Lines of Credit. Lines of credit are typically short-term facilities intended to support seasonal cash needs. They may be secured or unsecured, depending on the purpose, anticipated repayment source and financial condition of the borrower. This form of financing is typically self-liquidating as repayment comes from the conversion of the financed assets to cash. All lines of credit are payable on demand and the availability of the line of credit is subject to a periodic review of the borrower's financial information. Generally, lines of credit terminate between one year and 18 months. Lines of credit that have termination dates in excess of one year typically must be paid out at least annually. As of December 31, 2004, commercial lines of credit were 23.9% of our total loan portfolio.

Construction Loans. The majority of our construction loans are made to residential developers for acquisition of land, site improvements and construction of single and multi-family residential units for sale. Terms of the loans are generally for no longer than two years. Repayment of these loans is typically dependent on the sale of the residential units to consumers or sale of the property to another developer. Loans to finance the construction of commercial or industrial properties require permanent financing upon completion of the construction. As of December 31, 2004, construction loans were 22.7% of our total loan portfolio.

Direct Lease Financing. Substantially all of our leases are for financing small commercial automobile fleets. The term of our leases is typically 48 months or less and they are open ended, meaning that potential residual risk, or the difference between the fair market value of the automobile and the amount owed to us, lies with the customer. As of December 31, 2004, direct lease financing made up 10.5% of our total loan portfolio.

Consumer Loans. We provide loans to consumers to finance personal residences, automobiles, home improvements and other personal wants. The majority of our consumer loans are secured by the borrower's residence in either a first or second lien position. The ratio of loan amount to the value of the collateral securing the loan is typically less than 85%; however, based on a borrower's financial strength, we may increase the ratio. As of December 31, 2004, consumer loans were 13.2% of total loan portfolio.

Other Operations

Account Activity. Account holders may access our products and services through the websites of their affinity groups, or through our website, from any personal computer with a secure web browser, regardless of its location. This access allows account holders to apply for loans, review account activity, enter transactions into an on-line account register, pay bills electronically, receive statements by mail and print bank statement reports. To open a new account, a customer must complete a simple on-line enrollment form. Customers can make deposits into an open account via direct deposit programs, by transferring funds between existing accounts, by wire transfer, by mail, at any deposit-taking automated teller machine, at any of the more than 3,400 UPS Stores throughout the United States, or in person at our

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Delaware offices (although we do not maintain a teller line and do not currently intend to establish a physical branch system). Customers may also make withdrawals and have access to their accounts at automated teller machines.

Call Center. We have a call center as a customer support service as well as for outbound telemarketing efforts. The call center provides account holders or potential account holders with assistance in opening accounts, applying for loans or otherwise accessing the Bank's products and services, and in resolving any problems that may arise in the servicing of accounts, loans or other banking products. The call center operates from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Delaware time, on weekdays. Outside these hours, and on weekends, we outsource call center operations to a third-party service provider. We currently employ eight persons in our call center, including one supervisor.

Third-Party Service Providers. To reduce operating costs and to capitalize on the technical capabilities of selected vendors, we arrange for the outsourcing of specific bank operations and systems to third-party service providers, principally the following:

fulfillment functions and similar operating services, including check processing, check imaging, electronic bill payment and statement rendering;

issuance and servicing of debit cards;

compliance and internal audit;

access to automated teller machine networks;

processing and temporarily funding residential mortgage loans where we will not hold the loans in our portfolio;

bank accounting and general ledger system; and

data warehousing services.

Because we outsource these operational functions to experienced third-party service providers that have the capacity to process a high volume of transactions, we believe it allows us to more readily and cost-effectively respond to growth than if we sought to develop these capabilities internally. Should any of our current relationships terminate, we believe we could secure the required services from an alternative source without material interruption of our operations.

The Affinity Group Relationship

We seek to create a unique banking website for each affinity group, enabling the affinity group to provide its members with the full banking services and products we offer or just those banking services and products it believes will be of interest to its members. We design each website to carry the brand of the affinity group and carry the look and feel of the affinity group's own website. Each such website, however, indicates that we provide all banking services. To facilitate the creation of these individualized banking websites, we have packaged our products and services into a series of modules, with each module providing a specific service, such as basic banking, electronic payment systems and loan and mortgage centers. Each affinity group selects from our menu of service modules those services that it wants to offer its members or customers. We and the affinity group also may create products and services, or modify products and services already on our menu, that specifically relate to the needs and interests of the affinity group's members or customers. We pay fees to the affinity group based upon deposits and loans it generates through our program with the affinity group. The fees typically range from between 25 to 100 basis points (0.25% to 1.00%) of average deposits generated by the relationship and outstanding in the period,

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with the lower fees being charged on interest-bearing deposits and loans with lower interest rates. We include these fees as a component of expense in calculating our net interest margin. In the year ended December 31, 2004, these fees aggregated \$356,000.

As a result of our initial investment in developing private-label banking software, we have reduced the time, personnel and expense in establishing a privately-labeled banking website providing core banking products and services to an affinity group to approximately two weeks of dedicated time of one of our technical staff members, at a cost of approximately \$9,000.

We currently have 91 affinity group relationships, as follows:

Forty-nine affinity group relationships are with independent service organizations. These organizations provide operating and settlement accounts to their merchant members, enabling the merchants to service their client base from the point at which a credit or debit card transaction occurs through settlement of that transaction. For independent service organizations, we have created banking products that enable those organizations to more easily process electronic payments and maintain reserve accounts as protection against chargebacks and losses from the parties with which they deal. Our services also enable independent service organizations to provide their members with access to their account balances through the Internet. By using our services rather than those of other banks, independent service organizations remove potential competitors from the relationship between the independent service organization and its merchant customers, since we do not offer any products comparable to those of the independent service organization. In addition to the customary banking fees generated by these relationships (which we share with the independent service organizations), these relationships are a source of low-cost deposits for us because of the settlement and reserve checking accounts that merchants affiliated with the independent service organization must maintain with us.

Twenty-seven affinity group relationships are with businesses and a twenty-eighth is with a university. We offer these organizations, and other institutions with which we may develop relationships, privately-labeled full service retail banking or, at the organization's option, a selection of banking services and products targeted to the needs or preferences of its members. In addition, we separately market a treasury program to these organizations, particularly university endowment funds, that provides transaction processing and maintenance services to managers of the organization.

Fourteen affinity group relationships are with employers providing their employees health savings accounts. Our health savings account program provides qualified entities a turnkey, low-cost way to provide this benefit to their employees. Under this program, we open all of the accounts offered by an employer in a privately-labeled banking environment, and enable its employees to access account information and process payments to health care providers through the Internet.

Sales and Marketing

Philadelphia Private Bank. Our marketing program for the Philadelphia Private Bank targets a customer base of successful individuals and business owners in the Philadelphia area and uses a personal contact/targeted media advertising approach. This program consists of:

direct e-mail and letter introductions of the Philadelphia Private Bank to senior management's contacts;

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invitation-only, private receptions with prominent business leaders in the Philadelphia community;
advertisements in local media outlets, principally newspapers and radio stations; and
charitable sponsorships.

Affinity Group Marketing. We pursue affinity group relationships through the contacts of our senior management. We seek to attract customers from an affinity group's community not only by our presence on the affinity group's website and through targeted marketing programs to the affinity group's members, but also through the quality of our products and services.

Loan Production Offices. We maintain two loan production offices in the Philadelphia metropolitan area. We established these offices to serve suburban areas south (our Exton, Pennsylvania office) and north (our Warminster, Pennsylvania office) of center city Philadelphia. In addition, we maintain three offices to market and administer our automobile leasing programs, one in Maryland, one in Alabama in connection with a portfolio of automobile leases we acquired in 2003 and one in Florida in connection with our acquisition of Mears in 2005.

Marketing Staff. We have a marketing department, currently consisting of eight people that focus on developing marketing campaigns to particular affinity group communities and the targeted audience of the Philadelphia Private Bank.

Technology

Core and Internet Banking Systems. We obtain a significant portion of our core and internet banking systems and operations under non-exclusive licenses between us and Metavante (previously M&I Data Services). These systems include, principally, those for general ledger, deposit and loan processing, Internet banking and processing checks and other items.

Software. Our proprietary data assets also support our online and traditional banking products and services. We have developed a series of financial services modules that are easy to deploy and that we can readily adopt to serve its customers' needs. We developed these modules using an open architecture and object-oriented technologies. We use the modules to extend the functionality of our core and internet banking systems and to personalize financial services to the constituencies we serve.

System Architecture. We provide financial products and services through a highly-secured four-tiered architecture using the Microsoft Windows 2000 operating system, Microsoft Internet Information Server web server software, Microsoft SQL 2000, Macromedia JRun, CheckPoint Systems and Cisco Systems firewalls, and our licensed and proprietary financial services software. User activity is distributed and load-balanced across multiple servers on each tier through our proprietary software and third-party equipment, which maintain replicated, local storage of underlying software and data, resulting in minimal interdependencies among servers. Each server has its own local storage, and all data and software are replicated across all servers. The system's flexible architecture is designed to have the capacity, or to be easily expanded to add capacity, to meet future demand. In addition to built-in redundancies, we continuously operate automated internal monitoring tools and independent third parties continuously monitor our websites.

Our primary website hosting facility is in Wilmington, Delaware and connects to the Internet by Cisco routers through Internap's New York and FastNet's Philadelphia, Pennsylvania network operating centers. We also maintain a completely redundant standby hosting facility at our Philadelphia offices. Internap's Philadelphia network operating center provides Internet connectivity to the Philadelphia offices.

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Intellectual Property and Other Proprietary Rights

Since a significant portion of the core and internet banking systems and operations we use come from third-party providers, our primary proprietary intellectual property is the software for creating affinity group bank websites. We rely principally upon trade secret and trademark law to protect our intellectual property. We do not typically enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees or our affinity group customers because we maintain control over the software used to create the sites and their banking functions rather than licensing them for customers to use. Moreover, we believe that factors such as the relationships we develop with our affinity group and banking customers, the quality of our banking products, the level and reliability of the service we provide, and the customization of our products and services to meet the need of our affinity group and other customers are substantially more significant to our ability to succeed.

Competition

We believe that our principal competition is mid-Atlantic regional banks such as Citizens Bank, Sovereign Bank, Commerce Bank, Royal Bank and Republic First Bank. While we also believe that we face competition from Internet-based banks or bank divisions such as Net.Bank and E-Trade Bank, we compete more directly with National Interbank and Virtual Bank, Internet-based banks that provide private labeled financial services to affinity groups and communities. We also compete more generally with numerous other banks and thrift institutions, mortgage brokers and other financial institutions such as finance companies, credit unions, insurance companies, money market funds, investment firms and private lenders, as well as on-line computerized services and other non-traditional competitors. We believe that our ability to compete successfully depends on a number of factors, including:

our ability to build upon the customer relationships developed by our senior management;

our ability to expand our affinity group banking program;

competitors' interest rates and service fees;

the scope of our products and services;

the relevance of our products and services to customer needs and demands and the rate at which we and our competitors introduce them;

satisfaction of our customers with our customer service;

ease of use of our banking website;

the capacity, reliability and security of our network infrastructure; and

industry and general economic trends.

If we experience difficulty in any of these areas, our competitive position could be materially adversely affected, which will affect our consolidated growth, our profitability and, possibly, our ability to continue operations. While the banking industry is highly competitive, we believe we can compete effectively as a result of our focus on small to mid-size businesses and their principals, a market segment we believe is under-served in our region. However, many of our competitors have larger customer bases, greater name recognition and brand awareness, greater financial and other resources and longer operating histories

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which may make it difficult for it to compete effectively. Our future success will depend on our ability to compete effectively in a highly competitive market and geographic area.

Properties

We are the lessor of eight premises. Our banking and operations facilities occupy 20,236 square feet in Wilmington, Delaware under a lease expiring in 2010. The rent is currently \$36,062 per month and escalates yearly based upon scheduled increases in base rent and actual increases in taxes and premises operating costs over specified base rates. We provided a letter of credit, \$106,000 in outstanding principal amount as of December 31, 2004, as security under the lease. The letter of credit reduces \$65,000 per year. We also hold a lease on 24,531 square feet of space in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania expiring in 2014. The rent is currently \$49,922 per month and escalates yearly based upon scheduled increases in base rent and actual increases in taxes and premises operating costs over specified base rates. We provided a letter of credit, \$391,000 in outstanding principal amount as of December 31, 2004, as security under the lease which reduces \$80,000 per year. We sublease portions of our Philadelphia space to affiliated entities. We use the Philadelphia space for our executive offices. We pay aggregate rent of \$9,845 per month for our two Philadelphia-area loan production offices, and an aggregate of \$10,961 per month for our Maryland, Alabama and Florida automobile leasing offices. We also pay rent of \$603 per month for a customer service space, principally an ATM and computer interfaces. We believe these facilities are adequate for our current needs and for the reasonably foreseeable future.

Employees

As of May 9, 2005, we had 143 employees and believe our relationships with our employees to be good. Our employees are not represented by a collective bargaining agreement.

Legal Proceedings

As of the date of this prospectus, there were no material legal proceedings pending or, to our knowledge, threatened against us.

[Back to Contents](#)**MANAGEMENT****Executive Officers and Directors**

The following table sets forth our executive officers and directors and their ages as of the date of this prospectus:

Name	Age	Position
Betsy Z. Cohen	63	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Frank M. Mastrangelo	37	President, Chief Operating Officer and Director
Martin Egan	37	Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
D. Gideon Cohen	35	Chairman of the Board of Directors; Chairman of the Executive Committee
Arthur M. Birenbaum	48	Executive Vice President
Scott R. Megargee	53	Executive Vice President and Chief Lending Officer
Donald F. McGraw, Jr.	46	Executive Vice President and Chief Credit Officer
Walter T. Beach	38	Director
Michael J. Bradley	60	Director
Matthew Cohn	35	Director
Leon A. Huff	63	Director
William H. Lamb	65	Director
James J. McEntee III	47	Director
Linda Schaeffer	41	Director
Joan Specter	71	Director
Steven Stein	49	Director

Betsy Z. Cohen has been chief executive officer of both us and the Bank since September 2000 and chairman of the Bank since November 2003. She has been the chairman and chief executive officer of RAIT Investment Trust, a real estate investment trust, since its formation in 1997. From 1981 until its acquisition by Hudson United Bancorp in November 1999, she was chairman and chief executive officer of JeffBanks, Inc. and, from 1974, Jefferson Bank and, from 1988, Jefferson Bank of New Jersey, JeffBanks subsidiary banks. Following the acquisition of JeffBanks, she served as a director and member of the executive committee of the board of directors of Hudson United until July 2000, and as chairman of the Jefferson Bank Division of Hudson United Bank until March 2000. Mrs. Cohen is a director of Aetna Inc., an insurance holding company, and The Maine Merchant Bank LLC, and is a trustee of Corporate Office Properties Trust, a real estate investment trust. Mrs. Cohen is the mother of D. Gideon Cohen.

Frank M. Mastrangelo has been the president, chief operating officer and a director of both us and the Bank since 1999. From 1995 through 1999 he was a senior vice president and the chief technology officer for Jefferson Bank. From 1993 to 1995, he was an assistant vice president and systems

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specialist with PNC Bank, Family Wealth Management Division. From 1993 to 1994, he was a technical representative for ROI Computer Services, Inc. and, from 1988 to 1993, a systems manager for The Annenberg Foundation.

Martin Egan has been senior vice president and chief financial officer of both us and the Bank since 1999. From 1994 through 1999, he was controller of Jefferson Bank of New Jersey and, from 1997, vice president and controller of Jefferson Bank. From 1992 to 1994, he was a senior accountant at Hitech Communications, Inc., a telecommunications company.

D. Gideon Cohen has been the chairman of our board of directors and chairman of the executive committee of our board of directors since our inception. From our inception to September 2000 he served as our chief executive officer. Mr. Cohen is vice chairman of the Bank's board of directors and chairman of its executive committee. He had previously been chairman of the Bank's board of directors from September 2000 to November 2003 and, from July 2000 to September 2000, had been the Bank's chief executive officer. Mr. Cohen has been the chief executive officer of Cohen Brothers Financial, LLC and its subsidiary, Cohen Bros. & Company, an investment banking and securities brokerage firm, since September 2001. From 1995 until September 2000, Mr. Cohen held senior executive positions with Resource America, Inc., a publicly-held proprietary asset management company in the energy, real estate and financial services sectors. Mr. Cohen is also a director and chairman of the board of TRM Corporation, a publicly-held provider of public access ATM and copier machines. Mr. Cohen is the son of Betsy Z. Cohen.

Arthur M. Birenbaum has been executive vice president-commercial loans and before that, senior vice president-commercial loans of both us and the Bank since January 2001. From 1993 through December 2000, Mr. Birenbaum was at Jefferson Bank, ending as its senior vice president-Philadelphia business banking lending group, and serving as co-chairman of its government lending task force, coordinator of asset-based lending and member of its loan production oversight committee. From 1987 through 1993 he was a vice president of commercial lending for Meridian Bank and the Bank of Old York Road, and from 1980 through 1987 he was employed at Westinghouse Credit Corporation, General Electric Capital Corporation, Suburban Bank and First National Bank of Maryland in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan region.

Scott R. Megargee has been executive vice president and chief lending officer of both us and the Bank since March 2000. Previously, he had been an officer with JeffBanks and Jefferson Bank since 1989, and was their executive vice president - retail lending from 1995 to March 2000. He also served as a director of Jefferson Mortgage, Inc., a mortgage lending subsidiary of JeffBanks.

Donald F. McGraw, Jr. has been executive vice president and chief credit officer of both us and the Bank since 1999. From 1986 through 1998, he was a senior vice president credit administration for Jefferson Bank. From 1977 to 1986, he was a bank examiner at the FDIC.

Walter T. Beach has been a director of both us and the Bank since 1999. Mr. Beach has been a managing director of Beach Investment Counsel, Inc., an investment management firm, since 1997. From 1993 to 1997, Mr. Beach was a Senior Analyst and Director of Research at Widmann, Siff and Co., Inc., an investment management firm, where he was, beginning in 1994, responsible for the firm's investment decisions for its principal equity product. From 1992 to 1993, he was an associate and financial analyst at Essex Financial Group, a consulting and merchant banking firm. From 1991 to 1992 he was an analyst at Industry Analysis Group, an industry and economic consulting firm.

