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THIS EXHIBIT 99.3 TO THE REGISTRANT'S FORM SB-2 IS BEING
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Washington, DC 20549

FORM SE

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF PAPER FORMAT EXHIBITS

BY ELECTRONIC FILERS

Ben Franklin Financial, Inc.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)



08041021

0001366925
(Registrant's CIK Number)

Exhibit 99.3 to the Form SB-2
(Electronic Report, Schedule or Registration Statement of Which the Documents Are a Part
(Give Period of Report))

Not available 33-135562
(SEC File Number, if Available)

Not Applicable
(Name of Person Filing the Document
(If Other Than the Registrant))

PROCESSED

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FINANCIAL



SIGNATURES

The Registrant has duly caused this form to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Arlington Heights, State of Illinois, on June 29, 2006.

BEN FRANKLIN FINANCIAL, INC.

By:



C. Steven Sjogren
President and Chief Executive Officer



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**PRO FORMA VALUATION REPORT
MUTUAL HOLDING COMPANY
STOCK OFFERING**

**BEN FRANKLIN BANK OF ILLINOIS
Arlington Heights, Illinois**

**Dated As Of:
June 16, 2006**

Prepared By:

**RP[®] Financial, LC.
1700 North Moore Street
Suite 2210
Arlington, Virginia 22209**

June 16, 2006

Board of Directors

**Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
14 North Dryden Place
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004**

Members of the Board of Directors:

At your request, we have completed and hereby provide an independent appraisal ("Appraisal") of the estimated pro forma market value of the common stock which is to be offered in connection with the mutual-to-stock conversion transaction described below.

This Appraisal is furnished pursuant to the conversion regulations promulgated by the Office of Thrift Supervision ("OTS"). Specifically, this Appraisal has been prepared in accordance with the "Guidelines for Appraisal Reports for the Valuation of Savings and Loan Associations Converting from Mutual to Stock Form of Organization" as set forth by the OTS, and applicable regulatory interpretations thereof.

Description of Plan of Reorganization and Stock Offering

The Board of Directors of Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois ("Ben Franklin Bank" or the "Bank") has adopted a plan of reorganization, pursuant to which Ben Franklin Bank will reorganize into a mutual holding company structure. As part of the plan of reorganization, Ben Franklin Bank will convert from a federally-chartered mutual savings bank to a federally-chartered stock savings bank and will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ben Franklin Financial, Inc. ("Ben Franklin Financial" or the "Company"), a federally-chartered mid-tier holding corporation, and Ben Franklin Financial will issue a majority of its common stock to Ben Franklin Financial, MHC (the "MHC"), a federally-chartered mutual holding company, and sell a minority of its common stock to the public. It is anticipated that the public shares will be offered in a subscription offering to the Bank's Eligible Account Holders, Tax-Qualified Employee Stock Benefit Plans including the employee stock ownership plan (the "ESOP"), Supplemental Eligible Account Holders and Other Members, as such terms are defined for purposes of applicable federal regulatory requirements governing mutual-to-stock conversions. To the extent that shares remain available for purchase after satisfaction of all subscriptions received in the subscription offering, the shares may be offered for sale in a community offering.

Washington Headquarters

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The aggregate amount of stock sold by the Company cannot exceed the appraised value of the Bank. Immediately following the offering, the primary assets of the Company will be the capital stock of the Bank and the net offering proceeds remaining after contributing proceeds to the Bank in exchange for 100% of the capital stock of the Bank. The Company will contribute at least 50% of the net offering proceeds in exchange for the Bank's capital stock. The remaining net offering proceeds, retained at the Company, will be used to fund a loan to the ESOP and as general working capital.

RP[®] Financial, LC.

RP[®] Financial, LC. ("RP Financial") is a financial consulting firm serving the financial services industry nationwide that, among other things, specializes in financial valuations and analyses of business enterprises and securities, including the pro forma valuation for savings institutions converting from mutual-to-stock form. The background and experience of RP Financial is detailed in Exhibit V-1. We believe that, except for the fee we will receive for our appraisal, we are independent of the Bank and the other parties engaged by Ben Franklin Bank to assist in the corporate reorganization and minority stock issuance process.

Valuation Methodology

In preparing our appraisal, we have reviewed the Bank's, the Company's and MHC's regulatory applications, including the prospectus as filed with the OTS and the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). We have conducted a financial analysis of the Bank that has included due diligence related discussions with Ben Franklin Bank's management; Crowe Chizek and Company LLC, the Bank's independent auditor; Luse Gorman Pomerenk & Schick, P.C., Ben Franklin Bank's conversion counsel; and Keefe Bruyette & Wood, Inc., which has been retained as the financial and marketing advisor in connection with the Bank's stock offering. All conclusions set forth in the Appraisal were reached independently from such discussions. In addition, where appropriate, we have considered information based on other available published sources that we believe are reliable. While we believe the information and data gathered from all these sources are reliable, we cannot guarantee the accuracy and completeness of such information.

We have investigated the competitive environment within which Ben Franklin Bank operates and have assessed the Bank's relative strengths and weaknesses. We have monitored all material regulatory and legislative actions affecting financial institutions generally and analyzed the potential impact of such developments on Ben Franklin Bank and the industry as a whole to the extent we were aware of such matters. We have analyzed the potential effects of the stock conversion on the Bank's operating characteristics and financial performance as they relate to the pro forma market value of Ben Franklin Financial. We have reviewed the economy and demographic characteristics of the primary market area in which the Bank currently operates. We have compared Ben Franklin Bank's financial performance and condition with publicly-traded thrift institutions evaluated and selected in accordance with the Valuation Guidelines, as

well as all publicly-traded thrifts and thrift holding companies. We have reviewed conditions in the securities markets in general and the markets for thrifts, thrift holding companies and mutual holding companies including mutual holding company offerings.

The Appraisal is based on Ben Franklin Bank's representation that the information contained in the regulatory applications and additional information furnished to us by the Bank and its independent auditors, legal counsel, investment bankers and other authorized agents are truthful, accurate and complete. We did not independently verify the financial statements and other information provided by the Bank, or its independent auditors, legal counsel, investment bankers and other authorized agents nor did we independently value the assets or liabilities of the Bank. The valuation considers Ben Franklin Bank only as a going concern and should not be considered as an indication of the Bank's liquidation value.

Our appraised value is predicated on a continuation of the current operating environment for the Bank, the MHC and the Company and for all thrifts and their holding companies. Changes in the local and national economy, the federal and state legislative and regulatory environments for financial institutions and mutual holding companies, the stock market, interest rates, and other external forces (such as natural disasters or significant world events) may occur from time to time, often with great unpredictability, and may materially impact the value of thrift stocks as a whole or the Bank's value alone. It is our understanding that there are no current plans for pursuing a second-step conversion or for selling control of the Company or the Bank following the offering. To the extent that such factors can be foreseen, they have been factored into our analysis.

The estimated pro forma market value is defined as the price at which the Company's stock, immediately upon completion of the offering, would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of relevant facts.

Valuation Conclusion

It is our opinion that, as of June 16, 2006, the estimated aggregate pro forma market value of the shares to be issued immediately following the offering, both shares issued publicly as well as to the MHC, was \$15,000,000 at the midpoint, equal to 1,500,000 shares issued at a per share value of \$10.00. Pursuant to conversion guidelines, the 15% valuation range indicates a minimum value of \$12,750,000 and a maximum value of \$17,250,000. Based on the \$10.00 per share offering price determined by the Board, this valuation range equates to total shares outstanding of 1,275,000 shares at the minimum of the valuation range and 1,725,000 total shares outstanding at the maximum of the valuation range. In the event that the appraised value is subject to an increase, the aggregate pro forma market value may be increased up to a super maximum value of \$19,837,500 without a resolicitation. Based on the \$10.00 per share offering price, the super maximum value would result in total shares outstanding of 1,983,750. The Board of Directors has established a public offering range such that the public ownership of the Company will constitute a 45.0% ownership interest of the Company. Accordingly, the offering

range to the public of the minority stock will be \$5,737,500 at the minimum, \$6,750,000 at the midpoint, \$7,762,500 at the maximum and \$8,926,880 at the super maximum.

Limiting Factors and Considerations

The valuation is not intended, and must not be construed, as a recommendation of any kind as to the advisability of purchasing shares of the common stock. Moreover, because such valuation is determined in accordance with applicable OTS regulatory guidelines and is necessarily based upon estimates and projections of a number of matters, all of which are subject to change from time to time, no assurance can be given that persons who purchase shares of common stock in the conversion will thereafter be able to buy or sell such shares at prices related to the foregoing valuation of the estimated pro forma market value thereof. The appraisal reflects only a valuation range as of this date for the pro forma market value of Ben Franklin Financial immediately upon issuance of the stock and does not take into account any trading activity with respect to the purchase and sale of common stock in the secondary market on the date of issuance of such securities or at anytime thereafter following the completion of the public stock offering.

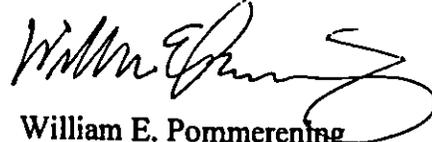
The valuation prepared by RP Financial in accordance with applicable OTS regulatory guidelines was based on the financial condition and operations of Ben Franklin Financial as of March 31, 2006, the date of the financial data included in the prospectus.

RP Financial is not a seller of securities within the meaning of any federal and state securities laws and any report prepared by RP Financial shall not be used as an offer or solicitation with respect to the purchase or sale of any securities. RP Financial maintains a policy which prohibits RP Financial, its principals or employees from purchasing stock of its financial institution clients.

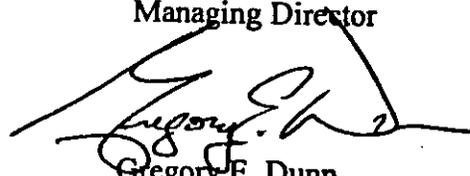
The valuation will be updated as provided for in the OTS conversion regulations and guidelines. These updates will consider, among other things, any developments or changes in the financial performance and condition of Ben Franklin Financial, management policies, and current conditions in the equity markets for thrift stocks, both existing issues and new issues. These updates may also consider changes in other external factors which impact value including, but not limited to: various changes in the federal and state legislative and regulatory environments for financial institutions, the stock market and the market for thrift stocks, and interest rates. Should any such new developments or changes be material, in our opinion, to the valuation of the shares, appropriate adjustments to the estimated pro forma market value will be

made. The reasons for any such adjustments will be explained in the update at the date of the release of the update.

Respectfully submitted,
RP[®] FINANCIAL, LC.



William E. Pommerening
Chief Executive Officer and
Managing Director



Gregory E. Dunn
Senior Vice President

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Arlington Heights, Illinois

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I. OVERVIEW AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Introduction

Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois ("Ben Franklin Bank" or the "Bank"), chartered in 1893, is a federally-chartered savings bank headquartered in Arlington Heights, Illinois. Arlington Heights is a northwest suburb of Chicago. The Bank conducts operations through the main office and one other branch in Arlington Heights and one branch in Rolling Meadows. All of the Bank's offices are located in Cook County, Illinois. A map of the Bank's office locations is included as Exhibit I-1. The Bank is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") system and its deposits are insured up to the maximum allowable amount by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). At March 31, 2006, Ben Franklin Bank had \$110.2 million in assets, \$99.2 million in deposits and total equity of \$8.4 million equal to 7.6% of total assets. Ben Franklin Bank's audited financial statements are included by reference as Exhibit I-2.

Plan of Reorganization and Stock Offering

The Board of Directors of Ben Franklin Bank has adopted a plan to reorganize from the mutual form of organization to the mutual holding company form of organization. As part of the reorganization, Ben Franklin Bank will convert from a federally-chartered mutual savings bank to a federal stock savings bank. Pursuant to the reorganization, Ben Franklin Bank will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ben Franklin Financial, Inc. ("Ben Franklin Financial" or the "Company"), a federally-chartered mid-tier holding corporation, and Ben Franklin Financial will issue a majority of its common stock to Ben Franklin Financial, MHC (the "MHC"), a federally-chartered mutual holding company, and sell a minority of its common stock to the public. Concurrent with the reorganization, the Company will retain up to 50% of the net stock proceeds. Immediately after consummation of the reorganization, it is not anticipated that the MHC or the Company will engage in any business activity other than ownership of their respective subsidiaries and investment of stock proceeds that are retained by the Company.

The MHC will own a controlling interest in the Company of at least 51%, and the Company will be the sole subsidiary of the MHC. The Company will own 100% of the Bank's

The MHC will own a controlling interest in the Company of at least 51%, and the Company will be the sole subsidiary of the MHC. The Company will own 100% of the Bank's outstanding stock. The Company's initial activities will be ownership of its subsidiary, Ben Franklin Bank, investment of the net cash proceeds retained at the holding company level (initially in short-term investment securities) and extending a loan to the Bank's newly-formed employee stock ownership plan ("ESOP"). Subsequent activities of the Company, pursuant to regulatory guidelines and limitations, may include payment of regular or special dividends, acquisitions of other financial institutions, acquisitions of other financial service providers and/or stock repurchases.

Strategic Overview

Historically, Ben Franklin Bank's operating strategy has been fairly reflective of a traditional thrift operating strategy in which 1-4 family residential mortgage loans and retail deposits have constituted the principal components of the Bank's assets and liabilities, respectively. Beyond 1-4 family loans, lending diversification by the Bank includes commercial real estate, multi-family, construction, land, consumer and commercial business loans. Pursuant to the Bank's business plan, Ben Franklin Bank will continue to emphasize 1-4 family lending, but will also pursue greater diversification into other types of lending. Lending diversification by the Bank is expected to continue to emphasize commercial real estate loans, which include multi-family loans, and home equity loans, as a means to enhance the yield and reduce the interest rate risk of its loan portfolio.

Investments serve as a supplement to the Bank's lending activities. The intent of the Bank's investment strategy is to provide and maintain liquidity and to generate a favorable return within the context of supporting interest rate and credit risk objectives. Investments currently held by the Bank consist of mortgage-backed securities and FHLB stock. Historically, the Bank has also maintained investments in U.S. Treasury and agency securities. To manage the interest rate risk associated with the investment portfolio, the Bank's investment in mortgage-backed securities includes adjustable securities. When the Bank invests in U.S. Treasury and agency securities, the maturities are laddered. The current portfolio of mortgage-backed securities is maintained as available for sale.

Retail deposits have consistently served as the primary interest-bearing funding source for the Bank. Pursuant to the Bank's business plan, growth of transaction and saving deposits is being emphasized for purposes of managing interest rate risk and reducing funding cost. Time deposits constitute the largest portion of the Bank's deposit base, in which the Bank has been seeking to extend CD maturities for purposes of managing interest rate risk. Borrowings serve as an alternative funding source for the Bank to support management of funding costs and interest rate risk. The Bank's use of borrowings has typically been limited to FHLB advances with fixed rate terms.

Ben Franklin Bank's core earnings base is largely dependent upon net interest income and operating expense levels. Overall, the Bank's operating strategy has served to strengthen the net interest margin, which has been supported by increasing the concentration of interest-earning assets maintained in loans and increasing the concentration of loans maintained in higher yielding non-residential mortgage loans. The Bank's operating expense ratio as a percent of average assets is also viewed as being relatively high, which can in part be attributed to the de-leveraging of operating expenses that has resulted from asset shrinkage as well as maintaining a three branch network with only \$99 million of deposits. In this regard, the Bank is consolidating its Arlington Heights branch office into a newly built main office facility that will be a leased facility. The new main office will be at the same site as the current main office, but will have a more attractive corner location and drive through facilities. The current main office is a storefront location within a strip mall. The branch that is being consolidated is approximately two blocks from the main office. February 2007 is the target date to relocate to the new facility.

In recent years, the Bank's plan has been to shrink assets to build the equity-to-assets ratio, while improving earnings through shifting the composition of interest-earning assets towards a higher concentration of loans and, in particular, higher yielding non-residential mortgage loans. The post-offering business plan is to resume balance sheet growth, through emphasizing loan growth. Loan growth will emphasize pursuing further diversification into non-residential mortgage loans and home equity loans. Additionally, the Bank plans to evaluate growth opportunities through expansion and diversification of other products and services.

Accordingly, a key component of the Bank's business plan is to raise capital through a public stock offering. The capital realized from the minority stock offering will increase the

operating flexibility and overall financial strength of Ben Franklin Bank. The additional capital realized from stock proceeds will increase liquidity and leverage capacity to support funding of planned loan growth. Ben Franklin Bank's higher capital position resulting from the infusion of stock proceeds will also serve to reduce interest rate risk, through enhancing the Bank's interest-earning-assets-to-interest-bearing-liabilities ("IEA/IBL") ratio. The additional funds realized from the stock offering will provide an alternative funding source to deposits and borrowings in meeting the Bank's future funding needs, which may facilitate a reduction in Ben Franklin Bank's funding costs. Additionally, Ben Franklin Bank's higher equity-to-assets ratio will also better position the Bank to take advantage of expansion opportunities as they arise. Such expansion would most likely occur through the establishment or acquisition of additional banking offices or customer facilities that would provide for further penetration in the markets currently served by the Bank or nearby surrounding markets. The Bank will also be positioned better to pursue growth through acquisition of other financial service providers following the stock offering, given its strengthened capital position. At this time, the Bank has no specific plans for expansion. The projected use of proceeds is highlighted below.

- o MHC. The Bank intends to capitalize the MHC with \$100,000 of cash. The primary activity of the MHC will be ownership of the majority interest in Ben Franklin Financial. Such cash is anticipated to be invested into low risk liquid instruments.
- o The Company. The Company is expected to retain up to 50% of the net conversion proceeds. At present, funds at the holding company level are expected to be initially invested primarily into short-term investment grade securities. Over time, the funds may be utilized for various corporate purposes, which may include acquisitions, infusing additional equity into the Bank, repurchases of common stock, and the payment of regular and/or special cash dividends.
- o The Bank. Approximately 50% of the net conversion proceeds will be infused into the Bank. Cash proceeds (i.e., net proceeds less deposits withdrawn to fund stock purchases) infused into the Bank will initially become part of general funds, pending deployment into loans and investment securities.

Balance Sheet Trends

Table 1.1 shows the Bank's historical balance sheet data for the years ended December 31, 2001 through December 31, 2005 and at March 31, 2006. From year end 2001 through

March 31, 2006, Ben Franklin Bank's assets declined at an annual rate of 5.9%. Notably, after 2002, most of the asset shrinkage consisted of cash and investments. Investment proceeds and liquidity were redeployed into loans, as well funded deposit run-off and the pay down of borrowings. A summary of Ben Franklin Bank's key operating ratios for the past three and one-quarter years are presented in Exhibit I-3.

Ben Franklin Bank's loans receivable portfolio decreased at a 1.8% annual rate from year end 2001 through March 31, 2006. Loan shrinkage largely occurred during 2002, as the loans receivable balance declined from \$98.5 million at year end 2001 to \$80.3 million at year end 2002. Loan growth during the period occurred mostly in 2004, as loans receivable increased from \$80.3 million at year end 2003 to \$90.3 million at year end 2004. Overall, the less significant decline in loans compared to assets served to increase the loans-to-assets ratio from 69.1% at year end 2001 to 82.6% at March 31, 2006. Ben Franklin Bank's historical emphasis on 1-4 family lending is reflected in its loan portfolio composition, as 50.8% of total loans receivable consisted of 1-4 family permanent mortgage loans at March 31, 2006. Trends in the Bank's loan portfolio composition reflect the current lending emphasis on commercial real and multi-family lending, while 1-4 family permanent mortgage loans have become a less significant component of the Bank's loan portfolio composition. The concentration of 1-4 family permanent mortgage loans comprising total loans decreased from 57.5% at year end 2004 to 50.8% at March 31, 2006. While the Bank has remained an active originator of 1-4 family loans, the 1-4 family loan balance has declined since 2004 in light of the Bank's general philosophy of selling longer term fixed rate originations to the secondary market.

Commercial real estate and multi-family loans constitute the most significant area of loan portfolio diversification for the Bank, with the level of commercial real estate and multi-family loans comprising total loans increasing from 23.0% at year end 2004 to 30.0% at March 31, 2006. Consumer loans represent the second largest area of lending diversification for the Bank, with home equity loans accounting for the major portion of the consumer loan balance. Consumer loans equaled 8.6% of total loans at March 31, 2006, versus 10.2% of total loans at year end 2004. The balance of the loan portfolio at March 31, 2006 consisted of construction loans (6.8% of total loans), commercial business loans (2.6% of total loans) and land loans (1.2% of total loans). Land and commercial business loan concentrations were higher at March 31,

2006 compared to year end 2004, while the level of construction loans comprising total loans reflected a slight decline from year end 2004 to March 31, 2006.

The intent of the Bank's investment policy is to provide adequate liquidity and to generate a favorable return within the context of supporting Ben Franklin Bank's overall credit and interest rate risk objectives. It is anticipated that proceeds retained at the holding company level will primarily be invested into investments with short-terms. Over the past five and one-quarter fiscal years, the Bank's level of cash and investment securities (inclusive of FHLB stock) has ranged from a high of 38.0% of assets at year end 2002 to a low of 15.1% of assets at year end 2005. At March 31, 2006 the Bank maintained total cash and investments of \$17.6 million, equal to 16.0% of assets. At March 31, 2006, the Bank's investment portfolio consisted of mortgage-backed securities (\$6.7 million) and FHLB stock (\$2.1 million). To facilitate management of interest rate risk, the Bank's philosophy is to invest funds in assets with varying maturities or repricing terms and to maintain the portfolio of investment securities as available for sale. As of March 31, 2006, the Bank maintained a net unrealized loss of \$161,000 on the mortgage-backed securities portfolio. The Bank also maintained cash and cash equivalents of \$8.9 million as of March 31, 2006, which equaled 8.1% of assets. Exhibit I-4 provides historical detail of the Bank's investment portfolio.

Over the past five and one-quarter fiscal years, Ben Franklin Bank's funding needs have been substantially met through retail deposits, internal cash flows and borrowings. From year end 2001 through March 31, 2006, the Bank's deposits decreased at an annual rate of 5.2%. Most of the deposit run-off occurred during 2002 and 2003, although the Bank did not record deposit growth until the first quarter of 2006. The decline in deposits was at a slightly slower pace compared to asset shrinkage recorded during the period, as total deposits increased from 87.3% of assets at year end 2001 to 90.0% of assets at March 31, 2006. Since 2004, the Bank has experienced an increase in time deposits which has been largely offset by a comparable reduction in transaction and savings and accounts. At March 31, 2006 transaction and savings accounts equaled 35.6% of total deposits and time deposits equaled 64.6% of total deposits.

Borrowings serve as an alternative funding source for the Bank to address funding needs for growth and to support management of deposit costs and interest rate risk. As part of the Bank's strategy to shrink the balance sheet, borrowings have been paid down with liquidity and

proceeds realized from maturing or the sale of investments. Overall, borrowings decreased from \$9.0 million or 6.3% of assets at year end 2001 to \$2.0 million or 1.8% of assets at March 31, 2006. The Bank's use of borrowings has been limited to FHLB advances during the past five and one-quarter years.

The Bank's capital increased at a 2.1% annual rate from year end 2001 through March 31, 2006, reflecting the retention of earnings during that period. Equity growth combined with asset shrinkage provided for an increase in the Bank's equity-top-assets ratio from 5.4% at year end 2001 to 7.6% at March 31, 2006. All of the Bank's capital is tangible capital and the Bank maintained capital surpluses relative to all of its regulatory capital requirements at March 31, 2006. The addition of stock proceeds will serve to strengthen the Bank's capital position.

Income and Expense Trends

Table 1.2 shows the Bank's historical income statements for the years ended 2001 through 2005 and for the twelve months ended March 31, 2006. Over the past five and one-quarter years, the Bank's earnings ranged from a low of 0.05% of average assets in 2001 to a high of 0.35% of average assets in 2005. For the twelve months ended March 31, 2006, the Bank reported earnings of \$320,000 or 0.29% of average assets. Net interest income and operating expenses represent the primary components of the Bank's earnings. Non-interest operating income derived largely from retail banking activities has been a limited contributor to the Bank's earnings. Loan loss provisions and gains on the sale of loans and investments have had a varied impact on the Bank's earnings over the past five and one-quarter fiscal years.

Ben Franklin Bank's net interest margin showed steady improvement during the past five years, with the net interest income to average assets ratio increasing from 1.91% in 2001 to 3.08% in 2005. The Bank's net interest income to average assets ratio declined slightly to 3.03% for the twelve months ended March 31, 2006. A number of factors have contributed to the improvement in the Bank's net interest income ratio, including a shift in interest-earning composition towards a higher concentration of loans and increased diversification into higher yielding types of loans. Other factors that have contributed to the improvement in the Bank's net interest income ratio include the pay down of higher costing borrowings, the more immediate

Table 1.2
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Historical Income Statements
(Amount and Percent of Avg. Assets)(1)

	For the Year Ended December 31,												For the 12 months Ended 3/31/06				
	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			Amount (\$000)	Pct (%)
	Amount (\$000)	Pct (%)		Amount (\$000)	Pct (%)		Amount (\$000)	Pct (%)		Amount (\$000)	Pct (%)		Amount (\$000)	Pct (%)			
Interest Income	\$8,932	5.88%		\$7,373	5.39%		\$5,631	4.39%		\$5,404	4.61%		\$5,764	5.20%	\$5,811	5.32%	
Interest Expense	(8,038)	-3.97%		(4,218)	-3.09%		(2,853)	-2.30%		(2,368)	-2.02%		(2,349)	-2.12%	(2,503)	-2.28%	
Net Interest Income	\$2,896	1.91%		\$3,155	2.31%		\$2,678	2.09%		\$3,036	2.59%		\$3,415	3.08%	\$3,308	3.03%	
Provision for Loan Losses	(75)	-0.05%		271	0.20%		108	0.08%		(18)	-0.02%		(17)	-0.02%	(12)	-0.01%	
Net Interest Income after Provisions	\$2,821	1.86%		\$3,426	2.51%		\$2,786	2.17%		\$3,017	2.57%		\$3,398	3.07%	\$3,296	3.02%	
Other operating income	\$229	0.15%		\$138	0.10%		\$195	0.15%		\$232	0.20%		\$162	0.15%	\$165	0.15%	
Operating Expense	(3,705)	-2.44%		(3,565)	-2.61%		(3,005)	-2.34%		(2,940)	-2.51%		(3,008)	-2.71%	(3,008)	-2.75%	
Net Operating Income	(865)	-0.43%		\$1	0.00%		(\$24)	-0.02%		\$309	0.26%		\$564	0.50%	\$453	0.41%	
Non-Operating Income																	
Net gain(loss) on sale of loans	\$0	0.00%		\$125	0.09%		\$204	0.16%		\$11	0.01%		\$34	0.03%	\$33	0.03%	
Net gain(loss) on sale of investments	772	0.51%		0	0.00%		52	0.04%		(1)	0.00%		0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
Gain on sale of premises and equipment	0	0.00%		0	0.00%		2	0.00%		0	0.00%		0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
Net Non-Operating Income	\$772	0.51%		\$125	0.09%		\$258	0.20%		\$10	0.01%		\$34	0.03%	\$33	0.03%	
Net Income Before Tax	\$117	0.08%		\$124	0.09%		\$234	0.18%		\$319	0.27%		\$599	0.53%	\$486	0.44%	
Income Taxes(2)	(41)	-0.03%		(42)	-0.03%		(82)	-0.06%		(108)	-0.08%		(200)	-0.18%	(168)	-0.15%	
Net Income (Loss)	\$76	0.05%		\$82	0.06%		\$154	0.12%		\$211	0.18%		\$398	0.35%	\$320	0.29%	
Adjusted Earnings																	
Net Income Before Ext. Items	\$76	0.05%		\$82	0.06%		\$154	0.12%		\$211	0.18%		\$398	0.35%	\$320	0.29%	
Addback: Non-Operating Losses	0	0.00%		0	0.00%		0	0.00%		1	0.00%		0	0.00%	0	0.00%	
Deduct: Non-Operating Gains	(772)	-0.51%		(125)	-0.09%		(258)	-0.20%		(11)	-0.01%		(34)	-0.03%	(33)	-0.03%	
Tax Effect Non-Op. Items(2)	262	0.17%		43	0.03%		58	0.07%		3	0.00%		12	0.01%	11	0.01%	
Adjusted Net Income	(\$434)	-0.29%		(\$1)	0.00%		(\$16)	-0.01%		\$204	0.17%		\$366	0.33%	\$268	0.27%	

(1) Ratios are as a percent of average assets.

(2) Assumes tax rate of 34.0%.

Sources: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus, audited financial statements and RP Financial calculations.

impact that declining interest rates during 2001 through the first half of 2004 had on the Bank's interest-bearing liabilities as compared to its less rate sensitive interest-earning assets and the increase in the Bank's equity-to-assets ratio has lessened the proportion of interest-bearing liabilities funding assets. The Bank's net interest rate spread increased from 2.56% in 2004 to 3.02% in 2005, but then declined to 2.71% during the first quarter of 2006. The recent narrowing of the net interest rate spread reflects the adverse impact of the flatter yield curve, as short-term rates have increased more than long term rates which, in turn, has resulted in a more significant increase in the Bank's funding costs relative to the yield earned on interest-earning assets. The Bank's historical net interest rate spreads and yields and costs are set forth in Exhibits I-3 and I-5.