Michael J. Bradley has been a director of us since February 2005. Mr. Bradley has been a co-owner and Managing Director of BF Healthcare, Inc., a supplier of physician services to hospitals and

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assisted living facilities, since 1994. Mr. Bradley has served on the Board of Directors of Resource America, Inc., a publicly-held proprietary asset management company in the energy, real estate, equipment leasing and financial services sectors, since March 2005 and SourceCorp., a provider of business process outsourcing solutions, since 1996. Mr. Bradley has also served on the Managing Board of Atlas Pipeline Partners GP, LLC, a publicly-held oil and gas pipeline company, since 2004. From 1988 to 1998, Mr. Bradley served as Chairman of First Executive Bank, and from 1998 to 2003 he served as Vice Chairman of First Republic Bank.

Matthew Cohn has been a director of both us and the Bank since 1999. Mr. Cohn is the founder, in 1994, and president of the ASI Show!, a producer of trade shows in Chicago, Las Vegas, Orlando and Dallas. In addition, since 1992, Mr. Cohn has been the president of the Medical Data Institute, a medical data base publisher, and the president and founder of ASI Transact, a company providing order management and e-commerce exchange systems for the advertising specialty industry. Mr. Cohn serves on the board of the Society of Independent Show Organizers and the Client Advisory Board for the Chicago Convention and Visitors Bureau.

Leon A. Huff has been a director of us since October 2004 and a director of the Bank since December 2003. Mr. Huff is the co-founder and vice chairman of Gamble-Huff Music (Philadelphia International Records), a record production company. Mr. Huff is a nationally-known producer, songwriter and performer. He has won Grammy and BMI songwriter awards, has been inducted into the National Academy of Songwriters Hall of Fame and the Philadelphia Music Foundation's Walk of Fame, and has received the Trustees Award from the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences.

William H. Lamb has been a director of both us and the Bank since January 2004. Mr. Lamb has been a senior partner in Lamb, Windle & McErlane, P.C., a law firm, since January 2004 and from January 1971 to January 2003. From January 2003 through January 2004, Mr. Lamb served as a Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Mr. Lamb served as a director and corporate secretary of JeffBanks, Inc. and Jefferson Bank until their acquisition by Hudson United Bank in November 1999.

James J. McEntee III, has been a director of both us and the Bank since September 2000. Mr. McEntee has been the chief operating officer of Cohen Bros. & Company, an investment banking and securities brokerage firm, since March 2003. Mr. McEntee was a principal in Harron Capital, L.P., a media and communications venture capital fund, from 1999 to September 2002. From 1990 through 1999, Mr. McEntee was a shareholder at Lamb, Windle & McErlane, P.C., and from 2000 until 2004 was of counsel to Lamb, Windle & McErlane. Mr. McEntee is a director of Pegasus Communications Corporation, a publicly held provider of communications and other services, and of several other private companies.

Linda Schaeffer has been a director since 1999. Ms. Schaeffer has been president of the general partner of SLS Associates, a real estate investment and management partnership, and a certified public accountant in private practice since 1997. From 1990 to 1997 she was the President of JMLS Enterprises, Inc., d/b/a Computertots, a company specializing in computer education.

Joan Specter has been a director of both us and the Bank since 1999. Ms. Specter is a member of the boards of directors of numerous businesses, educational and charitable organizations, including Ridgeway Philips Company, a provider of home healthcare, Chestnut Hill College, University of the Arts, Medical College of Pennsylvania, the Reading Terminal, operator of the Reading Terminal Market, the Philadelphia Cultural Fund and the Greater Philadelphia Urban Affairs Coalition. From 1980 through 1996, she was city councilwoman at-large for the City of Philadelphia.

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Steven Stein has been a director of both us and the Bank since September 2000. Mr. Stein has been a principal of Financial Stocks, Inc., an investment management firm which specializes in investments in mid-size financial institutions, since 1995.

Director Compensation

Each non-employee director receives an annual retainer of \$10,000 and receives \$1,000 for each meeting of the board of directors he or she attends. Each non-employee director also receives \$500 for each meeting of a committee of the board of directors he or she attends; the chairman of the audit committee receives \$1,500 for each committee meeting attended, while the chairmen of the other committees receives \$1,000 for each committee meeting attended. One-half of those fees are paid in shares of our common stock. Such shares are purchased on the open market and are not restricted.

Information Concerning the Board of Directors and Certain Committees

Our board of directors held a total of 7 meetings during fiscal 2004. During fiscal 2004, all directors attended at least 75% of the aggregate of (a) the total number of meetings of our board of directors held during the period for which the director had been a director and (b) the total number of meetings held by all committees of the board of directors on which the director served during the periods that the director served. It is the policy of the board of directors that all directors attend our annual meeting, if practicable.

We have four standing committees: the compensation committee (consisting of Mr. Beach, as chairman, Ms. Specter and Mr. Lamb); the executive committee (consisting of Mr. Cohen, as chairman, Mrs. Cohen and Mr. Mastrangelo); the audit committee (consisting of Mr. Cohn, as chairman, and Messrs. Beach and Bradley; Mr. Beach has been designated as the committee's financial expert); and the nominating and governance committee (consisting of Mr. Lamb, as chairman, Ms. Specter and Mr. Cohn).

The audit committee is appointed by the board of directors to assist board of director oversight of (a) the integrity of our financial statements, (b) our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, (c) the independent auditor's qualifications and independence, and (d) the performance of our internal audit function and independent auditors. The audit committee also prepares the audit committee report required by the rules of the SEC to be included in our annual proxy statement. The audit committee has adopted a written charter and it is available on our website at www.thebancorp.com. We believe that all of the members of our audit committee are independent directors within the meaning of NASD Rules 4350(d)(2)(A) and 4200(a)(15).

The compensation committee is appointed by the board of directors to have direct responsibility for approving the compensation of our chief executive officer and certain other officers and our non-management directors. The compensation committee has had direct responsibility for (a) administering our equity-based compensation plans and (b) reviewing any extraordinary compensatory payments to any of our employees.

The nominating and governance committee is appointed by the board of directors to (a) assist us and the board of directors in maintaining an effective and knowledgeable board of directors, including assisting the board of directors by identifying individuals qualified to become directors and recommending to the board of directors the director nominees for the next annual meeting of shareholders and the directors to be appointed to each committee, and (b) develop and recommend for the board of director's consideration governance guidelines. All of the members of this committee have been determined by the board of directors to be independent under applicable NASD listing standards.

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The nominating and governance committee has adopted a written charter and it is available on our website at www.thebancorp.com.

The executive committee has the delegated authority to act in lieu of our board of directors in between meetings of the board.

Executive Compensation

We seek to offer competitive compensation to attract, motivate, retain and reward executive officers. We do this principally through base salaries and, to a significantly lesser extent, bonuses. We determine base salaries with a view to prevailing compensation trends in the industry for similarly situated persons and banking institutions. We use cash bonuses to provide incentives to executive officers and others in relation to specific projects or strategic goals, or with respect to additional responsibilities assumed. Our compensation decisions are discretionary and are based upon subjective factors. We do not use a mathematical or similar objective formula to determine any compensation package. In order to encourage decision-making that maximizes long-term shareholder value, we have adopted a stock option plan to provide long-term equity-based incentives.

On April 20, 2005 we entered into an employment agreement with Betsy Z. Cohen which provided for the establishment of a supplemental employee retirement plan, or SERP. For a more complete description of the SERP, see Management Employment Agreements.

The following table sets forth information concerning the compensation paid by us in fiscal 2004, 2003 and 2002 to our chief executive officer and our four most highly compensated executive officers whose salary and bonus exceeded \$100,000.

[Back to Contents](#)**Summary Compensation Table**

Name and principal position	Annual compensation ⁽¹⁾			Long term compensation awards	
	Year	Salary(\$)	Bonus(\$)	Securities underlying options(#)	All other compensation (\$)
Betsy Z. Cohen Chief executive officer	2004 2003 2002	169,615	200,000	201,241	
Frank M. Mastrangelo President and chief operating officer	2004 2003 2002	167,307 161,249 150,000	50,000 7,500	28,748 25,000	4,154 7,200
D. Gideon Cohen Chairman and chairman of the executive committee	2004 2003 2002	145,384	200,000	201,241	
Scott R. Megargee Executive Vice President and Chief Lending Officer	2004 2003 2002	166,730 158,653 150,000	22,500	2,874 2,500	4,154 7,200
Arthur M. Birenbaum Executive Vice President-Commercial Loans	2004 2003 2002	141,216 138,742 129,182	50,816 58,646 44,074	17,249 20,000	3,462 6,000

(1) Total compensation includes compensation paid separately by the Bank.

Option/SAR Grants in Last Fiscal Year

We did not grant any options in our last fiscal year. In February 2004, officers and directors of the Bank were granted options to purchase common stock of the bank. Upon our reorganization in December 2004, these options were converted into options to purchase our common stock on the basis of 1.15 options to purchase our common stock for each 1 option to purchase Bank common stock. Our chief executive officer and each named executive officer received the following as-adjusted options: Betsy Z. Cohen, 201,241; D. Gideon Cohen, 201,241; Frank M. Mastrangelo, 28,748; Scott R. Megargee, 2,874; and Arthur M. Birenbaum, 17,249. These options vested in full in December 2004 and expire in February 2014.

Aggregated Option/SAR Exercises in Last Fiscal Year and Fiscal Year End Option/SAR Values

Common shares acquired on	Value realized(\$)	Number of securities underlying unexercised options at fiscal year end(#)	Value of unexercised in-the-money options at fiscal year end\$(1)
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exercise(#)	exercisable/unexercisable	exercisable/unexercisable
Betsy Z. Cohen	351,241/-	\$ 1,932,366/-
D. Gideon Cohen	291,241/-	1,572,366/-
Frank M. Mastrangelo	72,498/18,750	403,727/93,750
Scott R. Megargee	28,499/1,875	167,868/9,375
Arthur M. Birenbaum	34,749/12,500	193,487/75,000

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- (1) Value of unexercised in-the-money options is calculated by subtracting the total exercise price (\$10.00 per share) from the fair market value of the securities underlying the options as of December 31, 2004 (\$16.00 per share).

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

No member of the compensation committee is an employee, or former employee, of ours. None of our executive officers is a director or executive officer of any entity, other than the Bank, of which any member of the compensation committee is a director or executive officer.

Employment Agreements

On April 20, 2005, we entered into an employment agreement with Betsy Z. Cohen, our chief executive officer. The agreement has an effective date of January 1, 2005. The agreement with Mrs. Cohen provides that she will devote such time to us as is reasonably required to fulfill her duties. Under the agreement, Mrs. Cohen will receive an annual base salary to be determined by our compensation committee. Mrs. Cohen is also eligible for bonuses as determined by the compensation committee. The agreement has a term of five years that is automatically renewed so that, on any day that the agreement is in effect, it will have a then current term of five years. We may terminate Mrs. Cohen without cause or Mrs. Cohen may resign for good reason upon sixty days notice. Additionally, upon or after our change of control, we may terminate Mrs. Cohen without cause or she may resign for good reason upon sixty days notice. Upon any such termination or resignation, Mrs. Cohen will be entitled to receive only the amount due her under our severance pay plans, if any; provided that, if she executes a mutual release of claims with us, she will receive (a) a lump sum cash payment equal to one month of her base salary for each month she was employed by us, up to a maximum of five years, at the rate in effect immediately before her termination, and (b) a pro rated bonus, if any, for the year in which the termination occurs. Mrs. Cohen may also resign upon thirty days notice in which event no further payments are due other than accrued benefits. If Mrs. Cohen is disabled for ninety consecutive days in any twelve month period, we may terminate her employment. If Mrs. Cohen's employment terminates on account of disability, (a) the vesting of the SERP described below will accelerate if the termination occurs at any time after January 1, 2008, (b) Mrs. Cohen will receive any amounts of salary or bonus earned, accrued and owing but not paid and (c) Mrs. Cohen will receive a pro rated bonus, if any, for the year in which the termination occurs. If Mrs. Cohen dies during her term of employment, we must pay her estate all amounts of salary and bonus earned, accrued and owing but not paid and a pro rated bonus, if any, for the year in which death occurs. We may terminate Mrs. Cohen's employment at any time for cause. Upon any such termination for cause, Mrs. Cohen shall be entitled to any base salary and benefits accrued and earned before her termination.

The agreement defines *cause*, generally, as conviction of a felony, intentional and continuous failure to substantially perform duties or a breach of the confidentiality and intellectual property provisions of the agreement. The agreement defines *good reason*, generally, as us demoting Mrs. Cohen or materially reducing her duties, us requiring Mrs. Cohen to be based outside of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the failure of Mrs. Cohen to be elected to the board of directors or a material breach of the agreement by us. The agreement defines a *change of control*, generally, as having occurred if (a) any person becomes a beneficial owner of securities representing more than 25% of the voting power of the then outstanding securities or (b) the consummation of (i) a merger or consolidation of us where our directors immediately before the transaction constitute less than a majority of the board of directors of the

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surviving corporation or (ii) a sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of our assets or (c) during a period of two consecutive years, the incumbent directors cease for any reason to constitute at least two-thirds of the board of directors, provided that if either the election or nomination of any new director was approved by a vote of at least two-thirds of the incumbent directors before such election or nomination, the new director will be considered a member of the incumbent directors.

The employment agreement provides for the establishment of a SERP for Mrs. Cohen. Mrs. Cohen will be fully vested in the amount of the SERP benefit earned and the benefit will be fully accrued upon her attainment of age 70, upon the occurrence of a change of control or in the event that she is terminated by us without cause or resigns for good reason, as defined above. The employment agreement requires us to establish a trust to serve as the funding vehicle for the SERP benefits and to make contributions to the trust in such amounts or in such number of our common shares as we reasonably determines to be sufficient to provide the present value of the benefit as accrued at the time of the contribution. The value of this benefit is 100% of the average of Mrs. Cohen's base salary over the 36 months during the term that provides the highest average. Upon a change of control of us, we have agreed to immediately contribute to the trust an amount sufficient to permit the full payment of the SERP benefit due to Mrs. Cohen at age 70. Notwithstanding the establishment of a trust, our obligation to pay the benefit constitutes a general, unsecured obligation of us, payable out of its general assets, and the assets of the trust will be available to pay the claims of our creditors.

Transactions with Directors, Officers or Their Affiliates

The Bank has made, and expects that it will continue to make, loans in the ordinary course of business to its and our respective directors, executive officers, principal shareholders and their affiliates. At December 31, 2004, approximately \$1.3 million in principal amount of these loans were outstanding. At December 31, 2004, all of these loans were current and, we believe, did not involve more than normal risk of collectability. The Bank's policy is that loans to its and our respective affiliates must be on the same terms as those prevailing for comparable transactions with other borrowers. We believe that all of these loans comply with that policy.

The Bank maintains deposits for various affiliated companies totaling approximately \$41.8 million as of December 31, 2004. The majority of these deposits are short-term in nature and rates are consistent with market rates.

In fiscal 2004, the Bank paid Cohen Bros. & Company \$9,200 for investment securities brokerage services. We also sublease space to Cohen Bros. & Company for \$6,761 a month and provide information systems support services and telephone services to it for a fee of \$1,000 per month for technical services and \$3,600 a month for telephone system support services. Cohen Bros. paid the company \$55,000 in 2004 for technical and telephone system support services. D. Gideon Cohen, our chairman and the Bank's vice chairman, is the chief executive officer and principal owner of Cohen Bros. Financial, LLC, which owns 100% of Cohen Bros. & Company, of which Mr. Cohen is also chief executive officer.

In 2001, the Bank purchased a total of \$2.7 million in loans from Resource America. The outstanding balance of these loans was approximately \$2.0 million at December 31, 2004. The loan was paid in full February 25, 2005. Mrs. Cohen is the spouse of a director and former chief executive officer of Resource America and the mother of its current president and chief executive officer. D. Gideon Cohen, our chairman, the Bank's vice chairman and a son of Mrs. Cohen, is a former officer and director of Resource America.

We entered into a sublease and technical support agreement with RAIT Investment Trust commencing in October 2000. Under the sublease, RAIT pays us rent equal to 45% of the rent we pay.

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which is proportionate to the amount of space it leases from us, and an allocation of common area expenses. Under the technical support agreement, which commenced in January 2001, we also provide information system support services and telephone services to RAIT for a fee of \$5,000 a month. RAIT paid \$60,000 to us in 2004 for information system support services and \$49,000 for assistance in other technical support. Betsy Z. Cohen, our chief executive officer and the chairman and chief executive officer of the Bank, is the chairman and chief executive officer of RAIT.

The Bank entered into an agreement with TRM ATM Corporation in September 2000 under which TRM installs, operates and services automated teller machines at various locations selected by the Bank. The Bank pays TRM a monthly rental fee of \$195 for each machine. The Bank retains all fees and charges derived from the transactions conducted at the automated teller machine except for one automated teller machine situated with one of its affinity groups in which the Bank shares such fees and charges. The Bank currently leases seven machines under its agreement with TRM. The Bank paid \$16,000 to TRM in 2004. TRM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of TRM Corporation. D. Gideon Cohen, our chairman and vice-chairman of the Bank, is the chairman of TRM Corporation. Edward E. Cohen, his father and the spouse of Betsy Z. Cohen, our chief executive officer and chairman and chief executive officer of the Bank, is a director of TRM Corporation.

In February 2003, we entered into a lending relationship with The Richardson Group, Inc., which is owned by entities with whom Betsy Z. Cohen, our chief executive officer, and her spouse have controlling interests. The outstanding balance of the loan was \$463,000 at December 31, 2004.

[Back to Contents](#)**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF MANAGEMENT AND CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS**

The following table sets forth the number and percentage of shares of our common stock and Series A preferred stock owned as of April 25, 2005 by each of our directors and executive officers, all of our directors and executive officers as a group and other persons who beneficially own more than 5% of our outstanding voting securities. This information is reported in accordance with the beneficial ownership rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission under which a person is deemed to be the beneficial owner of a security if that person has or shares voting power or investment power with respect to such security or has the right to acquire such ownership within 60 days. Shares issuable pursuant to options or warrants are deemed to be outstanding for purposes of computing the percentage of the person or group holding such options or warrants but are not deemed to be outstanding for purposes of computing the percentage of any other person.