Non-interest operating income has been a limited contributor to the Bank's earnings over the past five and one-quarter years, reflecting the Bank's adherence to a traditional thrift operating philosophy and resultant limited diversification into products and services that generate non-interest operating income. Fees and service charges earned on deposit accounts constitute the largest source of non-interest operating income for the Bank. Throughout the period shown in Table 1.2, sources of non-interest operating income have ranged from a low of 0.10% of average assets during 2002 to a high of 0.20% of average assets during 2004. For the twelve months ended March 31, 2006, non-interest operating income equaled 0.15% of average assets. Overall, beyond Ben Franklin Bank's relatively undiversified operating strategy, the Bank's current philosophy of selling loans on a servicing released basis has also limited non-interest operating income. Notwithstanding, the potential increase in non-interest operating income that may be realized through growth of transaction deposits or the possible introduction of other fee-oriented services, Ben Franklin Bank's earnings can be expected to remain highly dependent upon the net interest margin.

Operating expenses represent the other major component of the Bank's earnings, ranging from a low of 2.34% of average assets during 2003 to a high of 2.75% of average assets during the twelve months ended March 31, 2006. While total operating expenses have declined from 2001 and 2002 levels and have remained fairly stable during the past three and one-quarter years, asset shrinkage has placed upward pressure on the Bank's operating expense ratio in recent years. Upward pressure will be placed on the Bank's operating expense ratio following the stock

offering, due to expenses associated with operating as a publicly-traded company, including expenses related to the stock benefit plans. At the same, the increase in capital realized from the stock offering will increase the Bank's capacity to leverage operating expenses through pursuing a more aggressive growth strategy.

Overall, the general trends in the Bank's net interest margin and operating expense ratio since fiscal 2001 have translated into an improved expense coverage ratio (net interest income divided by operating expenses). The Bank's expense coverage ratio equaled 0.78 times during 2001, versus a comparable ratio of 1.10 times during the twelve months ended March 31, 2006. The improvement in the Bank's expense coverage ratio was realized through a more significant increase in the net interest income ratio compared to the operating expense ratio. Similarly, as the result of more significant increase in the Bank's net interest income ratio compared to the operating expense ratio, Ben Franklin Bank's efficiency ratio (defined as operating expenses, net of amortization of goodwill and intangibles, as a percent of the sum of net interest income and non-interest operating income) of 86.5% for the twelve months ended March 31, 2006 was more favorable than the 118.4% efficiency ratio maintained during 2001.

Loan loss provisions have generally had a limited impact on the Bank's earnings over the past five and one-quarter years, with the amount of loan loss provision established based on such factors as loan growth, loan portfolio composition, seasoning of the loan portfolio, trends in non-performing loans, loan charge-offs, past loss experience and economic trends in the Bank's lending area. Over the past five and one-quarter years, the highest loan loss provisions established by the Bank equaled 0.05% of average assets. Comparatively, in 2001 and 2002, the Bank had recoveries to loan provisions equaling 0.20% and 0.08% of average assets, respectively. For the twelve months ended March 31, 2006, loan loss provisions established by Ben Franklin Bank equaled 0.01% of average assets. As of March 31, 2006, the Bank maintained allowance for loan losses of \$510,000, equal to 121.1% of non-performing loans and accruing loans more than 90 days past due and 0.56% of net loans receivable. Exhibit I-6 sets forth the Bank's allowance for loan loss activity during the past two and one-quarter years.

The Bank records gains from the sale of fixed rate loan originations to the secondary market. Gains realized from the sale of loans were a larger source of earnings during 2002 and 2003, as historically low mortgage rates supported an increase in the Bank's lending volume for

longer term 1-4 family fixed rate loans. Gains on the sale of loans equaled 0.09% and 0.16% of average assets during 2002 and 2003, respectively, versus 0.03% of average assets during the twelve months ended March 31, 2006. With the exception of 2001, gains from the sale of investment securities or other assets were not a significant factor in the Bank's earnings. In 2001, gains realized from the sale of investments equaled \$772,000 or 0.51% of average assets. The gains realized from the sale of investment securities are viewed as non-recurring income items, while gains generated from the sale of fixed rate loan originations have been an ongoing activity for the Bank. However, gains realized through secondary market activities are subject to a certain degree of volatility as well, given the dependence of such gains on the interest rate environment and resulting demand for longer term fixed rate loans.

For the twelve months ended March 31, 2006, the Bank's effective tax rate equaled 34.16%, which approximated the Bank's effective tax rate for 2005. As set forth in the prospectus, the Bank's marginal effective tax rate equals 34.0%.

Interest Rate Risk Management

The Bank implements a number of strategies to manage interest rates risk, pursuant to which the Bank seeks to maintain an acceptable balance between maximizing yield potential and limiting exposure to changing interest rates. Management of the Bank's interest rate risk is conducted on an ongoing basis and is reviewed formally by the Asset/Liability Committee ("ALCO") on a monthly basis. The Bank utilizes a gap analysis prepared internally and net portfolio value ("NPV") reports prepared by the OTS to monitor and analyze the effects that interest rate movements will have on the balance sheet and net interest income. The OTS analysis, as of March 31, 2006, indicated a 200 basis point instantaneous and sustained rise in interest rates would result in a 17% decline in the NPV (see Exhibit I-7).

The Bank manages interest rate risk from the asset size of the balance sheet through maintaining investments as available for sale, lending diversification into loans that are primarily floating rate loans tied to the prime rate, purchasing 1-4 family loans with adjustable rate terms and underwriting 1-4 family fixed rate loans to allow for their sale into the secondary market. As of December 31, 2005, of the total loans due after December 31, 2006, adjustable rate loans

comprised 55.1% of the Bank's loan portfolio (see Exhibit I-8). On the liability side of the balance sheet, management of interest rate risk has been pursued through emphasizing growth of lower costing and less interest rate sensitive transaction and savings accounts, offering attractive rates on certain longer term CDs and utilization of longer term fixed rate FHLB advances. The infusion of stock proceeds will serve to further limit the Bank's interest rate risk exposure, as most of the net proceeds will be redeployed into interest-earning assets and the increase to capital will lessen the proportion of interest rate sensitive liabilities funding assets, thereby, strengthening the Bank's IEA/IBL ratio.

Lending Activities and Strategy

The Bank's lending activities have traditionally emphasized 1-4 family loans and 1-4 family loans continue to comprise the largest portion of the loan portfolio. Beyond 1-4 family loans, lending diversification by the Bank includes commercial real estate, multi-family, commercial business, construction, land and consumer loans. Going forward, the Bank's lending strategy is to pursue further diversification of the loan portfolio, whereby growth of commercial real estate, multi-family and commercial business loans will be emphasized. However, the origination of 1-4 family loans is expected to remain as a significant component of the Bank's lending activities. Growth of the 1-4 family portfolio is expected to continued to be slowed somewhat by the sale of longer term fixed rate loans into the secondary market. Lending diversification by the Bank is expected to continue to emphasize commercial real estate/multi-family loans and home equity loans. Exhibit I-9 provides historical detail of Ben Franklin Bank's loan portfolio composition over the past two and one-quarter years and Exhibit I-10 provides the contractual maturity of the Bank's loan portfolio by loan type as of March 31, 2006.

Ben Franklin Bank offers fixed rate and adjustable rate 1-4 family permanent mortgage loans. Loans are underwritten to secondary market standards and the Bank's current philosophy is to sell longer terms fixed rate loans to the secondary market on a servicing released basis. In the current interest rate environment, fixed rate loans have constituted the majority of the Bank's 1-4 family loan volume. The Bank offers ARM and balloon loans with varied repricing terms, with current offerings emphasizing 3- and 5-year balloon loans. ARM and balloon loans are offered for terms of up to 30 years. In light of the limited demand for ARM loans, the Bank has

supplemented originations with purchases of ARM loans from local institutions. Loans purchased by the Bank are subject to the same underwriting criteria as originated loans and are secured by residences in the Bank's regional lending area. As of March 31, 2006, the Bank's 1-4 family loan portfolio totaled \$47.8 million or 50.8% of total loans outstanding.

Construction loans originated by the Bank consist mostly of loans to finance the construction of 1-4 family residences and, to a lesser extent, consist of loans to finance the rehabilitation of multi-family properties. The Bank's 1-4 family construction lending activities consist of construction financing for the end buyer of the house, in which the permanent loan is originated as a separate loan. The underwriting of 1-4 family construction loans is consistent with the underwriting criteria applied for permanent loans. Construction loans on 1-4 family properties are generally tied to the prime rate as published in *The Wall Street Journal* and require payment of interest only during the construction period. Multi-family construction loans are subject to the same underwriting criteria as required for permanent mortgage loans, as well as submission of completed plans, specifications and cost estimates related to the proposed construction. Multi-family construction loans are extended up to a LTV ratio of 80.0% based on the lesser of the appraised value of the property or cost of construction. Land loans consist substantially of properties that will be used for development of residential lots and constitute a minor area of lending diversification for the Bank. As of March 31, 2006, Ben Franklin Bank's outstanding balance of construction and land loans totaled \$7.4 million or 7.9% of total loans outstanding.

The balance of the mortgage loan portfolio consists of commercial real estate and multi-family loans, which are collateralized by properties in the Bank's normal lending territory. Commercial real estate and multi-family loans are typically extended up to a LTV ratio of 80.0% and require a minimum debt-coverage ratio of 1.2 times. Commercial real estate and multi-family loans are offered for up to 20 year terms and typically have a shorter term balloon provision such as five years. Loan rates for commercial real estate and multi-family loan are generally tied to the prime rate as published in *The Wall Street Journal*. The commercial real estate and multi-family loan portfolio includes loan participations that have been purchased by the Bank, which are secured by properties in the Bank's regional lending area and are subject to the same underwriting criteria as applied to loans originated by the Bank. With the Bank's

lending volume of originated commercial real estate and multi-family loans picking up, purchases of commercial real estate and multi-family loans have become a less significant component of the Bank's commercial real estate and multi-family lending activities. Properties securing the commercial real and multi-family loan portfolio consist mostly of apartments and mixed-use properties. Growth of the commercial real estate and multi-family loan portfolio is a targeted area of lending growth in the Bank's business plan, in which the Bank will continue to emphasize originations of multi-family loans secured by local properties. Growth will also be supported by the increase in capital provided by the infusion of stock proceeds, as the Bank's higher capital position will increase its loans-to-one borrower limit and, thereby, provide for increased flexibility with respect to originating larger loans and retaining credits that are currently near the regulatory limit for loans-to-one borrower. As of March 31, 2006, the commercial real estate and multi-family loan portfolio totaled \$28.2 million or 30.0% of total loans outstanding.

Diversification into non-mortgage lending consists primarily of consumer loans, with home equity loans constituting the major portion of the consumer loan portfolio. Home equity loans are offered as floating rate lines of credit ("HELOCs") as well as fixed rate loans with terms up to 10 ten years and a five year balloon provision. HELOCs are indexed to the prime rate as published in *The Wall Street Journal* and require payment of interest only for up to seven years. The Bank will lend up to a maximum LTV ratio of 80.0% of the combined balance of the home equity loan or line of credit and the first lien. Beyond home equity loans, the Bank's consumer lending activities have been minimal with the balance of the portfolio consisting largely of loans secured by deposits. As of March 31, 2006, the Bank's consumer loan portfolio totaled \$8.1 million or 8.6% of total loans outstanding. With the exception of \$60,000 of other consumer loans, home equity loans accounted for the entire balance of the Bank's consumer loan portfolio at March 31, 2006.

The Bank offers commercial business term loans and lines of credit to small and medium sized companies in its market area. Commercial business loans offered by the Bank consist primarily of floating rate loans indexed to the prime rate as reported in *The Wall Street Journal*. Leases receivable account for the largest portion of the commercial business loan portfolio followed by secured loans, while the portfolio also includes a minor amount of unsecured loans.

As of March 31, 2006, Ben Franklin Bank's outstanding balance of commercial business loans equaled \$2.5 million or 2.6% of total loans outstanding.

Exhibit I-11 provides a summary of the Bank's lending activities over the past two and one-quarter years. Total loans originated increased from \$18.3 million in 2004 to \$25.7 million in 2005, but the \$5.1 million of loans originated in the first quarter of 2006 were less than \$8.4 million of loans originated in the first quarter of 2005. While the Bank's loan volume was up in 2005, loans purchased decreased from \$18.0 million in 2004 to \$3.8 million in 2005. No loans were purchased in the first quarter of 2006. Originations of commercial real estate and multi-family loans accounted for the most active lending area for the Bank during the past two and one-quarter years, with such originations totaling \$26.0 million or 53.0% of total loans originated. The Bank recorded \$10.0 million of net loan growth in 2004, which was supported by the large amount of loans purchased during that year. Comparatively, during 2005 and the first quarter of 2006, there was little change in the loans receivable balance as loan originations and purchases were substantially offset by loan repayments and sales.

Asset Quality

The Bank's historical 1-4 family lending emphasis, favorable real estate market conditions and credit risk management strategies have generally supported favorable credit quality measures. As shown in Exhibit I-12, the Bank did not maintain any non-performing assets at year ends 2004 and 2005 and at March 31, 2006, the only non-performing assets held by the Bank consisted of \$421,000 of accruing loans more than 90 days past due. The non-performing loan balance at March 31, 2006 consisted of a loan secured by a multi-family property, which was repaid in full subsequent to March 31, 2006.

To track the Bank's asset quality and the adequacy of valuation allowances, Ben Franklin Bank has established detailed asset classification policies and procedures which are consistent with regulatory guidelines. Detailed asset classifications are reviewed quarterly by senior management and the Board. Pursuant to these procedures, when needed, the Bank establishes additional valuation allowances to cover anticipated losses in classified or non-classified assets.

As of March 31, 2006, the Bank maintained valuation allowances of \$510,000, equal to 0.56% of net loans receivable.

Funding Composition and Strategy

Deposits have consistently served as the Bank's primary source of funds and at March 31, 2006 deposits accounted for 98.0% of Ben Franklin Bank's interest-bearing funding composition. Exhibit I-13 sets forth the Bank's deposit composition for the past two and one-quarter years and Exhibit I-14 provides the interest rate and maturity composition of the CD portfolio at March 31, 2006. The Bank's deposit composition is concentrated in CDs, with the current CD composition reflecting a higher concentration of short-term CDs (maturities of one year or less). As of March 31, 2006, the CD portfolio totaled \$63.9 million or 64.4% of total deposits and 53.8% of the CDs were scheduled to mature in one year or less. As of March 31, 2006, jumbo CDs (CD accounts with balances of \$100,000 or more) amounted to \$10.9 million or 17.0% of total CDs. The Bank does not hold any brokered CDs.

Lower cost savings and transaction accounts comprise the balance of the Bank's deposit composition, with such deposits amounting to \$35.4 million or 35.6% of total deposits at March 31, 2006. Comparatively, the concentration of core deposits comprising total deposits equaled \$42.8 million or 43.5% of total deposits at year end 2004. The reduction in core deposits since year end 2004 has consisted mostly of money market account deposits. Increasing the concentration of core deposits in the deposit base is a strategic initiative that has been targeted in the Bank's business plan, in which checking accounts will be pursued as the primary source of core deposit growth. The Bank's core deposits consist mostly of money market deposits, which totaled \$15.1 million or 42.7% of core deposits at March 31, 2006.

Borrowings serve as an alternative funding source for the Bank to support management of funding costs and interest rate risk. The Bank's utilization of borrowings has typically been limited to FHLB advances. Ben Franklin Bank maintained a \$2.0 million FHLB advance at March 31, 2006, which had a fixed rate maturity date of March 22, 2010. Exhibit I-15 provides further detail of Ben Franklin Bank's borrowing activities during the past two and one-quarter

years. To the extent additional borrowings are required to fund growth, FHLB advances would likely continue to be the primary source of borrowings utilized by the Bank.

Legal Proceedings

The Bank is periodically involved in routine legal proceedings occurring in the ordinary course of business which, in the aggregate, involve amounts which are believed by management to be immaterial to the Bank's financial condition and results of operations.

II. MARKET AREA

Introduction

Ben Franklin Bank serves the Chicago metropolitan area through the main office in Arlington Heights and two branch offices located in Arlington Heights and Rolling Meadows. Arlington Heights and Rolling Meadows are northwest of downtown Chicago and are part of Cook County. The major portion of the Bank's lending activities is conducted in the Chicago metropolitan area, while the retail deposit base consists substantially of customers who reside in the northwest suburbs of Chicago. Exhibit II-1 provides information on the Bank's office facilities.

With operations in a major metropolitan area, the Bank's competitive environment includes a significant number of thrifts, commercial banks and other financial services companies, some of which have a regional or national presence and most of which are larger than the Bank in terms of deposits, loans, scope of operations, and number of branches. These institutions also have greater resources at their disposal than the Bank. The Chicago MSA has a highly diversified economy, which has participated in the recovery that has been experienced in the national economy during recent years. A strengthening economy combined with low interest rates has provided for a favorable lending environment throughout the Chicago MSA, in which lenders have realized the benefit of strong loan demand and appreciation in real estate values.

Future business and growth opportunities will be partially influenced by economic and demographic characteristics of the markets served by the Bank, particularly the future growth and stability of the regional economy, demographic growth trends, and the nature and intensity of the competitive environment for financial institutions. These factors have been examined to help determine the growth potential that exists for the Bank and the relative economic health of the Bank's market area.

Market Area Demographics

Key demographic and economic indicators in the Bank's market area include population, number of households and household/per capita income levels. Demographic data for Cook County, as well as comparative data for Illinois and the U.S. is provided in Table 2.1. Typical of large urban markets in general, Cook County's demographic growth trends compare less favorably to the faster growing outlying suburban markets. From 2000 through 2005, Cook County's population increased at a 0.2% annual rate, which lagged the comparable Illinois and U.S. growth rates of 0.7% and 1.2% respectively. Growth in the number of households paralleled the population growth rates, with the U.S. and Illinois household growth rates exceeding Cook County's growth rate. Projected growth rates for population and households are consistent with recent historical trends, with Cook County's growth rates continuing to fall below the comparable growth rates projected for Illinois and the U.S.

Median household and per capita income levels in Cook County were similar to the Illinois measures, which exceeded the comparable measures for the U.S. Cook County is home to a broad socioeconomic spectrum of citizens with a wide range of income levels. While a significant portion of Cook County residents maintain employment in lower wage unskilled jobs, there are also several areas within the metropolitan area with high concentrations of relatively affluent white collar professionals. Chicago also has areas of poverty and is home to a significant immigrant population, many of whom are at the lower end of the income scale. From 2000 to 2005, household income and per capita income growth in Cook County approximated the comparable growth rates for Illinois, but fell below the comparable U.S. growth rates. Over the next five years, household and per capita income growth rates for Cook County are projected to increase and, therefore, more closely match the projected comparable growth rates for the U.S. Household income distribution measures for Cook County were fairly comparable to the Illinois and U.S. measures, although Cook County maintained a slightly higher concentration of households in the upper income brackets in comparison to both Illinois and the U.S.

National Economic Factors

The future success of the Bank's operations is partially dependent upon various national

Table 2.1
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Summary Demographic Information

	<u>Year</u>			<u>Growth</u>	<u>Growth</u>
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Rate</u>
				<u>2000-2005</u>	<u>2005-2010</u>
				<u>(%)</u>	<u>(%)</u>
<u>Population(000)</u>					
United States	281,422	298,728	317,431	1.2%	1.2%
Illinois	12,419	12,865	13,355	0.7%	0.8%
Cook County	5,377	5,423	5,471	0.2%	0.2%
<u>Households(000)</u>					
United States	105,480	112,449	119,777	1.3%	1.3%
Illinois	4,592	4,754	4,931	0.7%	0.7%
Cook County	1,974	1,983	1,999	0.1%	0.2%
<u>Median Household Income(\$)</u>					
United States	\$42,164	\$49,747	\$58,384	3.4%	3.3%
Illinois	46,635	53,053	61,259	2.6%	2.9%
Cook County	45,947	52,562	61,184	2.7%	3.1%
<u>Per Capita Income(\$)</u>					
United States	\$21,586	\$26,228	\$32,206	4.0%	4.2%
Illinois	23,104	27,097	32,628	3.2%	3.8%
Cook County	23,227	27,159	33,156	3.2%	4.1%
<u>2005 HH Income Dist.(%)</u>					
	<u>Less Than</u>	<u>\$25,000 to</u>	<u>\$50,000 to</u>	<u>\$100,000 to</u>	
	<u>\$25,000</u>	<u>49,999</u>	<u>\$99,999</u>	<u>\$149,999</u>	<u>\$150,000+</u>
United States	23.8%	26.4%	31.2%	11.5%	7.0%
Illinois	21.6%	25.4%	32.7%	12.7%	7.7%
Cook County	22.6%	24.8%	31.4%	12.7%	8.4%

Source: ESRI BIS

and local economic trends. In assessing national economic trends over the past year, economic data at the end of the second quarter of 2005 showed signs that the expansion was on firm footing. In particular, manufacturing activity picked up in June, consumer confidence hit a three year high in June and first quarter GDP growth was revised upward to a 3.8% annual rate compared to the original estimate of 3.5%. June employment data showed modest job growth, but the national unemployment rate dropped to 5.0%. Consumer spending rose sharply in June, which fueled a surge in retail sales and increased sales of durable goods orders.

Employment data for July 2005 indicated that the U.S. economy was continuing to strengthen, as the July unemployment rate held steady at 5.0% and 207,000 jobs were added in July. Other economic data generally reflected an upbeat picture of economic growth during July and August, although durable goods orders unexpectedly dropped sharply in July. Sales of new homes remained strong in July and a mid-August reading of the index of leading indicators implied a continuation of moderate growth in the months ahead. Retail sales fell sharply in August due to a decline in demand for cars, while August industrial output was up nominally. The unemployment rate for August dropped to a four year low of 4.9%, as 169,000 jobs were added during the month. August data reflected a decline in new home construction as well as new home sales, although existing home sales increased during August.

The outlook for future economic growth became considerably less favorable following the devastation caused by Hurricane Katrina, with employment and output expected to take a sizable hit from the loss of economic activity in the Gulf region. As expected, initial jobless claims rose sharply in the aftermath of Katrina, while consumer confidence slid to a two year low in September 2005 as energy prices soared and the September unemployment rate increased to 5.1%. However, despite Katrina and higher energy prices, manufacturing activity picked up in September. Comparatively, business activity in the service sector dropped sharply in September. Housing starts unexpectedly surged in September, while the index of leading indicators fell in September which was largely attributed to the hurricanes in the Gulf region. Overall, the economy expanded at a 4.1% annual rate in the third quarter, the fastest pace since early-2004 with brisk spending by consumers, businesses and the government helping to sustain the stronger growth.

The economy generally showed positive growth trends at the beginning of the fourth quarter of 2005, although the housing market showed signs of cooling off as mortgage rates moved higher. Retail sales, excluding autos and orders for durable goods, posted strong gains in October. Other measures showing that the economy was on solid footing included a decline in the October unemployment rate to 5.0% and a 0.9% rise in the October index of leading indicators. Falling gas prices helped to lift consumer confidence in October and November. Comparatively, higher mortgage rates served to slow home construction and existing home sales in October, but new home sales unexpectedly surged in October. November unemployment data showed job growth in line with expectations and no change in the national unemployment rate of 5.0%. Other economic data for November was also generally positive, as November retail sales were up solidly from a year ago, consumer spending picked up modestly in November, new home construction rose more than expected in November and factory orders posted the biggest gain in three months in November supported by a surge in demand for commercial aircraft.

Year end economic data generally showed a slower pace of economic growth, with the U.S. economy increasing at just a 1.1% annual rate in the fourth quarter of 2005. The fourth quarter growth rate was the slowest pace in three years, as higher energy costs and rising borrowings costs hurt consumer spending. While sales of new homes climbed to an all time high in 2005, rising mortgage rates and higher home prices translated into a sharp decline in housing construction during December. Other data showed the economy on solid footing at year end, as industrial production rose for a third straight month and consumer spending was up in December but the personal-savings rate plunged to negative levels. Job growth slowed in December, following a big increase in jobs added in November, although the December unemployment rate dipped to 4.9%.

Economic data at the beginning of 2006 generally reflected a healthy economy, with retail sales surging in January and the U.S. unemployment rate dropping to 4.7%, the lowest rate in more than four years. The service sector also continued to expand in January, although at a slower pace compared to December. While rising home inventories in a number of large cities signaled a cooling market for housing, housing starts surged 14.5% in January with the help of unusually mild weather. Notwithstanding the increase in housing starts, both new and existing homes declined in January and unsold homes reached a ten year high. Other data reflected a

more positive picture of the economy, which included an upward revision in fourth quarter GDP to 1.7% and healthy growth in the manufacturing and service sectors during February. The February employment report showed strong job growth, but the national unemployment rate for February edged up from 4.7% to 4.8% as more people entered the labor market. Mild weather supported a surge in existing home sales during February, but, at the same time, the inventory of houses for sale also increased. Economic data for March generally reflected a strong economy, based on robust numbers for retail sales, new home sales and durable-goods orders. The national unemployment rate for March declined to 4.7%, with over 200,000 jobs added during the month. First quarter GDP growth was revised upward to an annual rate of 5.3% compared to an original estimate of 4.7%.

The economic data at the start of the second quarter 2006 was somewhat mixed. April data for retail sales, manufacturing activity and new home sales all showed positive trends, while, comparatively, durable goods orders were down sharply in April, existing home sales were low in April and the pace of job growth slowed in April. The national unemployment rate for April held steady at 4.7%. Following a strong rise in manufacturing activity during April, the index for manufacturing activity fell in May. The pace of job slowed further in May, although the May national unemployment rate dipped to 4.6% which was the lowest rate since the summer of 2001. In a sign that higher gasoline prices and weaker home sales may be slowing the economy, retail sales rose only 0.1% in May from April. Weaker consumer demand also translated into a decline in factory output for May.

In terms of interest rate trends over the past year, economic data showing that the economy was gaining momentum pushed Treasury yields higher at the start of the third quarter of 2005. The decline in Treasury prices became more pronounced in late-July on news that China revalued its currency. Treasury yields continued to climb in early-August, following a strong employment report for July that suggested the economy was continuing to strengthen. As expected, the Federal Reserve concluded its August meeting by increasing its target rate by another quarter-point to 3.5% and indicated plans to continue to raise rates at a measured pace. The yield curve became flatter during the second half of August and early-September, as long-term Treasury yields eased lower on expectations that rising oil prices would slow consumer spending. An upbeat assessment of the economy by the Federal Reserve and growing

expectations that the Federal Reserve would continue to raise rates at its mid-September meeting reversed the downward trend in long-term Treasury yields in mid-September. The Federal Reserve concluded the September meeting by raising its target interest rate another quarter point to 3.75%, concluding that Katrina's impact on inflation was more worrisome than its effect on growth. The rate increase by the Federal Reserve combined with signs of inflation becoming more prominent pushed Treasury yields higher at the end of the third quarter.

Treasury yields generally trended higher at the beginning of the fourth quarter of 2005, as inflation worries become more prominent. The yield on the 10-year Treasury note moved above 4.5% in late-October, reflecting expectations of a continuation of rate increases by the Federal Reserve amid signs inflation could rise. Inflation fears, better than expected economic data and another rate hike by the Federal Reserve at the beginning of November pushed Treasury yields higher in early-November, as the yield on the 10-year Treasury note hit a 16-month high. At the November meeting, the Federal Reserve indicated that it would continue to raise rates until the economy showed signs of slowing down. The yield on the 10-year Treasury note ebbed below 4.5% in mid- and late-November, as inflation concerns eased following reports that showed core producer prices fell in October and October core consumer prices rose only slightly. Renewed inflation fears prompted by an upward revision in the third quarter growth rate for the U.S. economy pushed Treasury yields higher at the end of November and into early-December. Interest rates stabilized heading into mid-December, as a healthy increase in third quarter productivity helped to soothe inflation fears. Long-term Treasury yields declined slightly in mid-December following the Federal Reserve's quarter point rate hike to a four and one-half year high of 4.25%, as the Federal Reserve signaled that the current cycle of rate increases may be nearing an end. The yield on the 10-year Treasury eased lower in late-December, which combined with higher short-term rates, provided for a slightly inverted yield curve at year end.

Treasury yields stabilized through most of January 2006, as the Federal Reserve indicated that it was becoming less worried about inflation and may be nearing an end to their campaign to raise rates. Uncertainty over future Federal Reserve policy with the incoming of a new Federal Reserve Chairman pushed long-term Treasury yields higher in late-January. The Federal Reserve concluded its end of January meeting by raising the target interest rate another quarter point to 4.5%, which was the 14th consecutive rate hike implemented by the Federal Reserve

over the past 19 months. An expanding economy with inflation under control provided for a relatively stable interest rate environment through most of February. Consumer prices jumped 0.7% in January due to higher energy costs, but core prices rose only 0.2% which served to soothe inflation fears. Interest rates edged higher in early-March, reflecting growing expectations that foreign central banks would keep raising interest rates based on forecasts of an improving global economy. A positive report for consumer-price inflation during February helped to pull Treasury yields lower in mid-March, while, comparatively, an upward revision to consumer-price inflation for the fourth quarter of 2005 and a quarter point rate hike by the Federal Reserve with hints of more rate increases to come translated into Treasury yields spiking higher at the close of the first quarter.

The upward trend in interest rates continued into the second quarter of 2006, with the yield on the 10-year Treasury note moving above 5.0% in mid-April for the first time since mid-2002. Economic data showing a strengthening economy and higher consumer prices pushed bond yields higher into early-May, reflecting growing expectations that more rate increases were in store from the Federal Reserve to contain inflation. As expected, the Federal Reserve concluded its May meeting by increasing the federal funds rate another quarter point to 5.0% and kept its options open for future rate increase. Interest rates stabilized during the second half of May and then edged lower in early-June on news that job growth was weaker than expected during May. A 2.4% in core consumer prices for May pushed interest rates higher in mid-June, as expectations increased that the Federal Reserve would raise interest rates again despite signs of a cooling economy. As of June 16, 2006, the constant maturity yields for U.S. government bonds with terms of one and ten years equaled 5.18% and 5.13%, respectively, versus comparable year ago yields of 3.38% and 4.09%. Exhibit II-2 provides historical interest rate trends from 1995 through June 16, 2006.

Regional Economy

Consistent with major metropolitan areas in general, service jobs constitute the largest source of employment in Cook County. As shown in Table 2.2, wholesale/retail, government and finance, insurance and real estate were the next the largest employment sectors in Cook

County. Manufacturing employment, which tends to be higher paying jobs, was the fifth largest employment sector in Cook County. Total employment in Cook County declined from 2001 through 2003, with the most significant job losses occurring in the manufacturing sector. Most other sectors of the Cook County economy also experienced job erosion from 2001 through 2003, although there was some modest growth in the financial services and government sectors.

Table 2.2
Cook County Employment Sectors(1)

<u>Employment Sectors</u>	<u>% of Labor Force</u>
Services	44.2%
Wholesale/Retail Trade	13.0
Government	11.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	11.1
Manufacturing	8.6
Transportation and warehousing	4.8
Construction	4.5
Information	2.3
Other	<u>0.3</u>
	100.0%

(1) As of 2003.

Source: Regional Economic Information System Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Comparative unemployment rates for Cook County, as well as for the U.S. and Illinois, are shown in Table 2.3. Cook County's April 2006 unemployment rate of 5.2% was higher than the comparable Illinois unemployment rate of 5.0% and the U.S. unemployment rate of 4.5%. Consistent with the U.S. and Illinois unemployment trends, Cook County's April 2006 unemployment rate was lower compared to the year ago rate of 6.8%.

Table 2.3
Unemployment Trends(1)

<u>Region</u>	<u>April 2005 Unemployment</u>	<u>April 2006 Unemployment</u>
United States	4.9%	4.5%
Illinois	5.8	5.0
Cook County	6.8	5.2

(1) Unemployment rates have not been seasonally adjusted.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Market Area Deposit Characteristics and Trends

The Bank's retail deposit base is closely tied to the economic fortunes of the Chicago metropolitan area and, in particular, the markets that are nearby to one of Ben Franklin Bank's three locations. Table 2.4 displays deposit market trends from June 30, 2002 through June 30, 2005 for the branches that were maintained by the Bank during that period. Additional data is also presented for the state of Illinois. The data reflects that Cook County maintains a significant concentration of the state's total deposits, as total bank and thrift deposits in Cook County accounted for over half of the total bank and thrift deposits maintained in the state at June 30, 2005. Cook County's market share of total state deposits decreased slightly from 2002 through 2005, as bank and thrift deposits in Cook County increased at a 4.3% annual rate during the three year period versus a 4.5% annual growth rate for the state of Illinois. Commercial banks maintained a dominant market share of deposits both in Illinois and Cook County. For the three year period covered in Table 2.4, savings institutions experienced a decrease in deposit market share in Illinois and Cook County.

Ben Franklin Bank's \$99.3 million of deposits represented a 0.1% market share of total bank and thrift deposits maintained in Cook County at June 30, 2005. The Bank's nominal market share of deposits is reflective of the highly competitive banking environment in the Chicago metropolitan area, where the Bank competes against significantly larger competitors as well as a number of locally-based institutions that operate primarily in the Chicago MSA. Ben Franklin Bank's deposits declined at a 5.5% annual rate from June 30, 2002 through June 30, 2005, reflecting the Bank's strategy to shrink the balance sheet as a means to increase the equity-to-assets ratio.

Competition

As implied by the Bank's very low market share of deposits, competition among financial institutions in the Bank's market area is significant. Among the Bank's competitors are much larger and more diversified institutions, which have greater resources than maintained by Ben Franklin Bank. Financial institution competitors in the Bank's primary market area include other locally-based thrifts and banks, as well as regional, super regional and money center banks.

Table 2.4
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Deposit Summary

	As of June 30,						Deposit Growth Rate <u>2002-2005</u> (%)
	2002			2005			
	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Market Share</u>	<u># of Branches</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Market Share</u>	<u># of Branches</u>	
<u>State of Illinois</u>	\$ 268,319,716	100.0%	4,103	\$ 303,650,917	100.0%	4,648	4.5%
Commercial Banks	230,030,190	86.4%	3,671	269,105,481	88.6%	4,074	5.4%
Savings Institutions	36,289,526	13.6%	432	34,545,436	11.4%	572	-1.6%
 <u>Cook County</u>	 \$ 143,825,083	 100.0%	 1,212	 \$ 163,168,649	 100.0%	 1,522	 4.3%
Commercial Banks	126,488,401	87.9%	1,024	148,295,151	90.9%	1,245	5.4%
Savings Institutions	17,336,682	12.1%	188	14,873,498	9.1%	277	-5.0%
Ben Franklin	117,575	0.1%	3	99,317	0.1%	3	-5.5%

Source: FDIC.

From a competitive standpoint, Ben Franklin Bank has sought to emphasize its community orientation in the markets served by its branches. Table 2.5 lists the Bank's largest competitors in Cook County, based on deposit market share as noted parenthetically. The Bank's market share and market rank are also provided in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Market Area Deposit Competitors

<u>Location</u>	<u>Name</u>
Cook County	JP Morgan Chase Bank NA (18.4%) LaSalle Bank NA (17.6%) Harris NA. (9.2%) Ben Franklin (0.1%) - Rank of 127

Source: FDIC.

III. PEER GROUP ANALYSIS

This chapter presents an analysis of Ben Franklin Bank's operations versus a group of comparable companies (the "Peer Group") selected from the universe of all publicly-traded savings institutions. The primary basis of the pro forma market valuation of Ben Franklin Bank is provided by these public companies. Factors affecting the Bank's pro forma market value such as financial condition, credit risk, interest rate risk, and recent operating results can be readily assessed in relation to the Peer Group. Current market pricing of the Peer Group, subject to appropriate adjustments to account for differences between Ben Franklin Bank and the Peer Group, will then be used as a basis for the valuation of Ben Franklin Bank's to-be-issued common stock.

Peer Group Selection

The mutual holding company form of ownership has been in existence in its present form since 1991. As of the date of this appraisal, there were approximately 36 publicly-traded institutions operating as subsidiaries of MHCs. We believe there are a number of characteristics of MHC shares that make them different from the shares of fully-converted companies. These factors include: (1) lower aftermarket liquidity in the MHC shares since less than 50% of the shares are available for trading; (2) guaranteed minority ownership interest, with no opportunity of exercising voting control of the institution in the MHC form of organization; (3) the potential impact of "second-step" conversions on the pricing of public MHC institutions; (4) the regulatory policies regarding the dividend waiver by MHC institutions; and (5) most MHCs have formed mid-tier holding companies, facilitating the ability for stock repurchases, thus improving the liquidity of the stock on an interim basis. We believe that each of these factors has an impact on the pricing of the shares of MHC institutions, and that such factors are not reflected in the pricing of fully-converted public companies.

Given the unique characteristics of the MHC form of ownership, RP Financial concluded that the appropriate Peer Group for Ben Franklin Bank's valuation should be comprised of subsidiary institutions of mutual holding companies. The selection of publicly-traded mutual holding companies for the Bank's Peer Group is consistent with the regulatory guidelines and

other recently completed MHC transactions. Further, the Peer Group should be comprised of only those MHC institutions whose common stock is either listed on a national exchange or is NASDAQ listed, since the market for companies trading in this fashion is regular and reported. We believe non-listed MHC institutions are inappropriate for the Peer Group, since the trading activity for thinly-traded stocks is typically highly irregular in terms of frequency and price and may not be a reliable indicator of market value. We have excluded from the Peer Group those public MHC institutions that are currently pursuing a "second-step" conversion and/or companies whose market prices appear to be distorted by speculative factors or unusual operating conditions. MHCs which have recently completed a minority stock offering have been excluded as well, due to the lack of a seasoned trading history and insufficient quarterly financial data that includes the impact of the offering proceeds. The universe of all publicly-traded institutions is included as Exhibit III-1.

Basis of Comparison

This appraisal includes two sets of financial data and ratios for the Peer Group institutions. The first set of financial data reflects the actual book value, earnings, assets and operating results reported by the Peer Group institutions in its public filings inclusive of the minority ownership interest outstanding to the public. The second set of financial data, discussed at length in the following chapter, places the Peer Group institutions on equal footing by restating their financial data and pricing ratios on a "fully-converted" basis through assuming the sale of the majority shares held by the MHCs in public offerings based on their current trading prices and standard assumptions for a thrift conversion offering. Throughout the appraisal, the adjusted figures will be specifically identified as being on a "fully-converted" basis. Unless so noted, the figures referred to in the appraisal will be actual financial data reported by the Peer Group institutions.

Both sets of financial data have their specific use and applicability to the appraisal. The actual financial data, as reported by the Peer Group companies and reflective of the minority interest outstanding, will be used in Chapter III to make financial comparisons between the Peer Group and the Bank. The differences between the Peer Group's reported financial data and the

financial data of Ben Franklin Bank are not significant enough to distort the conclusions of the comparison (in fact, such differences are greater in a standard conversion appraisal). The adjusted financial data (fully-converted basis) will be more fully described and quantified in the pricing analysis discussed in Chapter IV. The fully-converted pricing ratios are considered critical to the valuation analysis in Chapter IV, because they place each Peer Group institution on a fully-converted basis (making their pricing ratios comparable to the pro forma valuation conclusion reached herein), eliminate distortion in pricing ratios between Peer Group institutions that have sold different percentage ownership interests to the public, and reflect the implied pricing ratios being placed on the Peer Group institutions in the market today to reflect the unique trading characteristics of publicly-traded MHC institutions.

Ben Franklin Bank's Peer Group

Under ideal circumstances, the Peer Group would be comprised of ten publicly-traded Illinois-based MHC institutions with capital, earnings, credit quality and interest rate risk comparable to Ben Franklin Bank. However, given the limited number of publicly-traded institutions in the MHC form of ownership, the selection criteria was necessarily broad-based and not confined to a particular geographic market area. In light of the relatively small asset size of the Bank, the selection criteria used for the Peer Group was the ten smallest publicly-traded MHCs in terms of asset size with seasoned trading histories. Two companies which met the criteria for asset size and seasoned trading histories were excluded due to (1) announcement of a second-step conversion (First Federal Financial Services of Illinois) and (2) negative earnings for the twelve month period ended March 31, 2006 (FedFirst Financial of Pennsylvania). The asset sizes of the Peer Group companies ranged from \$126 million to \$366 million. The universe of all publicly-traded MHC institutions, exclusive of institutions that have announced second-step conversions, is included as Exhibit III-2 and Exhibit III-3 provides summary demographic and deposit market share data for the primary market areas served by each of the Peer Group companies.

Unlike the universe of fully-converted publicly-traded thrifts, which includes approximately 134 companies, the universe of public MHC institutions is small, thereby

reducing the prospects of a highly comparable Peer Group. Nonetheless, because the trading characteristics of public MHC institution shares are significantly different from those of fully-converted companies, public MHC institutions were the most appropriate group to consider as Peer Group candidates for this valuation. Relying solely on full stock public companies for the Peer Group would not capture the difference in current market pricing for public MHC institutions and thus could lead to distorted valuation conclusions. The federal regulatory agencies have previously concurred with this selection procedure of the Peer Group for MHC valuations. To account for differences between Ben Franklin Bank and the MHC Peer Group in reaching a valuation conclusion, it will be necessary to make certain valuation adjustments. The following discussion addresses financial similarities and differences between Ben Franklin Bank and the Peer Group.

Table 3.1 on the following page lists key general characteristics of the Peer Group companies. Although there are differences among several of the Peer Group members, by and large they are well-capitalized and profitable institutions and their decision to reorganize in MHC form suggests a commonality of operating philosophy. Importantly, the trading prices of the Peer Group companies reflect the unique operating and other characteristics of public MHC institutions. While the Peer Group is not exactly comparable to Ben Franklin Bank, we believe such companies form a good basis for the valuation of Ben Franklin Bank, subject to certain valuation adjustments.

In aggregate, the Peer Group companies maintain a higher level of capitalization relative to the universe of all public thrifts (15.60% of assets versus 11.10% for the all public average), generate comparable earnings on a return on average assets basis (0.69% ROAA versus 0.70% for the all public average), and generate a lower return on equity (4.66% ROE versus 7.33% for the all public average). The summary table below underscores the key differences, particularly in the average pricing ratios between full stock and MHC institutions (both as reported and on a fully-converted basis).

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Table 3.1
 Peer Group of Publicly-Traded Thrifts
 June 20, 2006(1)

Ticker	Financial Institution	Exchg.	Primary Market	Operating Total Strat.(2) Assets	Offices	Fiscal Year	Conv. Date	Stock Price (\$)	Market Value (\$Mill)
NVSL	Naug Vllly Fin MHC of CT (45.0)	NASDAQ	Naugatuck, CT	366	6	12-31	10/04	11.24	85
HBOS	Heritage Fn Op MHC of GA(30.0)	NASDAQ	Albany, GA	363	7	12-31	06/05	13.35	150
BFSB	Brooklyn Fed MHC of NY (30.0)	NASDAQ	Brooklyn, NY	360	4	09-30	04/05	12.00	159
COBK	Colonial Banc MHC of NJ (46.0)	NASDAQ	Bridgeton, NJ	344	6	12-31	06/05	12.40	56
PBHC	Pathfinder BC MHC of NY (35.7)	(3)	NASDAQ Oswego, NY	304	8	12-31	11/95	11.80	29
GCBC	Green Co Bcrp MHC of NY (44.2)	(3)	NASDAQ Catskill, NY	299	7	06-30	12/98	14.75	61
CHEV	Cheviot Fin Cp MHC of OH(45.0)	NASDAQ	Cincinnati, OH	294	5	12-31	01/04	12.00	119
KFFB	KY Fst Fed Bp MHC of KY (45.0)	NASDAQ	Hasard, KY	262	1	06-30	03/05	10.80	93
JXSB	Jcksnville Bcp MHC of IL(47.2)	NASDAQ	Jacksonville, IL	256	8	12-31	04/95	13.25	26
GOV	Gouverneur Bcp MHC of NY(42.6)	AMEX	Gouverneur, NY	126	2	09-30	03/99	14.00	32

NOTES: (1) Or most recent date available (M=March, S=September, D=December, J=June, E=Estimated, and P=Pro Forma)
 (2) Operating strategies are: Thrift-Traditional Thrift, M.B.-Mortgage Banker, M.B.-Real Estate Developer, Div.-Diversified, and Ret.-Retail Banking.
 (3) BIF insured savings bank institution.

Source: Corporate offering circulars, data derived from information published in SNL Securities Quarterly Thrift Report, and financial reports of publicly-traded thrifts.

Date of Last Update: 06/20/06

	<u>All Publicly-Traded</u>	<u>Peer Group Reported Basis</u>	<u>Fully Converted Basis (Pro Forma)</u>
<u>Financial Characteristics (Averages)</u>			
Assets (\$Mil)	2,868	297	340
Equity/Assets (%)	11.10%	15.60%	25.25
Return on Assets (%)	0.70	0.69	0.83
Return on Equity (%)	7.33	4.66	3.38
<u>Pricing Ratios (Averages)(1)</u>			
Price/Earnings (x)	19.79x	29.57x	28.43x
Price/Book (%)	153.98%	166.79%	89.54%
Price/Assets (%)	17.00	26.66	22.85

(1) Based on market prices as of June 16, 2006.

The following sections present a comparison of Ben Franklin Bank's financial condition, income and expense trends, loan composition, interest rate risk and credit risk versus the figures reported by the Peer Group. The conclusions drawn from the comparative analysis are then factored into the valuation analysis discussed in the final chapter.

Financial Condition

Table 3.2 shows comparative balance sheet measures for Ben Franklin Bank and the Peer Group. Ben Franklin Bank's and the Peer Group's ratios reflect balances as of March 31, 2006, unless otherwise indicated for the Peer Group companies. Ben Franklin Bank's net worth base of 7.6% was below the Peer Group's average net worth ratio of 15.6%. However, the Bank's pro forma capital position will increase with the addition of stock proceeds and will be more comparable to the Peer Group's ratio following the stock offering. Tangible equity-to-assets ratios for the Bank's and the Peer Group equaled 7.6% and 14.8%, respectively, as goodwill and intangibles maintained by the Peer Group equaled 0.8% of assets. The increase in Ben Franklin Bank's pro forma capital position will be favorable from a risk perspective and in terms of future earnings potential that could be realized through leverage and lower funding costs. At the same time, the Bank's higher pro forma capitalization will also result in a relatively low return on equity initially following the stock offering. Both Ben Franklin Bank's and the Peer Group's

Table 3.2
Balance Sheet Composition and Growth Rates
Comparable Institution Analysis
As of March 31, 2006

	Balance Sheet as a Percent of Assets				Balance Sheet Annual Growth Rates				Regulatory Capital										
	Cash & Equivalents	MS & MSAs	Loans	Deposits	MS, Cash & Equivalents	MSAs	Loans	Deposits	MS, Cash & Equivalents	MSAs	Loans	Deposits	MS, Cash & Equivalents						
San Francisco Bank of Illinois March 31, 2006	8.1	7.9	82.6	90.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	7.6	0.0	-2.80	-17.25	0.75	0.79	-62.39	3.43	3.43	7.86	7.86	11.00
All Public Companies - Average	2.7	22.2	68.8	67.2	0.0	11.0	1.1	9.9	0.0	9.99	0.50	13.42	10.13	9.32	4.45	2.69	9.80	9.79	16.03
Medians	2.7	23.2	70.7	68.0	0.0	9.8	0.3	8.4	0.0	6.19	-3.06	11.18	8.73	7.88	3.48	2.21	8.78	8.78	14.39
State of IL - Average	3.4	27.4	63.5	71.2	0.0	10.9	1.1	9.9	0.0	8.49	-5.04	16.87	4.46	23.67	-0.24	-2.72	10.10	9.71	15.78
Medians	2.7	27.2	62.8	66.9	0.0	9.4	0.0	7.9	0.0	9.64	-5.44	17.00	2.73	23.27	-2.91	-2.81	11.24	9.23	16.39
Comparable Group - Average	3.4	26.2	64.8	72.2	0.0	13.6	0.0	14.8	0.0	8.92	-4.62	13.78	3.70	12.88	1.00	1.21	13.23	13.63	20.74
Medians	3.0	27.9	61.0	72.2	0.0	14.6	0.0	14.6	0.0	3.15	-8.23	13.82	2.37	7.88	-0.48	0.77	13.21	10.66	20.22
Comparable Group	5.1	29.7	60.2	74.6	0.0	21.5	0.0	21.5	0.0	-3.33	-11.22	24.21	2.68	-66.75	0.00	0.00	16.80	16.80	34.40
SVB	2.0	17.1	77.2	62.4	0.0	25.2	0.0	25.2	0.0	4.31	-20.02	22.41	1.88	63.80	-0.27	-8.87	9.72	9.72	28.15
Chemist Fin Co	2.8	49.6	48.2	84.6	0.0	10.4	0.0	10.4	0.0	16.89	8.22	22.41	8.43	39.46	9.42	8.42	14.80	14.80	27.00
Colonial Banc	3.9	3.4	21.2	85.9	0.0	15.2	0.0	15.2	0.0	12.43	0.02	12.18	11.78	19.66	6.84	6.84	16.11	16.11	28.26
Green Co	4.7	28.9	61.2	68.9	0.0	11.2	0.0	11.2	0.0	2.02	-17.15	18.18	-2.66	-32.22	6.04	6.04	19.20	19.20	28.60
Green Co	4.7	28.9	61.2	68.9	0.0	11.2	0.0	11.2	0.0	4.26	2.60	9.76	-0.93	0.61	0.00	0.00	14.80	14.80	28.60
Heritage Fin	3.5	32.2	64.6	84.6	0.0	7.9	1.1	6.8	0.0	1.22	-6.46	7.76	-0.33	75.47	3.11	4.15	11.21	11.21	17.48
Johanville	0.9	21.3	84.6	84.6	0.0	24.6	0.0	24.6	0.0	-5.75	-18.22	24.42	-0.13	-66.37	-1.42	-0.97	11.21	11.21	17.48
Key Bank	3.1	19.3	71.9	61.7	0.0	14.0	0.1	13.9	0.0	29.22	43.87	24.96	31.18	66.37	-0.92	-0.77	11.21	11.21	17.48
Key Bank	3.1	19.3	71.9	61.7	0.0	14.0	0.1	13.9	0.0	-1.28	-9.18	21.86	-3.98	7.88	-0.48	0.77	7.48	7.48	12.89
Key Bank	3.5	26.9	62.4	78.2	0.0	6.9	1.6	5.8	0.0										

(1) Financial information is for the quarter ending December 31, 2005.

Source: Audited and unaudited financial statements, corporate reports and offering circulars, and EP Financial, LC. calculations. The information provided in this table has been obtained from sources we believe are reliable, but we cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

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capital ratios reflected capital surpluses with respect to the regulatory capital requirements, with the Peer Group's ratios currently exceeding the Bank's ratios. On a pro forma basis, the Bank's regulatory surpluses will likely be more comparable to the Peer Group's ratios.

The interest-earning asset compositions for the Bank and the Peer Group were somewhat similar, with loans constituting the bulk of interest-earning assets for both Ben Franklin Bank and the Peer Group. The Bank's loans-to-assets ratio of 82.6% exceeded the comparable Peer Group ratio of 64.8%. Comparatively, the Peer Group's cash and investments-to-assets ratio of 29.6% was above the comparable ratio for the Bank of 16.0%. Overall, Ben Franklin Bank's interest-earning assets amounted to 98.6% of assets, which exceeded the comparable Peer Group ratio of 94.4%.

Ben Franklin Bank's funding liabilities reflected a funding strategy that was somewhat similar to that of the Peer Group's funding composition. The Bank's deposits equaled 90.0% of assets, which was above the comparable Peer Group ratio of 72.1%. Comparatively, borrowings accounted for a higher portion of the Peer Group's interest-bearing funding composition, as indicated by borrowings-to-assets ratios of 11.4% and 1.8% for the Peer Group and Ben Franklin Bank, respectively. Total interest-bearing liabilities maintained by the Bank and the Peer Group, as a percent of assets, equaled 91.8% and 83.5%, respectively. Following the increase in capital provided by the net proceeds of the stock offering, the Bank's ratio of interest-bearing liabilities as a percent of assets will be more comparable to the Peer Group's ratio.

A key measure of balance sheet strength for a thrift institution is its IEA/IBL ratio. Presently, the Peer Group's IEA/IBL ratio is stronger than the Bank's ratio, based on IEA/IBL ratios of 113.1% and 107.4%, respectively. The additional capital realized from stock proceeds should serve to provide Ben Franklin Bank with an IEA/IBL ratio that is fairly comparable to the Peer Group's ratio, as the increase in capital provided by the infusion of stock proceeds will serve to lower the level of interest-bearing liabilities funding assets and will be primarily deployed into interest-earning assets.

The growth rate section of Table 3.2 shows annual growth rates for key balance sheet items. Ben Franklin Bank's growth rates are based on annualized growth for the 15-month period ended March 31, 2006, while the Peer Group's growth rates are based on annual growth

for the twelve months ended March 31, 2006 or the most recent period available. Ben Franklin's assets decreased at a 2.8% annualized rate, while the Peer Group posted an asset growth rate of 5.9%. The Bank's asset shrinkage consisted of investments, in which cash flow realized from maturing investments and investments sold funded modest loan growth and the pay down of borrowings. Asset growth for the Peer Group was realized through loan growth, which was partially funded with cash and investments.

The Bank recorded modest deposit growth of 0.8% for the period, which along with cash flow generated from the investment proceeds funded a 63.3% reduction in borrowings. Comparatively, the Peer Group had a higher deposit growth rate of 3.7%, which along with a 12.6% increase in borrowings funded the Peer Group's asset growth. Capital growth rates posted by the Bank and the Peer Group equaled 3.4% and 1.0%. Factors contributing to the Bank's higher capital growth rate included its lower level of capital, as well as retention of all of its earnings. Comparatively, while recording a higher return on assets than the Bank, the Peer Group's capital growth rate was slowed by dividend payments as well as stock repurchases. The increase in capital realized from stock proceeds will likely depress the Bank's capital growth rate initially following the stock offering. Dividend payments and stock repurchases, pursuant to regulatory limitations and guidelines, could also potentially slow the Bank's capital growth rate in the longer term following the stock offering.

Income and Expense Components

Table 3.3 displays comparable statements of operations for the Bank and the Peer Group, based on earnings for the twelve months ended March 31, 2006, unless otherwise indicated for the Peer Group companies. Ben Franklin Bank and the Peer Group reported net income to average assets ratios of 0.29% and 0.69%, respectively. The Peer Group maintained comparative earnings advantages with respect to net interest income and non-interest operating income, while slightly lower operating expenses and loan loss provisions and slightly higher net gains represented comparative earnings advantages for the Bank.

The Peer Group's stronger net interest margin was realized through maintenance of a lower interest expense ratio, which was partially offset by the Bank's higher interest income

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Table 3.3
Income as a Percent of Average Assets and Yields, Costs, Spreads
Comparable Institutions Analysis
For the Twelve Months Ended March 31, 2006

	Net Interest Income			Other Income			GAA/Other Exp.			Non-Op. Items			Yield, Cost, and Expense			MEMO, EFFECTIVE TAX RATE			
	Net Income	Loss Provs. on P&L	Net Int. Provs. on P&L	Loan Loss Provs. on P&L	Other Income	Other Income	Total Other Income	GAA Expense	Other Expense	Amort. Expense	Net Other Income	Other Income	Yield on Assets	Cost of Funds	Expense				
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois March 31, 2006	0.29	5.23	2.25	3.03	0.01	3.02	0.00	0.15	0.13	2.75	0.00	0.03	0.00	5.45	3.57	3.52	3.937	14.16	
All Public Companies Averages	0.70	5.33	2.62	2.21	0.11	2.80	0.05	0.71	0.76	2.33	0.03	0.05	0.00	5.61	3.76	3.55	2.560	31.09	
Medians	0.70	3.39	3.62	2.52	0.66	2.83	0.00	0.55	0.38	2.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.59	3.76	3.09	4.821	29.51	
State of IL Averages	0.51	5.12	2.30	2.43	0.14	2.55	0.06	-0.01	0.59	2.67	0.04	0.07	0.00	5.43	2.60	3.02	2.725	24.78	
Medians	0.44	5.11	2.36	2.55	0.05	2.58	0.00	0.60	0.63	2.65	0.03	0.07	0.00	5.39	2.65	2.92	2.787	29.08	
Comparable Group Averages	0.69	5.18	2.95	2.23	0.08	3.15	0.03	0.60	0.63	2.79	0.02	-0.01	0.00	5.48	3.35	3.13	4.052	29.20	
Medians	0.59	5.09	2.66	2.36	0.08	3.27	0.00	0.56	0.56	2.84	0.00	0.01	0.00	5.41	3.35	3.28	3.761	29.06	
Comparable Group	1.16	5.51	1.66	3.08	0.14	3.72	0.00	0.08	0.64	2.54	0.00	0.01	0.00	5.73	2.18	3.43	4.005	36.52	
BFBS Brooklyne Fed NRC of NY (10.0)	0.59	5.15	2.97	2.16	0.03	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.17	2.30	0.00	0.01	0.00	5.21	2.71	2.59	4.872	32.36	
CRNY Charlot Fin Cy NRC of NY (45.0)	0.59	4.82	2.16	2.46	0.08	2.51	0.00	0.29	0.29	2.11	0.00	0.03	0.00	4.97	2.92	2.94	4.787	32.73	
COBR Colonial Banc NRC of NY (46.0)	1.01	5.84	2.23	2.61	0.10	3.51	0.00	0.04	0.48	2.94	0.00	-0.03	0.00	6.17	2.71	3.08	3.787	26.86	
COV Gouverneur BCP NRC of NY (62.6)	0.82	4.91	2.28	2.68	0.03	3.60	0.00	0.00	1.03	3.44	0.00	-0.03	0.00	5.10	2.62	2.82	2.963	26.64	
OCBC Oressa Co BCP NRC of NY (44.2)	0.75	5.52	1.72	2.52	0.08	3.52	0.13	0.00	1.38	3.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.97	2.13	3.00	2.710	29.95	
MBOS Meritase Pn Op NRC of NY (30.8)	0.40	5.03	2.11	2.25	0.08	2.85	-0.04	0.76	0.66	3.15	0.03	0.06	0.00	5.28	2.62	2.92	6.556	18.56	
JZBS Jchnville BCP NRC of IL (47.3)	0.57	4.72	2.46	2.46	0.03	2.67	0.00	0.14	0.14	1.52	0.07	-0.07	0.00	5.16	2.51	2.81	3.814	17.59	
KYFS KY Fed Fed NRC of KY (45.0)	0.60	3.25	2.06	2.41	0.02	3.39	0.00	0.49	0.49	3.15	0.01	0.01	0.00	5.62	2.21	3.03	3.814	17.59	
NVBL NVB Vly Fin NRC of CT (45.0)	0.10	5.01	2.17	2.86	0.09	3.76	0.07	0.01	0.71	3.22	0.07	-0.09	0.00	5.45	2.36	3.25	2.893	20.00	
PABC Pathfinder BC NRC of NY (35.7)																			

(1) Financial information is for the quarter ending December 31, 2005.