Beneficial owner	Common Shares⁽¹⁾	Percent of class	Preferred Shares	Percent of class	Common Shares, assuming full conversion of Preferred Shares and exercise of options and/or warrants⁽²⁾	Percent of class
Directors⁽²⁶⁾						
Betsy Z. Cohen	1,228,673 ⁽³⁾	9.68%	200,415 ⁽⁴⁾	19.35%	1,429,088	10.41%
D. Gideon Cohen	496,026 ⁽⁵⁾	3.94%	18,113	1.75%	514,139	3.77%
Walter T. Beach	251,334 ⁽⁶⁾	2.05%	45,325 ⁽⁷⁾	4.38%	296,659	2.23%
Michael J. Bradley						
Matthew Cohn	8,674 ⁽⁸⁾	*	1,207	*	9,881	*
William H. Lamb	98,920 ⁽⁹⁾	*	24,927 ⁽¹⁰⁾	2.41%	123,847	*
James J. McEntee III	107,615 ⁽¹¹⁾	*	2,293	*	109,908	*
Frank M. Mastrangelo	99,749 ⁽¹²⁾	*	3,018 ⁽¹³⁾	*	102,767	*
Linda Schaeffer	21,514 ⁽¹⁴⁾	*	4,657	*	27,171	*
Joan Specter	4,374 ⁽¹⁵⁾	*		*	4,374	*
Steven Stein	386,098 ⁽¹⁶⁾	3.15%	86,789 ⁽¹⁷⁾	8.38%	472,887	3.56%
Leon A. Huff	12,240 ⁽¹⁸⁾	*		*	12,240	*
Executive Officers⁽²⁶⁾						
Arthur Birenbaum	49,323 ⁽¹⁹⁾	*	603	*	49,926	*
Martin Egan	69,115 ⁽²⁰⁾	*	603	*	69,718	*
Donald F. McGraw, Jr.	36,995 ⁽²¹⁾	*	1,630	*	38,585	*
Scott R. Megargee	50,940 ⁽²²⁾	*	3,018	*	53,958	*
All executive officers and directors as a group (15 persons)	2,921,550	21.89%	392,598	37.90%	3,314,148	23.04%
Other owners of 5% or more of outstanding shares						

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Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.	1,189,614 ⁽²³⁾	9.61%	1,189,614	8.96%
Cramer Rosenthal McGlynn LLC	835,719 ⁽²⁴⁾	7.03%	835,719	6.30%
Wellington Management Company LLP	1,216,815 ⁽²⁵⁾	10.24%	1,216,815	9.16%

* Less than 1%

(1)

Includes: (a) common shares and (b) common shares receivable upon exercise of options held by such person which are vested or will vest within 60 days of April 25, 2005.

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- (2) Includes: (a) common shares and (b) common shares receivable upon conversion of Series A preferred stock and upon exercise of warrants or options held by such person which are vested or will vest within 60 days of April 25, 2005.
- (3) Includes: (a) 277,004 common shares held by Solomon Investment Partnership, L.P. of which Mrs. Cohen and her spouse are the sole limited partners and the sole shareholders, officers and directors of the corporate general partner; (b) options to purchase 351,241 common shares; (c) 177,142 shares owned by the Resource America, Inc. Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan trust, which we refer to as the RAI SERP, of which Mrs. Cohen's spouse is the beneficiary; and (d) 323,286 common shares owned by Resource America, of which Mrs. Cohen's spouse is chairman. Mrs. Cohen disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares owned by the RAI SERP and Resource America.
- (4) Includes: (a) 68,834 shares of Series A preferred stock owned directly, (b) 46,577 shares of Series A preferred stock owned by the RAI SERP, and (c) 85,004 shares of Series A preferred stock owned by Resource America. Mrs. Cohen disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares owned by the RAI SERP and Resource America.
- (5) Includes: (a) 129,701 common shares held directly, (b) options to purchase 366,241 common shares and (c) 84 common shares held in a 401(k) plan account for the benefit of Mr. Cohen.
- (6) Includes: (a) 75,000 common shares owned directly, (b) options to purchase 2,874 common shares, (c) 108,390 common shares held by a Grantor Retained Annuity Trust, of which Mr. Beach is a beneficiary, (d) 19,642 common shares held by Clear View Investment Fund, L.P., of which Mr. Beach is a partner as well as the sole member of the general partner, (e) 35,428 common shares held by Mill Creek Investment Partners, L.P., of which Mr. Beach is a co-member/manager of the general partner, and (f) 10,000 common shares held by Garden Lane Investment Fund, Limited, of which Mr. Beach is a co-member/manager of the general partner.
- (7) Includes: (a) 30,189 shares of Series A preferred stock held directly, (b) 5,821 shares of Series A preferred stock held by Clear View Investment Fund, L.P., of which Mr. Beach is a partner as well as the sole member of the general partner, and (c) 9,315 shares of Series A preferred stock held by Mill Creek Investment Partners, L.P., of which Mr. Beach is a co-member/manager of the general partner.
- (8) Includes: (a) 4,300 common shares held directly and (b) options to purchase 4,374 common shares.
- (9) Includes: (a) 84,046 common shares held directly, (b) 12,000 common shares held in trusts for the benefit of members of Mr. Lamb's immediate family and (c) options to purchase 2,874 common shares.
- (10) Includes: (a) 21,909 shares of Series A preferred stock held directly and (b) 3,018 shares of Series A preferred stock held in trusts for the benefit of Mr. Lamb's immediate family.
- (11) Includes: (a) 90,366 common shares held directly and (b) options to purchase 17,249 common shares.
- (12) Includes: (a) 12,875 common shares held directly, (b) 1,787 common shares held by the Individual Retirement Account, or IRA, of the spouse of Mr. Mastrangelo, (c) options to purchase 84,998 common shares and (d) 89 common shares held in a 401(k) plan account for the benefit of Mr. Mastrangelo. Mr. Mastrangelo disclaims beneficial ownership to the shares held by his spouse's IRA.
- (13) All such shares of Series A preferred stock are held in Mr. Mastrangelo's IRA.
- (14) Includes: (a) 17,714 common shares held directly (b) 2,300 common shares held by the IRA of Ms. Schaeffer's spouse and (c) options to purchase 1,500 common shares. Ms. Schaeffer disclaims beneficial ownership to the shares held by her spouse's IRA.
- (15) Consists entirely of options to purchase 4,374 common shares.
- (16) Includes: (a) 28,750 common shares held directly, (b) 306,331 common shares held by Financial Stocks Private Equity Fund 1998, L.P. and (b) 51,017 common shares held by Financial Stocks, Inc. Mr. Stein is a principal of Financial Stocks, Inc. and an affiliate of Financial Stocks Private Equity Fund. Financial Stocks, Inc. is the general partner of Financial Stocks Private Equity Fund.
- (17) Includes: (a) 72,454 shares of Series A preferred stock owned by Financial Stocks Private Equity Fund and (b) 14,335 shares of Series A preferred stock owned by Financial Stocks, Inc.

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- (18) Includes: (a) 9,370 common shares held directly, and (b) options to purchase 2,874 common shares.
- (19) Includes: (a) 3,300 common shares held directly, (b) options to purchase 44,749 common shares (c) options to purchase 1,149 common shares held by Mr. Birenbaum's spouse and (d) 125 common shares held in a 401(k) plan account for the benefit of Mr. Birenbaum.
- (20) Includes: (a) 3,725 common shares held directly, (b) 1,000 common shares held by Mr. Egan's wife, (c) 575 common shares held by the IRA of Mr. Egan's spouse, (d) options to purchase 63,748 common shares and (e) 67 common shares held in a 401(k) plan account for the benefit of Mr. Egan. Mr. Egan disclaims beneficial ownership to the shares held by his spouse's IRA.
- (21) Includes: (a) 15,887 common shares held directly, (b) options to purchase 20,999 common shares and (c) 69 common shares held in a 401(k) plan account for the benefit of Mr. McGraw.
- (22) Includes: (a) 7,525 common shares held directly, (b) 4,830 held by Mr. Megargee's mother, (c) options to purchase 38,499 common shares and (d) 86 common shares held in a 401(k) plan account for the benefit of Mr. Megargee.
- (23) Based solely on a Form 13G filed by Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. on April 11, 2005. The address of Goldman Sachs Asset Management is 32 Old Slip New York, NY 10005.
- (24) Based solely on a Form 13G filed by Cramer Rosenthal McGlynn, LLC. The address of Cramer Rosenthal McGlynn is 520 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022.
- (25) Based solely on a Form 13G filed by Wellington Management Company LLP. The address of Wellington Capital Management is 75 State Street, Boston, MA 02109.
- (26) The address for all of our directors and executive officers is 405 Silverside Road, Wilmington, DE 19809.

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REGULATION UNDER BANKING LAW

We are extensively regulated under both federal and state banking law. We are a Delaware corporation and a registered financial holding company subject to supervision and regulation by the Federal Reserve and the Delaware State Bank commissioner. As a financial holding company, under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999, the businesses in which we may engage significantly expand, as further discussed below.

The Bank, as a state-chartered depository institution, is supervised by the Delaware State Bank Commissioner, as well as the FDIC. The Bank is subject to requirements and restrictions under federal and state law, including requirements to maintain reserves against deposits, restrictions on the types and amount of loans that may be made and the interest that may be charged, and limitations on the types of investments that may be made and the types of services that may be offered. Various consumer laws and regulations also affect the Bank's operations.

Federal Regulation

As a bank holding company we must file annual reports with the Federal Reserve, provide any additional information that the Federal Reserve may request, and are subject to regular examination by it.

Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, or GLBA, made extensive changes in the rules governing the financial services industry, particularly banking. It eliminated many of the restrictions placed upon the activities of bank holding companies and established a new type of bank holding company called a financial holding company. We were registered as a financial holding company in 2004. Financial holding companies are granted the authority to engage in financial activities that are beyond those of conventional bank holding companies and to affiliate with entities engaged in financial activities. While the Federal Reserve (together with the Treasury Secretary) is authorized to determine what a financial activity is, the GLBA provides that financial activities include:

- lending, investing for others or safeguarding money or securities;
- underwriting insurance and annuities as principal, agent or broker;
- providing financial, investment or economic advisory services;
- issuing or selling interests in pools of assets permissible for a bank to hold directly;
- engaging in any activity that the Federal Reserve found before the act to be a proper incident to banking; and
- insurance portfolio investing.

The GLBA directs the Federal Reserve to define the following activities as financial in nature and the extent to which they are financial in nature:

- lending, exchanging, transferring, investing for others or safeguarding financial assets other than money or securities; and
- arranging financial transactions for the account of third parties.

The banking and nonfinancial subsidiaries of a financial holding company may not cross sell each other's products and services where the financial holding company owns the non-financial subsidiary

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through the financial holding company's merchant banking authority or through its insurance subsidiary under its investment portfolio authority. However, insurance products or services may be marketed by Internet websites or statement inserts with Federal Reserve approval if there is no illegal tying arrangement. A bank also may not engage in a covered transaction with a controlled affiliate of a financial holding company. A covered transaction includes loans to, investments in, purchases of assets from or guaranteeing loans of the affiliate, or accepting securities of the affiliate as collateral for a loan.

Transactions with Affiliates. There are various legal restrictions on the extent to which a bank holding company and certain of its nonbank subsidiaries can borrow or otherwise obtain credit from banking subsidiaries or engage in certain other transactions with or involving those banking subsidiaries. In general, these restrictions require that any such transactions must be on terms that would ordinarily be offered to unaffiliated entities and secured by designated amounts of specified collateral. Transactions between a banking subsidiary and its holding company or any nonbank subsidiary are limited to 10% of the banking subsidiary's capital stock and surplus and, as to the holding company and all such nonbank subsidiaries in the aggregate, up to 20% of the bank's capital stock and surplus.

Regulatory Restrictions on Dividends. It is the policy of the Federal Reserve that bank holding companies should pay cash dividends on common stock only out of income available over the past year and only if prospective earnings retention is consistent with the organization's expected future needs and financial condition. The policy provides that bank holding companies should not maintain a level of cash dividends that undermines the bank holding company's ability to serve as a source of strength to its banking subsidiaries. See *Holding Company Liability*, below. Federal Reserve policies also affect the ability of a bank holding company to pay in kind dividends.

Various federal and state statutory provisions limit the amount of dividends that subsidiary banks can pay to their holding companies without regulatory approval. The Bank is also subject to limitations under state law regarding the payment of dividends, including the requirement that dividends may be paid only out of net profits. See *Delaware Regulation*. In addition to these explicit limitations, federal and state regulatory agencies are authorized to prohibit a banking subsidiary or bank holding company from engaging in an unsafe or unsound banking practice. Depending upon the circumstances, the agencies could take the position that paying a dividend would constitute an unsafe or unsound banking practice.

Because we are a legal entity separate and distinct from the Bank, our right to participate in the distribution of assets of the Bank, or any other subsidiary, upon the Bank's or the subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization will be subject to the prior claims of the Bank's or subsidiary's creditors. In the event of a liquidation or other resolution of an insured depository institution, the claims of depositors and other general or subordinated creditors have priority of payment over the claims of holders of any obligation of the institution's holding company or any of its shareholders or creditors.

Holding Company Liability. Under Federal Reserve policy, a bank holding company is expected to act as a source of financial strength to each of its banking subsidiaries and commit resources to their support. Such support may be required at times when, absent this Federal Reserve policy, a holding company may not be inclined to provide it. As discussed below under *Prompt Corrective Action*, a bank holding company in certain circumstances could be required to guarantee the capital plan of an undercapitalized banking subsidiary.

In the event of a bank holding company's bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, the trustee will be deemed to have assumed, and is required to cure immediately, any deficit under any commitment by the debtor holding company to any of the federal banking agencies to maintain the

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capital of an insured depository institution, and any claim for breach of such obligation will generally have priority over most other unsecured claims.

Capital Adequacy. The Federal Reserve and FDIC have issued standards for measuring capital adequacy for bank holding companies and banks. These standards are designed to provide risk-based capital guidelines and to incorporate a consistent framework. The risk-based guidelines are used by the agencies in their examination and supervisory process, as well as in the analysis of any applications to them to obtain approvals, including our applications for approval of the reorganization and for registration as a financial holding company. As discussed under Prompt Corrective Action, a failure to meet minimum capital requirements could subject us or the Bank to a variety of enforcement remedies available to federal regulatory authorities, including, in the most severe cases, termination of deposit insurance by the FDIC and placing the Bank into conservatorship or receivership.

In general, the risk-related standards require banks and bank holding companies to maintain capital based on risk-adjusted assets so that the categories of assets with potentially higher credit risk will require more capital backing than categories with lower credit risk. In addition, banks and bank holding companies are required to maintain capital to support off-balance sheet activities such as loan commitments.

The standards classify total capital for this risk-based measure into two tiers referred to as Tier 1 and Tier 2. Tier 1 capital consists of common stockholders' equity, certain non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, and minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, less certain adjustments. Tier 2 capital consists of the allowance for loan and lease losses (within certain limits), perpetual preferred stock not included in Tier 1, hybrid capital instruments, term subordinate debt, and intermediate-term preferred stock, less certain adjustments. Together, these two categories of capital comprise a bank's or bank holding company's qualifying total capital. However, capital that qualifies as Tier 2 capital is limited in amount to 100% of Tier 1 capital in testing compliance with the total risk-based capital minimum standards. Banks and bank holding companies must have a minimum ratio of 8% of qualifying total capital to risk-weighted assets, and a minimum ratio of 4% of qualifying Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets. At December 31, 2004, we and the Bank had a total capital to risk-adjusted assets ratios of 27.04% and 24.49%, respectively, and Tier 1 capital to risk-adjusted assets ratios of 26.29% and 23.74%, respectively.

In addition, the Federal Reserve and the FDIC have established minimum leverage ratio guidelines. The principal objective of these guidelines is to constrain the maximum degree to which a financial institution can leverage its equity capital base. It is intended to be used as a supplement to the risk-based capital guidelines. These guidelines provide for a minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to adjusted average total assets of 3% for bank holding companies that meet certain specified criteria, including those having the highest regulatory rating. Other financial institutions generally must maintain a leverage ratio of at least 3% plus 100 to 200 basis points. The guidelines also provide that financial institutions experiencing internal growth or making acquisitions will be expected to maintain strong capital positions substantially above minimum supervisory levels, without significant reliance on intangible assets. Furthermore, the banking agencies have indicated that they may consider other indicia of capital strength in evaluating proposals for expansion or new activities. At December 31, 2004, we and the Bank had leverage ratios of 22.88% and 20.54%, respectively.

The federal banking agencies' standards provide that concentration of credit risk and certain risks arising from nontraditional activities, as well as an institution's ability to manage these risks, are important factors to be taken into account by them in assessing a financial institution's overall capital adequacy. The risk-based capital standards also provide for the consideration of interest rate risk in the

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agency's determination of a financial institution's capital adequacy. The standards require financial institutions to effectively measure and monitor their interest rate risk and to maintain capital adequate for that risk. These standards can be expected to be amended from time to time.

Prompt Corrective Action. Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, federal banking agencies must take prompt supervisory and regulatory actions against undercapitalized depository institutions. Depository institutions are assigned one of five capital categories: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized, subjected to differential regulation corresponding to the capital category within which the institution falls. Under certain circumstances, a well capitalized, adequately capitalized or undercapitalized institution may be treated as if the institution were in the next lower capital category. As we describe in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources, an institution is deemed to be well capitalized if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 10.0%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 6.0% and a leverage ratio of at least 5.0%. An institution is adequately capitalized if it has a total risk-based capital ratio of at least 8.0%, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of at least 4.0% and a leverage ratio of at least 4.0%. At December 31, 2004, our total risk-based capital ratio was 27.04%, our Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio was 26.29% and our leverage ratio was 22.88%, while the Bank's ratios were 24.49%, 23.74% and 20.54%, respectively. A depository institution is generally prohibited from making capital distributions (including paying dividends) or paying management fees to a holding company if the institution would thereafter be undercapitalized. Adequately capitalized institutions cannot accept, renew or roll over brokered deposits except with a waiver from the FDIC, and are subject to restrictions on the interest rates that can be paid on such deposits. Undercapitalized institutions may not accept, renew, or roll over brokered deposits. As of December 31, 2004, both we and the Bank were well capitalized within the meaning of the regulatory categories.

Banking regulatory agencies are permitted or, in certain cases, required to take action with respect to institutions falling within one of the three undercapitalized categories. Depending on the level of an institution's capital, the agency's corrective powers include, among other things:

- prohibiting the payment of principal and interest on subordinated debt;
- prohibiting the holding company from making distributions without prior regulatory approval;
- placing limits on asset growth and restrictions on activities;
- placing additional restrictions on transactions with affiliates;
- restricting the interest rate the institution may pay on deposits;
- prohibiting the institution from accepting deposits from correspondent banks; and
- in the most severe cases, appointing a conservator or receiver for the institution.

A banking institution that is undercapitalized must submit a capital restoration plan. This plan will not be accepted unless, among other things, the banking institution's holding company guarantees the plan up to an agreed-upon amount. Any guarantee by a depository institution's holding company is entitled to a priority of payment in bankruptcy. Failure to implement a capital plan, or failure to have a capital restoration plan accepted, may result in a conservatorship or receivership.

Community Reinvestment Act. Under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, which we refer to as the CRA, a federally-insured institution has a continuing and affirmative obligation to help meet the

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credit needs of its community, including low-and moderate-income neighborhoods, consistent with the safe and sound operation of the institution. The CRA requires the board of directors of federally-insured institutions, such as the Bank, to adopt a CRA statement for its assessment area that, among other things, describes its efforts to help meet community credit needs and the specific types of credit that the institution is willing to extend. The CRA further requires that a record be kept of whether a financial institution meets its community's credit needs, which record will be taken into account when evaluating applications for, among other things, domestic branches and mergers and acquisitions. The regulations promulgated pursuant to the CRA contain three evaluation tests:

a lending test which compares the institution's market share of loans in low- and moderate- income areas to its market share of loans in its entire service area and the percentage of the institution's outstanding loans to low- and moderate-income areas or individuals;

a services test, which evaluates the provision of services that promote the availability of credit to low- and moderate-income areas; and

an investment test, which evaluates an institution's record of investments in organizations designed to foster community development, small- and minority-owned businesses and affordable housing lending, including state and local government housing or revenue bonds.

The Bank was examined for CRA compliance in 2002 and received a satisfactory rating.

Control Acquisitions. The Change in Bank Control Act prohibits a person or group of persons from acquiring control of a bank holding company unless the Federal Reserve has been notified and has not objected to the transaction. Under a rebuttable presumption established by the Federal Reserve, the acquisition of 10% or more of any class of voting securities of a bank holding company is presumed to be an acquisition of control of the holding company if:

the bank holding company has a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or

no other person will own or control a greater percentage of that class of voting securities immediately after the transaction.

An acquisition of 25% or more of the outstanding shares of any class of voting securities of a bank holding company is conclusively deemed to be the acquisition of control. In determining percentage ownership for a person, Federal Reserve policy is to count securities obtainable by that person through option or warrant exercise, even if the options or warrants have not then vested.

Insurance of Deposit Accounts. The Bank's deposits are insured to the maximum extent permitted by the Bank Insurance Fund, or BIF. As the insurer, the FDIC is authorized to conduct examinations of, and to require reporting by, FDIC-insured institutions. It also may prohibit any FDIC-insured institution from engaging in any activity the FDIC determines by regulation or order to pose a serious threat to the FDIC. The FDIC also has the authority to initiate enforcement actions against banks. The FDIC has implemented a risk-based assessment system under which FDIC-insured depository institutions pay annual premiums at rates based on their risk classification. A bank's risk classification is based on its capital levels and the level of supervisory concern the bank poses to the regulators. Institutions assigned to higher risk classifications (that is, institutions that pose a greater risk of loss to the BIF) pay assessments at higher rates than institutions that pose a lower risk. A decrease in a bank's

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capital ratios or the occurrence of events that have an adverse effect on a bank's asset quality, management, earnings or liquidity could result in a substantial increase in deposit insurance premiums paid by a bank, which would adversely affect earnings. In addition, the FDIC can impose special assessments in certain instances. The range of assessments in the risk-based system is a function of the reserve ratio in the BIF. The current range of BIF assessments is between 0% and 0.27% of deposits because the BIF reserve ratio was greater than 1.25% when the ratios were set. In 2002, the BIF reserve ratio fell below 1.25%, creating the possibility that the FDIC would raise assessment rates, but in 2003 the ratio was slightly above 1.25%. At December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2004, the Bank's BIF assessment rate was 0%. If the BIF reserve ratio were to fall below 1.25% again, the FDIC would consider whether to levy higher assessments. Congress has also recently considered proposals that would increase assessments on certain types of rapidly growing institutions.

Loans-to-One Borrower. Generally, a bank may not make a loan or extend credit to a single or related group of borrowers in excess of 15% of its unimpaired capital and surplus. An additional amount may be lent, equal to 10% of unimpaired capital and surplus, if such loan is secured by specified collateral, generally readily marketable collateral (which is defined to include certain financial instruments and bullion) and real estate. At December 31, 2004, the Bank's limit on loans-to-one borrower was \$17.6 million (\$29.3 million for secured loans). At December 31, 2004, the Bank's largest aggregate outstanding balance of loans-to-one borrower was \$19.5 million, which was secured. As a general policy, the Bank seeks to limit secured loans-to-one borrower to a maximum of \$10.0 million.

Transactions with Related Parties. The Bank's authority to engage in transactions with related parties or affiliates (that is, any company that controls or is under common control with an institution, including us and our non-bank subsidiaries) is limited by Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and Regulation W promulgated thereunder. Section 23A restricts the aggregate amount of covered transactions with any individual affiliate to 10% of the Bank's capital and surplus. At December 31, 2004, we owed the Bank \$-0-. The aggregate amount of covered transactions with all affiliates is limited to 20% of the Bank's capital and surplus. Certain transactions with affiliates are required to be secured by collateral in an amount and of a type described in Section 23A and the purchase of low quality assets from affiliates is generally prohibited. Section 23B generally provides that certain transactions with affiliates, including loans and asset purchases, must be on terms and under circumstances, including credit standards, that are substantially the same or at least as favorable to the institution as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with non-affiliated companies.

Enforcement. Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, the FDIC has the authority to bring actions against a bank and all affiliated parties, including stockholders, attorneys, appraisers and accountants, who knowingly or recklessly participate in wrongful action likely to have an adverse effect on the bank. Formal enforcement action may range from the issuance of a capital directive or cease and desist order to removal of officers and/or directors to institution of receivership, conservatorship or termination of deposit insurance. Civil penalties cover a wide range of violations and can amount to \$25,000 per day, or even \$1 million per day in especially egregious cases. Federal law also establishes criminal penalties for certain violations.

Standards for Safety and Soundness. The Federal Deposit Insurance Act requires each federal banking agency to prescribe for all insured depository institutions standards relating to, among other things, internal controls, information and audit systems, loan documentation, credit underwriting, interest rate risk exposure, asset growth, and compensation, fees, benefits and such other operational and managerial standards as the agency deems appropriate. The federal banking agencies have adopted final regulations and Interagency Guidelines Prescribing Standards for Safety and Soundness to implement these safety and soundness standards. The guidelines set forth the safety and soundness standards that the

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federal banking agencies use to identify and address problems at insured depository institutions before capital becomes impaired. 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.

Federal Reserve System. Federal Reserve regulations require banks to maintain non-interest bearing reserves against their transaction accounts (primarily NOW and regular checking accounts). Federal Reserve regulations generally required for 2004 that reserves be maintained against aggregate transaction accounts as follows: for accounts aggregating \$45.4 million or less (subject to adjustment by the Federal Reserve), the reserve requirement is 3%; and, for accounts aggregating greater than \$45.4 million, the reserve requirement is \$1.164 million plus 10% (subject to adjustment by the Federal Reserve between 8% and 14%) of that portion of total transaction accounts in excess of \$45.4 million. The first \$6.6 million of otherwise reservable balances (subject to adjustments by the Federal Reserve) are exempt from the reserve requirements. At December 31, 2004, the Bank met these requirements.

USA Patriot Act. The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act was intended to detect, and prevent, the use of the United States financial system for money laundering and terrorist financing activities. The Act requests financial institutions, such as banks, to prohibit correspondent accounts with foreign shell banks, to establish an anti-money laundering program that includes employee training and an independent audit, to follow minimum standards for identifying customers and maintaining records of the identification information, and to make regular comparisons of customers against agency lists of suspected terrorists, terrorist organizations and money launderers.

Delaware Regulation

General. As a Delaware bank holding company, we are subject to the supervision of and periodic examination by the Delaware State Bank Commissioner and must comply with the reporting requirements of the Delaware State Bank Commissioner. The Bank, as a banking corporation chartered under Delaware law, is subject to comprehensive regulation by the Delaware State Bank Commissioner, including regulation of the conduct of its internal affairs, the extent and exercise of its banking powers, the issuance of capital notes or debentures, any mergers, consolidations or conversions, its lending and investment practices and its revolving and closed-end credit practices. The Bank also is subject to periodic examination by the Delaware State Bank Commissioner and must comply with the reporting requirements of the Delaware State Bank Commissioner. The Delaware State Bank Commissioner has the power to issue cease and desist orders prohibiting unsafe and unsound practices in the conduct of a banking business.

Limitation on Dividends. Under Delaware banking law, the Bank's directors may declare dividends on common or preferred stock of so much of its net profits as they judge expedient, but the Bank must, before the declaration of a dividend on common stock from net profits, carry 50% of its net profits of the preceding period for which the dividend is paid to its surplus fund until its surplus fund amounts to 50% of its capital stock and thereafter must carry 25% of its net profits for the preceding period for which the dividend is paid to its surplus fund until its surplus fund amounts to 100% of its capital stock.

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Pending Legislation

Deposit Insurance Reform. On April 2, 2003, the U.S. House of Representatives passed H.R. 522, the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2003. This proposed legislation would have reformed the deposit insurance system by:

merging the BIF and the Savings Association Insurance Fund;

ending the 23 basis point premium rate cliff that occurs when the reserve ratio of deposits insured to premiums held falls beneath 1.25% for more than one year;

creating a reserve range within which a bank's reserve ratio can float;

increasing insurance coverage limits for municipal deposits;

increasing insurance coverage limits for individual accounts to \$130,000 and indexing future coverage limits to inflation;
and

doubling insurance coverage limits for certain types of IRAs and 401(k) plans.

H.R. 522 was never passed by the U.S. Congress. On March 9, 2005, H.R. 1185, the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005 was introduced by the U.S House of Representatives. H.R. 1185 proposes the same reform to the deposit insurance system as H.R. 522. The new legislation is currently undergoing review by subcommittees of the U.S House of Representatives.

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DESCRIPTION OF OUR CAPITAL STOCK

General

We have the authority to issue 20,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share. We had 12,238,499 shares of common stock and 1,035,513 shares of Series A preferred stock outstanding as of May 9, 2005. There were outstanding warrants exercisable for 571,211 shares of common stock and options exercisable for 1,385,477 shares of common stock as of April 25, 2005.

Common Stock

Voting rights. Each share of common stock is entitled to one vote on all matters presented to shareholders, including the election of directors. There is no cumulative voting in the election of directors.

Dividends. We may pay dividends as declared from time to time by the board of directors out of funds legally available for that purpose. We discuss our dividend policy and limitations on our ability to pay dividends in Market and Dividend Information, Regulation under Banking Law Federal Regulation Regulatory Restrictions on Dividends and Delaware Regulation.

Liquidation. In the event we are dissolved, liquidated or wound up, common shareholders are entitled to receive a pro rata portion of our assets remaining after payment or provision for payment of all of our debts and liabilities and payment of the liquidation preference of any preferred stock.

No Pre-Emptive Rights; Redemption. Common shareholders are not entitled to pre-emptive rights, except that investors in offerings we made in 1999 and 2002 have contractual pre-emptive rights which we describe in Agreement with Investors in 1999 Offering and Agreement with Investor in 2002 Offering, below. Our common shares are not subject to call or redemption.

Preferred Stock

General. We may issue preferred stock from time to time in one or more series. Our board of directors, without further approval of the shareholders, has the authority to fix the dividend rights and terms, conversion rights, voting rights, redemption rights and terms, liquidation preferences, sinking funds and any other rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions applicable to each series of preferred stock. The issuance of preferred stock, while providing flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, could, among other things, adversely affect the voting power of the common shareholders.

Series A Preferred Stock. Series A preferred stock is senior to our common stock with respect to the right to receive dividends and to receive payments or distributions out of our net assets if we voluntarily or involuntarily dissolve, liquidate or wind up. Series A preferred stock has an annual, non-cumulative dividend of \$0.60 per share, payable quarterly, and a liquidation preference of \$10.00 per share. The dividend may be paid in cash or in kind by issuance of additional shares of Series A preferred stock. In kind dividends will be paid at the rate of 0.015 of a share of Series A preferred stock for each share held. Dividends, whether in cash or in kind, are not payable on any fractional shares resulting from prior in kind dividends.

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Holders of Series A preferred stock have the right to vote at all meetings of the holders of our common stock, including the right to elect directors. Series A preferred stock votes together with our common stock as a single class and has one vote per share.

Series A preferred stock may be converted into common stock at any time by a holder at the rate of one share of common stock for each share of Series A preferred stock. The conversion rate is subject to adjustment in the event of a payment of a stock dividend with respect to, or a distribution in shares of, common stock, any subdivision, combination or reclassification of our common stock or a consolidation, merger or sale of all or substantially all of our property or assets, or if we issue rights or warrants entitling the holders thereof to subscribe for or purchase shares of common stock at less than the then applicable conversion price.

Series A preferred stock automatically converts to common stock at the rate of one share of common stock for each share of preferred stock, subject to adjustment as described in the previous paragraph, at any time we complete an offering of common stock registered under the Securities Act that results in gross offering proceeds of \$15 million or more. For these purposes, gross offering proceeds means the number of shares sold multiplied by the offering price per share, before underwriting discounts and commissions and expenses of the offering.

Warrants

Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of our common stock for \$10.00 or \$11.00 per share. The warrants will expire on the third anniversary of their issuance. Warrants with respect to 460,000 shares of common stock expire in 2005 and warrants with respect to 111,211 shares of common stock expire by 2007. The exercise price of the warrants and the number of shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants is subject to adjustment in the event of a payment of a stock dividend with respect to, or a distribution of shares of, our common stock, a combination or reclassification of our common stock, or a consolidation or merger, or if we issue rights or warrants entitling the holders thereof to subscribe for or purchase our common stock at less than the then applicable exercise price (currently \$10.00 or \$11.00 per share).

Transfer Agent

We have appointed American Stock Transfer & Trust Company to act as the transfer agent for our common stock. We act as our own transfer agent for our preferred stock and warrants.

Anti-Takeover Provisions

Certificate of incorporation and bylaws. Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that may be deemed to be anti-takeover in nature. These provisions are the authorization of 20,000,000 shares of common stock, the authorization of 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock and the elimination of pre-emptive rights except for the contractual rights of investors in our 1999 and 2002 offerings discussed in Agreement with Investors in 1999 Offering and Agreement with Investor in 2002 Offering, below.

We authorized the shares of common stock and preferred stock and the elimination of pre-emptive rights for common stock, except for the rights we describe in Agreement with Investors in 1999 Offering and Agreement with Investor in 2002 Offering, below, to provide our board of directors with as much flexibility as possible to issue additional shares, without further shareholder approval, for corporate purposes, including financings, acquisitions, stock dividends, stock splits, employee incentive plans and similar purposes. These additional shares, however, may also be used by

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the board of directors, if consistent with its fiduciary responsibilities and its contractual duties to investors in our 1999 and 2002 offerings, to deter future attempts to gain control over us. Moreover, because a shareholder does not have pre-emptive rights, he or she does not have a right to subscribe for a proportionate part of any such issuance.

Delaware law. We are a Delaware corporation and consequently are also subject to certain anti-takeover provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law. Under Section 203 of the General Corporation Law, a Delaware corporation may not engage in any business combination with any interested shareholder for a period of three years following the date such shareholder became an interested shareholder, unless:

before such date the board of directors of the corporation approved either the business combination or the transaction which resulted in the shareholder becoming an interested shareholder;

upon completion of the transaction which resulted in the shareholder becoming an interested shareholder, the interested shareholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, excluding for purposes of determining the number of shares outstanding:

shares owned by persons who are directors and also officers, and

employee stock plans, in certain instances; or

on or after such date the business combination is approved by the board of directors and authorized at an annual or special meeting of shareholders by at least two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock that is not owned by the interested shareholder.

Section 203 defines an interested shareholder of a corporation to be any person (other than the corporation and any direct or indirect majority-owned subsidiary of the corporation) who:

owns, directly or indirectly, 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation; or

is an affiliate or associate of the corporation and was the owner of 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation at any time within the three-year period immediately before the date on which it is sought to be determined whether such person (and any affiliate or associate of such person) is an interested shareholder.

Section 203 defines business combinations to include certain mergers, consolidations, asset sales, transfers and other transactions resulting in a financial benefit to the interested shareholder.

The restrictions imposed by Section 203 will not apply to a corporation if:

the corporation's original certificate of incorporation contains a provision expressly electing not to be governed by Section 203; or

the corporation, by the action of shareholders holding majority of outstanding voting stock, adopts an amendment to its certificate of incorporation or by-laws expressly electing not to be governed by Section 203.

We have not opted out of Section 203. Section 203 could under certain circumstances make it more difficult for a third party to gain control of us, deny shareholders the receipt of a premium on their common stock and may reduce the price at which the common stock may be sold.

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Federal banking law. Federal law pertaining to bank holding companies and banks also may have an anti-takeover effect. See Regulation under Banking Law Federal Regulation Control Acquisitions.

Agreement with Investors in 1999 Offering

Our initial capitalization was provided by investors in our 1999 private offering of common stock. As part of that offering, we entered into an investor rights agreement that granted the 1999 investors the following rights:

Piggy-Back Registration Rights. The 1999 investors have the right, subject to certain restrictions, to require us to include their shares in any of our future registration statements, except for registration statements relating to mergers and acquisitions, such as the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, or relating to employee stock options and benefits or issuances for similar purposes. Shares included in any such registration may be reduced or eliminated if the underwriters for the offering advise us that inclusion of some or all of the shares will affect the underwriters' ability to market our offering or that it will affect the offering price.