Source: Audited and unaudited financial statements, corporate reports and offering circulars, and RP Financial, LC. calculations. The information provided in this table has been obtained from sources we believe are reliable, but we cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

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ratio. The Bank's higher interest income ratio was realized through earning a comparable yield on assets (5.49% versus 5.48% for the Peer Group) on a higher concentration of assets maintained as interest-earning assets (98.6% versus 94.4% for the Peer Group). The Peer Group's lower interest expense ratio was supported by maintenance of a lower cost of funds (2.35% versus 2.57% for the Bank) and maintenance of a lower level of interest-bearing liabilities funding assets (83.5% versus 91.8% for the Bank). Overall, Ben Franklin Bank and the Peer Group reported net interest income to average assets ratios of 3.03% and 3.23%, respectively.

In another key area of core earnings strength, the Bank maintained a slightly lower level of operating expenses than the Peer Group. For the period covered in Table 3.3, the Bank and the Peer Group reported operating expense to average assets ratios of 2.75% and 2.81%, respectively. The fairly comparable operating expense ratios maintained the Bank and the Peer Group were consistent with the similarity of the number of employees maintained relative to their respective assets sizes. Assets per full time equivalent employee equaled \$3.9 million for the Bank, versus \$4.1 million for the Peer Group. On a post-offering basis, the Bank's operating expenses can be expected to increase with the addition of stock benefit plans and certain expenses that result from being a publicly traded company, with such expenses already impacting the Peer Group's operating expenses. At the same time, Ben Franklin Bank's capacity to leverage operating expenses will be more comparable to the Peer Group's leverage capacity following the increase in capital realized from the infusion of net stock proceeds.

When viewed together, net interest income and operating expenses provide considerable insight into a thrift's earnings strength, since those sources of income and expenses are typically the most prominent components of earnings and are generally more predictable than losses and gains realized from the sale of assets or other non-recurring activities. In this regard, as measured by their expense coverage ratios (net interest income divided by operating expenses), the Peer Group's earnings were slightly stronger than the Bank's. Expense coverage ratios posted by Ben Franklin Bank and the Peer Group equaled 1.10x and 1.15x, respectively. An expense coverage ratio of greater than 1.0x indicates that an institution is able to sustain pre-tax profitability without having to rely on non-interest sources of income.

As noted above, sources of non-interest operating income provided a larger contribution to the Peer Group's earnings. Non-interest operating income equaled 0.63% and 0.15% of the Peer Group's and Ben Franklin Bank's average assets, respectively. Taking non-interest operating income into account in comparing the Bank's and the Peer Group's earnings, Ben Franklin Bank's efficiency ratio (operating expenses, net of amortization of intangibles, as a percent of the sum of non-interest operating income and net interest income) of 86.5% was less favorable than the Peer Group's efficiency ratio of 72.3%.

Loan loss provisions had a slightly larger impact on the Peer Group's earnings, with loan loss provisions established by the Bank and the Peer Group equaling 0.01% and 0.08% of average assets, respectively. The relatively minor impact of loan loss provisions on the Bank's and the Peer Group's earnings were indicative of their generally favorable credit quality measures and low risk lending strategies.

Net gains realized from the sale of assets were a slightly larger contributor to the Bank's earnings, as the Bank reported net gains equal to 0.03% of average assets versus a net loss equal to 0.01% of average assets reported by the Peer Group. Typically, gains and losses generated from the sale of assets are viewed as earnings with a relatively high degree of volatility, particularly to the extent that such gains and losses result from the sale of investments or other assets that are not considered to be part of an institution's core operations. Comparatively, to the extent that gains have been derived through selling fixed rate loans into the secondary market, which accounted for all of the Bank's gains, such gains may be considered to be an ongoing activity for an institution particularly during periods of low interest rates and, therefore, warrant some consideration as a core earnings factor for an institution. However, loan sale gains are still viewed as a more volatile source of income than income generated through the net interest margin and non-interest operating income. Extraordinary items were not a factor in either the Bank's or the Peer Group's earnings.

Taxes had a more significant impact on the Bank's earnings, as Ben Franklin Bank and the Peer Group posted effective tax rates of 34.16% and 29.20%, respectively. As indicated in the prospectus, the Bank's effective marginal tax rate is equal to 34.0%.

Loan Composition

Table 3.4 presents data related to the Bank's and the Peer Group's loan portfolio compositions and investment in mortgage-backed securities. The Bank's composition of assets reflected a similar concentration of 1-4 family permanent mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities as maintained by the Peer Group (49.4% of assets versus 48.7% for the Peer Group). The comparability of the Bank's and the Peer Group's ratios resulted from the Bank maintaining a higher concentration of 1-4 family loans, which was substantially negated by the higher concentration of mortgage-backed securities maintained by the Peer Group. Loans serviced for others equaled 4.4% and 9.7% of the Bank's and the Peer Group's assets, respectively, thereby indicating a slightly greater influence of mortgage banking activities on the Peer Group's operations. Servicing intangibles were not significant for either the Bank or the Peer Group.

Diversification into higher risk types of lending was greater for the Bank. Commercial real estate/multi-family loans represented the most significant area of lending diversification for the Bank (25.6% of assets), followed by consumer loans (7.4% of assets) and construction and land loans (6.7% of assets). The Peer Group's lending diversification consisted primarily of commercial real estate/multi-family loans (11.4% of assets), while other areas of lending diversification for the Peer Group were fairly evenly distributed between the other loan types shown in Table 3.4. Lending diversification was more significant for the Bank in all lending areas except for commercial business loans. Overall, the Bank's higher ratio of loans-to-assets and higher degree of lending diversification into higher risk types of lending translated into a higher risk weighted assets-to-assets ratio of 69.8%, versus a comparable Peer Group ratio of 58.3%.

Interest Rate Risk

Table 3.5 reflects various key ratios highlighting the relative interest rate risk exposure of the Bank versus the Peer Group companies. In terms of balance sheet composition, Ben Franklin Bank's interest rate risk characteristics were considered to be less favorable than the Peer Group's. Most notably, Ben Franklin Bank's lower tangible capital position and lower IEA/IBL ratio indicate a greater dependence on the yield-cost spread to sustain the net interest margin.

Table 3.4
 Loan Portfolio Composition and Related Information
 Comparable Institution Analysis
 As of March 31, 2005

Institution	Portfolio Composition as a Percent of Assets						SVA/ Assets (%)	Served For Others (%)	Servicing Assets (0000)
	1-4 Family (%)	5-7 Constr. (%)	8-11 Comm. B (%)	12-18 Commer. (%)	19-24 Finance (%)	25-30 Equity (%)			
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois	6.84	43.38	6.74	35.61	3.33	7.37	69.79	4,876	1
All Public Companies									
Averages	11.54	36.23	6.41	37.83	3.08	3.89	61.59	1,067,145	13,100
Medians	9.54	34.57	4.03	38.41	0.92	2.64	62.36	44,940	184
State of IL									
Averages	12.67	31.42	2.45	38.33	3.30	4.85	62.33	933,928	2,939
Medians	12.16	28.98	2.28	36.38	3.14	3.00	63.00	131,128	759
Comparable Group Averages									
Averages	10.62	37.26	2.38	31.36	3.35	3.83	58.26	28,708	126
Medians	7.28	37.33	2.38	31.36	1.33	1.88	58.67	3,286	0
Comparable Group									
SPB3 Brooklyn Fed NCC of NY (30.0)	36.73	11.10	7.02	35.68	0.12	0.00	58.27	77,339	0
CRV1 Chevrolet Fin Co NCC of OH (45.0)	17.24	56.25	2.32	7.28	0.94	0.00	48.23	8,922	90
CON2 Colonial Banc NCC of NY (45.0)	14.74	21.12	1.84	9.60	0.66	2.00	50.06	659	0
GOV1 Gouverneur BNP NCC of NY (42.4)	18.43	41.40	3.93	7.11	0.30	1.08	37.91	0	0
OCC1 Ocean Co BNP NCC of NY (44.3)	16.83	48.73	2.34	6.76	1.37	1.79	51.12	0	0
RD06 Heritage Fm Op NCC of CA (30.0)	7.00	24.72	1.22	14.85	16.41	9.38	77.03	0	0
JZB3 Jacksonville BNP NCC of FL (47.3)	3.29	26.89	1.22	13.72	2.89	7.49	61.17	139,643	1,048
KFF3 KY Fed BNP NCC of KY (45.0)	7.41	30.99	0.47	0.47	1.34	0.00	MA	0	0
MVH1 Mass Vily Fin NCC of CT (45.0)	5.97	55.21	0.13	8.34	0.22	2.68	58.07	10,432	0
PRK1 Pathfinder AC NCC of NY (35.7)	10.11	43.74	0.86	10.46	1.11	6.03	61.49	52,838	146

(1) Financial information is for the quarter ending December 31, 2005.

Source: Audited and unaudited financial statements, corporate reports and offering circulars, and RP Financial, LC, calculations. The information provided in this table has been obtained from sources we believe are reliable, but we cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

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Table 3.5
 Interest Rate Risk Measures and Net Interest Income Volatility
 Comparable Institution Analysis
 As of March 31, 2006 or Most Recent Date Available

Institution	Balance Sheet Measures		Assets/ Liabilities (%)	Net Interest Income	Quarterly Changes in Net Interest Income (Change in Net Interest Income is Annualized in Basis Points)					NA-Change	
	Equity/ Assets (%)	Net Assets/ Liabilities (%)			03/31/06	12/31/05	09/30/05	06/30/05	03/31/05		12/31/04
Bank of America	7.6	107.4	1.6		-15	0	-30	12	29	41	
All Public Companies	9.9	108.3	8.3		-2	-0	-4	-3	-3	4	
State of IL	9.6	107.7	8.7		-12	-8	-8	2	-13	4	
Comparable Group Average	11.8	113.9	11.6		-9	-6	3	2	-7	11	
COMPARABLE GROUP											
BBFC Brooklyn Fed NMC of NY (30.0)	21.5	124.5	4.1		14	-24	44	30	-44	NA	
CBFC Charlotte Fed NMC of NC (45.0)	25.3	131.1	3.0		17	-14	-3	-10	-2	NA	
COBK Colonial Banc NMC of NJ (45.0)	10.4	108.2	2.3		-16	-4	-8	-2	NA	NA	
GOV Gouverneur Bcy NMC of NY (42.5)	13.2	118.9	8.2		-14	-4	-10	-2	-2	NA	
GCNC Green Co Bcy NMC of NY (44.2)	11.7	104.5	4.0		3	-16	3	-5	-8	NA	
HMBS Heritage Fd Cp NMC of GA (30.0)	19.1	116.6	7.4		-4	1	-12	-1	NA	NA	
JHKB Jacksonville Bcy NMC of FL (47.3)	6.8	104.4	8.9		1	1	-12	13	-13	NA	
KFFB KY Fed Bcy NMC of KY (45.0)	18.8	122.7	8.2		12	-20	-10	13	-24	NA	
MBEL Mass Bily Fd NMC of CT (43.0)	13.9	107.6	6.7		-13	-10	-10	-13	22	NA	
PRBC Pathfinder BC NMC of NY (33.7)	3.9	99.3	8.2		3	-10	-8	4	-4	3	

NA-Change is greater than 100 basis points during the quarter.

Sources: Audited and unaudited financial statements, corporate reports and offering circulars, and BP Financial, LC. calculations. The information provided in this table has been obtained from sources we believe are reliable, but we cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

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However, a lower level of non-interest earning assets represented an advantage for the Bank with respect to capacity to generate net interest income and, in turn, limit the interest rate risk associated with the balance sheet. On a pro forma basis, the infusion of stock proceeds should provide the Bank with more comparable balance sheet interest rate risk characteristics as maintained by the Peer Group, particularly with respect to the increases that will be realized in the Bank's equity-to-assets and IEA/IBL ratios.

To analyze interest rate risk associated with the net interest margin, we reviewed quarterly changes in net interest income as a percent of average assets for Ben Franklin Bank and the Peer Group. In general, the more significant fluctuations in the Bank's ratios implied that the interest rate risk associated with the Bank's net interest income was greater compared to the Peer Group's, based on the interest rate environment that prevailed during the period covered in Table 3.5. The stability of the Bank's net interest margin should be enhanced by the infusion of stock proceeds, as interest rate sensitive liabilities will be funding a lower portion of Ben Franklin Bank's assets and the proceeds will be substantially deployed into interest-earning assets.

Credit Risk

Overall, the credit risk factors associated with Ben Franklin Bank's and the Peer Group's balance sheets were considered to be indicative of limited credit risk exposure. As shown in Table 3.6, the Bank's ratio of non-performing assets and accruing loans that are more than 90 days past due equaled 0.38% of assets, which was just slightly above the comparable Peer Group ratio of 0.33%. The Bank maintained a zero balance of non-performing loans, as the result of classifying all loans that are 90 days past due as accruing loans and such loans are not included in the calculation of the non-performing loan balance. Comparatively, the Peer Group's non-performing loans/loans ratio equaled 0.42%. The Bank maintained lower levels of loss reserves as a percent of non-performing assets and accruing loans that are more than 90 days past due (121.1% versus 273.3% for the Peer Group) and as a percent of loans (0.56% versus 0.81% for the Peer Group). Net loan charge-offs reported by the Peer Group were nominal, while the Bank did not record any net loan charge-offs.

Summary

Based on the above analysis, RP Financial concluded that the Peer Group forms a reasonable basis for determining the pro forma market value of Ben Franklin Bank. Such general characteristics as asset size, capital position, interest-earning asset composition, funding composition, core earnings measures, loan composition, credit quality and exposure to interest rate risk all tend to support the reasonability of the Peer Group from a financial standpoint. Those areas where differences exist will be addressed in the form of valuation adjustments to the extent necessary.

IV. VALUATION ANALYSIS

Introduction

This chapter presents the valuation analysis and methodology used to determine Ben Franklin Bank's estimated pro forma market value for purposes of pricing the minority stock. The valuation incorporates the appraisal methodology promulgated by the OTS and adopted in practice by the FDIC for standard conversions and mutual holding company offerings, particularly regarding selection of the Peer Group, fundamental analysis on both the Bank and the Peer Group, and determination of the Bank's pro forma market value utilizing the market value approach.

Appraisal Guidelines

The OTS written appraisal guidelines specify the market value methodology for estimating the pro forma market value of an institution. The FDIC, state banking agencies and other Federal agencies have endorsed the OTS appraisal guidelines as the appropriate guidelines involving mutual-to-stock conversions. As previously noted, the appraisal guidelines for MHC offerings are somewhat different, particularly in the Peer Group selection process. Specifically, the regulatory agencies have indicated that the Peer Group should be based on the pro forma fully-converted pricing characteristics of publicly-traded MHCs, rather than on already fully-converted publicly-traded stock thrifts, given the unique differences in stock pricing of MHCs and fully-converted stock thrifts. Pursuant to this methodology: (1) a peer group of comparable publicly-traded MHC institutions is selected; (2) a financial and operational comparison of the subject company to the peer group is conducted to discern key differences; and (3) the pro forma market value of the subject company is determined based on the market pricing of the peer group, subject to certain valuation adjustments based on key differences. In addition, the pricing characteristics of recent conversions and MHC offerings must be considered.

RP Financial Approach to the Valuation

The valuation analysis herein complies with such regulatory approval guidelines. Accordingly, the valuation incorporates a detailed analysis based on the Peer Group, discussed in Chapter III, which constitutes "fundamental analysis" techniques. Additionally, the valuation incorporates a "technical analysis" of recently completed conversions and stock offerings of comparable MHCs, including closing pricing and aftermarket trading of such offerings. It should be noted that these valuation analyses, based on either the Peer Group or the recent conversions and MHC transactions, cannot possibly fully account for all the market forces which impact trading activity and pricing characteristics of a stock on a given day.

The pro forma market value determined herein is a preliminary value for the Bank's to-be-issued stock. Throughout the MHC process, RP Financial will: (1) review changes in the Bank's operations and financial condition; (2) monitor the Bank's operations and financial condition relative to the Peer Group to identify any fundamental changes; (3) monitor the external factors affecting value including, but not limited to, local and national economic conditions, interest rates, and the stock market environment, including the market for thrift stocks; and (4) monitor pending MHC offerings, and to a lesser extent, standard conversion offerings, both regionally and nationally. If material changes should occur prior to the close of the offering, RP Financial will evaluate if updated valuation reports should be prepared reflecting such changes and their related impact on value, if any. RP Financial will also prepare a final valuation update at the closing of the offering to determine if the prepared valuation analysis and resulting range of value continues to be appropriate.

The appraised value determined herein is based on the current market and operating environment for the Bank and for all thrifts. Subsequent changes in the local and national economy, the legislative and regulatory environment, the stock market, interest rates, and other external forces (such as natural disasters or major world events), which may occur from time to time (often with great unpredictability) may materially impact the market value of all thrift stocks, including Ben Franklin Bank's value, the market value of the stocks of public MHC institutions, or Ben Franklin Bank's value alone. To the extent a change in factors impacting the

Bank's value can be reasonably anticipated and/or quantified, RP Financial has incorporated the estimated impact into its analysis.

Valuation Analysis

A fundamental analysis discussing similarities and differences relative to the Peer Group was presented in Chapter III. The following sections summarize the key differences between the Bank and the Peer Group and how those differences affect the pro forma valuation. Emphasis is placed on the specific strengths and weaknesses of the Bank relative to the Peer Group in such key areas as financial condition, profitability, growth and viability of earnings, asset growth, primary market area, dividends, liquidity of the shares, marketing of the issue, management, and the effect of government regulations and/or regulatory reform. We have also considered the market for thrift stocks, in particular new issues, to assess the impact on value of Ben Franklin Bank coming to market at this time.

1. Financial Condition

The financial condition of an institution is an important determinant in pro forma market value because investors typically look to such factors as liquidity, capital, asset composition and quality, and funding sources in assessing investment attractiveness. The similarities and differences in the Bank's and the Peer Group's financial strengths are noted as follows:

- o Overall A/L Composition. Loans funded by retail deposits were the primary components of both Ben Franklin Bank's and the Peer Group's balance sheets. The Bank's interest-earning asset composition exhibited a higher concentration of loans and a greater degree of diversification into higher risk and higher yielding types of loans. Overall, the Bank's asset composition provided for a comparable yield earned on interest-earning assets and a higher risk weighted assets-to-assets ratio in comparison to the Peer Group. Ben Franklin Bank's funding composition reflected a higher level of deposits and a lower level of borrowings in comparison to the Peer Group's ratios, although the Peer Group maintained a lower cost of funds than the Bank. Overall, as a percent of assets, the Bank maintained higher levels of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, which translated into a lower IEA/IBL ratio for the Bank. After factoring in the impact of the net stock proceeds, the Bank's IEA/IBL ratio will be more comparable to the Peer Group's ratio. On balance, RP Financial concluded that asset/liability composition was a neutral factor in our adjustment for financial condition.

- o **Credit Quality.** The Bank and the Peer Group maintained comparable non-performing assets ratios. Loss reserves as a percent loans and non-performing assets were higher for the Peer Group, while net loan charge-offs were nominally higher for the Peer Group. As noted above, the Bank's risk weighted assets-to-assets ratio was higher than the Bank's ratio. Overall, RP Financial concluded that this was a neutral factor in our adjustment for financial condition.
- o **Balance Sheet Liquidity.** The Peer Group operated with a higher level of cash and investment securities relative to the Bank (29.6% of assets versus 16.0% for the Bank). Following the infusion of stock proceeds, the Bank's cash and investments ratio is expected to increase as the proceeds retained at the holding company level will be initially deployed into investments. The Bank's future borrowing capacity was considered to be slightly greater than the Peer Group's, given that the Bank borrowings-to-assets ratio was less than the comparable Peer Group ratio. Overall, RP Financial concluded that no adjustment was warranted for the Bank's liquidity.
- o **Funding Liabilities.** The Bank's interest-bearing funding composition reflected a higher concentration of deposits and a lower concentration of borrowings relative to the comparable Peer Group ratios. Notwithstanding, the Peer Group's greater utilization of borrowings, Ben Franklin Bank's overall cost of funds was slightly higher than the Peer Group's. The Bank's higher cost of funds could in part be attributed to a deposit composition that is concentrated in relatively higher costing CDs. Total interest-bearing liabilities as a percent of assets were higher for the Bank compared to the Peer Group ratio, which was attributable to Ben Franklin Bank's lower capital position. Following the stock offering, the increase in the Bank's capital position should provide Ben Franklin with a more comparable level of interest-bearing liabilities as maintained by the Peer Group. Overall, RP Financial concluded that no adjustment was warranted for Ben Franklin Bank's funding composition.
- o **Capital.** The Peer Group operates with a higher equity-to-assets ratio than the Bank. However, following the stock offering, Ben Franklin Bank's pro forma capital position will be more comparable to the Peer Group's equity-to-assets ratio. The increase in the Bank's pro forma capital position will result in greater leverage potential and reduce the level of interest-bearing liabilities utilized to fund assets. At the same time, the Bank's more significant capital surplus will likely result in a lower ROE. On balance, RP Financial concluded that capital strength was a neutral factor in our adjustment for financial condition.

On balance, Ben Franklin Bank's balance sheet strength was considered to be comparable to the Peer Group's. Accordingly, no adjustment was applied for the Bank's financial condition.

2. Profitability, Growth and Viability of Earnings

Earnings are a key factor in determining pro forma market value, as the level and risk characteristics of an institution's earnings stream and the prospects and ability to generate future earnings heavily influence the multiple that the investment community will pay for earnings. The major factors considered in the valuation are described below.

- o Reported Earnings. The Bank's reported earnings were lower than the Peer Group's on a ROAA basis (0.29% of average assets versus 0.69% for the Peer Group). The Peer Group maintained a higher net interest margin, higher level of non-interest operating income and lower effective tax rate, which was partially offset by the Bank's slightly lower levels of operating expenses and loan loss provisions. Reinvestment of stock proceeds into interest-earning assets will serve to increase the Bank's earnings, with the benefit of reinvesting proceeds expected to be somewhat offset by higher operating expenses associated with operating as a publicly-traded company and the implementation of stock benefit plans. Overall, the Bank's reported earnings were considered to be less favorable than the Peer Group's and, thus, the Bank's reported earnings were considered as a slightly negative factor in our adjustment for the Bank's profitability growth and viability of earnings.
- o Core Earnings. Both the Bank's and the Peer Group's earnings were derived largely from recurring sources, including net interest income, operating expenses, and non-interest operating income. In these measures, the Bank operated with a lower net interest margin, a lower operating expense ratio and a lower level of non-interest operating income. The Bank's lower ratios for net interest income and operating expenses translated into a slightly lower expense coverage ratio compared to the Peer Group's ratio (1.10x versus 1.15x for the Peer Group). Similarly, the Bank's efficiency ratio of 86.5% was less favorable than the Peer Group's efficiency ratio of 72.3%, as the Bank's lower operating expense ratio was more than offset by the Peer Group's more favorable ratios for net interest income and non-interest operating income. Loss provisions had a slightly larger impact on the Peer Group's earnings, while the Bank had a higher effective tax rate than indicated for the Peer Group. Overall, these measures, as well as the expected earnings benefit the Bank should realize from the redeployment of stock proceeds into interest-earning assets net of the additional expenses associated with the stock benefit plans, indicate that the Bank's core earnings were less favorable than the Peer Group's. Accordingly, the Bank's core earnings were considered a slightly negative factor in our adjustment for the Bank's profitability growth and viability of earnings.
- o Interest Rate Risk. Quarterly changes in the Bank's and the Peer Group's net interest income to average assets ratios indicated that a higher degree of volatility was associated with the Bank's net interest margin. Other measures of interest rate risk, such as capital, IEA/IBL and non-interest-earning assets ratios, were

more favorable for the Peer Group with the exception of the Bank's lower ratio for non-interest-earning assets, thereby indicating a lower dependence on the yield-cost spread to sustain net interest income. On a pro forma basis, the infusion of stock proceeds can be expected to provide the Bank with equity-to-assets and IEA/ILB ratios that are comparable to the Peer Group ratios, as well as enhance the stability of the Bank's net interest margin. Accordingly, on balance, this was a neutral factor in our adjustment for profitability, growth and viability of earnings.

- o Credit Risk. Loan loss provisions were a slightly larger factor in the Peer Group's earnings. In terms of future exposure to credit quality related losses, lending diversification into higher risk types of loans was greater for the Bank and the Bank maintained a higher concentration of assets in loans. The Bank's and the Peer Group's credit quality measures indicated that the Bank and the Peer Group maintained comparable levels of non-performing assets, while the Peer Group maintained higher levels of reserves as a percent of loans and non-performing assets. Overall, RP Financial concluded that earnings credit risk was a neutral factor in our adjustment for profitability, growth and viability of earnings.
- o Earnings Growth Potential. Several factors were considered in assessing earnings growth potential. First, the Bank's historical growth reflected a decline in assets, while the Peer Group's stronger loan growth supported asset growth for the period. Second, the infusion of stock proceeds will increase the Bank's earnings growth potential with respect to leverage capacity. Third, opportunities to increase earnings through loan and deposit growth are considered to be comparable for the Bank and the Peer Group, as the more densely populated market area served by the Bank is viewed as being somewhat negated by the higher degree of competition that the Bank faces as the result of operating in a large metropolitan market area. Lastly, the Peer Group's higher level of non-interest operating income implies greater earnings growth potential and sustainability of earnings during periods when net interest margins come under pressure as the result of adverse changes in interest rates. Overall, this was a neutral factor in our adjustment for profitability, growth and viability of earnings.
- o Return on Equity. The Bank's current return on equity is lower than the Peer Group's return on equity ratio. Accordingly, as the result of the significant increase in capital that will be realized from the infusion of net stock proceeds into the Bank's equity, combined with the Bank's lower return on assets, the Bank's pro forma return on equity on a core earnings basis will be well below the Peer Group's return on equity ratio. Accordingly, this was a negative factor in the adjustment for profitability, growth and viability of earnings.

Overall, based on the downward adjustments applied for the Bank's reported earnings, core earnings and return on equity we concluded that a slight downward adjustment was warranted for this factor.

3. Asset Growth

The Peer Group recorded stronger asset growth than the Bank, as the Bank experienced a decline in assets that resulted from a decline in cash and investments that was only partially negated by modest loan growth for the period. Comparatively, the Peer Group recorded a 5.9% increase in assets, which was largely achieved through loan growth. Loan growth was notably stronger for the Peer Group (13.8% versus 0.8% loan growth for the Bank). On a pro forma basis, the Bank's tangible equity-to-assets ratio will be comparable to the Peer Group's tangible equity-to-assets ratio, indicating comparable leverage capacity for the Bank and, therefore, provide the Bank with the flexibility to resume a growth strategy. Accordingly, on balance, we believe no valuation adjustment was warranted for this factor.

4. Primary Market Area

The general condition of an institution's market area has an impact on value, as future success is in part dependent upon opportunities for profitable activities in the local market served. Overall, the Chicago metropolitan area is considered to account for the major portion of the Bank's deposit and lending activities. Operating in a densely populated market area provides the Bank with growth opportunities, but such growth must be achieved in a highly competitive market environment. The Bank competes against significantly larger institutions that provide a larger array of services and have significantly larger branch networks than maintained by Ben Franklin Bank. The competitiveness of the Chicago market area is highlighted by the Bank's nominal deposit market share.