Pre-emptive Rights. The 1999 investors have the right to maintain their proportionate equity interest in us through a right to subscribe for a proportional amount in our future offerings. The right does not include issuances in connection with mergers and acquisitions, such as the merger, or under employee stock option, 401(k) or other employee benefit plans. Any purchases will be on the same terms and conditions applicable to other investors in that future offering. This right terminates upon the completion of a qualified public offering of our common stock, and excludes shares issuable in that offering. A qualified public offering for purposes of this agreement means any public offering of our common stock pursuant to a registration statement under the Securities Act on Forms S-1, S-2 or S-3 where, as a result, we become subject to the reporting requirements of Sections 13 or 15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Tag-Along Rights. In the event that D. Gideon Cohen and Edward E. Cohen seek to sell their shares, 1999 investors will have the right to require that the number of shares being sold include a proportionate amount of their shares. This right does not apply to shares sold pursuant to a registration statement and shares transferred to related persons (although the related persons will become subject to the agreement).

Agreement with Investor in 2002 Offering

On June 12, 2002, we sold 25,000 shares of Series A preferred stock and warrants for the purchase of 200,000 shares of our common stock to a single investor. As part of that offering, we entered into an investor rights agreement that granted the investor the following rights:

Demand Registration Rights. The 2002 investor has the right to require us to register some portion or all of the common shares issuable upon conversion of its Series A preferred stock at any time after the following:

our consummation of a qualified public offering or

June 12, 2007.

The term qualified public offering has the same meaning as in the agreement with the 1999 investors. The 2002 investor's demand registration rights expire on June 12, 2008.

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Piggy-Back Registration Rights. The 2002 investor will also have the right, subject to certain restrictions, including the right of the 1999 investors to consent to such right, to require us to include its shares in any of our future registration statements, except for registration statements relating to mergers and acquisitions, such as the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, or relating to employee stock options and benefits or issuances for similar purposes. Shares included in any such registration may be reduced or eliminated if the underwriters for the offering advise us that inclusion of some or all of the shares will affect the underwriters' ability to market our offering or that it will affect the offering price. In the event that the investor is unable to participate in a registration statement as a result of our failure to obtain the consent of the 1999 investors, the investor will be granted a further demand registration right.

Pre-emptive Rights. Subject to the pre-emptive rights of the 1999 investors, the 2002 investor will have the right to maintain its proportionate equity interest in us through a right to subscribe for a proportional amount in our future offerings. The right does not include issuances in connection with mergers and acquisitions or under employee stock option, 401(k) or other employee benefit plans, if we do not issue shares under such plans in excess of the amounts currently authorized to be issued under such plans. Any purchases will be on the same terms and conditions applicable to other investors in that future offering. This right terminates upon the completion of a qualified public offering of our common stock, and excludes shares issuable in that offering.

Tag-Along Rights. In the event that D. Gideon Cohen and Edward E. Cohen seek to sell their shares, the 2002 investor will have the right to require that the number of shares being sold include a proportionate amount of its shares, subject to the prior consent of the 1999 investors. This right does not apply to shares sold pursuant to a registration statement and shares transferred to related persons (although the related persons will become subject to the agreement).

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SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

As of May 9, 2005, we had 12,238,499 shares of common stock outstanding. Of those outstanding shares, 3,184,523 shares are restricted securities as that term is defined in Rule 144 of the Securities Act of 1933. Restricted securities may be sold in the public market only if registered under the Securities Act or if an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available such as provided by Rule 144. Of these restricted securities:

253,126 are being registered in this offering;

1,572,586 are held by persons who are not our affiliates and are currently eligible for sale pursuant to Rule 144(k) or pursuant to existing registration rights as described in Description of Our Capital Stock Agreement with Investors in 1999 Offering and Agreement with Investor in 2002 Offering; and

1,358,811 are held by persons who are our affiliates and are eligible for sale pursuant to Rule 144 only if all of the conditions of that rule regarding sales of securities are met, other than under Rule 144(k).

We also have 1,035,513 shares of Series A convertible preferred stock outstanding as of May 9, 2005. This preferred stock is convertible into common stock as described in Description of Our Capital Stock Preferred Stock. Upon conversion, the shareholder will hold restricted securities that may be sold in the public market only if registered under the Securities Act or if an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available such as provided by Rule 144. Of this Series A preferred stock:

642,915 are held by persons who are not our affiliates and, upon conversion, are eligible for sale pursuant to Rule 144(k) or pursuant to existing registration rights as described in Description of Our Capital Stock Agreement with Investor in 2002 Offering; and

392,598 are held by persons who are our affiliates and, upon conversion, are eligible for sale pursuant to Rule 144 only if all of the conditions of that rule regarding sales of securities are met, other than under Rule 144(k).

As of April 25, 2005, options to purchase 1,385,477 shares of common stock were issued and outstanding under our stock option plans. All of these shares will be eligible for sale in the public market from time to time, subject to vesting provisions and Rule 144 limitations applicable to our affiliates.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The selling shareholders and any of their pledgees, assignees and successors-in-interest may, from time to time, sell any or all of their shares of common stock on the Nasdaq National Market or in private transactions. These sales may be at fixed or negotiated prices. The selling shareholders may use any one or more of the following methods when selling shares:

ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers;

block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;

purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;

privately-negotiated transactions;

settlement of short sales entered into after the date of this prospectus;

agreements with broker-dealers to sell a specified number of such shares at a stipulated price per share;

a combination of any such methods of sale; and

any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

The selling shareholders may also sell shares under Rule 144 under the Securities Act, if available, rather than under this prospectus.

Broker-dealers engaged by the selling shareholders may arrange for other broker-dealers to participate in sales. Broker-dealers may receive commissions or discounts from the selling shareholders (or, if any broker-dealer acts as agent for the purchaser of shares, from the purchaser) in amounts to be negotiated. The selling shareholders do not expect these commissions and discounts to exceed what is customary in the types of transactions involved.

The selling shareholders may from time to time pledge or grant a security interest in some or all of the shares of common stock owned by them and, if they default in the performance of their secured obligations, the pledgees or secured parties may offer and sell the shares of common stock from time to time under this prospectus, or under an amendment to this prospectus under Rule 424(b)(3) or other applicable provision of the Securities Act amending the list of selling shareholders to include the pledgee, transferee or other successors in interest as selling shareholders under this prospectus.

The selling shareholders and any broker-dealers or agents that are involved in selling the shares may be deemed to be underwriters within the meaning of the Securities Act in connection with such sales. In such event, any commissions received by such broker-dealers or agents and any profit on the resale of the shares purchased by them may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act. The selling shareholders have informed us that they do not have any agreement or understanding, directly or indirectly, with any person to distribute the common stock.

We must pay all fees and expenses incident to the registration of the common stock, excluding the selling shareholders' legal counsel fees in excess of \$5,000. We have agreed, subject to certain limitations set forth in the merger agreement, to indemnify the selling shareholders against certain losses, claims, damages and liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

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EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of The Bancorp, Inc. as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004, have been included herein from The Bancorp's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 in reliance upon the report of Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, included herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing. The legality of the common stock will be passed upon for us by Ledgewood, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC under the Securities Act a registration statement on Form S-1 with respect to the common stock offered by this prospectus. This prospectus, which constitutes part of the registration statement, does not contain all the information set forth in the registration statement or the exhibits and schedules which are part of the registration statement, portions of which are omitted as permitted by the rules and regulations of the SEC. Statements made in this prospectus regarding the contents of any contract or other document are summaries of the material terms of the contract or document. With respect to each contract or document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, reference is made to the corresponding exhibit. For further information pertaining to us and the common stock offered by this prospectus, reference is made to the registration statement, including the exhibits and schedules thereto; copies of which may be inspected without charge at the public reference facilities of the SEC at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of all or any portion of the registration statement may be obtained from the SEC at prescribed rates. Information on the public reference facilities may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains a web site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information that is filed through the SEC's EDGAR System. The web site can be accessed at <http://www.sec.gov>.

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Our SEC filings are available from the SEC as set forth above with respect to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors
The Bancorp, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of The Bancorp, Inc. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of The Bancorp, Inc. as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
March 30, 2005

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
(in thousands)		
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 10,184	\$ 11,650
Interest bearing deposits	1,028	1,027
Federal funds sold	8,291	29,506
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cash and cash equivalents	19,503	42,183
Investment securities, available-for-sale	120,252	24,387
Loans, net of unearned fees (costs)	427,881	232,397
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(3,593)	(1,991)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Loans, net	424,288	230,406
Premises and equipment, net	2,958	2,377
Accrued interest receivable	3,439	1,219
Other assets	5,839	3,589
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets	\$ 576,279	\$ 304,161
	<hr/>	<hr/>
LIABILITIES		
Deposits		
Demand (non-interest bearing)	\$ 51,832	\$ 48,006
Savings, money market and interest checking	153,417	111,438
Time deposits	166,682	104,410
Time deposits, \$100,000 and over	16,150	12,911
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total deposits	388,081	276,765
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	5,052	3
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	55,000	
Accrued interest payable	407	218
Subordinated debt	5,413	
Guaranteed preferred interests in Company's subordinated debentures		5,250
Other liabilities	924	252
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total liabilities	454,877	282,488
	<hr/>	<hr/>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock - authorized 5,000,000 shares of \$0.01 par value; issued and outstanding, 1,133,237 and 1,083,829 shares for 2004 and 2003, respectively	11	11
Common stock - authorized, 20,000,000 shares of \$1.00 par value; issued shares 11,888,061 and 2,284,200 for 2004 and 2003, respectively	11,888	2,284
Additional paid-in capital	117,668	30,369
Accumulated deficit	(7,934)	(10,835)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(231)	(156)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total shareholders' equity	121,402	21,673
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 576,279	\$ 304,161
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
Interest income			
Loans, including fees	\$ 19,472	\$ 12,508	\$ 9,469
Investment securities	4,710	1,984	2,403
Federal funds sold	480	297	181
Interest bearing deposits	11	8	7
	<u>24,673</u>	<u>14,797</u>	<u>12,060</u>
Interest expense			
Deposits	5,983	4,857	4,241
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	27	15	44
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	516		
Subordinated debt	551	551	305
	<u>7,077</u>	<u>5,423</u>	<u>4,590</u>
Net interest income	17,596	9,374	7,470
Provision for loan and lease losses	1,632	685	600
Net interest income after provision for loan and lease losses	<u>15,964</u>	<u>8,689</u>	<u>6,870</u>
Non-interest income			
Service fees on deposit accounts	695	878	431
Merchant credit card deposit fees	6,793	7,980	3,273
Gain on sales of investment securities	481	787	20
Leasing income	256	205	256
Other	679	637	362
Total non-interest income	<u>8,904</u>	<u>10,487</u>	<u>4,342</u>
Non-interest expense			
Salaries and employee benefits	7,859	5,004	3,663
Occupancy expense	1,688	1,531	1,675
Merchant credit card deposit	6,104	7,410	2,648
Data processing expense	1,051	886	704
Advertising	442	242	292
Professional fees	589	230	262
Other	3,973	3,052	1,768
Litigation settlement expense			691
Reorganization expense	487		
Total non-interest expense	<u>22,193</u>	<u>18,355</u>	<u>11,703</u>
Income before income tax benefit	2,675	821	(491)
Income tax benefit	(1,043)	(250)	(500)

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Net income	3,718	1,071	9
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Less preferred stock dividends and accretion	(814)	(881)	(750)
Income allocated to Series A preferred shareholders	(323)	(61)	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net (loss) income available to common shareholders	\$ 2,578	\$ 129	\$ (741)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net income (loss) per share - basic	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.39)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net income (loss) per share - diluted	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.39)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

[Back to Contents](#)**THE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

Years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002

	Common stock	Preferred Stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Comprehensive income	Total
(in thousands)							
Balance at January 1, 2002	\$ 1,884	\$ 7	\$ 22,923	\$ (10,284)	\$ (291)		\$ 14,239
Net income				9		9	9
Issuance of Series A preferred stock		2	1,521				1,523
Stock dividends on Series A preferred Stock		1	237	(238)			
Issuance of common stock warrants			592				592
Accretion of Series A preferred Stock			512	(512)			
Other comprehensive gain, net of reclassification adjustments and tax					606	606	606
Total comprehensive income						\$ 615	
Balance at December 31, 2002	1,884	10	25,785	(11,025)	315		16,969
Net income				1,071		1,071	1,071
Issuance of common stock	400		3,704				4,104
Stock dividends on Series A preferred Stock		1	252	(253)			
Accretion of Series A preferred Stock			628	(628)			
Other comprehensive loss, net of reclassification adjustments					(471)	(471)	(471)

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and tax

Total
comprehensive
income

\$ 600

Balance at
December 31,
2003

2,284

11

30,369

(10,835)

(156)

21,673

Net income

3,718

3,718

3,718

Warrant
exercise

1,337

12,031

13,368

Common stock
issued in
reorganization

8,266

74,612

82,878

Common stock
issued from
option exercise

1

8

9

Cash dividends
on Series A
preferred

(169)

(169)

Stock
dividends on
Series A
preferred Stock

200

(200)

Accretion of
Series A
preferred Stock

448

(448)

Other
comprehensive
loss, net of
reclassification
adjustments
and tax

(75)

(75)

(75)

Total
comprehensive
income

\$ 3,643

Balance at
December 31,
2004

\$ 11,888

\$ 11

\$ 117,668

\$ (7,934)

\$ (231)

\$ 121,402

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

THE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
Operating activities			
Net income	\$ 3,718	\$ 1,071	\$ 9
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	821	777	1,151
Provision for loan and lease losses	1,632	685	600
Net amortization (accretions) of premium (discount)	(136)	16	(80)
Net gain on sales of investment securities	(481)	(787)	(20)
Deferred income tax benefit	(1,043)	(250)	(500)
Increase in accrued interest receivable	(2,220)	(282)	(394)
Increase (decrease) in interest payable	189	(200)	179
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(1,006)	932	(952)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	672	(84)	(167)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	2,146	1,878	(174)
Investing activities			
Purchase of investment securities	(123,135)	(25,218)	(8,551)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	9,065	22,623	2,121
Proceeds from maturity of investment securities	18,709	11,895	10,594
Net increase in loans	(195,514)	(69,133)	(57,130)
Purchases of premises and equipment	(1,402)	(431)	(369)
Net cash used in investing activities	(292,277)	(60,264)	(53,335)
Financing activities			
Net increase in deposits	111,316	67,322	71,926
Net increase (decrease) in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	5,049	(1,005)	(1,500)
Proceeds from Federal Home Loan Bank advances	55,000		
Dividends on Series A preferred stock	(169)		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	82,878	4,104	
Proceeds from the exercise of common stock warrants	13,368		
Proceeds from the exercise of common stock options	9		
Proceeds from issuance of Series A preferred stock, net			2,115
Proceeds from the issuance of beneficial interest in the Company's subordinated debentures			5,250
Net cash provided by financing activities	267,451	70,421	77,791
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(22,680)	12,035	24,282
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	42,183	30,148	5,866
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 19,503	\$ 42,183	\$ 30,148

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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THE BANCORP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE A - FORMATION AND STRUCTURE OF COMPANY

The Bancorp, Inc. (the Company) was incorporated in the state of Delaware and is a registered financial holding company under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999. The Company operates as a financial holding company with a wholly owned subsidiary bank, The Bancorp Bank (the Bank). In 2002, the Company changed its name to The Bancorp, Inc. The Bank is a Delaware chartered commercial bank located in Wilmington, Delaware and is an FDIC-insured institution. Through the Bank, the Company provides retail and commercial banking services in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Wilmington, Delaware areas. The principal medium for the delivery of the Company's banking services is the internet. The Company commenced operations on July 28, 2000.

The financial service industry is highly competitive in general. Many of the Company's principal competitors, including traditional banks and thrifts, other Internet banks and other financial service providers, such as brokerage and insurance companies, have greater financial and other resources than the Company does and may offer services, such as trust services, that the Company does not provide or will not be authorized to provide. Because there are few barriers to on-line market entry for existing chartered financial institutions, the Company's potential competitors could implement Internet banking operations with relative ease. Furthermore, brokerage companies and other financial service providers may not be subject to the same degree of regulation as are the Company and the Bank.

The Company and the Bank are subject to regulation by certain state and federal agencies and, accordingly, they are examined periodically by those regulatory authorities. As a consequence of the extensive regulation of commercial banking activities, the Company's and the Bank's businesses will be susceptible to being affected by state and federal legislation and regulations.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Basis of Presentation

The accounting and reporting policies of the Bank conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and predominant practices within the banking industry. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the Bank. All material inter-company balances have been eliminated.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those revenues.

The principal estimate that is particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relates to the allowance for loan and lease losses. The evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses includes, among other factors considered, an analysis of historical loss rates, by category, applied to current loan totals. However, actual losses may be higher or lower than historical trends, which vary. Actual losses on specified problem loans, which also are provided for in the evaluation, may vary from those estimated loss percentages, which are established based upon a limited number of potential loss classifications.

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2. **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand and amounts due from banks with an original maturity of three months or less and federal funds sold. Cash paid for interest was approximately \$6,898,000, \$5,623,000 and \$4,411,000 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

3. **Investment Securities**

The Company accounts for its investment securities in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*. Investments in debt and equity securities which management has both the ability and intent to hold to maturity are carried at cost, adjusted for the amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts computed by the level interest method. At December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company does not have investment securities classified as held to maturity. Investments in debt and equity securities, which management believes may be sold prior to maturity due to changes in interest rates, prepayment risk, liquidity requirements, or other factors, are classified as available for sale. Net unrealized gains and losses for such securities, net of tax effect, are reported as other comprehensive income and excluded from the determination of net income. The Company does not engage in securities trading. Gains or losses on disposition of investment securities are based on the net proceeds and the adjusted carrying amount of the securities sold using the specific identification method.

SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended, requires that entities recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial condition and measure those instruments at fair value. Depending upon the effectiveness of the hedge and/or the transaction being hedged, any changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument is either recognized in earnings in the current year, deferred to future periods, or recognized in other comprehensive income. Changes in the fair value of all derivative instruments not recognized as hedge accounting are recognized in current year earnings. The Company did not engage in hedging as of December 31, 2004 and 2003.