The Peer Group companies generally operate in less densely populated markets with lower per capita income than Cook County, but the Peer Group companies also generally operate in markets with a lower cost of living than Cook County. Cook County's projected population growth rate was slightly above and below the comparable Peer Group average and median growth rates. The average and median deposit market shares maintained by the Peer Group companies were significantly above the Bank's market share of deposits in Cook County. Overall, the degree of competition faced by the Peer Group companies was viewed as significantly less than faced by the Bank in Cook County, while the growth potential in the

markets served by the Peer Group companies was for the most part viewed to be similar to the Bank's primary market area. Summary demographic and deposit market share data for the Bank and the Peer Group companies is provided in Exhibit III-3. As shown in Table 4.1, April 2006 unemployment rates for the majority of the markets served by the Peer Group companies were generally comparable or slightly above the unemployment rate reflected for Cook County. On balance, we concluded that no adjustment was appropriate for the Bank's market area.

**Table 4.1
Market Area Unemployment Rates
Ben Franklin Bank and the Peer Group Companies(1)**

	<u>County</u>	<u>April 2006 Unemployment</u>
Ben Franklin Bank - IL	Cook	5.2%
<u>The Peer Group</u>		
Brooklyn Federal MHC - NY	Kings	5.5%
Cheviot Financial Corp. MHC - OH	Hamilton	5.2
Colonial Bankshares MHC - NJ	Cumberland	7.0
Gouverneur Bancorp MHC - NY	St. Lawrence	6.3
Greene County Bancorp MHC - NY	Greene	4.9
Heritage Financial MHC - GA	Dougherty	6.0
Jacksonville Bancorp MHC - IL	Morgan	5.4
Kentucky First Federal Banc. MHC - KY	Perry	7.4
Naugatuck Valley Fin.. MHC - CT	New Haven	4.2
Pathfinder Bancorp MHC - NY	Oswego	6.0

(1) Unemployment rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

5. Dividends

At this time the Bank has not established a dividend policy. Future declarations of dividends by the Board of Directors will depend upon a number of factors, including investment opportunities, growth objectives, financial condition, profitability, tax considerations, minimum capital requirements, regulatory limitations, stock market characteristics and general economic conditions.

Eight out of the ten Peer Group companies pay regular cash dividends, with implied dividend yields ranging from 1.50% to 3.70%. The average dividend yield on the stocks of the

Peer Group institutions equaled 2.03% as of June 16, 2006. As of June 16, 2006, approximately 87% of all publicly-traded thrifts had adopted cash dividend policies (see Exhibit IV-1), exhibiting an average yield of 2.20%. The dividend paying thrifts generally maintain higher than average profitability ratios, facilitating their ability to pay cash dividends.

Our valuation adjustment for dividends for Ben Franklin Bank also considered the regulatory policy with regard to waiver of dividends by the MHC. Under current policy, any waiver of dividends by an FDIC regulated MHC requires that the minority stockholders' ownership interest be reduced in a second-step conversion to reflect the cumulative waived dividend account. Comparatively, no adjustment for waived dividends is required for OTS regulated companies in a second-step conversion. As an MHC operating under OTS regulation, the Bank will be subject to the same regulatory dividend policy as all of the Peer Group companies, as all of the Peer Group companies also operate under OTS regulation pursuant to the dividend waiver policy. Accordingly, we believe that to the extent Ben Franklin Bank's pro forma market value would be influenced by the OTS' dividend policy regarding MHC institutions, it has been sufficiently captured in the pricing of the Peer Group companies.

While the Bank has not established a definitive dividend policy prior to converting, the Bank will have the capacity to pay a dividend comparable to the Peer Group's average dividend yield based on pro forma earnings and capitalization. On balance, we concluded that no adjustment was warranted for purposes of the Bank's dividend policy.

6. Liquidity of the Shares

The Peer Group is by definition composed of companies that are traded in the public markets. Nine of the Peer Group members trade on the NASDAQ system and one Peer Group member trades on the AMEX. Typically, the number of shares outstanding and market capitalization provides an indication of how much liquidity there will be in a particular stock. The market capitalization of the Peer Group companies, based on the shares issued and outstanding to public shareholders (i.e., excluding the majority ownership interest owned by the respective MHCs) ranged from \$10.4 million to \$53.6 million as of June 16, 2006, with average and median market values of \$31.9 million and \$32.7 million, respectively. The shares issued

and outstanding to the public shareholders of the Peer Group members ranged from 880,000 to 4.5 million, with average and median shares outstanding of 2.6 million and 2.7 million, respectively. The Bank's minority stock offering is expected to have a pro forma market value that is at the lower end of the range of market values indicated for the Peer Group companies, while the number of public shares outstanding for the Bank is expected to be below the average and median number of shares outstanding indicated for the Peer Group. It is anticipated that the Bank's stock will be listed for trading on the OTC Bulletin Board following the stock offering, which generally suggests lower liquidity compared to a stock listed on NASDAQ or an exchange. Overall, we anticipate that the Bank's public stock will have a less liquid trading market as the Peer Group companies on average and, therefore, concluded a slight downward adjustment was necessary for this factor.

7. Marketing of the Issue

Three separate markets exist for thrift stocks: (1) the after-market for public companies, both fully-converted stock companies and MHCs, in which trading activity is regular and investment decisions are made based upon financial condition, earnings, capital, ROE, dividends and future prospects; (2) the new issue market in which converting thrifts are evaluated on the basis of the same factors but on a pro forma basis without the benefit of prior operations as a publicly-held company and stock trading history; and (3) the thrift acquisition market. All three of these markets were considered in the valuation of the Bank's to-be-issued stock.

A. The Public Market

The value of publicly-traded thrift stocks is easily measurable, and is tracked by most investment houses and related organizations. Exhibit IV-1 provides pricing and financial data on all publicly-traded thrifts. In general, thrift stock values react to market stimuli such as interest rates, inflation, perceived industry health, projected rates of economic growth, regulatory issues and stock market conditions in general. Exhibit IV-2 displays historical stock market trends for various indices and includes historical stock price index values for thrifts and commercial banks. Exhibit IV-3 displays historical stock price indices for thrifts only.

In terms of assessing general stock market conditions, the performance of the overall stock market has been mixed over the past year. The broader stock market staged a rally at the start of the third quarter of 2005, as investors reacted favorably to falling oil prices and job growth reflected in the June employment data. Favorable inflation data for June and some positive third quarter earnings reports sustained the rally into the latter part of July. Stocks posted further gains in early-August on optimism about the economy, corporate profits and interest rates. Concerns that rising oil prices would reduce consumer spending and hurt corporate earnings produced a downward trend in the stock market during the second half of August, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average ("DJIA") posting a 1.5% loss for the month of August. The stock market showed resiliency in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, as oil prices fell following the Energy Department's decision to release some of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Lower oil prices and an upbeat report from the Federal Reserve that showed the economy kept growing in July and August helped to extend the rebound in the stock market heading into mid-September. The rebound in the broader stock market paused in mid-September, as Hurricane Rita, higher oil prices and a quarter point rate increase by the Federal Reserve contributed to the DJIA posting its worst weekly loss in three months for the trading week ending September 23rd. Stocks rebounded mildly at the close of the third quarter, which helped the DJIA to a 2.9% gain for the third quarter.

Inflation fears pushed stocks lower at the start of the fourth quarter of 2005, as comments from the Federal Reserve suggested that the central bank was worried about inflation and was likely to keep raising rates. The DJIA dropped to a five-month low in mid-October, reflecting concerns that high oil prices would depress consumer spending. Mixed results for third quarter earnings and inflation worries translated into an uneven trading market through the end of October. Optimism that a strong economy would produce a year-end rally provided a lift to the broader stock market in early-November. Lower bond yields and oil prices helped to extend the rally through mid-November. The DJIA approached a four and one-half year high in late-November, as the Federal Reserve hinted that the cycle of rate increases could be approaching an end. Stocks fluctuated in first half of December, as strong economic news and higher oil prices renewed concerns about inflation and rising interest rates. Acquisitions in the technology and pharmaceutical industries, along with some positive economic news showing a

dip in unemployment claims and strong third quarter GDP growth, provided a boost to the broader stock market heading into late-December. However, the gains were not sustained through the end of the year, as higher oil prices, inflation concerns and the inversion of the yield curve pulled stocks lower in late-December.

The broader stock market rallied higher at the start of 2006 on indications that the Federal Reserve was nearing an end to the current cycle of rate increases. In the second week of January, the DJIA closed above 11000 for the first time since before September 11, 2001. Higher oil prices, some disappointing fourth quarter earnings and worries about Iran pushed stocks lower in mid-January, which was followed by a rebound in the broader stock market in late-January. The late-January gains were supported by some favorable fourth quarter earnings and economic news showing strong December orders for durable goods and lower than expected unemployment. Mixed reaction to some fourth quarter earnings reports and concerns about the housing market cooling off provided for a choppy market during the first half of February. Some favorable economic data, which included a surge in January retail sales and only a slight rise in core consumer prices for January, supported gains in the broader stock market heading into late-February. Major indexes approached multi-year highs in late-February, before faltering at the end of February on economic data showing a decline in consumer confidence and the housing market slowing down. However, in early-March 2006, stocks trended lower on concerns that rising global interest rates would hurt corporate profits. Stocks rebounded in mid-March, as economic data showing steady economic growth and little consumer inflation helped to lift the DJIA to a four and one-half year high. Consumer prices rose just 0.1% in February, while job growth and housing construction were both stronger than expected in February. Stocks trended lower at the close of the first quarter on interest rate worries, as the Federal Reserve lifted rates another quarter point and hinted at more increases to come.

The broader stock market traded up at the start of the second quarter of 2006, reflecting optimism about first quarter earnings and that tame inflation would bring an end to rate increases by the Federal Reserve. Higher oil prices curbed the positive trend in stocks during mid-April, which was followed by the biggest gain of the year for the DJIA. The release of the minutes from the Federal Reserve's March meeting, which signaled that the Federal Reserve was

about to stop raising rates served as the catalyst to the rally. Stocks generally edged higher through the end of April, as investors focused on strong first quarter earnings reports by a number of blue chip stocks. However, the positive trend was somewhat subdued by new inflation fears resulting from strong economic reports for March. Lower oil prices and a strong retail sales report for April helped to lift the DJIA to a six year high in early-May. Stocks traded flat on news of another rate increase by the Federal Reserve, which was followed by a sharp sell-off in mid-May as a larger than expected rise in April consumer prices sparked inflation fears. An upward revision to first quarter GDP growth provided a boost to stocks heading into late-May, but the rally was cut short as a drop in consumer-confidence numbers for May and concerns of slower economic growth hurting corporate profits spurred another sell-off in late-May. Despite closing up on the last day of May, the month of May was the worst monthly performance for the DJIA in eleven months.

The down turn in the broader stock market continued during the first part of June 2006, as stocks tumbled after an inflation warning by the Federal Reserve Chairman stoked fears of future rate increases. Comparatively, stocks surged in mid-June following reassuring inflation comments by the Federal Reserve Chairman. As an indication of the general trends in the nation's stock markets over the past year, as of June 16, 2006, the DJIA closed at 11014.55 an increase of 3.7% from one year ago and an increase of 2.8% year-to-date, and the NASDAQ closed at 2129.95 an increase of 1.9% from one year ago and a decrease of 3.4% year-to-date. The Standard & Poors 500 Index closed at 1251.54 on June 16, 2006, an increase of 2.8% from one year ago and an increase of 0.3% year-to-date.

The market for thrift stocks has been mixed during the past twelve months, but, in general, thrift stocks have outperformed the broader market during the past year. Strength in the broader stock market and some positive second quarter earnings reports in the thrift sector supported a positive trend in thrift stocks at the beginning of the third quarter of 2005. Thrift stocks settled into a narrow trading range in late-July and early-August, as higher short-term interest rates provided for further flattening of the Treasury yield curve. Weakness in the broader market combined with a flatter yield curve pressured thrift stocks lower in mid- and late-August. Similar to the broader market, the market for thrift issues showed mixed results in early-September amid ongoing concerns about the long-term economic impact of Hurricane

Katrina. Strength in the broader market and speculation of the Federal Reserve taking a pause in increasing rates supported a mild rally in thrift stocks going into mid-September. Likewise, thrift issues sold off in conjunction with the broader stock market going into late-September, as investors reacted negatively to the Federal Reserve hiking interest rates by another quarter point and the threat of Hurricane Rita hurting energy production. In contrast to the rebound in the broader stock market, thrift issues continued their slide at the end of the third quarter as a sharp decline in September consumer confidence weighed heavily on the thrift sector.

Thrift stocks retreated further at the beginning of the fourth quarter of 2005 on concerns about higher interest rates and inflation. Mixed earnings reports and shareholder activism at Sovereign Bancorp produced a choppy trading market for the thrift sector heading into late-October. Some positive macroeconomic news, which included a rise in consumer spending, helped to initiate a rally in thrift stocks at the end of October. Strength in the broader stock market and merger speculation helped to fuel gains for thrift stocks through much of November. Overall, the SNL Index for all publicly-traded thrifts registered a 3.6% increase during November. Thrift issues generally eased lower during early-December, reflecting concerns about higher interest rates and the strength of the housing market. Signals from the Federal Reserve that it could stop raising rates sometime in 2006 and easing inflation fears on lower than expected revised third quarter GDP growth lifted thrift stocks going into late-December. However, weakness in the broader market and an inverted yield curve pressured thrift stocks lower at year end.

Thrift stocks participated in the broader stock market rally at the beginning of the New Year, as interest rate sensitive issues benefited from news that rate increases by the Federal Reserve may be nearing an end. Thrift stocks continued to parallel the broader market in mid-January, as the sector traded down following some disappointing fourth quarter earnings caused by net interest margin pressure. Short covering and a slight improvement in the yield curve provided for a brief rebound in thrift stocks in late-January 2006, followed by a downward move in the sector at the end of January as investors anticipated another rate hike by the Federal Reserve. The downward trend in thrift stocks continued through mid-February, reflecting concerns that valuations were too high in light of a number of thrift issues experiencing a weaker earnings outlook due to spread compression resulting from the inverted yield curve. Thrift

stocks strengthened along with the broader market heading into late-February, as mortgage lenders benefited from inflation data that showed only a small rise in core consumer prices for January and news that housing starts surged in January. Comparatively, reports of declining home sales, lower consumer confidence and higher oil prices depressed thrift stocks at the end of February and the first week of March. Thrifts stocks rebounded in conjunction with the broader market in mid-March 2006, as interest rate sensitive issues benefited from tame inflation data reflected in the February consumer price index. The proposed acquisition of North Fork Bancorp by Capital One helped to further the advance in thrift and bank stocks, particularly in the Northeast. Higher interest rates pushed thrift stocks lower in late-March, particularly after the Federal Reserve increased rates another quarter point and indicated that more rate increases were likely.

Thrift issues traded in a narrow range during the first half of April 2006, in which mixed earnings reports and concerns about interest rates and inflation provided for an uneven trading market. Thrift stocks spiked higher in conjunction with the broader market heading in to the second half of April, as investors reacted favorably to news that the Federal Reserve was contemplating an end to rate increases during its March meeting. The rally in thrift stocks was short-lived, with renewed concerns about interest rates and inflation providing for a modest pull back in thrift stocks during late-April. However, thrift stocks rebounded at the end of April, as comments from the Federal Reserve Chairman fueled speculation that the current cycle of Federal Reserve rate hikes may be nearing an end.

Strength in the broader market and Wachovia Corp.'s announced deal to acquire Golden West Financial Corp. sustained a rally in thrift stocks during early-May. Higher interest rates, weakness in the broader market and a drop in consumer confidence pushed thrift stocks lower in mid-May. Inflation fears continued the slide in thrift stocks into late-May. Thrift stocks closed out May advancing in conjunction with the broader market. Inflation fears, sparked by comments from the Federal Reserve Chairman, pulled thrift stocks lower along with the broader market in early-June. Acquisition speculation helped thrift stocks to stabilize ahead of the broader market heading into mid-June. Interest rate concerns weighed on thrift stocks in mid-June, although thrift stocks moved higher following comments from the Federal Reserve Chairman that eased inflationary concerns. On June 16, 2006, the SNL Index for all publicly-

traded thrifts closed at 1,691.8, an increase of 7.6% from one year ago and an increase of 4.7% year-to-date. The SNL MHC Index closed at 3,208.3 on June 16, 2006, an increase of 15.5% from one year ago and an increase of 10.2% year-to-date.

B. The New Issue Market

In addition to thrift stock market conditions in general, the new issue market for converting thrifts is also an important consideration in determining the Bank's pro forma market value. The new issue market is separate and distinct from the market for seasoned thrift stocks in that the pricing ratios for converting issues are computed on a pro forma basis, specifically: (1) the numerator and denominator are both impacted by the conversion offering amount, unlike existing stock issues in which price change affects only the numerator; and (2) the pro forma pricing ratio incorporates assumptions regarding source and use of proceeds, effective tax rates, stock plan purchases, etc. which impact pro forma financials, whereas pricing for existing issues are based on reported financials. The distinction between pricing of converting and existing issues is perhaps no clearer than in the case of the price/book ("P/B") ratio in that the P/B ratio of a converting thrift will typically result in a discount to book value whereas in the current market for existing thrifts the P/B ratio often reflects a premium to book value. Therefore, it is appropriate to also consider the market for new issues, both at the time of the conversion and in the aftermarket.

The market for converting thrift issues has been relatively stable over the past several quarters, with most converting issues having successful offerings and reflecting modest price appreciation in initial trading activity. In general, investor interest in smaller offerings with resulting less liquid trading markets has been for the most not as strong compared to larger offerings with more liquid trading markets. As shown in Table 4.2, there were no standard or second-step conversions completed during the past three months. Three mutual holding company offerings were completed during the past three months, which are considered to be more relevant for purposes of our analysis. All three of the MHC offerings were closed at the top of the super range. On a fully-converted basis, the average closing pro forma price/tangible book ratio of the recent MHC offerings equaled 78.6%. On average, the prices of the recent MHC offerings reflected price appreciation of 7.3% and 7.0% after the first week and first month of trading,

respectively. As of June 16, 2006, the three recent MHC offerings reflected average price appreciation of 4.7%

C. The Acquisition Market

Also considered in the valuation was the potential impact on Ben Franklin Bank's stock price of recently completed and pending acquisitions of other savings institutions operating in Illinois. As shown in Exhibit IV-4, there were twelve Illinois thrift acquisitions completed from the beginning of 2003 through year-to-date 2006, and there are currently no acquisitions pending for Illinois savings institutions. To the extent that speculation of a re-mutualization may impact the Bank's valuation, we have largely taken this into account in selecting companies which operate in the MHC form of ownership. Accordingly, the Peer Group companies are considered to be subject to the same type of acquisition speculation that may influence Ben Franklin Bank's trading price.

* * * * *

In determining our valuation adjustment for marketing of the issue, we considered trends in both the overall thrift market, the new issue market including the new issue market for MHC shares and the local acquisition market for thrift stocks. Taking these factors and trends into account, RP Financial concluded that no adjustment was appropriate in the valuation analysis for purposes of marketing of the issue.

8. Management

Ben Franklin Bank's management team appears to have experience and expertise in all of the key areas of the Bank's operations. Exhibit IV-5 provides summary resumes of Ben Franklin Bank's Board of Directors and senior management. The financial characteristics of the Bank suggest that the Board and senior management have been effective in implementing an operating strategy that can be well managed by the Bank's present organizational structure. The Bank currently does not have any senior management positions that are vacant.

Similarly, the returns, capital positions and other operating measures of the Peer Group companies are indicative of well-managed financial institutions, which have Boards and management teams that have been effective in implementing competitive operating strategies. Therefore, on balance, we concluded no valuation adjustment relative to the Peer Group was appropriate for this factor.

9. Effect of Government Regulation and Regulatory Reform

In summary, as a federally-insured savings institution operating in the MHC form of ownership, Ben Franklin Bank will operate in substantially the same regulatory environment as the Peer Group members -- all of whom are adequately capitalized institutions and are operating with no apparent restrictions. Exhibit IV-6 reflects the Bank's pro forma regulatory capital ratios. Accordingly, no adjustment has been applied for the effect of government regulation and regulatory reform.

Summary of Adjustments

Overall, based on the factors discussed above, we concluded that the Bank's pro forma market value should reflect the following valuation adjustments relative to the Peer Group:

<u>Key Valuation Parameters:</u>	<u>Valuation Adjustment</u>
Financial Condition	No Adjustment
Profitability, Growth and Viability of Earnings	Slight Downward
Asset Growth	No Adjustment
Primary Market Area	No Adjustment
Dividends	No Adjustment
Liquidity of the Shares	Slight Downward
Marketing of the Issue	No Adjustment
Management	No Adjustment
Effect of Government Regulations and Regulatory Reform	No Adjustment

Basis of Valuation - Fully-Converted Pricing Ratios

As indicated in Chapter III, the valuation analysis included in this section places the Peer Group institutions on equal footing by restating their financial data and pricing ratios on a "fully-

converted" basis. We believe there are a number of characteristics of MHC shares that make them different from the shares of fully-converted companies. These factors include: (1) lower aftermarket liquidity in the MHC shares since less than 50% of the shares are available for trading; (2) no opportunity for public shareholders to exercise voting control; (3) the potential pro forma impact of second-step conversions on the pricing of MHC institutions; (4) the regulatory policies regarding the dividend waiver policy by MHC institutions; and (5) the middle-tier structure maintained by most MHCs facilitates the ability for stock repurchases. The above characteristics of MHC shares have provided MHC shares with different trading characteristics versus fully-converted companies. To account for the unique trading characteristics of MHC shares, RP Financial has placed the financial data and pricing ratios of the Peer Group on a fully-converted basis to make them comparable for valuation purposes. Using the per share and pricing information of the Peer Group on a fully-converted basis accomplishes a number of objectives. First, such figures eliminate distortions that result when trying to compare institutions that have different public ownership interests outstanding. Secondly, such an analysis provides ratios that are comparable to the pricing information of fully-converted public companies, and more importantly, are directly applicable to determining the pro forma market value range of the 100% ownership interest in Ben Franklin Bank as an MHC. Lastly, such an analysis allows for consideration of the potential dilutive impact of dividend waiver policies adopted by the Federal agencies. This technique is validated by the investment community's evaluation of MHC pricing, which also incorporates the pro forma impact of a second-step conversion based on the current market price.

To calculate the fully-converted pricing information for MHCs, the reported financial information for the public MHCs must incorporate the following assumptions, based on completed second-step conversions to date: (1) all shares owned by the MHC are assumed to be sold at the current trading price in a second step-conversion; (2) the gross proceeds from such a sale are adjusted to reflect reasonable offering expenses and standard stock based benefit plan parameters that would be factored into a second-step conversion of MHC institutions; (3) net proceeds are assumed to be reinvested at market rates on a tax effected basis; and (4) the public ownership interest is adjusted to reflect the pro forma impact of the waived dividends pursuant to applicable regulatory policy. Book value per share and earnings per share figures for the public

MHCs were adjusted by the impact of the assumed second step-conversion, resulting in an estimation of book value per share and earnings per share figures on a fully-converted basis. Table 4.3 on the following page shows the calculation of per share financial data (fully-converted basis) for each of the ten public MHC institutions that form the Peer Group.

Valuation Approaches: Fully-Converted Basis

In applying the accepted valuation methodology promulgated by the OTS and adopted by the FDIC, i.e., the pro forma market value approach, including the fully-converted analysis described above, we considered the three key pricing ratios in valuing Ben Franklin Bank's to-be-issued stock -- price/earnings ("P/E"), price/book ("P/B"), and price/assets ("P/A") approaches -- all performed on a pro forma basis including the effects of the stock proceeds. In computing the pro forma impact of the conversion and the related pricing ratios, we have incorporated the valuation parameters disclosed in Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus for reinvestment rate, effective tax rate and stock benefit plan assumptions (summarized in Exhibits IV-7 and IV-8). Pursuant to the minority stock offering, we have also incorporated the valuation parameters disclosed in Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus for offering expenses. The assumptions utilized in the pro forma analysis in calculating the Bank's full conversion value were consistent with the assumptions utilized for the minority stock offering, except expenses were assumed to equal 5.0% of gross proceeds, the ESOP was assumed to equal 8.0% of the offering, the MRP was assumed to equal 4.0% of the offering and the stock option plan was assumed to equal 10.0% of the offering.

In our estimate of value, we assessed the relationship of the pro forma pricing ratios relative to the Peer Group, recent conversions and MHC offerings.

RP Financial's valuation placed an emphasis on the following:

- P/E Approach. The P/E approach is generally the best indicator of long-term value for a stock. Given the similarities between the Bank's and the Peer Group's earnings composition and overall financial condition, the P/E approach was carefully considered in this valuation. At the same time, recognizing that (1) the earnings multiples will be evaluated on a pro forma fully-converted basis for the Bank as well as for the Peer Group; and (2) the Peer Group on average has had the opportunity to

Table 4.3
 Calculation of Implied Per Share Data -- Incorporating MMC Second Step Conversion
 Computable Institution Analysis
 For the Twelve Months Ended March 31, 2006

	Current Ownership		Current Per Share Data (MNC Basis)		Impact of Second Step Conversion (1)		Per Share Data (Fully Converted) (4)		Per Formula (2)	
	Shares (000)	Public Shares (000)	EPS (\$)	Book Value (\$)	Shares (000)	EPS (\$)	Book Value (\$)	Assets (\$)	EPS (\$)	Book Value (\$)
Publicly-Traded MNC Institutions	3,423	3,423	0.31	5.86	12.08	0.45	13.08	14.47	0.45	13.08
SPB Brooklyn Fed MNC of NY (38.0)	4,653	4,653	0.20	7.46	11,094	0.45	13.08	38.28	0.45	13.08
CHRY Chevrolet Via Co MNC of OH (45.0)	4,323	4,323	0.39	7.46	41,432	0.31	13.14	41.01	0.31	13.14
COAK Colonial Banc MNC of NY (46.0)	4,148	4,148	0.38	7.46	30,251	0.30	13.64	41.01	0.30	13.64
OCNC Green Co Bcrp MNC of NY (44.3)	3,232	3,232	0.35	6.12	34,376	0.72	13.21	79.28	0.72	13.21
OCV Government Bcp MNC of NY (42.6)	3,241	3,241	0.33	6.39	18,452	0.47	13.30	61.92	0.47	13.30
ES06 Heritage Pa Co MNC of CA (30.0)	1,982	1,982	0.24	6.17	105,038	0.40	14.21	40.33	0.40	14.21
JR88 Jacksonville Bcp MNC of FL (47.2)	6,229	6,229	0.22	10.20	13,252	0.64	16.25	135.38	0.64	16.25
EP78 KY Fed Bp MNC of KY (45.0)	3,968	3,968	0.23	7.28	50,938	0.32	12.63	38.64	0.32	12.63
EP76 Mass Vily Via MNC of CT (45.0)	7,404	7,404	0.26	6.73	47,005	0.26	12.09	23.07	0.26	12.09
PSMC Pathfinder BC MNC of NY (35.7)	3,463	3,463	0.22	6.47	18,679	0.35	14.89	129.08	0.35	14.89

(1) Gross proceeds calculated as stock price multiplied by the number of shares owned by the mutual holding company (i.e., non-public shares).
 (2) Net increase in capital reflects gross proceeds less offering expenses, contra-equity account for 1st step ESO and deferred compensation account for restricted stock plan. For institutions with assets at the MNC level, the net increase in capital also includes consolidation of MNC assets with the capital of the institution concurrent with hypothetical second step.
 Offering expense percent
 ESO percent purchase
 Recognition plan percent
 Net increase in earnings reflects after-tax reinvestment income (assumes ESO and recognition plan do not generate reinvestment income), less after-tax ESO amortization and recognition plan vesting.
 After-tax reinvestment
 ESO loan term (years)
 ESO plan vesting (yrs)
 Effective tax rate
 (3) Figures reflect adjustments to "non-grandfathered" companies to reflect dilutive impact of cumulative dividends waived by the MNC (reflect FVIC policy regarding waived dividends).
 (4) Figures pro forma ownership position of minority stockholders after taking into account the OTS and FVIC policies regarding waived dividends assuming a hypothetical second step.
 For OTS "grandfathered" companies, dilution reflects excess waived dividends and MNC assets. For all other companies, dilution reflects all waived dividends and MNC assets.

Sources: Audited and unaudited financial statements, corporate reports and offering circulars, and EP Financial, LC.
 Calculations: The information provided in this table has been obtained from sources we believe are reliable, but we cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

realize the benefit of reinvesting the minority offering proceeds, we also gave weight to the other valuation approaches.

- P/B Approach. P/B ratios have generally served as a useful benchmark in the valuation of thrift stocks, particularly in the context of an initial public offering, as the earnings approach involves assumptions regarding the use of proceeds. RP Financial considered the P/B approach to be a valuable indicator of pro forma value taking into account the pricing ratios under the P/E and P/A approaches. We have also modified the P/B approach to exclude the impact of intangible assets (i.e., price/tangible book value or "P/TB"), in that the investment community frequently makes this adjustment in its evaluation of this pricing approach.
- P/A Approach. P/A ratios are generally a less reliable indicator of market value, as investors typically assign less weight to assets and attribute greater weight to book value and earnings. Furthermore, this approach as set forth in the regulatory valuation guidelines does not take into account the amount of stock purchases funded by deposit withdrawals, thus understating the pro forma P/A ratio. At the same time, the P/A ratio is an indicator of franchise value, and, in the case of highly capitalized institutions, high P/A ratios may limit the investment community's willingness to pay market multiples for earnings or book value when ROE is expected to be low.

The Bank will adopt Statement of Position ("SOP") 93-6, which will cause earnings per share computations to be based on shares issued and outstanding excluding unreleased ESOP shares. For purposes of preparing the pro forma pricing analyses, we have reflected all shares issued in the offering, including all ESOP shares, to capture the full dilutive impact, particularly since the ESOP shares are economically dilutive, receive dividends and can be voted. However, we did consider the impact of the adoption of SOP 93-6 in the valuation.

Based on the application of the three valuation approaches, taking into consideration the valuation adjustments discussed above, RP Financial concluded that as of June 16, 2006, the pro forma market value of Ben Franklin Bank's full conversion offering equaled \$15,000,000 at the midpoint, equal to 1,500,000 shares at \$10.00 per share.

1. Price-to-Earnings ("P/E"). The application of the P/E valuation method requires calculating the Bank's pro forma market value by applying a valuation P/E multiple (fully-converted basis) to the pro forma earnings base. In applying this technique, we considered both reported earnings and a recurring earnings base, that is, earnings adjusted to exclude any one-time non-operating items, plus the estimated after-tax earnings benefit of the reinvestment of the net proceeds. The Bank's reported earnings equaled \$320,000 for the twelve months ended

March 31, 2006. In deriving Ben Franklin Bank's core earnings, the only adjustment made to reported earnings was to eliminate gains on the sale of loans, which equaled \$33,000 for the twelve months ended March 31, 2006. As shown below, on a tax effected basis, assuming an effective marginal tax rate of 34.0% for the loan sale gains, the Bank's core earnings were determined to equal \$298,000 for the twelve months ended March 31, 2006. (Note: see Exhibit IV-9 for the adjustments applied to the Peer Group's earnings in the calculation of core earnings).

	<u>Amount</u> (\$000)
Net income	\$320
Less: Gain on sale of loans(1)	<u>(22)</u>
Core earnings estimate	\$298

(1) Tax effected at 34.0%.

Based on Ben Franklin Bank's reported and estimated core earnings and incorporating the impact of the pro forma assumptions discussed previously, the Bank's pro forma reported and core P/E multiples (fully-converted basis) at the \$15.0 million midpoint value equaled 31.48 times and 33.01 times, respectively, which provided for premiums of 10.7% and 18.5% relative to the Peer Group's average reported and core P/E multiples (fully-converted basis) of 28.43 times and 27.86 times, respectively (see Table 4.4). At the top of the super range, the Bank's reported and core P/E multiples equaled 37.65 times and 39.29 times, respectively. In comparison to the Peer Group's average reported and core P/E multiples, the Bank's P/E multiples at the top of the super range reflected premiums of 32.4% and 41.0%, respectively.

On an MHC reported basis, the Bank's reported and core P/E multiples at the midpoint value of \$15.0 million equaled 41.19 times and 43.84 times, respectively. The Bank's reported and core P/E multiples provided for premiums of 39.3% and 38.6% relative to the Peer Group's average reported and core P/E multiples of 29.57 times and 31.62 times, respectively. The Bank's implied MHC pricing ratios relative to the MHC pricing ratios for the Peer Group are shown in Table 4.5, and the pro forma calculations are detailed in Exhibits IV-10 and Exhibit IV-11.

2. Price-to-Book ("P/B"). The application of the P/B valuation method requires calculating the Bank's pro forma market value by applying a valuation P/B ratio, as derived from

Table 4.4
MNC INSTITUTIONS -- ENLARGED PRICING RATIOS FULL CONVERSION BASIS
from Franklin Bank of Illinois and the Comparables
As of June 16, 1986

Fully Converted Enlarged Value Market Share(1)	Per Share (2) 12-Month Value/ EPS(3)	P/E Ratios(4)			P/B Ratios(5)			P/CFR(6)			Dividends(7)			Financial Characteristics(8)															
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)					
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois																													
Average	19.84	0.25	12.51	37.65	79.92	15.66	79.92	39.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	127	19.29	0.00	0.42	2.12	0.40	2.02											
Median	17.25	0.28	13.14	34.51	76.08	13.83	76.08	36.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	123	18.20	0.00	0.40	2.30	0.38	2.11											
Average	15.00	0.30	13.87	31.48	72.09	12.23	72.09	33.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	123	16.96	0.00	0.39	2.29	0.37	2.18											
Median	12.75	0.34	14.85	28.15	67.32	10.55	67.32	29.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	121	15.67	0.00	0.37	2.39	0.36	2.28											
All Public Companies(7)																													
Average	39.45	0.94	13.30	18.79	133.96	17.00	133.96	20.39	0.43	2.30	36.28	2,068	11.10	0.48	0.70	7.33	0.67	6.88											
Median	16.35	0.78	11.77	18.96	101.33	16.09	101.33	17.44	0.36	2.34	36.36	774	9.53	0.30	0.71	6.30	0.76	6.43											
All Non-MNC State of IL(7)																													
Average	24.21	0.91	19.93	24.62	117.69	13.69	117.69	29.26	0.34	2.15	47.77	2,006	11.50	0.75	0.53	4.88	0.48	4.35											
Median	18.03	0.50	16.99	20.26	120.04	12.98	120.04	21.03	0.68	2.24	47.06	358	9.49	0.40	0.57	4.43	0.37	3.69											
Publicly-Traded MNC Institutions, Full Conversion Basis																													
Average	12.56	0.67	0.49	14.03	28.43	89.54	22.85	27.86	0.26	2.03	37.63	340	25.28	0.33	0.93	3.38	0.93	3.61											
Median	12.20	0.44	13.93	28.94	91.33	21.82	91.62	27.05	0.25	2.20	50.60	335	23.63	0.31	0.88	3.31	0.90	3.31											
Publicly-Traded MNC Institutions, Full Conversion Basis																													
SPSR	12.00	158.76	0.45	11.98	26.67	91.74	34.91	24.67	0.50	0.90	0.00	456	37.95	0.03	1.32	3.63	1.33	3.63											
CVS	12.00	119.03	0.31	13.14	28.71	91.32	34.91	24.67	0.39	0.33	0.00	350	37.24	0.08	0.89	3.33	0.89	3.33											
COB	12.40	84.97	0.49	13.64	24.80	90.31	35.36	28.32	0.80	0.96	0.00	170	16.67	0.02	0.65	3.89	0.63	3.89											
GOV	14.00	32.99	0.67	13.36	20.90	91.50	31.50	29.00	0.20	2.14	44.76	142	24.71	0.21	1.13	4.44	1.13	4.44											
OCBC	14.75	61.14	0.73	13.21	20.49	96.98	34.68	29.21	0.46	1.22	61.01	227	19.19	0.27	0.71	4.79	0.71	4.79											
EDOB	13.35	190.07	0.40	14.31	33.38	93.98	33.38	29.21	0.20	1.22	50.00	223	21.23	0.28	1.06	3.93	1.06	3.93											
JTSB	13.25	26.26	0.60	16.28	20.70	91.84	31.78	27.08	0.30	1.22	80.00	268	12.00	0.45	0.68	3.94	0.45	3.69											
ZFBS	10.80	22.77	0.33	13.43	33.75	85.51	30.30	27.33	0.40	1.78	80.00	209	15.64	0.49	0.98	2.31	0.98	2.31											
MSBL	11.24	85.47	0.35	12.05	31.22	91.21	31.22	27.33	0.20	1.18	59.36	407	22.34	0.10	0.74	2.98	0.74	2.98											
PASC	11.80	29.68	0.43	14.99	33.71	79.73	59.89	27.64	0.41	1.47	0.00	238	11.84	0.82	0.21	3.11	0.33	3.11											

(1) Current stock price of minority stock. Average of High/Low or Bid/Ask price per share.
(2) EPS (estimated core earnings) is based on reported trailing twelve month data, adjusted to omit non-operating gains and losses on a tax effected basis. Public MNC data reflects additional earnings from reinvestment of proceeds of second step conversion.
(3) P/E - Price to Earnings; P/B - Price to Book; P/A - Price to Assets; P/TA - Price to Tangible Book; and P/CFR - Price to Cash Flow.
(4) Indicated twelve month dividend, based on last quarterly dividend declared.
(5) Indicated twelve month dividend as a percent of trailing twelve month estimated core earnings (earnings adjusted to reflect second step conversion).
(6) ROA (return on assets) and ROE (return on equity) are indicated ratios based on trailing twelve month earnings and average equity and assets balances.
(7) Excludes from averages and medians those companies the subject of actual or rumored acquisition activities or unusual operating characteristics.
(8) Figures estimated by BP Financial to reflect a second step conversion of the MNC to full stock form.
Source: Corporate reports, offering circulars, and BP Financial, LC. Calculations. The information provided in this report has been obtained from sources we believe are reliable, but we cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.
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Table 4.5
Public Market Pricing
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois and the Comparables
As of June 16, 2006

	Market Capitalization		Per Share Data		Pricing Ratios(1)				Dividends(4)		Financial Characteristics(5)				Offering Size (\$MM)				
	Price/Share (\$)	Market Value (\$MM)	Core Book Value (\$)	12-Mth EPS(2)	P/B	P/A	P/Y	P/CONF	Amount/Share (\$)	Yield (%)	Total Assets (\$MM)	Assets/Equity (%)	ROA	ROE		ROA	ROE		
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois	10.00	19.84	0.18	7.72	51.33	129.53	16.92	129.53	54.42	0.00	117	13.07	0.00	0.33	2.52	0.31	2.38	7.8	
Superanga	10.00	17.25	0.20	8.29	46.06	120.63	14.85	120.63	44.93	0.00	116	12.31	0.00	0.32	2.62	0.30	2.46	6.8	
Range Midpoint	10.00	15.00	0.23	8.95	41.19	111.73	13.01	111.73	43.84	0.00	115	11.64	0.00	0.32	2.71	0.30	2.55	5.7	
Range Minimum	10.00	12.75	0.26	9.83	36.04	101.73	11.14	101.73	38.43	0.00	114	10.97	0.00	0.31	2.82	0.29	2.64		
All Public Companies(7)																			
Averages	19.45	408.65	0.94	33.18	39.79	133.98	37.00	133.98	30.98	0.43	2.20	34.18	2.668	11.39	0.46	0.70	7.33	6.67	6.88
Median	16.35	95.66	0.78	31.77	34.36	131.33	34.06	131.33	17.44	0.36	3.24	36.36	774	9.32	0.38	0.71	6.38	6.70	6.48
All Non-BNC Banks of IL(7)																			
Averages	34.21	387.45	0.91	19.93	24.63	117.69	13.69	119.51	39.26	0.54	2.15	47.77	2,808	11.88	0.75	0.25	4.88	6.48	4.34
Median	18.05	36.11	0.88	16.99	26.26	130.64	12.88	131.04	31.03	0.48	3.24	47.06	358	9.49	0.60	0.47	6.43	6.37	3.89
COMPARABLE GROUP AVERAGE																			
Average	13.36	31.95	0.39	7.68	39.37	166.79	26.66	176.99	31.62	0.56	3.03	33.34	397	15.66	0.33	0.48	4.66	6.69	4.72
Median	13.20	32.71	0.31	7.70	36.43	163.96	26.40	171.03	30.12	0.59	3.20	30.38	361	16.41	0.31	0.69	6.69	6.71	4.49
State of IL																			
BTFC BankFinancial Corp. of IL	16.35	406.02	0.31	13.62	31.06	130.04	24.36	137.26	32.06	0.34	1.47	47.06	1,643	20.28	0.36	0.77	4.43	6.37	4.43
FTFC First BancTrust Corp. of IL	11.70	27.69	0.39	11.03	23.40	186.07	10.47	110.38	30.00	0.34	3.05	61.54	275	9.49	0.65	0.47	5.47	6.37	3.48
FBYB First Federal Bancshares of IL	18.05	22.42	0.80	16.99	29.11	106.24	6.41	114.60	36.10	0.48	2.66	38	350	6.03	0.40	0.23	3.43	6.29	2.82
MBFB MBF Bancorp, Inc. of IL	42.06	1459.98	2.80	31.50	33.92	136.06	13.36	221.37	14.98	1.00	3.33	34.78	11,324	9.28	0.38	1.00	10.61	6.34	6.89
FTFD Park Bancorp of Chicago IL	22.10	36.11	0.39	26.83	33	131.04	15.06	131.04	33	0.71	3.34	33	360	12.45	2.04	0.37	1.61	6.13	1.88
COMPARABLE GROUP																			
BBWB Brooklyn Fed BNC of NY (30.0)	12.00	47.62	0.32	5.86	38.71	204.78	44.04	204.78	39.71	0.80	0.00	0.00	360	21.39	0.03	1.14	6.00	3.15	6.00
CBWB Chevrolet FIA BNC of NY (45.0)	12.00	53.36	0.20	7.46	38	160.86	40.54	160.86	38	0.28	2.33	38	324	23.26	0.08	0.69	2.59	6.69	2.59
COBK Colonial Banc BNC of NY (46.0)	12.00	28.79	0.38	7.88	31.79	137.36	16.31	137.36	32.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	126	18.24	0.03	0.54	6.51	6.51	5.37
GOVC Governor BNC of NY (42.6)	14.00	23.64	0.33	8.38	25.43	187.06	25.43	187.06	26.42	0.30	2.14	26.29	326	11.23	0.81	1.01	6.48	3.01	6.48
GOVC Green Co BNC of NY (44.2)	14.75	26.36	0.39	8.38	25.43	187.06	25.43	187.06	26.42	0.30	2.14	26.29	326	11.23	0.81	1.01	6.48	3.01	6.48
ENBS Heritage FIA BNC of NY (39.0)	13.25	45.03	0.34	6.17	33	131.04	15.06	131.04	33	0.71	3.34	33	360	12.45	2.04	0.37	1.61	6.13	1.88
JBSB Jacksonville BNC of FL (47.2)	13.25	22.31	0.48	10.20	23.40	186.07	10.47	110.38	30.00	0.34	3.05	61.54	275	9.49	0.65	0.47	5.47	6.37	3.48
FTFB FTFC Fed BNC of NY (45.0)	10.90	41.77	0.33	7.52	33	131.04	15.06	131.04	33	0.71	3.34	33	360	12.45	2.04	0.37	1.61	6.13	1.88
WVBL West Vly BNC of CT (45.0)	11.34	39.46	0.36	6.73	33	131.04	15.06	131.04	33	0.71	3.34	33	360	12.45	2.04	0.37	1.61	6.13	1.88
FBNC Pathfinder BNC of NY (32.7)	11.60	10.38	0.39	8.47	33	131.04	15.06	131.04	33	0.71	3.34	33	360	12.45	2.04	0.37	1.61	6.13	1.88

(1) Average of high/low or bid/ask price per share.
 (2) EPS (core basis) is based on actual trailing twelve month data, adjusted to omit the impact of non-operating items on a tax affected basis, and is shown on a pro forma basis where appropriate.
 (3) P/B = Price to Book; P/A = Price to Assets; P/Y = Price to Tangible Book; and P/CONF = Price to Core Earnings.
 (4) Indicated twelve month dividend, based on last quarterly dividend declared.
 (5) Indicated twelve month dividend as a percent of trailing twelve month estimated core earnings.
 (6) ROA (return on assets) and ROE (return on equity) are indicated ratios based on trailing twelve month common earnings and average common equity and total assets balances.
 (7) Excludes from averages and medians those companies the subject of actual or rumored acquisition activities or unusual operating characteristics.
 source: Corporate reports, offering circulars, and FP Financial, LC. calculations. The information provided is this year.
 has been obtained from sources we believe are reliable, but we cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

the Peer Group's P/B ratio (fully-converted basis), to Ben Franklin Bank's pro forma book value (fully-converted basis). Based on the \$15.0 million midpoint valuation, Ben Franklin Bank's pro forma P/B and P/TB ratios both equaled 72.09%. In comparison to the average P/B and P/TB ratios for the Peer Group of 89.54% and 92.78%, the Bank's ratios reflected a discount of 19.5% on a P/B basis and a discount of 22.3% on a P/TB basis. At the top of the super range, the Bank's P/B and P/TB ratios on a fully-converted basis both equaled 79.92%. In comparison to the Peer Group's average P/B and P/TB ratios, the Bank's P/B and P/TB ratios at the top of the super range reflected discounts of 10.7% and 13.9%, respectively. RP Financial considered the discounts under the P/B approach to be reasonable in light of the Bank's resulting P/E multiples.

On an MHC reported basis, the Bank's P/B and P/TB ratios at the \$15.0 million midpoint value both equaled 111.73%. In comparison to the average P/B and P/TB ratios indicated for the Peer Group of 166.79% and 176.99%, respectively, Ben Franklin Bank's ratios were discounted by 33.0% on a P/B basis and 36.8% on a P/TB basis.

3. Price-to-Assets ("P/A"). The P/A valuation methodology determines market value by applying a valuation P/A ratio (fully-converted basis) to the Bank's pro forma asset base, conservatively assuming no deposit withdrawals are made to fund stock purchases. In all likelihood there will be deposit withdrawals, which results in understating the pro forma P/A ratio which is computed herein. At the midpoint of the valuation range, Ben Franklin Bank's full conversion value equaled 12.23% of pro forma assets. Comparatively, the Peer Group companies exhibited an average P/A ratio (fully-converted basis) of 22.83%, which implies a discount of 46.5% has been applied to the Bank's pro forma P/A ratio (fully-converted basis).

On an MHC reported basis, Ben Franklin Bank's pro forma P/A ratio at the \$15.0 million midpoint value equaled 13.01%. In comparison to the Peer Group's average P/A ratio of 26.66%, Ben Franklin Bank's P/A ratio indicated a discount of 51.2%.

Comparison to Recent Offerings

As indicated at the beginning of this chapter, RP Financial's analysis of recent conversion and MHC offering pricing characteristics at closing and in the aftermarket has been limited to a "technical" analysis and, thus, the pricing characteristics of recent conversion offerings can not

be a primary determinate of value. Particular focus was placed on the P/TB approach in this analysis, since the P/E multiples do not reflect the actual impact of reinvestment and the source of the stock proceeds (i.e., external funds vs. deposit withdrawals). The three recently completed MHC offerings closed at an average price/tangible book ratio of 78.6% (fully-converted basis) and, on average, appreciated 7.3% after one week of trading and 4.7% through June 16, 2006. In comparison, the Bank's P/TB ratio of 72.1% at the midpoint value reflected an implied discount of 8.3% relative to the average closing P/TB ratio of the recent MHC offerings. At the top of the super range, the Bank's P/TB ratio of 79.9% reflected an implied premium of 1.7% relative to the average closing P/TB ratio of the recent MHC offerings. The current fully-converted average P/TB ratio of Lake Shore Bancorp and United Community Bancorp, which are the two recent MHC offering that are traded on NASDAQ, equaled 82.1% based on closing market prices as of June 16, 2006. In comparison to the average current P/TB ratio of Lake Shore Bancorp and United Community Bancorp, the Bank's P/TB ratio at the midpoint value reflects an implied discount of 12.2% and at the top of the super range reflects an implied discount of 2.7%.

Valuation Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, it is our opinion that, as of June 16, 2006, the estimated aggregate pro forma market value of the shares to be issued immediately following the conversion, both shares issued publicly as well as to the MHC, equaled \$15,000,000 at the midpoint, equal to 1,500,000 shares offered at a per share value of \$10.00. Pursuant to conversion guidelines, the 15% offering range indicates a minimum value of \$12,750,000 and a maximum value of \$17,250,000. Based on the \$10.00 per share offering price determined by the Board, this valuation range equates to total shares outstanding of 1,275,000 at the minimum and 1,725,000 at the maximum. In the event the appraised value is subject to an increase, the aggregate pro forma market value may be increased up to a supermaximum value of \$19,837,500 without a resolicitation. Based on the \$10.00 per share offering price, the supermaximum value would result in total shares outstanding of 1,983,750. The Board of Directors has established a public offering range such that the public ownership of the Bank will constitute a 45.0% ownership interest. Accordingly, the offering to the public of the minority stock will equal \$5,737,500 at the minimum, \$6,750,000 at the midpoint, \$7,762,500 at the maximum and

\$8,926,880 at the supermaximum of the valuation range. The pro forma valuation calculations relative to the Peer Group (fully-converted basis) are shown in Table 4.4 and are detailed in Exhibit IV-7 and Exhibit IV-8; the pro forma valuation calculations relative to the Peer Group based on reported financials are shown in Table 4.5 and are detailed in Exhibits IV-10 and IV-11.

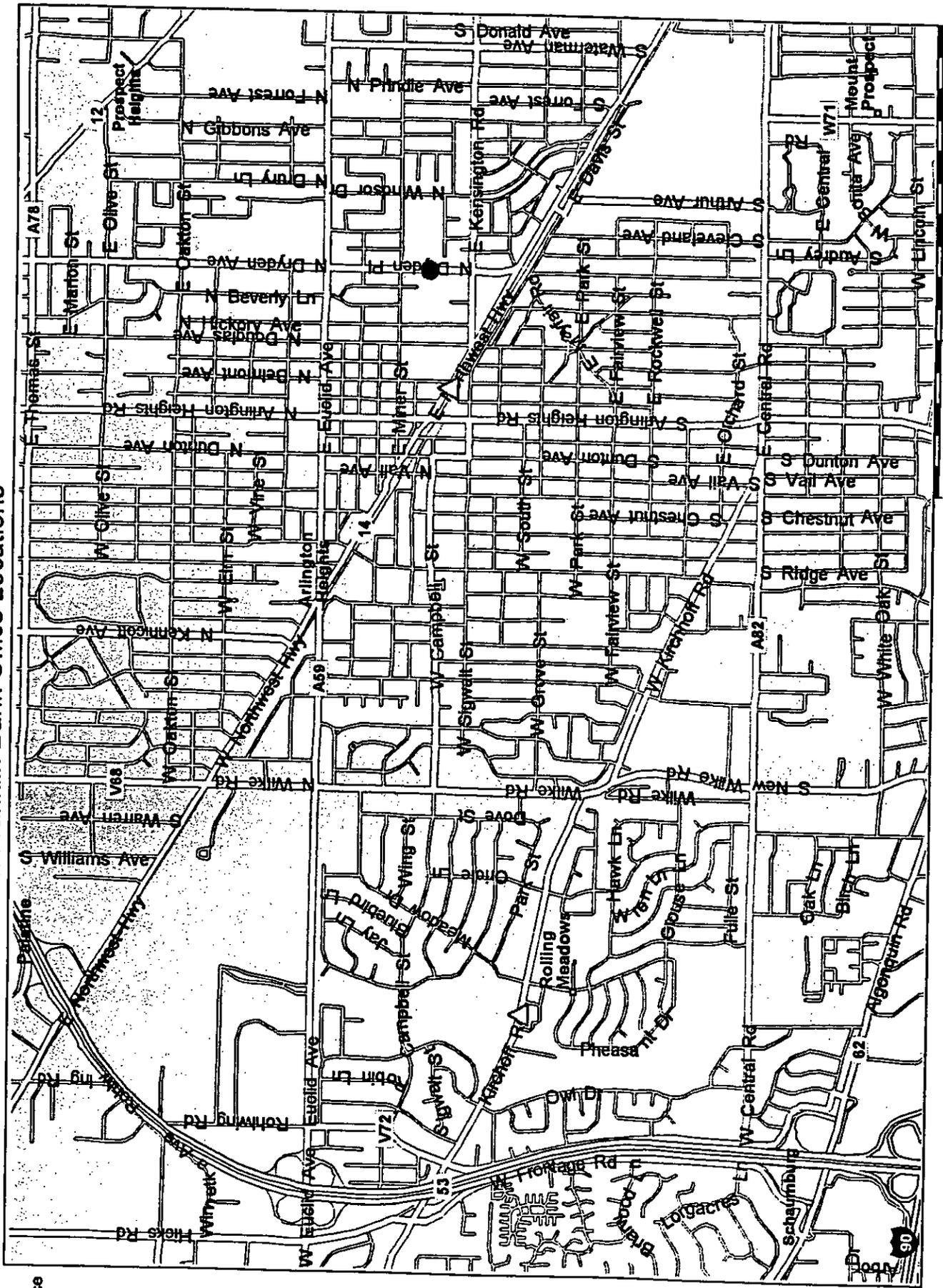
EXHIBITS

LIST OF EXHIBITS

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EXHIBIT I-1
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Map of Office Locations

Ben Franklin Bank Office Locations



- Pushpins
- Main Office
- △ Branches

EXHIBIT I-2
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Audited Financial Statements

[Incorporated by Reference]

EXHIBIT I-3
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Key Operating Ratios

	At or For the Three Months Ended March 31,		At or For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2005	2004	2003
	Selected Financial Ratios and Other Data:				
Performance Ratios:					
Return on assets (ratio of net income to average total assets).....	0.18%	0.41%	0.35%	0.18%	0.12%
Return on equity (ratio of net income to average equity).....	2.34%	5.37%	4.72%	2.68%	1.98%
Interest rate spread ⁽¹⁾	2.71%	3.08%	3.02%	2.56%	2.14%
Net interest margin ⁽²⁾	2.95%	3.24%	3.20%	2.68%	2.21%
Efficiency ratio ⁽³⁾	90.98%	80.52%	84.04%	89.99%	104.52%
Non-interest expense to average total assets.....	2.76%	2.63%	2.74%	2.50%	2.38%
Average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities.....	108.71%	107.43%	108.20%	105.44%	102.99%
Loans to deposits.....	92.31%	92.96%	94.10%	92.34%	80.74%
Asset Quality Ratios:					
Non-performing assets to total assets.....	0.38%	— ⁽⁴⁾	— ⁽⁴⁾	— ⁽⁴⁾	— ⁽⁴⁾
Non-performing loans to total loans.....	0.46%	— ⁽⁴⁾	— ⁽⁴⁾	— ⁽⁴⁾	— ⁽⁴⁾
Allowance for loan losses to non-performing loans.....	121.14%	NM ⁽⁵⁾	NM ⁽⁵⁾	NM ⁽⁵⁾	NM ⁽⁵⁾
Allowance for loan losses to total loans.....	0.56%	0.55%	0.56%	0.54%	0.59%
Capital Ratios:					
Equity to total assets at end of period.....	7.58%	7.44%	7.73%	7.11%	6.67%
Average equity to average assets.....	7.57%	7.17%	7.50%	6.67%	6.16%
Other Data:					
Number of full service offices.....	3	3	3	3	3

- (1) Represents the difference between the weighted-average yield on interest-earning assets and the weighted-average cost of interest-bearing liabilities for the period.
- (2) Represents net interest income as a percent of average interest-earning assets for the period.
- (3) Represents non-interest expense divided by the sum of net interest income and non-interest income excluding net gains (losses) on the sale of loans and securities.
- (4) There were no non-performing assets during such periods.
- (5) Ratio not meaningful.

Source: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus.

EXHIBIT I-4
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Investment Portfolio Composition

	At March 31, 2006		At December 31,			
			2005		2004	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
			(In thousands)			
Mortgage-backed securities available for sale:						
Pass-through securities:						
FNMA	\$ 4,110	\$ 3,999	\$ 4,338	\$ 4,253	\$ 5,729	\$ 5,699
FHLMC	1,123	1,082	1,132	1,103	1,169	1,162
GNMA	<u>1,591</u>	<u>1,582</u>	<u>1,814</u>	<u>1,807</u>	<u>2,994</u>	<u>3,008</u>
Total mortgage-backed securities available for sale	<u>\$ 6,824</u>	<u>\$ 6,663</u>	<u>\$ 7,284</u>	<u>\$ 7,163</u>	<u>\$ 9,892</u>	<u>\$ 9,869</u>

Source: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus.