The Company adopted Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 03-1, *The Meaning of Other than Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments*, as of December 31, 2003. EITF 03-1 includes certain disclosures regarding quantitative and qualitative disclosures for investment securities accounted for under SFAS 115 that are impaired at the balance sheet date, but an other-than-temporary impairment has not been recognized. The disclosures under EITF 03-1 are required for financial statements for years ending after December 15, 2003. The Company includes the required disclosures in these financial statements. In September 2004, the FASB issued a proposed Staff Position, EITF Issue 03-1-a, *Implementation Guidance for the Application of Paragraph 16 of EITF 03-1 (EITF 03-1-a)*. EITF 03-1-a would provide implementation guidance with respect to debt securities that are impaired solely due to interest rates and/or sector spreads and analyzed for other-than-temporary impairment under paragraph 16 of EITF 03-1. In September 2004, the FASB issued a Staff Position, EITF Issue 03-1-1, *Effective Date of Paragraphs 10-20 of EITF Issue No. 03-1 (EITF 03-1-1)*. FSP EITF Issue No. 03-1-1, *Effective Date of Paragraphs 10-20 of EITF Issue No. 03-1, The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments* delays the effective date of certain provisions of EITF Issue 03-1, including steps two and three of the Issue's three-step approach for determining whether an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired. However, step one of that approach must still be initially applied for impairment evaluations in reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2004. The delay of the effective date for paragraphs 10-20 of EITF Issue 03-1 will be superseded with the final issuance of proposed FSP EITF Issue 03-1-a, *Implementation Guidance for the*

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Application of Paragraph 16 of EITF Issue No. 03-1, *The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments*.

4. Loans and Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or payoff are stated at the amount of unpaid principal and are net of unearned discount, unearned loan fees and an allowance for loan and lease losses. The allowance for loan and lease losses is established through a provision for loan and lease losses charged to expense. Loan principal considered to be uncollectible by management is charged against the allowance for loan and lease losses. The allowance is an amount that management believes will be adequate to absorb possible losses on existing loans that may become uncollectible based upon an evaluation of known and inherent risks in the loan portfolio. The evaluation takes into consideration such factors as changes in the nature and size of the loan portfolio, overall portfolio quality, specific problem loans, and current economic conditions which may affect the borrowers' ability to pay. The evaluation also details historical losses by loan category, the resulting loss rates for which are projected at current loan total amounts. Loss estimates for specified problem loans are also detailed.

Interest income is accrued as earned on a simple interest basis. Accrual of interest is discontinued on a loan when management believes, after considering economic and business conditions and collection efforts, that the borrower's financial condition is such that collection of interest is doubtful. When a loan is placed on non-accrual status, all accumulated accrued interest receivable applicable to periods prior to the current year is charged off to the allowance for loan and lease losses. Interest that had accrued in the current year is reversed out of current period income. Loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing interest must have both principal and accruing interest adequately secured and must be in the process of collection.

The Company accounts for impaired loans in accordance with SFAS No. 114, *Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan*, as amended by SFAS No. 118, *Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan - Income Recognition and Disclosures*. This standard requires that a creditor measure impairment based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, except that as a practical expedient, a creditor may measure impairment based on a loan's observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral-dependent. Regardless of the measurement method, a creditor must measure impairment based on the fair value of the collateral when the creditor determines that foreclosure is probable.

SFAS No. 140, *Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities*, revised the standards for accounting for the securitization and other transfers of financial assets and collateral.

FASB Interpretation No. (FIN) 45, *Guarantors Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others*, requires a guarantor entity, at the inception of a guarantee covered by the measurement provisions of the interpretation, to record a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. The Company previously did not record an initial liability when guaranteeing obligations, except for fees received at issuance, unless it became probable that the Company would have to perform under the guarantee. FIN 45 applied prospectively to guarantees the Company issued or modified subsequent to December 31, 2002. The required disclosures are included in these financial statements.

In October 2003, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) issued Statement of Position (SOP) 03-3, *Accounting for Loans or Certain Debt Securities Acquired in a*

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Transfer. SOP 03-3 applies to a loan that has evidenced a deterioration in credit quality since origination, and that was acquired by completion of a transfer for which it is probable, at acquisition, that the Company will be unable to collect all contractually required payments receivable. SOP 03-3 requires that the Company recognize the excess of all cash flows expected at acquisition over the amount of its initial investment in the loan as interest income on a level-yield basis over the life of the loan as the accretable yield. The loan's contractually required payments receivable in excess of the amount of its cash flows expected at acquisition (nonaccretable difference) should not be recognized as an adjustment to yield, a loss accrual or a valuation allowance for credit risk. SOP 03-3 is effective for loans acquired in fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2004. Early adoption is permitted. Management is currently evaluating the provisions of SOP 03-3.

5. Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment, including leasehold improvements, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation expense is computed on the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the improvements or the terms of the related leases.

6. Internal Use Software

Under the provisions of SOP 98-1, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use*, the Company capitalizes costs associated with internally developed and/or purchased software systems for new products and enhancements to existing products that have reached the application stage and meet recoverability tests. Capitalized costs include external direct costs of materials and services utilized in developing or obtaining internal-use software, payroll and payroll related expenses for employees who are directly associated with and devote time to the internal-use software project and interest costs incurred, if material, while developing internal-use software. Capitalization of such costs begins when the preliminary project stage is complete and ceases no later than the point at which the project is substantially complete and ready for its intended purpose.

The carrying value of the software is periodically reviewed and a loss is recognized if the value of the estimated undiscounted cash flow benefit related to the asset falls below the unamortized cost. Amortization is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the related software, which is generally three to seven years. As of December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company had capitalized total software costs of approximately \$1,210,000. The Company has recorded amortization expense of approximately \$235,000, \$278,000 and \$173,000 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

7. Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the liability method whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between their carrying values on the financial statements and their tax basis as measured by the enacted tax rates which will be in effect when these differences reverse. Deferred tax expense (benefit) is the result of changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

8. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its stock options under SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, which contains a fair value-based method for valuing stock-based compensation that entities may use, and which measures compensation cost at the grant date based on the fair value of the

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award. Alternatively, the standard permits entities to continue accounting for employee stock options and similar equity instruments under Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. Entities that continue to account for stock options using APB 25 are required to make pro forma disclosures of net income and earnings per share, as if the fair value-based method of accounting defined in SFAS 123 had been applied.

At December 31, 2004, the Company had a stock-based compensation plan, which is more fully described in note L. The Company accounts for that plan under the recognition and measurement principles of APB 25 and related interpretations. Stock-based employee compensation costs are not reflected in net income, as all options granted under the plan had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) and income (loss) per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, to stock-based employee compensation (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
	(in thousands except share data)		
Net income (loss), as reported	\$ 3,718	\$ 1,071	\$ 9
Less stock-based compensation costs under fair value based method for all awards	(3,736)	(534)	(524)
Pro forma net income (loss)	(18)	537	(515)
Less preferred stock dividends and accretion	(817)	(881)	(750)
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ (836)	\$ (344)	\$ (1,265)
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.39)
Pro forma basic earnings per share	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.17)	\$ (0.67)
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.39)
Pro forma diluted earnings per share	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.17)	\$ (0.67)

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes options-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions used for grants in 2004, 2003 and 2002: dividend yield of 4.01%; 4.25% and 5.85% risk-free interest rate, respectively; expected volatility of 38.33%, 10.00% and 10.00%, respectively; and expected lives of ten years. In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, that addresses the accounting for share-based payment transactions in which an enterprise receives employee services in exchange for (a) equity instruments of the enterprise or (b) liabilities that are based on the fair value of the enterprise's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of such equity instruments. Under SFAS No. 123(R), all forms of share-based payments to employees, including employee stock options, would be treated the same as other forms of compensation by recognizing the related cost in the income statement. The expense of the award would generally be measured at fair value at the grant date. Current accounting guidance requires that the expense relating to so-called fixed plan employee stock options only be disclosed in the footnotes to the financial statements. SFAS No. 123(R) eliminates the ability to account for share-based compensation transactions using APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. SFAS No. 123(R) is effective for public companies as of the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005. All public companies that used the fair-value-based method for either recognition or disclosure under SFAS No. 123 will apply SFAS No. 123(R) using a modified method of prospective application. Under this transition method, compensation cost is recognized on or after the required effective date for the portion of outstanding awards for which the requisite service has not yet been rendered based on the grant-date fair value of those awards calculated under SFAS No. 123 for either recognition or pro forma disclosures. The

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impact of this new standard, if it had been in effect, on the net earnings and related per share amounts the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 is disclosed in the table above.

9. Advertising Costs

The Company expenses advertising cost as incurred.

10. Earnings per Share

The Company calculates earnings per share under the provisions of SFAS No. 128, *Earnings Per Share*. Basic earnings per share exclude dilution and are computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share take into account the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised and converted into common stock.

Year ended December 31, 2004			
	Income (numerator)	Shares (denominator)	Per share Amount
(dollars in thousands)			
Basic earnings per share			
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 2,578	10,307,481	\$ 0.25
Effect of dilutive securities			
Options		58,052	
Warrants		51,447	
Diluted earnings per share			
Net income available to common stockholders plus assumed conversions	\$ 2,578	10,416,980	\$ 0.24

At December 31, 2004 1,133,237 shares of convertible Series A Preferred Stock were outstanding but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because upon conversion to common stock they were anti-dilutive to diluted earnings per share.

Year ended December 31, 2003			
	Income (numerator)	Shares (denominator)	Per share Amount
(in thousands)			
Basic earnings per share			
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 190	2,010,529	\$ 0.09
Effect of dilutive securities			
Options		14,390	
Warrants		51,988	
Diluted earnings per share			
Net income available to common stockholders plus assumed conversions	\$ 190	2,076,907	\$ 0.09

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At December 31, 2003, 1,083,529 shares of convertible Series A Preferred Stock were outstanding but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because upon conversion to common stock they were anti-dilutive to diluted earnings per share.

The weighted average shares for December 31, 2002, were 1,883,594. Stock options and warrants for 464,750 and 1,946,579 shares of common stock, respectively, at an exercise price of \$10.00 per share were outstanding at December 31, 2002 but were not included in the weighted average shares because the exercise price equaled the market price.

At December 31, 2002, 1,021,198 shares of Convertible Series A Preferred Stock were outstanding but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because upon conversion to common stock, they were anti-dilutive to diluted earnings per share.

In March 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) approved EITF Issue No. 03-6, *Participating Securities and the Two-Class Method under FASB Statement No. 128, Earnings Per Share (EITF 03-6)*. EITF 03-6 supersedes the guidance in Topic No. D-95, *Effect of Participating Convertible Securities on the Computation of Basic Earnings per Share*, and requires the use of the two-class method for the computation of basic earnings per share for companies that have participating securities. The two-class method is an earnings allocation formula that determines earnings per share for each class of common stock and participating security according to dividends declared (or accumulated) and participation rights in undistributed earnings. In addition, EITF 03-6 addresses other forms of participating securities, including options, warrants, forwards and other contracts to issue an entity's common stock, with the exception of stock-based compensation (unvested options and restricted stock) subject to the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 and SFAS 123. EITF 03-6 became effective for reporting periods beginning after March 31, 2004 and must be applied by restating previously reported earnings per share information. The Company's Series A preferred stock qualifies as a participating security under EITF 03-6. Accordingly, the Company has adopted the use of the two-class method for computation of earnings per share in the second quarter of 2004. EITF 03-6 provides a new method for calculating per share earnings and does not otherwise affect the Company's financial statements or have any economic or operating impact on it.

11. Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income or loss for the current period and income, expenses, gains, and losses that bypass the statement of operations and are reported directly in a separate component of equity.

The income tax effects allocated to comprehensive income (loss) are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2004		
	Before tax amount	Tax benefit (expense)	Net of tax amount
Unrealized losses on investment securities			
Unrealized holding gains arising during period	\$ 595	\$ 203	\$ 392
Less reclassification adjustment for gains realized in net loss	481	(164)	317
Other comprehensive loss, net	\$ (114)	\$ (39)	\$ (75)

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	December 31, 2003		
	Before tax amount	Tax benefit (expense)	Net of tax amount
Unrealized losses on investment securities			
Unrealized holding gains arising during period	\$ 33	\$ (11)	\$ 22
Less reclassification adjustment for gains realized in net loss	747	(254)	493
Other comprehensive income, net	\$ (714)	\$ (243)	\$ (471)
	December 31, 2002		
	Before tax amount	Tax benefit (expense)	Net of tax amount
Unrealized losses on investment securities			
Unrealized holding losses arising during period	\$ 940	\$ (321)	\$ 619
Less reclassification adjustment for gains realized in net loss	20	(7)	13
Other comprehensive loss, net	\$ 920	\$ (314)	\$ 606

12. [Restrictions on Cash and Due From Banks](#)

The Bank is required to maintain reserves against customer demand deposits by keeping cash on hand or balances with the Federal Reserve Bank in a non-interest bearing account. The amount of those reserves and cash balances at December 31, 2004 and 2003 were approximately \$4,868,000 and \$3,203,000, respectively.

13. [Variable Interest Entities](#)

In January 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities*. FIN 46 clarifies the application of Accounting Research Bulletin 51, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, to certain entities in which voting rights are not effective in identifying the investor with the controlling financial interest. An entity is subject to consolidation under FIN 46 if the investors either do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, are unable to direct the entity's activities, or are not exposed to the entity's losses or entitled to its residual returns (variable interest entities). Variable interest entities within the scope of FIN 46 will be required to be consolidated by their primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity is determined to be the party that absorbs a majority of the entity's expected losses, receives a majority of its expected returns, or both.

Management has determined that The Bancorp Capital Trust (the Trust) qualifies as a variable interest entity under FIN 46. The Trust issued mandatorily redeemable preferred stock to investors and loaned the proceeds to the Company. The Trust holds, as its sole asset, subordinated debentures issued by the Company in 2002. The Trust is currently included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet and statements of income. The Company has evaluated the impact of FIN 46 and concluded it should continue to consolidate the Trust as of December 31, 2003, in part due to its ability to call the preferred stock prior to the mandatory redemption date and thereby benefit from a decline in required dividend yields.

Subsequent to the issuance of FIN 46, the FASB issued a revised interpretation, FIN 46(R), the provisions of which must be applied to certain variable interest entities by March 31, 2004. The Company

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adopted the provisions under the revised interpretation in the first quarter of 2004. FIN 46(R) will require the Company to deconsolidate the Trust as of January 1, 2005. FIN 46(R) precludes consideration of the call option embedded in the preferred securities when determining if the Company has the right to a majority of the Trust's expected residual returns. Accordingly, the Company will deconsolidate the Trust at the end of the first quarter of 2005, which will result in an increase in outstanding debt by \$163,000. On March 3, 2005, the Federal Reserve issued guidance on the regulatory capital treatment of the trust-preferred securities as a result of the adoption of FIN 46(R). The rule retains the current maximum percentage of total capital permitted for trust preferred securities at 25%, but enacts other changes to the rules governing trust preferred securities that affect their use as part of the collection of entities known as restricted core capital elements. The rule takes effect March 31, 2009; however, a five year transition period leading up to that date would allow bank holding companies to continue to count trust preferred securities as Tier 1 Capital after applying FIN-46(R). Management has evaluated the effects of the rule and does not anticipate a material impact on its capital ratios.

14. **Deferred Financing Costs**

Deferred financing costs related to the issuance of subordinated debt are being amortized over fifteen years and are included in other assets. The unamortized balance at December 31, 2004 and 2003 is \$466,000 and \$504,000. The Company recognized amortization expense of \$38,000, \$38,000 and \$18,000 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002.

15. **Reclassifications**

Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2003 and 2002 financial statements to conform to the 2004 presentation.

NOTE C - INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, and fair values of the Company's investment securities available-for-sale are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2004			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized Losses	Fair value
U.S. Government agency securities	\$ 80,000	\$	\$ (247)	\$ 79,753
Mortgage backed securities	7,318	8	(426)	6,900
Other securities	33,284	470	(155)	33,599
	\$ 120,602	\$ 478	\$ (828)	\$ 120,252

	December 31, 2003			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Mortgage-backed securities	\$ 10,604	\$ 10	\$ (363)	\$ 10,251
Other securities	14,019	266	(149)	14,136
	\$ 24,623	\$ 276	\$ (512)	\$ 24,387

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The amortized cost and fair value of the Company's investment securities available-for-sale at December 31, 2004 by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	December 31, 2004	
	Amortized cost	Fair Value
Due after one year through five years	\$ 40,000	\$ 39,824
Due after five years through ten years	43,867	43,794
Due after ten years	33,782	33,681
Federal Home Loan and Atlantic Central Bankers Bank stock	2,953	2,953
	\$ 120,602	\$ 120,252

At December 31, 2004 and 2003, investment securities with a book value of approximately \$68,302,000 and \$8,538,000, respectively, were pledged to secure deposits and advances as required or permitted by law. Gross gains on sales were \$481,000, \$787,000 and \$20,000 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Gross losses were not material for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002.

The table below indicates the length of time individual securities have been in continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2004:

Description of securities	Number of securities	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
		Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized Losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
(dollars in thousands)							
U.S. Government agency securities	2	\$ 79,753	\$ (247)	\$	\$	\$ 79,753	\$ (247)
Mortgage-backed securities	13	284	(4)	6,564	(422)	6,848	(426)
Other securities	8	11,403	(39)	4,109	(116)	15,512	(155)
Total temporarily impaired investment securities	23	\$ 91,440	\$ (290)	\$ 10,673	\$ (538)	\$ 102,113	\$ (828)

Management has evaluated the securities in the above table and has concluded that none of these securities have impairments that are other than temporary. In its evaluation, management considered the types of securities and what the credit rating was on the securities. Most of the securities that are in an unrealized loss position are in a loss position because of changes in interest rates since the securities were purchased. The securities that have been in an unrealized loss position for 12 months or longer include mortgage-backed securities whose market values are sensitive to interest rates.

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NOTE D - LOANS

Major classifications of loans are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2004 Amount	2003 Amount
Commercial	\$ 89,327	\$ 53,130
Commercial mortgage	140,755	89,772
Construction	97,239	29,026
Total commercial loans	327,321	171,928
Direct financing leases, net	44,795	38,405
Residential mortgage	31,388	6,473
Consumer loans and others	24,894	14,989
	428,398	231,795
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(3,593)	(1,991)
Unamortized fees and costs	(517)	602
Total loans, net of unamortized fees and costs	\$ 424,288	\$ 230,406

Loan balances past due 90 days or more and still accruing interest, but which management expects will eventually be paid in full, amounted to \$23,000, \$44,000 and \$40,000 at December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The Company had \$205,000 in non-accrual loans at December 31, 2004. The interest that would have been accrued on non-accrual loans during 2004 was \$4,000. The Company did not have any non-accrual or impaired loans at December 31, 2003 or 2002.