EXHIBIT I-5
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Yields and Costs

	At March 31, 2006		Three Months Ended March 31,					
	Outstanding Balance ⁽¹⁾	Yield/Rate	2006			2005		
Average Outstanding Balance			Interest	Yield/ Cost	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest	Yield/ Cost	
(Dollars in thousands)								
Assets:								
One- to four-family.....	\$ 47,838	5.06%	\$ 47,838	\$ 597	4.99%	\$ 52,508	\$ 634	4.83%
Multi-family, commercial real estate and land.....	28,473	6.35	28,658	470	6.66	21,037	320	6.17
Construction.....	3,907	9.90	3,244	88	10.94	4,637	79	6.92
Commercial business.....	2,730	8.07	2,260	46	8.31	1,658	25	6.07
Home equity lines-of-credit..	8,092	7.43	8,102	134	6.73	9,370	109	4.71
Other.....	60	7.53	152	3	6.73	129	2	6.17
Total loans	91,100	5.97	90,254	1,338	5.98	89,339	1,169	5.27
Securities.....	8,900	3.80	9,158	84	3.66	14,381	241	6.72
Other interest-earning assets..	7,694	4.71	6,149	67	4.40	5,472	32	2.35
Total interest-earning assets.....	107,694	5.70	105,561	\$ 1,489	5.68	109,192	\$ 1,442	5.31
Non-interest-earning assets...	2,553		2,782			3,325		
Total assets.....	<u>\$ 110,247</u>		<u>\$ 108,343</u>			<u>\$ 112,517</u>		
Liabilities and retained earnings:								
Savings deposits.....	\$ 11,034	0.85	\$ 11,246	\$ 23	0.84	\$ 12,637	\$ 25	0.80
Money market/NOW accounts.....	22,537	1.56	22,288	83	1.50	27,640	80	1.17
Certificates of deposit.....	63,868	4.16	61,571	583	3.84	56,284	378	2.73
Total deposits.....	97,439	3.18	95,105	689	2.94	96,561	483	2.03
FHLB advances.....	2,000	4.58	2,000	23	4.64	5,078	75	6.00
Total interest-bearing liabilities.....	99,439	3.21	97,105	712	2.97	101,639	558	2.23
Non-interest-bearing deposits.....	1,801		1,862			1,825		
Other liabilities.....	651		1,172			981		
Total liabilities.....	101,891		100,139			104,445		
Retained earnings.....	8,356		8,204			8,072		
Total liabilities and retained earnings.....	<u>\$ 110,247</u>		<u>\$ 108,343</u>			<u>\$ 112,517</u>		
Net interest income.....				<u>\$ 777</u>			<u>\$ 884</u>	
Net interest rate spread.....		<u>2.49%</u>			<u>2.71%</u>			<u>3.08%</u>
Net interest-earning assets....	<u>\$ 8,256</u>		<u>\$ 8,456</u>			<u>\$ 7,553</u>		
Net interest margin.....					<u>2.95%</u>			<u>3.24%</u>
Average of interest-earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities.....		<u>108.30%</u>			<u>108.71%</u>			<u>107.43%</u>

(1) Net of allowance for loan losses, loans in process, loan costs and discounts and premiums.

Source: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus.

EXHIBIT I-5(continued)
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Yields and Costs

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2005		2004			
	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest	Yield/Cost (Dollars in thousands)	Average Outstanding Balance	Interest	Yield/Cost
Assets:						
One- to four-family	\$ 50,402	\$ 2,460	4.88%	\$ 53,804	\$ 2,544	4.73%
Multi-family, commercial real estate, and land	24,542	1,564	6.37	18,200	1,077	5.92
Construction	3,828	340	8.87	2,612	142	5.42
Commercial business	1,973	141	7.13	1,331	73	5.50
Home equity lines-of-credit	9,119	500	5.49	8,944	323	3.61
Other	141	9	6.45	75	5	5.98
Total loans	90,005	5,014	5.57	84,966	4,164	4.90
Securities	11,336	581	5.13	24,476	1,197	4.89
Other interest-earning assets	5,375	162	3.14	3,765	43	1.16
Total interest-earning assets	106,716	\$ 5,764	5.40	113,207	\$ 5,404	4.77
Non-interest-earning assets	3,044			4,623		
Total assets	\$ 109,760			\$ 117,830		
Liabilities and retained earnings:						
Savings deposits	\$ 12,364	\$ 103	0.83	\$ 13,095	\$ 103	0.79
Money market/NOW accounts	25,305	322	1.27	29,815	338	1.13
Certificates of deposit	58,197	1,779	3.06	57,456	1,487	2.52
Total deposits	95,866	2,204	2.30	100,366	1,928	1.92
FHLB advances	2,752	145	5.26	7,000	440	6.28
Total interest-bearing liabilities	98,625	2,349	2.38	107,366	2,368	2.21
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	1,760			1,614		
Other liabilities	1,148			996		
Total liabilities	101,533			109,976		
Retained earnings	8,227			7,854		
Total liabilities and retained earnings	\$ 109,760			\$ 117,830		
Net interest income	\$ 3,415			\$ 3,036		
Net interest rate spread			1.02%			2.56%
Net interest-earning assets	\$ 8,091			\$ 5,841		
Net interest margin			3.70%			2.68%
Average of interest-earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities			108.20%			105.44%

Source: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus.

EXHIBIT I-6
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Loan Loss Allowance Activity

	At or For the Three Months Ended March 31,		At or For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Balance at beginning of period.....	\$ 509	\$ 492	\$ 492	\$ 473
Total charge-offs.....	—	—	—	—
Total recoveries.....	—	—	—	—
Provision for loan losses.....	1	6	17	19
Balance at end of year.....	\$ 510	\$ 498	\$ 509	\$ 492
Ratios:				
Net charge-offs to average loans outstanding (annualized).....	—%	—	—	—
Allowance for loan losses to non- performing loans at end of period.....	121.14%	NM ⁽¹⁾	NM ⁽¹⁾	NM ⁽¹⁾
Allowance for loan losses to total loans at end of period.....	0.56%	0.55%	0.56%	0.54%

(1) Ratio not meaningful because there were no non-performing loans during such periods.

Source: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus.

EXHIBIT I-7
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Interest Rate Risk Analysis

Change in Interest Rates (basis points) (1)	Estimated NPV (2)	Estimated Increase (Decrease) in NPV		NPV as a Percentage of Present Value of Assets (3)	
		Amount	Percent	NPV Ratio (4)	Change in Basis Points
(Dollars in thousands)					
+300	\$ 8,692	\$ (3,318)	(28)%	8.05%	(255)
+200	9,950	(2,060)	(17)	9.06	(154)
+100	11,081	(929)	(8)	9.92	(68)
0	12,010	—	—	10.60	—
-100	12,631	621	5	11.02	42
-200	12,831	821	7	11.10	50

- (1) Assumes an instantaneous uniform change in interest rates at all maturities.
(2) NPV is the discounted present value of expected cash flows from assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet contracts.
(3) Present value of assets represents the discounted present value of incoming cash flows on interest-earning assets.
(4) NPV Ratio represents NPV divided by the present value of assets.

Source: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus.

EXHIBIT I-8
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Fixed and Adjustable Rate Loans

	Due After December 31, 2006		
	Fixed	Adjustable	Total
	(In thousands)		
Real Estate:			
One- to four-family	\$ 12,770	\$ 33,861	\$ 46,631
Multi-family, commercial real estate and land.	15,551	9,536	25,087
Construction	<u>—</u>	<u>464</u>	<u>464</u>
Total real estate loans	28,321	43,861	72,182
Consumer and other loans:			
Home equity lines-of-credit and other.....	7,371	51	7,422
Commercial business	<u>427</u>	<u>438</u>	<u>865</u>
Total consumer and other loans.....	7,798	489	8,287
Total.....	<u>\$ 36,119</u>	<u>\$ 44,350</u>	<u>\$ 80,469</u>

Source: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus.

EXHIBIT I-9
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Loan Portfolio Composition

	March 31,		December 31,			
	2006		2005		2004	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Real Estate:						
One- to four-family	\$ 47,790	50.83%	\$ 48,820	52.72%	\$ 53,441	57.46%
Multi-family	15,511	16.50	15,219	16.43	12,865	13.83
Commercial	12,718	13.52	12,504	13.50	8,521	9.16
Construction	6,349	6.75	5,259	5.68	6,744	7.25
Land	<u>1,087</u>	<u>1.16</u>	<u>691</u>	<u>0.75</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>0.18</u>
Total real estate	83,455	88.76	82,493	89.08	81,734	87.88
Consumer and other loans:						
Home equity lines-of- credit	8,061	8.57	8,263	8.92	9,393	10.10
Commercial business	2,458	2.61	1,748	1.89	1,823	1.96
Other	<u>60</u>	<u>0.06</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>0.11</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>0.06</u>
Total consumer and other loans	<u>10,579</u>	<u>11.24</u>	<u>10,115</u>	<u>10.92</u>	<u>11,272</u>	<u>12.12</u>
Total loans	94,034	100.00%	92,608	100.00%	93,006	100.00%
Premiums and net deferred loan costs	46		70		128	
Loans in process	<u>(2,470)</u>		<u>(2,187)</u>		<u>(2,387)</u>	
Allowance for loan losses..	<u>(510)</u>		<u>(509)</u>		<u>(492)</u>	
Total loans, net	<u>\$ 91,100</u>		<u>\$ 89,982</u>		<u>\$ 90,255</u>	

Source: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus.

EXHIBIT I-10
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Contractual Maturity By Loan Type

Due During the Years Ending December 31	One- to Four-Family		Multi-Family, Commercial Real Estate, and Land		Construction		Home Equity Lines-of- Credit and Other		Commercial Business		Total	
	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate	Amount	Weighted Average Rate
2006	\$ 2,189	5.93%	\$ 3,226	7.93%	\$ 2,709	10.19%	\$ 945	7.19%	\$ 883	7.97%	\$ 9,952	8.04%
2007	1,945	5.61	2,471	5.78	464	7.85	1,485	7.26	107	5.80	6,472	6.22
2008	1,870	5.51	8,209	5.76	—	—	1,892	7.20	320	4.77	12,291	5.92
2009 to 2010	3,850	5.49	6,002	6.12	—	—	804	7.30	—	—	10,656	5.98
2011 to 2015	8,919	5.33	8,405	6.15	—	—	3,241	6.97	438	9.00	21,003	5.99
2016 to 2020	7,033	5.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,033	5.13
2020 and beyond	23,014	4.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,014	4.85
Total	\$ 48,820	5.13%	\$ 28,313	6.20%	\$ 3,173	9.85%	\$ 8,367	7.13%	\$ 1,748	7.51%	\$ 90,421	5.86%
Loans in process											2,187	
Total gross loans											<u>\$ 92,608</u>	

Source: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus.

EXHIBIT I-11
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Loan Originations, Purchases and Sales

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Years Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005	2005	2004
	(In thousands)			
Total loans at beginning of period	\$ 89,982	\$ 90,255	\$ 90,255	\$ 80,279
Loans originated:				
Real estate:				
One-to four-family	849	1,217	7,309	2,907
Multi-family	436	4,200	8,113	6,489
Commercial	837	922	5,169	4,986
Construction	2,178	1,834	2,539	1,214
Land	—	—	916	163
Consumer and other loans:				
Commercial business	820	260	1,569	2,432
Other	9	6	85	102
Total loans originated	5,129	8,439	25,700	18,300
Loans purchased (1)	—	—	3,819	17,993
Deduct:				
Principal repayments	2,557	5,984	22,805	24,584
Loan sales (2)	1,228	2,516	5,778	2,344
Home equity lines-of-credit net	201	(11)	1,131	(868)
Net other	25	53	78	257
Net loan activity	1,118	(103)	(273)	9,976
Total loans at end of period	<u>\$ 91,100</u>	<u>\$ 90,152</u>	<u>\$ 89,982</u>	<u>\$ 90,255</u>

(1) Consists of adjustable-rate loans on single-family residences located within the Chicago metropolitan area.

(2) Consists of individual fixed-rate loans in single-family residences and participation interests in commercial real estate.

Source: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus.

EXHIBIT I-12
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Non-Performing Assets

	At March 31, 2006	At December 31, 2005 2004	
(Dollars in thousands)			
Non-accrual loans:			
Real estate:			
One- to four-family.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Multi-family	—	—	—
Commercial	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—
Land.....	—	—	—
Consumer and other loans:			
Home equity lines-of-credit.....	—	—	—
Commercial business.....	—	—	—
Other.....	—	—	—
Total consumer and other loans.....	—	—	—
Total non-accrual loans.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Loans greater than 90 days delinquent and still accruing:			
Real estate:			
One- to four-family.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Multi-family	421 ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Commercial	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—
Land.....	—	—	—
Total real estate loans	\$ 421	\$ —	\$ —
Consumer and other loans:			
Home equity lines-of-credit.....	—	—	—
Commercial business.....	—	—	—
Other.....	—	—	—
Total consumer and other loans.....	—	—	—
Total non-performing loans	\$ 421	\$ —	\$ —
Foreclosed assets:			
One- to four-family.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Multi-family	—	—	—
Commercial	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—
Land.....	—	—	—
Consumer	—	—	—
Business assets	—	—	—
Total foreclosed assets.....	—	—	—
Total non-performing assets	\$ 421	\$ —	\$ —
Ratios:			
Non-performing loans to total loans.....	0.46%	—%	—%
Non-performing assets to total assets.....	0.38%	—%	—%

(1) This loan was repaid in full subsequent to March 31, 2006.

Source: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus.

EXHIBIT I-13
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Deposit Composition

	At March 31, 2006			At December 31,					
				2005			2004		
	Balance	Percent	Weighted Average Rate	Balance	Percent	Weighted Average Rate	Balance	Percent	Weighted Average Rate
	(Dollars in thousands)								
Demand and NOW deposits.....	\$ 9,249	9.32%	0.60%	\$ 9,876	10.27%	0.79%	\$ 10,585	10.77%	0.65%
Money market deposits.....	15,089	15.20	1.97	14,656	15.24	1.81	19,683	20.03	1.34
Regular and other savings.....	<u>11,034</u>	<u>11.12</u>	0.85	<u>11,415</u>	<u>11.87</u>	0.84	<u>12,491</u>	<u>12.71</u>	0.79
Total transaction and savings accounts.....	35,372	35.64	1.26	35,947	37.38	1.22	42,759	43.51	1.01
Certificates of deposit.....	<u>63,868</u>	<u>64.36</u>	4.16	<u>60,213</u>	<u>62.62</u>	3.63	<u>55,512</u>	<u>56.49</u>	2.67
Total deposits.....	<u>\$ 99,240</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	3.13	<u>\$ 96,160</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	2.73	<u>\$ 98,271</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	1.95

Source: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus.

EXHIBIT I-14
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Maturity of Time Deposits

	<u>Less Than One Year</u>	<u>Over One Year to Two Years</u>	<u>Over Two Years to Three Years</u>	<u>Over Three Years</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Certificate Accounts</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)					
INTEREST RATE:						
Less than 2%.....	\$ 228	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 228	0.36%
2.00% -2.99%.....	3,083	131	57	—	3,271	5.12
3.00% -3.99%.....	15,227	7,879	975	142	24,223	37.93
4.00% -4.99%.....	15,809	7,240	256	1,955	25,260	39.55
5.00% -5.99%.....	31	10,855	—	—	10,886	17.04
6.00% and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	\$ 34,378	\$ 26,105	\$ 1,288	\$ 2,097	\$ 63,868	100.00%

Source: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus.

EXHIBIT I-15
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Borrowings Activity

	At or For the Three Months Ended March 31,		At or For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Balance at end of period	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 7,000
Average balance during period	2,000	5,078	2,759	7,000
Maximum outstanding at any month end...	2,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Weighted average interest rate at end of period.....	4.58%	4.58%	4.58%	6.18%
Average interest rate during period.....	4.64	6.00	5.26	6.28

Source: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus.

EXHIBIT II-1
Description of Office Facilities

<u>Location</u>	<u>Leased or Owned</u>	<u>Year Acquired or Leased</u>	<u>Square Footage</u>	<u>Net Book Value of Real Property</u> (In thousands)
Main Office:				
14 N. Dryden Place, Arlington Heights, Illinois	Leased	1976	8,345	\$ —
Branch Offices:				
3148 Kirchoff Road, Rolling Meadows, Illinois	Leased	1991	3,300	—
360 E. Northwest Highway, Arlington Heights, Illinois	Owned	2001	2,625	430

Source: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus.

EXHIBIT II-2
Historical Interest Rates

Exhibit II-2
Historical Interest Rates(1)

<u>Year/Qtr. Ended</u>	<u>Prime Rate</u>	<u>90 Day T-Bill</u>	<u>One Year T-Bill</u>	<u>10 Year T-Bond</u>
1998: Quarter 1	8.50%	5.16%	5.41%	5.67%
Quarter 2	8.50%	5.10%	5.38%	5.44%
Quarter 3	8.25%	4.37%	4.41%	4.44%
Quarter 4	7.75%	4.48%	4.53%	4.65%
1999: Quarter 1	7.75%	4.49%	4.72%	5.25%
Quarter 2	7.75%	4.78%	5.07%	5.81%
Quarter 3	8.25%	4.88%	5.22%	5.90%
Quarter 4	8.50%	5.33%	5.98%	6.45%
2000: Quarter 1	9.00%	5.88%	6.28%	6.03%
Quarter 2	9.50%	5.88%	6.08%	6.03%
Quarter 3	9.50%	6.23%	6.07%	5.80%
Quarter 4	9.50%	5.89%	5.32%	5.12%
2001: Quarter 1	8.00%	4.30%	4.09%	4.93%
Quarter 2	6.75%	3.65%	3.72%	5.42%
Quarter 3	8.00%	2.40%	2.49%	4.60%
Quarter 4	4.75%	1.74%	2.17%	5.07%
2002: Quarter 1	4.75%	1.79%	2.70%	5.42%
Quarter 2	4.75%	1.70%	2.06%	4.86%
Quarter 3	4.75%	1.57%	1.53%	3.63%
Quarter 4	4.25%	1.22%	1.32%	3.83%
2003: Quarter 1	4.25%	1.14%	1.19%	3.83%
Quarter 2	4.00%	0.90%	1.09%	3.54%
Quarter 3	4.00%	0.95%	1.15%	3.96%
Quarter 4	4.00%	0.95%	1.26%	4.27%
2004: Quarter 1	4.00%	0.95%	1.20%	3.86%
Quarter 2	4.00%	1.33%	2.09%	4.62%
Quarter 3	4.75%	1.70%	2.16%	4.12%
Quarter 4	5.25%	2.22%	2.75%	4.24%
2005: Quarter 1	5.75%	2.80%	3.43%	4.51%
Quarter 2	6.00%	3.12%	3.51%	3.98%
Quarter 3	6.75%	3.55%	4.01%	4.34%
Quarter 4	7.25%	4.08%	4.38%	4.39%
2006: Quarter 1	7.75%	4.52%	4.82%	4.86%
As of June 16, 2006	8.00%	4.87%	5.18%	5.13%

(1) End of period data.

Sources: Federal Reserve and The Wall Street Journal.

EXHIBIT III-1
General Characteristics of Publicly-Traded Institutions

Exhibit III-1
Characteristics of Publicly-Traded Thrifts
June 30, 2006(1)

Thrift Financial Institution	Primary Market	Operating Total Assets (\$MM)	Offices	Fiscal Year	Conv. Date	Stock Price (\$)	Market Value (\$MM)
First KeyStone Fin., Inc. of PA	MADDAQ Newark, PA	520	8	09-30	01/25	19.37	39
American Bancorp. of NJ	MADDAQ Bloomfield, NJ	516	2	09-30	10/05	11.55	164
WBS	AMEX Bowie, MD	497	0	07-31	08/88	8.64	64
Washington St. Fed of Bowie MD	MADDAQ Philadelphia, PA	491	6	09-30	03/03	13.15	183
Prudential Bancorp. of PA	MADDAQ Pittsburgh, PA	450	6	06-30	11/93	16.75	39
WV Financial Corp. of PA	MADDAQ Onondaga, NY	426	10	12-31	12/98	10.17	78
Oneida Finc'l MFC of NY (44.0) (3)	MADDAQ Brockton, MA	391	3	12-31	03/95	25.76	89
Alliance Bank MFC of PA (30.0) (3)	MADDAQ Brockton, MA	380	4	09-30	01/06	11.59	69
Magyar Bancorp MFC of NY (44.0) (3)	MADDAQ Brookline, MA	360	3	09-30	04/05	12.00	159
Brooklyn Fed MFC of NY (30.0) (3)	MADDAQ Brookline, MA	353	0	09-30	04/05	9.92	66
Lake Shore Sup MFC of NY (47.0)	MADDAQ Bridgeton, NJ	344	6	12-31	05/05	12.40	56
Colonial Banc MFC of NJ (44.0)	MADDAQ Bridgeton, NJ	335	6	12-31	03/85	29.77	34
Blair's Sav. Bank, FSB of NY (3)	MADDAQ Elmira, NY	335	6	09-30	06/99	5.33	16
Greater Atlant. Fin. Corp. of VA	MADDAQ Reston, VA	318	6	09-30	02/87	27.72	93
Laurel Capital Group Inc. of VA	MADDAQ Alliston Park, PA	314	4	12-31	03/05	12.90	125
Rome Bancorp. Inc. of Rome NY (3)	MADDAQ Rome, NY	313	4	12-31	11/95	11.80	29
Pathfinder BC MFC of NY (39.7) (3)	MADDAQ Oswego, NY	304	7	09-30	12/98	14.78	61
Green Co. Sav. MFC of NY (44.2) (3)	MADDAQ Catskill, NY	299	7	12-31	04/05	10.00	71
FedFirst Fin. MFC of PA (45.0)	MADDAQ Monroeville, PA	272	2	09-31	10/02	23.70	40
Atlantic Liberty Fincl. of NY	MADDAQ Brooklyn, NY	260	2	12-31	06/85	9.79	13
Independence FSB of DC	MADDAQ Washington, DC	170	3	12-31	03/99	14.00	32
Govt. Secur. Sav. MFC of NY (42.4)	AMEX Gouverneur, NY	136	0	09-30	/	17.98	0
Great Lakes Bancorp. Inc. of NY	NYSE	0	0				0

Mid-West Companies

Flagstar Bancorp. Inc. of MI	NYSE Troy, MI	15,052	128	12-31	04/97	15.88	1,008
MAP Bancorp. Inc. of IL	MADDAQ Clarendon Hills, IL	11,294	75	12-31	01/90	42.86	1,451
Capital Fd Pa MFC of KS (19.7)	MADDAQ Topeka, KS	8,292	37	09-30	04/95	31.95	2,520
Achbor Bancorp. Wisconsin of WI	MADDAQ Madison, WI	4,278	37	09-31	07/92	29.25	637
Bank Mutual Corp. of WI	MADDAQ Milwaukee, WI	3,843	71	12-31	10/03	11.81	736
Tiercos Corp. of Lincoln NE	MADDAQ Lincoln, NE	3,304	69	12-31	10/03	33.16	602
First Place Fin. Corp. of OH	MADDAQ Warren, OH	2,647	37	06-30	01/99	22.89	346
United Community Fin. of OH	MADDAQ Youngstown, OH	2,596	35	12-31	07/98	11.66	363
Citizens First Bancorp. of MI	MADDAQ Fort Huron, MI	1,741	25	12-31	03/01	27.66	236
BankFinancial Corp. of IL	MADDAQ Burr Ridge, IL	1,493	16	12-31	06/05	16.39	400
Wauvona Wide MFC of WI (31.7)	MADDAQ Wauvona, WI	1,458	7	06-30	10/05	15.72	520
MABE Fin. Inc. of Grandview MO	MADDAQ Grandview, MO	1,350	8	09-30	09/85	35.92	302
First Defiance Fin. Corp. of OH	MADDAQ Defiance, OH	1,478	37	12-31	10/95	26.31	188
CYS Bancorp. Inc. of Munster IN	MADDAQ Munster, IN	1,264	22	12-31	07/88	14.67	175
Peoples Community Corp. of OH	MADDAQ West Chester, OH	1,060	14	09-30	03/00	18.90	88
MM Financial, Inc. of MN	MADDAQ Rochester, MN	990	13	12-31	06/94	34.45	152
MutualFirst Fin. Inc. of IN	MADDAQ Muncie, IN	964	19	12-31	12/99	20.37	92
MF Financial Corp. of SD	MADDAQ Sioux Falls, SD	921	34	06-30	04/92	17.30	68
Palmski Fin. Co. of St. Louis MO	MADDAQ St. Louis, MO	893	7	09-30	12/98	16.60	164
FVT Capital Corp. of Solon OH	MADDAQ Solon, OH	893	16	06-30	12/92	10.15	78
Lincoln Bancorp. of IN	MADDAQ Plainfield, IN	868	17	12-31	12/98	18.21	98
Meta Financial Group of IA	MADDAQ Storm Lake, IA	745	16	09-30	09/93	13.21	56
Pocahontas Bancorp. Inc. of IA	MADDAQ Jonesboro, IA	738	20	09-30	04/98	13.50	58
Poplar Bancorp. Inc. of KY	MADDAQ Hopkinsville, KY	649	20	12-31	02/88	16.23	59
First Federal Bankshares of IA	MADDAQ Sioux City, IA	601	14	06-30	04/99	21.45	72
WFB Corp. of Mishawaka IN	MADDAQ Mishawaka, IN	523	11	09-30	03/94	30.09	40
Peoples Bancorp. of Auburn IN	MADDAQ Auburn, IN	494	15	09-30	07/87	20.11	66
North Central Bankshares of IA	MADDAQ Fort Dodge, IA	452	10	12-31	03/96	39.79	57
First Capital, Inc. of IN	MADDAQ Corydon, IN	445	12	12-31	01/99	17.53	44
Ameriana Bancorp. of IN	MADDAQ New Castle, IN	443	10	12-31	03/87	13.84	45
Wayne Savings Bankshares of OH	MADDAQ Wooster, OH	398	11	03-31	01/03	15.01	50
LSB Fin. Corp. of Lafayette IN (3)	MADDAQ Lafayette, IN	372	0	12-31	02/95	27.00	43
United Comm. Banc MFC IN (45.0)	MADDAQ Colchester, IL	366	0	12-31	03/00	10.50	69
First Federal Bankshares of IL	MADDAQ Madison, IN	358	6	12-31	12/96	18.20	29
River Valley Bancorp. of IN	MADDAQ Madison, IN	323	6	12-31	12/96	18.20	29
First Franklin Corp. of OH	MADDAQ Cincinnati, OH	303	5	12-31	01/88	13.79	37
Cheriot Fin. Co. MFC of OH (45.0)	MADDAQ Cincinnati, OH	294	5	12-31	01/84	18.09	119

Exhibit III-1
 Characteristic of Publicly-Traded Thrifts
 June 30, 2006(1)

TICKER	Primary Market	Operating Total Assets (\$BIL.)	OFFICERS	Fiscal Year	Conv. Date	Stock Price (\$)	Market Value (\$BIL.)
Mid-West Companies (continued)							
BXK	First Bancorp of Indiana of IN	Thrift	189	06-30	04/99	20.04	31
FTH	First Fed of M. Michigan of MI	Thrift	267	12-31	04/05	10.00	31
CBP	Memarch Community Bncorp of MI	Thrift	282	12-31	08/02	12.60	34
FTC	First BancTrust Corp of IL	Thrift	375	12-31	04/01	11.70	38
FTB	KY Fed Bncorp of KY (45.0)	Thrift	256	06-30	03/05	19.80	25
XBB	Jacksonville Bncorp of FL (47.2)	Thrift	240	12-31	04/99	12.25	28
FED	Park Bancorp of Chicago IL	Thrift	230	12-31	08/96	21.18	36
MBI	First Bancshares, Inc. of MO	Thrift	230	06-30	12/93	17.18	37
MBI	Blue River Bancshares of IN	Thrift	312	12-31	06/98	6.66	33
FTK	Central Federal Corp. of OH	Thrift	197	12-31	12/93	7.90	36
FTK	FD Financial Corp. of Dover OH	Thrift	156	06-30	04/96	18.08	32
FTK	Home City Fin. Corp. of OH	Thrift	142	12-31	13/96	15.29	33
FTK	First Fed Serv BNC of IL (45.0)	Thrift	142	12-31	06/04	20.48	31
FTK	First Miles Fin., Inc. of OH	Thrift	99	12-31	10/98	16.00	30
New England Companies							
FTK	Peoples Bank BNC of CT (43.1) (3)	Dir.	11,091	12-31	07/98	33.16	4,639
FTK	New Alliance Bancshares of CT (3)	Thrift	6,882	12-31	04/04	14.20	1,552
FTK	Brookline Bancorp, Inc. of MA (3)	Thrift	2,243	12-31	07/02	13.66	941
FTK	Rockville Hills Bancorp of MA (2)	Thrift	2,039	12-31	06/00	14.41	296
FTK	Rockville Fin BNC of CT (45.0) (3)	Thrift	1,116	12-31	09/05	14.26	377
FTK	United Fin Grp BNC of MA (46.6)	Thrift	948	12-31	07/05	11.98	206
FTK	Sanjain Fxlin Bncorp Inc of MA (3)	Thrift	896	12-31	04/05	13.36	138
FTK	MassBank Corp. of Reading MA (3)	Thrift	891	12-31	09/86	32.85	143
FTK	Newell Bancorp, Inc. of CT (3)	Thrift	870	12-31	02/86	39.26	163
FTK	Westfield Finl BNC of MA (43.0) (3)	Thrift	833	12-31	12/01	24.93	243
FTK	Legacy Bancorp, Inc. of MA (3)	Thrift	793	12-31	10/05	14.97	134
FTK	SI Fin Op Inc BNC of CT (40.0) (3)	Thrift	754	12-31	10/04	11.05	138
FTK	Kingham Inst. for Sav. of MA (3)	Thrift	642	12-31	12/88	38.00	83
FTK	NR Thrift Bancshares of NH	Thrift	637	12-31	05/86	16.30	68
FTK	LSB Corp of No. Andover MA (3)	Thrift	546	12-31	09/86	17.54	79
FTK	Central Bncorp of Somerville MA (3)	Thrift	537	09-30	10/94	10.72	72
FTK	FSB Bldgs Inc BNC of CT (46.3) (3)	Thrift	430	06-30	10/04	11.24	85
FTK	New Villy Fin BNC of CT (45.0)	Thrift	365	03-31	12/05	11.49	61
FTK	New England Bncorp, Inc. of CT	Thrift	345	03-31	12/05	11.49	61
FTK	Mayflower Co-Op. Bank of MA (3)	Thrift	239	04-30	12/87	13.15	27
North-West Companies							
FTK	Washington Federal, Inc. of WA	Thrift	8,587	09-30	11/82	22.73	1,882
FTK	First Mutual Bncorp Inc of WA (3)	Thrift	1,095	12-31	12/85	26.85	139
FTK	Keiser Pacific Fin Group of WA (3)	Thrift	846	12-31	10/03	17.75	118
FTK	Firstbank NW Corp. of WA	Thrift	764	03-31	07/97	26.05	158
FTK	Liverview Bancorp, Inc. of WA	Thrift	587	01-31	10/97	26.30	152
FTK	Timberland Bancorp, Inc. of WA	Thrift	587	09-30	01/98	21.11	117
South-East Companies							
FTK	Netbank, Inc. of Alpharetta GA	Thrift	4,469	12-31	07/97	6.12	283
FTK	Coastal Fin. Corp. of SC	Thrift	2,591	09-30	11/83	32.08	366
FTK	Bank Corporation of AL (3)	Thrift	1,644	09-30	09/89	13.13	157
FTK	Charter First BNC of GA (39.1)	Thrift	1,432	0	/	11.34	238
FTK	First Fed. Bancshares of AR	Thrift	1,101	09-30	10/81	38.10	748
FTK	Atl Fed of GA BNC (39.9)	Thrift	771	12-31	05/86	22.32	133
FTK	Citizens South Banking of NC	Thrift	702	12-31	10/04	15.92	225
FTK	Teche Holding Co of N Iberia LA	Thrift	696	12-31	10/02	12.60	104
FTK	Community Fin. Corp. of VA	Thrift	418	09-30	04/95	44.03	98
FTK	Heritage Fin. Corp. of VA	Thrift	359	01-31	02/89	22.71	48
FTK	Heritage Fin. Corp. of VA	Thrift	359	12-31	06/05	13.38	130