Changes in the allowance for loan and lease losses are as follows:

	December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
Balance at beginning of the year	\$ 1,991	\$ 1,379	\$ 780
Charge-offs	(30)	(74)	(1)
Recoveries	1,632	1	600
Provision charged to operations	(30)	685	600
Balance at end of year	\$ 3,593	\$ 1,991	\$ 1,379

NOTE E - PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

Premises and equipment are as follows:

	Estimated useful lives	December 31,	
		2004	2003
		(in thousands)	
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 12 years	\$ 5,723	\$ 4,450
Leasehold improvements	4 to 20 years	835	706

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	<u>6,558</u>	<u>5,156</u>
Accumulated depreciation	(3,600)	(2,779)
	<u>\$ 2,958</u>	<u>\$ 2,377</u>

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NOTE F - DEPOSITS

At December 31, 2004, the scheduled maturities of certificates of deposit are as follows (in thousands):

2005	\$ 136,300
2006	46,431
2007	
2008	
2009	101
Thereafter	\$ 182,832

NOTE G - DEBT

1. Line of Credit

The Bank entered into a \$5,000,000 unsecured line of credit during 2002 that bears interest at a variable rate and is renewed annually. As of December 31, 2004, no funds were outstanding under this line.

2. Short term borrowings

Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase generally mature within 30 days from the date of the transactions. Federal Home Loan Bank advances generally have maturities of less than one year. The details of these categories are presented below:

	As of or for the year ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
	(dollars in thousands)		
Securities sold under repurchase agreements and federal funds purchased			
Balance at year-end	\$ 5,052	\$ 3	\$ 1,008
Average during the year	1,507	660	1,556
Maximum month-end balance	5,052	1,021	6,561
Weighted average rate during the year	1.79%	2.27%	2.83%
Rate at December 31	1.76%	1.05%	2.30%
Federal Home Loan Bank advances			
Balance at year-end	\$ 55,000	\$	\$
Average during the year	29,057		
Maximum month-end balance	55,000		
Weighted average rate during the year	1.78%		
Rate at December 31	2.24%		

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3. Guaranteed Preferred Beneficiary Interest in Company's Subordinated Debt

In June 2002, the Company issued \$5.25 million of 10.5% fixed rate subordinated debentures (the Debentures) due June 12, 2007 to The Bancorp Capital Trust (the Trust), a Delaware business trust, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The Debentures are the sole asset of the Trust. The Trust issued 5,250,000 shares of trust preferred securities, \$10 face value, for total proceeds of \$5,250,000. The Company's obligations under the debentures and related documents, taken together, constitute a full, irrevocable and unconditional guarantee on a subordinated basis by the Company of the Trust's obligations under the preferred securities. The preferred securities are redeemable by the Company on or after June 12, 2007, or earlier if the deduction of related interest for federal income taxes is prohibited, treatment as Tier I capital is no longer permitted, or certain other contingencies arise. The preferred securities must be redeemed upon maturity of the debentures in 2032. The ability of the Company's banking subsidiary to pay dividends or extend credit to the Company, the principal source of funds for the payment of the debentures, is subject to legal and regulatory limitations.

NOTE H - SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

On December 22, 2004, the Company and the Bank completed its reorganization, where by the Bank became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The Company issued 1.15 shares of the Company's common stock for each share of Bank stock outstanding. The Company issued 8,265,625 shares of common stock in conjunction with this reorganization. The assets and liabilities of the Bank were recorded at net book value.

In February 2004, the Bank completed a public offering for 7,187,500 shares of Bank common stock at \$12.50 per share. Proceeds from the offering were approximately \$82.9 million, net of offering costs of \$6.9 million. As a result of this offering, and before the reorganization discussed above, the ownership of the Company's ownership of the Bank was reduced to 32.7%.

During 2004, shareholders exercised warrants issued in connection with the Company's offering of Series A Preferred Stock in 2002. The warrant exercise resulted in the issuance of 1,337,486 shares of common stock. The Company received proceeds of \$13.4 million from the warrant exercises.

In August 2003, the Company sold 389,242 shares of common stock at a price of \$11.00 per share in a private placement. The proceeds of the offering were approximately \$3,980,000, net of offering costs of approximately \$302,000, which included \$214,000 paid to an affiliate.

NOTE I - SERIES A PREFERRED STOCK

In 2004, the Company paid the 6% annual dividend on its Series A Preferred Stock for 2004 in the form of stock dividends for each of the first three quarters of the year totaling 49,408 shares of Series A Preferred Stock. The cash dividend in the fourth quarter amounted to \$169,000 or \$0.15 per share.

In 2003, the Company paid the 6% annual dividend on its Series A Preferred Stock for 2003 in the form of stock dividends. These stock dividends were paid quarterly and resulted in the issuance of 62,232 shares of Series A Preferred Stock.

In July 2002, the Company sold 225,000 units at a price of \$10.00 per unit in a private placement. A unit consisted of one share of Series A Preferred Stock (2002 Preferred Stock) and two detachable warrants. The proceeds of the offering were approximately \$2,155,000 net of offering costs of approximately \$135,000.

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In connection with the issuance of the 2002 Preferred Stock, the Company also issued 493,521 detachable warrants to purchase shares of common stock at \$10.00 per share. The fair value of the warrants at the date of issuance approximated \$592,000 and is reflected as a discount to the 2002 Preferred Stock. The discount is being amortized over the life of the warrants. 93,521 of these warrants expire on June 12, 2006 and the remaining 400,000 warrants expire on July 19, 2005.

In September 2002, the Company declared a 1% stock dividend on the 2002 Preferred Stock which was paid on October 15, 2002 to 2002 Preferred Stockholders of record on September 30, 2002. In December 2002, the Company declared a 1.5% stock dividend on the 2002 Preferred Stock which was paid on January 15, 2003 to stockholders of record on December 31, 2002. A total of 5,675 shares of Series A Preferred Stock were issued in connection with these stock dividends.

Holders of the Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to one vote for each share, a liquidation preference at \$10.00 per share, a noncumulative preferred dividend of \$0.60 per share in either cash or additional shares of Series A Preferred Stock and a right to convert to common stock on a one-for-one basis at any time at the option of the holder. Each share of Series A Preferred Stock has the number of votes equal to the number of shares of common stock into which it may be converted.

NOTE J - BENEFIT PLANS

The Company maintains a 401(k) savings plan covering substantially all employees of the Company and the Bank. Under the plan, the Company matches 50% of the employee contributions for all participants, not to exceed 6% of their salary. Contributions made by the Company were approximately \$145,000, \$106,000 and \$90,000 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

NOTE K - INCOME TAXES

The components of the income tax benefit included in the statements of operations are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
Income tax benefit			
Current	\$ 1,372,000	\$	\$
Deferred benefit	(2,415,000)	(250,000)	(500,000)
Applicable income tax benefit	\$ (1,043,000)	\$ (250,000)	\$ (500,000)

The differences between applicable income tax expense and the amounts computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate of 34% are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
Computed tax expense (benefit) at statutory rate	\$ 956,000	\$ 279,000	\$ (167,000)
Change in valuation allowance	(1,598,000)	(250,000)	(500,000)
Previously unrecognized NOL	(408,000)	(295,000)	
Unrecognized benefit of net operating loss carryovers			161,000
Other	7,000	16,000	6,000
Applicable tax benefit	\$ (1,043,000)	\$ (250,000)	\$ (500,000)

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Deferred income taxes are provided for the temporary difference between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities. Cumulative temporary differences are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2004	2003
Allowance for loan and lease losses	\$ 492,000	\$ (63,000)
Capitalized costs		4,000
Depreciation and amortization	(160,000)	(160,000)
Net operating loss carryforwards	2,833,000	2,302,000
Unrealized (gains) losses on investment securities available for sale	119,000	80,000
	<u>3,284,000</u>	<u>2,164,000</u>
Less valuation allowance		(1,333,000)
Net deferred tax asset (included in other assets)	<u>\$ 3,284,000</u>	<u>\$ 831,000</u>

NOTE L STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

In December 2003, the Bank adopted a stock option plan (the 2003 plan). Employees and directors of the Bank were eligible to receive options under the 2003 plan. An aggregate of 760,000 shares of common stock for the Bank had been reserved. Options expire on the tenth anniversary of their grant. Under the plan, 501,000 options were granted. As a result of the reorganization of the Company and the Bank, the Bank's plan terminated and the options granted under the Bank's plan were converted into options to purchase 576,101 shares of the Company's common stock.

In October 1999, the Company adopted a stock option plan (the 1999 Plan). Employees and directors of the Company and the Bank are eligible to receive options under the 1999 Plan. An aggregate of 1,000,000 shares of common stock have been reserved under the 1999 Plan, with no more than 75,000 shares being issued to non-employee directors. Options vest over four years and expire on the tenth anniversary of the grant.

A summary of the status of the Company's stock option plan and the options assumed in the reorganization with the Bank, together with the change during the year, is presented below.

	2004		2003		2002	
	Shares	Weighted average exercise price	Shares	Weighted average exercise price	Shares	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of year	525,750	\$ 10.13	464,750	\$ 10.13	428,500	\$ 10.00
Assumed in the reorganization	576,101	10.87				
Granted			70,000	10.99	46,000	10.00
Exercised	750	10.00				
Cancelled/forfeited	4,624	10.54	9,000	10.00	9,750	10.00
Outstanding, end of year	<u>1,096,477</u>	<u>10.52</u>	<u>525,750</u>	<u>10.13</u>	<u>464,750</u>	<u>10.00</u>
Options exercisable at year end	<u>1,024,561</u>		<u>380,188</u>		<u>269,000</u>	

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Weighted average
fair value of
options granted
during the year

\$ 6.08

\$ 3.72

\$ 4.43

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The following table summarizes information about options outstanding at December 31, 2004:

Range of exercise prices	Options outstanding			Options exercisable	
	Number outstanding at December 31, 2004	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price	Number outstanding at December 31, 2004	Weighted average exercise price
\$10.00 - \$11.00	1,096,477	7.56 years	\$ 10.52	1,024,561	\$ 10.51

In May 2001, the Company's shareholder approved an Employee and Non-Employee Director Non-Cash Compensation Plan (2001 Non-Cash Compensation Plan). The 2001 Non-Cash Compensation Plan allows the Company to grant up to 50,000 shares of Series A preferred stock to employees, directors or consultants who provide services to the Company or its subsidiaries. Grants must be approved by the board of directors and based upon terms designated by the board. As of December 31, 2004 and 2003, no shares had been granted under the 2001 Non-Cash Compensation Plan.

NOTE M TRANSACTIONS WITH AFFILIATES

In fiscal 2002 and 2003, the Company purchased \$2,000,000 of collateralized debt obligations of Trapeza Funding CDO I LLC (Trapeza CDO I), an issuer of collateralized debt obligations. The Company purchased the collateralized debt obligations through Cohen Bros. & Company. The equity owner of Trapeza CDO I is Trapeza Partners, L.P. (Trapeza Partners), a limited partnership whose general partner is Trapeza Funding LLC (Trapeza Funding), a limited liability company owned by Financial Stocks, Inc. and Resource America, Inc. Financial Stocks and Resource America also own 20% of the limited partnership interest in Trapeza Partners. The Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company are the brother and parent, respectively, of the Chief Executive Officer of Resource America and the son and spouse, respectively, of Resource America's Chairman. The Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Financial Stocks, Inc. is a director of the Company. This security was sold in 2003 with no realized gain.

In October 2003, the Bank purchased an aggregate of \$3.0 million of collateralized debt obligations of Alesco Preferred Funding I, Ltd. through Cohen Bros. & Company. Cohen Bros. received \$41,000 of underwriting compensation in connection with the purchase. Alesco Funding I is managed by a limited liability company which is an affiliate of the Company's Chairman, and pays management fees to such company. This security was sold in 2003 with no realized gain.

The Bank purchased a total of \$2,654,000 in loans from Resource America in 2001. The outstanding balance of the loans purchased from Resource America was \$1,969,000, at December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

The Bank paid \$9,200, \$429,000 and \$188,000 to Cohen Bros. & Company (Cohen Bros.) for investment securities brokerage services performed for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The Chairman of the Company is the principal owner of Cohen Bros. Financial LLC which owns 100% of Cohen Bros. & Company. A member of the Company's Board of Directors is an executive of Cohen Bros.

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The Company paid Cohen Bros. \$214,000 for investment advisory services related to the 2003 Common Stock offering and \$345,000 for investment advisory services related to the 2002 Preferred Stock and Trust Preferred securities offerings.

The Company entered into a sublease for office space in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and a technical support agreement with RAIT Investment Trust (RAIT) commencing in October 2000. The Chief Executive Officer of RAIT is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Bank and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Under the sublease, RAIT pays the Bank rent equal to 45% of the rent paid by the Bank and an allocation of common area expenses. Under the computer and telecommunications systems technical support agreements, which commenced in January 2001, the Bank also provides technical support for RAIT for a fee of \$5,000 a month. RAIT paid \$60,000 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002. In addition, RAIT reimbursed the Bank for assistance in other technical support totaling \$49,000, \$34,000 and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

The Company also has subleased office space to Cohen Bros. commencing in July 2002 at a rate of \$6,761 per month. Prior to 2002, the Bank subleased the office space for \$1,000 per month.

In July 2002, Cohen Bros. also entered into an agreement with the Company for fees of \$1,000 per month for technical support and \$3,600 per month for telephone system support services. Technical and telephone support fees paid by Cohen Bros. were \$55,000 for each of the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003.

The Bank maintains deposits for various affiliated companies totaling approximately \$41,793,000 and \$34,708,000 as of December 31, 2004 and, 2003, respectively. The majority of these deposits are short-term in nature and rates are consistent with market rates.

The Bank has entered into lending transactions in the ordinary course of business with directors, executive officers, principal stockholders and affiliates of such persons on the same terms as those prevailing for comparable transactions with other borrowers. At December 31, 2004, these loans were current as to principal and interest payments, and did not involve more than normal risk of collectibility. At December 31, 2004, loans to these related parties amounted to \$1,254,000. During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Bank made new loans to related parties of \$196,000 and received repayments of \$2,026,000.

The Bank entered into an ATM Agreement with TRM ATM Corporation in September 2000. Under this agreement, TRM ATM installs, operates and services automated teller machines at various locations of the Bank's choosing. The Bank pays TRM a monthly rental fee of \$195 for each machine. The Bank retains all fees and charges derived from the transactions conducted at the ATM (except for one ATM situated with one of our affinity groups in which we share such fees and charges). The Bank currently leases seven machines under its agreement with TRM. TRM ATM Corporation is a wholly-owned subsidiary of TRM Corporation. The Chairman of TRM ATM is the Company's Chairman. A director of TRM ATM is the spouse of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the father of the Chairman. Fees paid to TRM ATM were \$16,000, \$15,000 and \$17,000 for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

In February 2003, the Company entered into a lending relationship with The Richardson Group Inc., which is owned by entities with whom the Company's Chief Executive Officer and her spouse have controlling interests. The outstanding balance of the loan was \$463,000 at December 31, 2004.

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NOTE N COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

1. Operating leases

The Company entered into a lease for its operations facility, which expires on March 31, 2010, and entered into a lease for its executive offices, which expires in 2014. These leases require payment by the Company of the real estate taxes and insurance on the leased properties. Approximate future minimum annual rental payments required by these leases are as follows (in thousands):

<u>Year ending December 31,</u>	
2005	\$ 1,251
2006	1,237
2007	1,234
2008	1,205
Thereafter	4,244
	<u>\$ 9,171</u>

The Company has provided letters of credit on these two leases that totaled \$497,000 at December 31, 2004. These letters of credit reduce annually based upon rental payments made.

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 was approximately \$651,000, \$520,000 and \$569,000 net of rental payments from RAIT and Cohen Bros., of approximately \$354,000, \$325,000 and \$183,000, respectively.

2. Litigation Settlement

In September 2002, the Company paid a settlement of \$800,000 in connection with an action brought by a shareholder of a financial institution with which certain members of the Company's management had previously been associated. The plaintiff alleged that the Company has misappropriated an opportunity properly belonging to the other financial institution. The Company did not record an expense at the time of settlement since, based upon the advice of its legal counsel and insurance advisors, it expected a favorable outcome of its claim under its directors' and officers' insurance policy. Management evaluated its claim in each succeeding period and, based upon advice of legal counsel, determined that it was probable that the claim would have a favorable outcome. In October 2002, counsel advised the Company that significant further litigation would be required to pursue the Company's claim and, to avoid further expense, the Company settled its claim for \$250,000 and recorded an expense of \$691,000, representing the difference between the settlement amount plus related expenses and the settlement payment received.

NOTE O - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE-SHEET RISK AND CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

The Company is party to financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit. Such financial instruments are recorded in the financial statements when they become payable. Those instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheets. The contractual, or notional, amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Company has in particular classes of financial instruments.

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The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of non-performance by the other party to the financial instrument for commitments to extend credit and standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual or notional amount of those instruments. The Company uses the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as it does for on-balance-sheet instruments.

Unless noted otherwise, the Company does not require collateral or other security to support financial instruments with credit risk. The approximate contract amounts are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2004	2003
	(in thousands)	
Financial instruments whose contract amounts represent credit risk		
Commitments to extend credit	\$ 134,902	\$ 65,627
Standby letters of credit	5,879	4,117

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to a customer as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contract. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of the commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Company evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on management's credit evaluation.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Those guarantees are primarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements, including commercial paper, bond financing and similar transactions. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers. The Company holds residential or commercial real estate, accounts receivable, inventory and equipment as collateral supporting those commitments for which collateral is deemed necessary. Based upon periodic analysis of the Company's standby letters of credit, management has determined that a SFAS 5 reserve is not necessary at December 31, 2004. The Company also obtains collateral, such as real estate, cash or liens on its customer's assets, depending on the customer, for any standby commitment. The Company reduces any potential liability on its standby letters of credit based upon its estimate of the proceeds obtainable upon the liquidation of the collateral held. Fair values of unrecognized financial instruments, including commitments to extend credit and the fair value of letters of credit, are considered immaterial.

The Company grants loans primarily to customers in Philadelphia and its immediately adjacent suburban Pennsylvania counties which include Chester, Delaware and Montgomery and northern Delaware.

NOTE P FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

SFAS 107 requires disclosure of the estimated fair value of an entity's assets and liabilities considered to be financial instruments. For the Company, as for most financial institutions, the majority of its assets and liabilities are considered financial instruments. However, many such instruments lack an available trading market, as characterized by a willing buyer and seller engaging in an exchange transaction. Also, it is the Company's general practice and intent to hold its financial instruments to maturity whether or not categorized as "available-for-sale" and not to engage in trading or sales activities,

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except for certain loans. Therefore, the Company has used significant estimates and present value calculations in determining the fair value of its financial instruments.

Changes in the assumptions or methodologies used to estimate fair values may materially affect the estimated amounts. Also, there may not be reasonable comparability between institutions due to the wide range of permitted assumptions and methodologies in the absence of active markets. This lack of uniformity gives rise to a high degree of subjectivity in estimating financial instrument fair values.

Estimated fair values have been determined by the Company using the best available data and an estimation methodology suitable for each category of financial instruments. The estimation methodologies used, the estimated fair values, and recorded book balances at December 31, 2004 and 2003, are outlined below.

For cash and cash equivalents, including cash and due from banks and federal funds sold the recorded book values of \$19,503,000 and \$42,183,000 as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, approximate fair values. The estimated fair values of investment securities are based on quoted market prices, if available. Estimated fair values are based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments if quoted market prices are not available.

The net loan portfolio at December 31, 2004 and 2003, has been valued using the present value of discounted cash flow where market prices were not available. The discount rate used in these calculations is the estimated current market rate adjusted for credit risk. The carrying value of accrued interest approximates fair value.

The estimated fair values of demand deposits (*i.e.*, interest- and non interest-bearing checking accounts, savings, and certain types of money market accounts) are, by definition, equal to the amount payable on demand at the reporting date (*i.e.*, their carrying amounts). The fair values of certificates of deposit are estimated using a discounted cash flow calculation that applies interest rates currently being offered to a schedule of aggregated expected monthly time deposit maturities. Based upon time deposit maturities at December 31, 2004, the carrying value approximates their fair value. The carrying amount of accrued interest payable approximates its fair value.

	2004		2003	
	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value	Carrying amount	Estimated fair value
	(in thousands)			
Investment securities available-for-sale	\$ 120,252	\$ 120,252	\$ 24,387	\$ 24,387
Loans receivable, net	424,288	423,938	230,406	229,883
Certificates of deposit	182,832	183,882	117,321	117,737
Securities sold under agreements to Repurchase	5,052	5,052	3	3
Subordinated debt	5,413	4,177		
FHLB advances	55,000	55,000		
Guaranteed preferred beneficial interests in the Company's subordinated debentures			5,250	3,811

The fair value of commitments to extend credit is estimated based on the amount of unamortized deferred loan commitment fees. The fair value of letters of credit is based on the amount of unearned fees plus the estimated cost to terminate the letters of credit. Fair values of unrecognized financial instruments including commitments to extend credit and the fair value of letters of credit are considered immaterial.

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NOTE Q REGULATORY MATTERS

It is the policy of the Federal Reserve that bank holding companies should pay cash dividends on common stock only out of income available over the past year and only if prospective earnings retention is consistent with the organization's expected future needs and financial condition. The policy provides that bank holding companies should not maintain a level of cash dividends that undermines the bank holding company's ability to serve as a source of strength to its banking subsidiaries.

Various federal and state statutory provisions limit the amount of dividends that subsidiary banks can pay to their holding companies without regulatory approval. Under Delaware banking law, the Bank's directors may declare dividends on common or preferred stock of so much of its net profits as they judge expedient, but the Bank must, before the declaration of a dividend on common stock from net profits, carry 50% of its net profits of the preceding period for which the dividend is paid to its surplus fund until its surplus fund amounts to 50% of its capital stock and thereafter must carry 25% of its net profits for the preceding period for which the dividend is paid to its surplus fund until its surplus fund amounts to 100% of its capital stock.

In addition to these explicit limitations, federal and state regulatory agencies are authorized to prohibit a banking subsidiary or bank holding company from engaging in an unsafe or unsound practice. Depending upon the circumstances, the agencies could take the position that paying a dividend would constitute an unsafe or unsound banking practice.

The Bank and Company are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possible additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities and certain off-balance-sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and classification of the Company and the Bank are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

Quantitative measures established by regulations to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier I capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets, and of Tier I capital to average assets.

As of December 31, 2004, the Company and the Bank met all regulatory requirements for classification as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action.

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	Actual		For capital adequacy purposes			To be well capitalized under prompt corrective action provisions		
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio		Amount	Ratio	
(dollars in thousands)								
As of December 31, 2004								
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)								
Company	\$ 130,243	27.04%	\$ 38,539	≥	8.00%	N/A	≥	N/A
Bank	117,167	24.49%	38,278		8.00	25,244	≥	10.00%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)								
Company	126,651	26.29%	19,269	≥	4.00	N/A	≥	N/A
Bank	113,575	23.74%	19,139		4.00	15,146	≥	6.00%
Tier I capital (to average assets)								
Company	126,651	22.88%	22,142	≥	4.00	N/A	≥	N/A
Bank	113,575	20.54%	22,122		4.00	15,303	≥	5.00%
As of December 31, 2003								
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)								
Company	\$ 23,820	9.44%	\$ 12,242	≥	8.00%	N/A	≥	N/A
Bank	27,895	11.05%	20,207		8.00	25,244	≥	10.00%
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)								
Company	21,829	8.65%	10,092	≥	4.00	N/A	≥	N/A
Bank	25,904	10.26%	10,098		4.00	15,146	≥	6.00%
Tier I capital (to average assets)								
Company	21,829	7.13%	20,184	≥	4.00	N/A	≥	N/A
Bank	25,904	8.46%	12,242		4.00	15,303	≥	5.00%

NOTE R BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The Company only has one reportable segment in 2004, 2003 and 2002, Community Banking. SFAS 131 *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*, establishes standards for the way business enterprises report information about operating segments in annual financial statements. The Company has one operating segment, and accordingly, one reportable segment, Community Banking. All of the Company's activities are interrelated, and each activity is dependent and assessed based on how each of the activities of the Company supports the other. For example, commercial lending is dependent upon the ability of the Company to fund itself with retail deposits and other borrowings and to manage interest rate and credit risk. The situation is also similar for consumer and residential and residential and commercial mortgage lending. All significant operating decisions are based upon analysis of the Company as one operating segment or unit.

NOTE S QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

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Three months ended

2004	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
(in thousands, except per share data)				
Interest income	\$ 4,683	\$ 5,726	\$ 6,611	\$ 7,653
Net interest income	3,290	4,094	4,766	5,446
Provision for loan and lease losses	332	400	250	650
Non-interest income	1,884	2,251	2,374	2,395
Non-interest expense	4,584	5,256	6,061	6,292
Income tax benefit				1,043
Net income available to common shareholders	11	404	609	1,554
Net income per share - basic	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.13
Net income per share - diluted	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.13

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2003	Three months ended			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
	(in thousands, except per share data)			
Interest income	\$ 3,406	\$ 3,482	\$ 3,724	\$ 4,185
Net interest income	2,106	2,153	2,384	2,731
Provision for loan and lease losses	150	150	150	235
Non-interest income	2,235	2,379	2,709	3,164
Non-interest expense	3,821	4,264	4,605	5,665
Income tax benefit			125	125
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	151	(102)	150	(70)
Net income (loss) per share - basic	0.08	(0.05)	0.07	(0.04)
Net income (loss) per share - diluted	0.08	(0.05)	0.07	(0.04)

NOTE T- SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On December 31, 2004, the Company and the Bank entered into an agreement to acquire Mears Motor Livery Corp. (Mears). The acquisition was completed on January 3, 2005. Consideration for the acquisition was 253,126 shares of the Company's common stock and \$1.0 million in cash for total consideration of \$4,969,000. As part of the transaction, the Company agreed to file a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, registering the common stock for resale. By letter dated February 7, 2005, counsel for the former Mears shareholders alleged that the registration statement had not been timely filed and demanded indemnification for purported damages sustained by the former Mears shareholders. By letter dated March 9, 2005, the Company disputed the claim. In a letter dated March 21, 2005, counsel for the former Mears shareholders reiterated their claim and, alternatively, demanded rescission of the transaction. The parties are currently in the dispute resolution phase provided under the agreement, which expires April 8, 2005. The Company cannot predict the outcome of this dispute, but believes that its resolution will not materially adversely affect its financial condition or results of operation.

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NOTE U - CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION - PARENT ONLY

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
	2004	2003
	(in thousands)	
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 13,083	\$ 1,355
Investment in bank subsidiaries	113,343	25,724
Other assets	592	510
Total assets	\$ 127,018	\$ 27,589
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Other liabilities	\$ 203	\$ 666
Guaranteed preferred beneficial interest in the Company's subordinated debentures	5,413	5,250
Stockholders' equity	121,402	21,673
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 127,018	\$ 27,589

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
	(in thousands)		
Income			
Other income	\$ 144	\$ 184	\$ 144
Total income	144	184	144
Expense			
Interest on subordinated debentures	551	551	305
Non-interest expense	669	413	796
Total expense	1,220	964	1,101
Equity in undistributed income of subsidiaries	4,794	1,851	966
Net income	3,718	1,071	9
Less preferred stock dividends and accretion	(817)	(881)	(750)
Income allocated to Series A preferred shareholders	(323)	(61)	
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 2,578	\$ 129	\$ (741)

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CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
	(in thousands)		
Operating activities			
Net income	\$ 3,718	\$ 1,071	\$ 9
Increase in other assets	(82)		
Decrease in other liabilities	(322)	(523)	(575)
Equity in undistributed income of subsidiaries	(4,794)	(1,851)	(966)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,480)	(1,303)	(1,532)
Investing activities			
Contribution to subsidiary	(82,878)	(3,980)	(4,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(82,878)	(3,980)	(4,000)
Financing activities			
Dividends on Series A preferred stock	(169)		
Proceeds from the issuance of preferred stock	82,878	4,104	
Proceeds from the exercise of common stock warrants	13,368		
Proceeds from the exercise of common stock options	9		
Proceeds from the issuance of Series A preferred stock, net			2,115
Proceeds from the issuance of beneficial interest in the Company's subordinated debentures			5,250
Net cash provided by financing activities	96,086	4,104	7,365
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	11,728	(1,179)	1,833
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,355	2,534	701
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 13,083	\$ 1,355	\$ 2,534

[Back to Contents](#)**PART II****INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS****Item 13. Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution.**

The following is a list of estimated expenses in connection with the issuance and distribution of the securities being registered, with the exception of underwriting discounts and commissions. None of the following expenses will be covered by the selling shareholders.

SEC registration fee	\$ 436
Legal fees and expenses	106,000
Accounting fees and expenses	25,000
Transfer agent fees	3,500
Miscellaneous	15,000
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 149,936

All of the above expenses except the SEC registration fee are estimates.

Item 14. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.

Under the provisions of Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, the registrant is required to indemnify any present or former officer or director against expenses arising out of legal proceedings in which the director or officer becomes involved by reason of being a director or officer if the director or officer is successful in the defense of such proceedings. Section 145 also provides that the registrant may indemnify a director or officer in connection with a proceeding in which he is not successful in defending if it is determined that he acted in good faith and in a manner reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the registrant or, in the case of a criminal action, if it is determined that he had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful. Liabilities for which a director or officer may be indemnified include amounts paid in satisfaction of settlements, judgments, fines and other expenses (including attorneys' fees incurred in connection with such proceedings).

The registrant's Bylaws provide for indemnification of directors and officers of the registrant to the full extent permitted by applicable law. In accordance with the Delaware General Corporation Law, the registrant's Certificate of Incorporation contains a provision to limit the personal liability of the directors of the registrant for violations of their fiduciary duty. This provision eliminates each director's liability to the registrant or its stockholders for monetary damages except (i) for breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the registrant or its stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) under Section 174 of the Delaware General Corporation Law providing for liability of directors for unlawful payment of dividends or unlawful stock purchases or redemptions or (iv) for any transaction from which a director derived an improper personal benefit. The effect of this provision is to eliminate the personal liability of directors for monetary damages for actions involving a breach of their fiduciary duty.

The registrant maintains directors' and officers' liability insurance against any actual or alleged error, misstatement, misleading statement, act, omission, neglect or breach of duty by any director or officer of itself or any direct or indirect subsidiary, excluding certain matters including fraudulent, dishonest or criminal acts or self-dealing.

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Item 15. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities.

Since December 31, 2001, the registrant has issued the following securities without registration under the Securities Act:

1/1/2002 through 12/31/2002

In July 2002 the registrant sold, in two private transactions to accredited investors, a total of 225,000 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock at \$10.00 per share and detachable warrants to purchase 493,521 shares of the registrant's common stock. The transactions were exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act by reason of Section 4(2) and Rule 506 promulgated thereunder as transactions not involving a public offering.

The Series A preferred stock is convertible into common stock at any time by a holder at the rate of one share of common stock for each share of Series A preferred stock. The conversion rate is subject to adjustment in the event of a payment of a stock dividend with respect to, or a distribution in shares of, common stock, any subdivision, combination or reclassification of the registrant's common stock or a consolidation, merger or sale of all or substantially all of the registrant's property or assets, or if the registrant issues rights or warrants entitling the holders thereof to subscribe for or purchase shares of common stock at less than the then applicable conversion price (\$10.00 per share). Series A preferred stock automatically converts to common stock at the rate of one share of common stock for each share of preferred stock, subject to adjustment as described above, at any time the registrant completes an offering of common stock registered under the Securities Act of 1933 that results in gross offering proceeds of \$15 million or more.

The warrants are exercisable at \$10.00 per share. 93,521 warrants expire on June 12, 2006 and the remaining 400,000 warrants expire on July 19, 2005.

The proceeds were retained by the registrant and its subsidiary, The Bancorp Bank, for general banking purposes, including loans and other investments, and for expenses relating to salaries and benefits, general administrative expenses, developing systems, leasing premises, the purchase of furniture, fixtures and equipment, and other items related to its daily operations.

In fiscal 2002, the registrant paid dividends on the shares of Series A preferred stock through the issuance of 51,365 shares of Series A preferred stock common stock valued at \$10.00 per share.

1/1/2003 through 12/31/2003

In August 2003 the registrant sold, in a private transaction to accredited investors, a total of 389,242 shares of common stock at \$11.00 per share. The sale was exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act by reason of Section 4(2) and Rule 506 promulgated thereunder as a transaction not involving a public offering.

The proceeds were retained by the registrant and The Bancorp Bank for general banking purposes, including loans and other investments, and for expenses relating to salaries and benefits, general administrative expenses, developing systems, leasing premises, the purchase of furniture, fixtures and equipment, and other items related to its daily operations.

In fiscal 2003, the registrant paid dividends on the shares of Series A preferred stock through the issuance of 62,232 shares of Series A preferred stock common stock valued at \$10.00 per share.

1/1/2004 through 12/31/04

In fiscal 2004, the registrant paid dividends on the shares of Series A preferred stock through the issuance of 49,408 shares of Series A preferred stock common stock valued at \$10.00 per share.

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Item 16. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Exhibits:

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation ⁽¹⁾
3.2	Bylaws ⁽¹⁾
4.1	Specimen stock certificate ⁽²⁾
4.2	Investor Rights Agreement (1999) ⁽¹⁾
4.3	Investor Rights Agreement (2002) ⁽¹⁾
5.1	Opinion of Ledgewood as to the legality of the securities being registered
10.1	1999 Stock Option Plan (as amended through June 18, 2003) ⁽³⁾
10.2	Form of Grant pursuant to the 1999 Stock Option Plan ⁽³⁾
10.3	Employee and Non-employee Director Non-cash Compensation Plan ⁽¹⁾
10.5	Sublease and Technical Support Agreement with RAIT Investment Trust ⁽¹⁾
10.6	Sublease and Technical Support Agreement with Cohen Bros. ⁽¹⁾
10.7	TRM and The Bancorp ATM Agreement ⁽¹⁾
21.1	Subsidiaries of registrant
23.1	Consent of Grant Thornton LLP
23.2	Consent of Ledgewood (contained in Exhibit 5.1)
24.1	Power of Attorney (included on signature pages)

-
- (1) Previously filed as an exhibit to the registrant's registration statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-117385) filed on July 15, 2004.
- (2) Previously filed as an exhibit to Amendment No. 1 of the registrant's registration statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-117385) filed on September 28, 2004.
- (3) Previously filed as an exhibit to the registrant's registration statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-124338) filed on April 26, 2005.

Item 17. Undertakings.

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes:

- (1) To file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement:
- (i) To include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933;
 - (ii) To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in the registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than a 20% change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the Calculation of Registration Fee table in the effective registration statement;

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- (iii) To include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement;

provided, however, that paragraphs 1(i) and (1)(ii) of this section do not apply if the registration statement is on Form S-3, Form S-8 or Form F-3, and the information required to be included in a post-effective amendment by those paragraphs is contained in periodic reports filed with or furnished to the Commission by such registrant pursuant to section 13 or section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that are incorporated by reference in the registration statement.

- (2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.
- (3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of each registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, such registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by any registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of such registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, such registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that:

- (1) For purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, the information omitted from the form of prospectus filed as part of this registration statement in reliance upon Rule 430A and contained in a form of prospectus filed by such registrant pursuant to Rule 424(b)(1) or (4) or 497(h) under the Securities Act shall be deemed to be part of this registration statement as of the time it was declared effective.
- (2) For the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each post-effective amendment that contains a form of prospectus shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial bona fide offering thereof.

William H. Lamb, Director

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/s/ FRANK M. MASTRANGELO

May 13, 2005

Frank M. Mastrangelo, President,
Chief Operating Officer and Director

/s/ JAMES J. McENTEE III

May 13, 2005

James J. McEntee III, Director

/s/ JOAN SPECTER

May 13, 2005

Joan Specter, Director

/s/ STEVEN STEIN

May 13, 2005

Steven Stein, Director

/s/ LEON A. HUFF

May 13, 2005

Leon A. Huff, Director