IF FINANCIAL, LC.
 Financial Services Industry Consultants
 1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1210
 Arlington, Virginia 22209
 (703) 528-1700

Exhibit III-1
 Characteristics of Publicly-Traded Thrifts
 June 30, 2006(1)

Thrift Financial Institution	Exchge. Market	Primary Market	Operating Total Assets (\$Mill)	Offices	Fiscal Year Ends	Conv. Date	Stock Price (\$)	Market Value (\$Mill)
South-East Companies (continued)								
JFBI Jefferson Bancshares Inc of TN	MADDAQ	Morristown, TN	312	1	06-30	07/03	12.97	87
SBFC South Street Fin. Corp. of NC	MADDAQ	Albemarle, NC	236	2	12-31	10/96	9.50	26
PEOB Great Fee Deo Bancorp of SC	MADDAQ	Charaw, SC	314	3	06-30	12/97	15.75	28
CSLA CS Financial Corp. of LA	MADDAQ	Metairie, LA	177	4	12-31	04/97	18.03	23
South-West Companies								
FSTX Franklin Bank Corp of TX (3)	MADDAQ	Houston, TX	4,768	32	12-31	12/03	19.43	455
FPSW First Fed Banc of SW Inc of WA	MADDAQ	Roswell, WA	533	13	09-30	/	15.50	62
West-Coast Companies (Excl. CA)								
MTIC Matrix Bancorp, Inc. of CO	MADDAQ	Denver, CO	2,146	1	12-31	10/96	22.93	173
WOME Home Fed Bancp SOC of ID (19.8)	MADDAQ	Boise, ID	747	18	09-30	12/04	19.48	338

Other Areas

NOTES: (1) Or most recent date available (M-March, S-September, D-December, J-June, E-estimated, and P-Pro Forma)
 (2) Operating strategies are: Thrift-Traditional Thrift, M.B.-Mortgage Banker, S.B.-S&B Retail Developer,
 Div.-Diversified, and Ret.-Retail Banking.
 (3) BIF insured savings bank.

Source: Corporate offering circulars, SMI Securities Quarterly Thrift Report, and financial reports of publicly traded Thrifts.

Date of Last Update: 06/28/06

EXHIBIT III-2
Public Market Pricing of All Publicly-Traded MHC Institutions

EP FINANCIAL, INC.
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Arlington, Virginia 22203
(703) 820-1700

Exhibit III-1
MFC INSTITUTIONS -- IMPLIED PRICING RATIOS FULL CONVERSION BASIS
As of June 14, 2006

Company	Fully Converted Implied Value		Per Share (E) Core Book Value		Pricing Ratios (1)			Dividends (4)			Financial Characteristics (5)								
	Price/Share (1)	Implied Value (\$Mill)	Price/Share (1)	Value/Share (1)	P/B (2)	P/A (3)	P/W (3)	Amount/Share (4)	Yield (4)	Total Assets (\$Mill)	Assets/Share (4)	ROA (5)	ROE (5)	ROA (5)	ROE (5)	ROA (5)	ROE (5)		
All Public Companies (11)	19.45	409.63	0.94	11.18	19.79	153.98	17.00	173.36	20.98	0.43	2.30	34.18	2,068	11.18	0.48	6.70	7.23	0.67	6.88
Averages	14.38	98.62	0.78	11.97	16.96	141.33	14.08	161.15	17.64	0.36	2.24	26.74	774	9.83	0.38	0.71	6.31	0.70	6.48
Medians	18.05	397.65	0.91	10.93	24.62	117.09	11.69	138.91	20.26	0.36	2.13	47.77	2,608	11.50	0.78	0.53	4.80	0.69	4.33
All Non-MFC Banks of MI (11)	15.58	229.37	0.80	10.99	26.26	120.04	12.58	131.04	31.03	0.46	2.24	67.06	388	9.49	0.40	0.67	4.43	0.37	3.49
Averages	13.20	146.10	0.53	15.30	29.23	94.15	24.03	96.78	28.07	0.25	2.21	24.73	3,719	23.22	0.23	0.78	2.15	0.81	3.52
Medians	13.20	146.10	0.46	13.90	29.06	51.60	22.79	56.45	28.74	0.24	1.84	21.88	588	23.68	0.20	0.82	2.14	0.89	3.33
Publicly-Traded MFC Institutions - Full Conversion Basis	13.15	244.66	0.87	14.70	27.77	105.78	22.28	103.78	21.28	0.24	1.94	41.11	971	23.61	0.24	0.98	2.78	0.96	3.84
ABC Alliantium Corp MFC PA (45.0)	23.76	96.65	0.76	25.01	35.39	88.80	28.71	88.80	28.71	0.24	1.40	47.37	446	23.94	0.26	0.59	2.80	0.63	2.60
ABC Alliance Bank MFC of PA (30.0)	15.91	225.12	0.52	14.73	31.23	108.00	25.44	107.64	26.12	0.26	1.36	59.13	883	21.54	0.29	0.66	3.42	0.87	3.49
ABC All Cit Fed Cy of GA MFC (30.0)	12.56	74.75	0.32	13.60	22.95	74.75	18.44	74.75	18.44	0.26	1.36	59.13	883	21.54	0.29	0.66	3.42	0.87	3.49
ABC Bank MFC of MD (36.0)	12.56	74.75	0.32	13.60	22.95	74.75	18.44	74.75	18.44	0.26	1.36	59.13	883	21.54	0.29	0.66	3.42	0.87	3.49
ABC Bank MFC of NY (30.0)	12.56	74.75	0.32	13.60	22.95	74.75	18.44	74.75	18.44	0.26	1.36	59.13	883	21.54	0.29	0.66	3.42	0.87	3.49
ABC Capital PA MFC of NY (30.0)	12.56	74.75	0.32	13.60	22.95	74.75	18.44	74.75	18.44	0.26	1.36	59.13	883	21.54	0.29	0.66	3.42	0.87	3.49
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ABC Capital PA MFC of NY (30.0)	12.56	74.75	0.32	13.60	22.95	74.75	18.44	74.75	18.44	0.26	1.36	59.13	883	21.54	0.29	0.66	3.42	0.87	3.49
ABC Capital PA MFC of NY (30.0)	12.56	74.75	0.32	13.60	22.95	74.75	18.44	74.75	18.44	0.26	1.36	59.13	883	21.54	0.29	0.66	3.42	0.87	3.49
ABC Capital PA MFC of NY (30.0)	12.56	74.75	0.32	13.60	22.95	74.75	18.44	74.75	18.44	0.26	1.36	59.13	883	21.54	0.29	0.66	3.42	0.87	3.49
ABC Capital PA MFC of NY (30.0)	12.56	74.75	0.32																

EXHIBIT III-3
Peer Group Market Area Comparative Analysis

Exhibit III-3
Peer Group Market Area Comparative Analysis

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Proj. Pop. 2010</u>	<u>2000-2005 % Change</u>	<u>2005-2010 % Change</u>	<u>Per Capita Income</u>		<u>Deposit Market Share(1)</u>
	<u>2000 (000)</u>	<u>2005 (000)</u>				<u>Amount</u>	<u>% State Average</u>	
Brooklyn Federal MHC of NY	2,465	2,493	2,509	1.1%	0.6%	20,164	70.3%	0.5%
Cheviot Financial Corp. MHC of OH	845	820	798	-3.0%	-2.7%	30,654	117.9%	0.8%
Colonial Bankshares MHC of NJ	146	149	152	2.1%	2.0%	20,239	62.5%	13.6%
Gouverneur Bancorp MHC of NY	112	115	118	2.4%	3.2%	18,625	64.9%	5.5%
Greene Co. Bancorp MHC of NY	48	49	50	1.4%	1.3%	22,528	78.6%	36.0%
Heritage Financial Group MHC of GA	96	95	93	-1.3%	-2.0%	20,953	79.0%	19.2%
Jacksonville Bancorp MHC of IL	37	36	35	-1.8%	-2.0%	21,668	80.0%	27.1%
Kentucky First Federal Bancorp MHC of KY	29	29	29	-1.3%	-1.4%	15,308	67.0%	19.9%
Naugatuck Valley Fin. MHC of CT	824	845	870	2.6%	2.9%	29,502	83.5%	1.2%
Pathfinder Bancorp MHC of NY	122	127	131	3.4%	3.7%	19,988	68.7%	27.7%
Averages:	473	476	479	0.6%	0.6%	21,963	77.3%	15.1%
Medians:	117	121	125	1.3%	1.0%	20,596	74.4%	15.4%
Ben Franklin Bank	5,377	5,423	5,471	0.9%	0.9%	27,159	100.2%	0.1%

(1) Total institution deposits in headquarters county as percent of total county deposits.

Sources: SNL, FDIC.

EXHIBIT IV-1
Stock Prices:
As of June 16, 2006

RP FINANCIAL, LC
Financial Services Industry Consultants
1708 North Moore Street, Suite 2210
Arlington, Virginia 22209
(703) 228-1709

Exhibit 1
Weekly Trailing Market Price - Part One
Prices as of June 16, 2006

Financial Institutions	Market Capitalization		Price Change Data		Current Per Share Financials		
	Price/Share	Outst. Shares	High	Low	Trailing 12 Mo. EPS(1)	Book Value/Share(2)	Assets/Share(4)
All Public Companies(2)(4)	20.59	25,467	21.96	17.74	1.28	14.64	168.93
BAIF-Insured Thrifts(10)(8)	20.39	37,758	20.49	17.56	1.06	14.63	173.16
BIF-Insured Thrifts(16)	21.20	56,920	22.59	18.58	1.16	14.76	227.39
WFS Traded Companies(12)	30.03	108,237	34.91	24.57	1.43	17.13	167.33
WFS Traded Companies(4)	38.27	3,162	31.38	26.97	1.39	14.97	140.33
MARDAQ Listed OTC Companies(11)(8)	15.63	16,064	21.89	17.01	1.05	14.21	169.12
California Companies(11)	20.88	26,589	24.57	20.19	1.25	15.16	187.19
Florida Companies(7)	21.37	27,939	21.87	19.21	0.96	10.18	9.34
MIG-Atlantic Companies(18)	18.48	57,938	20.34	17.37	1.13	10.66	104.43
MIG-West Companies(44)	19.96	9,217	20.88	17.56	1.02	16.01	143.23
New England Companies(13)	21.10	16,607	22.16	18.54	0.98	14.97	133.53
North-West Companies(4)	24.78	21,796	26.29	20.26	0.96	12.09	15.67
South-West Companies(13)	18.38	10,717	19.48	15.71	1.29	13.71	9.64
South-West Companies(2)	17.48	13,691	20.28	14.26	0.83	14.16	147.26
Western Companies (incl. CA)(1)	22.33	3,537	24.88	17.46	1.16	14.68	124.93
Thrift Strategy(12)(8)	20.22	22,728	21.74	17.14	0.88	14.52	123.02
Real Estate Strategy(2)	21.11	117,234	21.72	17.70	0.68	14.52	123.02
Diversified Strategy(1)	10.15	7,716	11.76	78.2	0.40	14.52	123.02
Companies Leaving Dividends(120)	60.40	4,408	60.37	40.37	4.30	37.91	27.66
Companies Without Dividends(13)	20.56	24,389	22.24	18.13	1.23	13.13	135.06
Equity/Assets <60(15)	16.38	11,201	18.11	14.46	0.98	14.38	19.64
Equity/Assets >120(33)	22.23	22,713	23.45	19.35	1.29	14.33	137.67
Actively Traded Companies(10)	21.89	13,477	23.82	19.18	1.40	15.13	137.74
Market Value Below \$20 Million(2)	16.44	21,282	18.46	14.46	0.62	13.59	10.77
Assets \$200 Million-\$1 Billion(48)	27.25	21,372	30.62	24.20	1.79	18.26	158.66
Assets \$100-\$200 Million(24)	12.42	1,322	14.58	11.31	0.56	13.81	11.74
Holding Company Structures(12)(8)	28.71	24,342	31.05	17.85	1.31	14.73	130.32
Assets Over \$1 Billion(36)	23.11	21,409	24.09	18.83	1.20	15.18	137.71
Assets \$200-\$500 Million(24)	20.59	3,462	22.48	17.63	1.05	14.21	138.00
Assets less than \$200 Million(12)	14.95	2,182	17.31	13.61	0.31	13.48	115.05
Non-Operational Companies(14)	21.86	28,407	24.4	18.62	0.83	13.48	176.76
Acquirers of FSLIC Cases(4)	16.82	24,439	19.01	14.64	0.81	13.55	15.59
	20.71	23,782	22.48	16.91	2.27	19.78	19.22

(1) Average of high/low or bid/ask price per share.
 (2) Or since offering price if converted or first listed in 2005 or within the past 52 weeks. Percent change figures are actual year-to-date and are not annualized.
 (3) EPS (earnings per share) is based on actual trailing twelve month data and is not shown on a pro forma basis.
 (4) Excludes intangibles (such as goodwill, value of core deposits, etc.).
 (5) ROA (return on assets) and ROE (return on equity) are indicated ratios based on trailing twelve month common earnings and average common equity and assets balances.
 (6) Annualized, based on last regular quarterly cash dividend announcement.
 (7) Indicated dividend as a percent of trailing twelve month earnings.
 (8) Excluded from averages due to actual or rumored acquisition activities or unusual operating characteristics.
 (9) For FSLIC institutions, market value reflects share price multiplied by public (non-MHC) shares.
 * All thrifts are BAIF insured unless otherwise noted with an asterisk. Parentheses following market averages indicate the number of institutions included in the respective averages. All figures have been adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, and secondary offerings.
 Source: Corporate reports and offering circulars for publicly traded companies, and RP Financial, LC, calculations. The information provided in this report has been obtained from sources we believe are reliable, but we cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.
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RF FINANCIAL, LC
 Financial Services Industry Consultants
 1700 North Street, Suite 2110
 Arlington, Virginia 22209
 (703) 228-1700

Exhibit 1 (continued)
 Monthly Thrift Market List - Part One
 Prices as of June 16, 2004

Financial Institution	Market Capitalization		Price/Outst. Capital		High/Low		52 Week High/Low		52 Week High/Low		Current Pk. Data		Financial		
	(\$)	(MM)	Share	Market	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Trailing 12 Mo. Core	Book Value/Share	Book Value/Share	Assets/Share	
All Public Companies (37)	15.58	21,072	17.0	17.0	16.74	13.24	16.58	13.40	6.08	12.40	0.36	7.99	7.99	63.57	
61P-Insured Thrifts (24)	16.01	17,484	108.5	108.5	13.55	12.40	14.54	10.10	1.01	10.10	0.21	7.69	7.43	56.70	
61P-Insured Thrifts (13)	16.94	30,189	286.5	286.5	18.84	17.25	17.25	7.58	4.06	7.58	0.45	8.50	8.04	75.73	
61P-Insured Thrifts (1)	19.07	3,991	39.6	39.6	24.99	18.94	18.94	4.18	13.59	4.18	0.86	29.13	10.13	59.94	
61P-Insured Thrifts (2)	19.36	21,018	177.6	177.6	16.95	15.08	15.08	12.99	8.02	12.99	0.28	7.86	7.43	63.30	
61P-Insured Thrifts (3)	13.96	14,363	77.4	77.4	14.25	13.37	13.37	14.33	15.33	14.33	0.25	6.92	6.21	53.39	
61P-Insured Thrifts (4)	13.92	20,493	122.9	122.9	13.22	11.62	11.62	8.25	8.25	8.25	0.24	6.39	7.76	7.28	67.02
61P-Insured Thrifts (5)	16.04	21,493	177.2	177.2	17.34	14.39	14.39	11.43	6.80	11.43	0.22	6.33	6.01	65.19	
61P-Insured Thrifts (6)	16.76	30,497	347.7	347.7	17.95	16.70	16.70	11.43	3.27	11.43	0.42	8.20	7.90	63.63	
61P-Insured Thrifts (7)	21.46	31,004	93.3	93.3	23.13	19.34	19.34	21.68	11.43	21.68	0.43	6.61	6.45	69.31	
61P-Insured Thrifts (8)	15.48	13,134	91.6	91.6	18.73	13.59	13.59	22.77	13.94	22.77	0.43	6.49	6.09	69.31	
61P-Insured Thrifts (9)	15.08	13,634	119.3	119.3	16.23	13.79	13.79	13.26	9.13	13.26	0.25	7.93	7.38	63.18	
61P-Insured Thrifts (10)	15.61	21,486	129.9	129.9	24.59	20.17	20.17	13.26	6.76	13.26	0.40	6.23	6.23	63.89	
61P-Insured Thrifts (11)	13.98	21,829	135.4	135.4	17.93	14.28	14.28	12.52	8.13	12.52	0.25	7.29	7.29	63.89	
61P-Insured Thrifts (12)	13.98	21,829	135.4	135.4	13.16	10.08	10.08	12.52	8.13	12.52	0.25	7.29	7.29	63.89	
61P-Insured Thrifts (13)	13.98	21,829	135.4	135.4	14.54	12.10	12.10	12.52	8.13	12.52	0.25	7.29	7.29	63.89	
61P-Insured Thrifts (14)	13.98	21,829	135.4	135.4	20.58	14.23	14.23	16.74	8.13	16.74	0.25	7.29	7.29	63.89	
61P-Insured Thrifts (15)	14.31	19,828	121.6	121.6	18.51	13.99	13.99	14.22	8.13	14.22	0.25	7.29	7.29	63.89	
61P-Insured Thrifts (16)	14.31	19,828	121.6	121.6	16.60	13.33	13.33	14.22	8.13	14.22	0.25	7.29	7.29	63.89	
61P-Insured Thrifts (17)	14.48	24,368	84.3	84.3	18.09	12.22	12.22	14.23	8.13	14.23	0.25	7.29	7.29	63.89	
61P-Insured Thrifts (18)	14.48	24,368	84.3	84.3	14.07	12.05	12.05	14.23	8.13	14.23	0.25	7.29	7.29	63.89	
61P-Insured Thrifts (19)	14.00	2,292	23.6	23.6	16.00	14.85	14.85	12.23	8.13	12.23	0.25	7.29	7.29	63.89	
61P-Insured Thrifts (20)	13.95	24,483	233.3	233.3	17.21	12.40	12.40	14.23	8.13	14.23	0.25	7.29	7.29	63.89	
61P-Insured Thrifts (21)	13.94	20,273	233.3	233.3	16.51	12.87	12.87	14.23	8.13	14.23	0.25	7.29	7.29	63.89	
61P-Insured Thrifts (22)	13.94	20,273	233.3	233.3	18.74	12.22	12.22	14.23	8.13	14.23	0.25	7.29	7.29	63.89	
61P-Insured Thrifts (23)	13.23	7,433	38.4	38.4	20.59	16.69	16.69	11.17	3.10	11.17	0.18	7.49	7.49	48.76	

(1) Average of high/low or bid/ask price per share.
 (2) Or since offering price if converted or first listed in 2003 or within the past 51 weeks. Percent change figures are actual year-to-date and are not annualized.
 (3) EPS (earnings per share) is based on actual trailing twelve month data and is not shown on a pro forma basis.
 (4) Includes intangibles (such as goodwill, value of core deposits, etc.).
 (5) ROA (return on assets) and ROE (return on equity) are indicated ratios based on trailing twelve month common earnings and average common equity and assets balances.
 (6) Annualized, based on last regular quarterly cash dividend announcement.
 (7) Indicated dividend as a percent of trailing twelve month earnings.
 (8) Excludes from averages due to actual or rumored acquisition activities or unusual operating characteristics.
 (9) For MEC institutions, market value reflects share price multiplied by public (non-MEC) shares.
 * All charts are daily insured unless otherwise noted with an asterisk. Parentheses following market averages indicate the number of institutions included in the respective averages. All figures have been adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, and secondary offerings.
 Source: Corporate reports and offering circulars for publicly traded companies, and RF Financial, LC, calculations. The information provided in this report has been obtained from sources we believe are reliable, but we cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.
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Exhibit 1
Weekly Thrift Market Lines - Part Two
Prices as of June 16, 1986

Company Name	197 Financial Ratios			Asset Quality Ratios			Trading Ratios			Dividend Data (\$)								
	Equity/ Assets (%)	Surplus/ Assets (%)	Core Earnings/ Assets (%)	Assets/ Loans (%)	Reserve/ Assets (%)	Price/ Price/ Price/ (2) (3) (4)	Margin/ Yield/ Yield/ (5) (6) (7)	Core Earnings/ Price/ Price/ (8) (9) (10)	Div. / Div. / Div. (11) (12) (13)	Yield/ Yield/ Yield/ (14) (15) (16)	Rate/ Rate/ Rate/ (17) (18) (19)							
BAIF-Insured Thrifts(109)	9.59	8.36	0.71	0.31	5.37	0.65	7.45	0.60	173.24	0.96	17.99	143.27	13.23	143.08	19.38	0.46	2.29	15.08
BAIF-Insured Thrifts(110)	13.38	10.11	0.76	7.37	4.83	0.79	7.52	0.26	333.30	0.94	19.97	144.04	16.96	183.58	20.21	0.44	2.21	40.43
BBK Traded Companies(12)	9.61	6.95	1.01	12.50	7.46	0.75	9.36	0.27	288.98	0.92	15.43	155.52	14.28	211.99	17.42	0.60	2.37	30.63
BBK Traded Companies(13)	8.54	6.40	0.75	9.40	6.56	0.71	8.74	0.47	148.47	1.15	15.67	161.99	11.62	144.71	15.52	0.42	1.55	16.98
Banking Linked OTC Companies(114)	10.31	9.07	1.00	7.65	3.00	0.67	7.36	0.56	193.97	0.97	10.61	143.16	11.01	163.53	18.46	0.47	2.29	37.21
California Companies(11)	7.38	7.21	1.02	13.02	8.87	0.77	10.30	0.37	159.18	0.63	13.09	144.58	11.31	162.00	18.46	0.47	1.66	21.14
Florida Companies(7)	6.32	6.42	0.93	10.35	4.71	0.73	9.23	0.17	605.93	0.76	23.07	207.41	13.27	216.91	23.72	0.26	0.99	19.33
Mid-Atlantic Companies(38)	10.42	8.47	0.84	9.58	2.65	0.80	8.80	0.24	261.55	0.96	17.31	153.81	13.18	190.93	17.52	0.44	1.46	29.73
Mid-Atlantic Companies(44)	9.91	8.32	0.87	5.32	4.71	0.84	5.92	0.92	105.06	0.94	17.31	153.81	13.18	190.93	17.52	0.44	1.46	29.73
New England Companies(13)	13.39	11.76	0.61	5.27	3.98	0.74	6.02	0.08	423.13	1.00	24.03	138.72	13.30	141.36	20.89	0.52	2.66	42.03
North-West Companies(6)	11.08	9.97	1.16	10.64	3.96	1.22	10.16	0.17	490.95	1.03	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.43
South-West Companies(12)	10.63	9.89	0.66	7.37	4.28	0.83	6.78	0.79	185.40	1.38	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.43
South-West Companies(13)	8.23	6.04	0.78	9.21	6.92	0.78	8.41	0.69	43.13	0.83	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.43
Western Companies (Incl. CA)(1)	4.33	4.99	0.33	3.99	2.40	0.31	5.41	1.03	45.67	0.93	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.43
Thrift Strategy(116)	10.12	8.97	0.71	7.91	5.16	0.67	7.37	0.53	294.37	0.96	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.43
Thrift Strategy(118)	8.38	6.82	1.01	12.79	7.61	0.94	11.65	0.25	249.82	0.77	13.72	161.70	13.41	203.81	14.31	0.43	1.70	23.16
Real Estate Strategy(1)	7.63	7.63	0.62	7.63	6.70	0.88	7.03	1.73	30.51	0.62	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.43
Diversified Strategy(11)	6.14	6.15	1.02	13.37	7.12	1.04	12.50	0.14	659.29	1.37	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.43
Companies Issuing Dividends(120)	10.41	9.19	0.73	7.32	5.31	0.71	7.67	0.52	202.59	0.96	15.37	145.56	14.57	172.27	18.21	0.51	2.31	40.76
Companies Without Dividends(13)	7.35	4.68	0.52	7.32	4.90	0.39	8.30	0.69	144.14	0.90	15.37	145.56	14.57	172.27	18.21	0.51	2.31	40.76
Equity/Assets <=115>	3.25	3.00	0.81	9.59	3.90	0.67	9.38	0.45	149.08	0.76	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.76
Equity/Assets >115(15)	8.30	7.77	0.78	9.39	3.90	0.71	8.41	0.57	171.28	0.91	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.76
Actively Traded Companies(10)	14.20	13.26	0.68	4.38	2.60	0.71	4.33	0.46	268.79	1.14	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.76
Market Value Below \$20 Million(5)	8.20	8.30	0.94	10.51	4.39	0.94	9.95	0.29	201.01	0.83	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.76
Market Value Above \$20 Million(5)	9.80	9.76	0.46	4.96	3.93	0.15	2.22	0.49	100.27	0.94	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.76
Mortgage Company Structures(127)	10.18	9.68	0.73	8.17	2.29	0.63	7.36	0.34	199.49	0.95	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.76
Assets Over \$1 Billion(56)	9.77	7.74	0.89	10.17	2.89	0.79	7.64	0.40	241.84	0.89	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.76
Assets \$200 Million-\$1 Billion(40)	5.47	4.92	0.67	7.63	3.19	0.61	7.64	0.51	134.89	0.85	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.76
Assets \$250-\$500 Million(4)	10.76	10.27	0.68	7.08	3.64	0.69	7.18	0.79	139.56	0.95	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.76
Assets \$50-\$250 Million(12)	12.48	12.22	0.23	2.20	2.04	0.44	1.38	0.98	139.48	1.25	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.76
Co-ops(1)	3.29	3.27	0.77	6.84	4.43	0.75	6.47	0.47	229.23	0.94	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.76
Non-Co-ops(13)	10.27	10.37	0.60	8.74	4.89	0.83	8.28	0.72	118.14	0.95	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.76
Acquirers of FIMAC Cases(4)	9.41	9.19	0.70	7.11	1.81	0.60	5.62	0.42	239.96	0.69	14.38	168.48	14.09	196.66	15.10	0.55	2.21	40.76

(1) Average of high/low or bid/ask prices per share.
 (2) Or since offering price if converted or first listed in 1981 or in the past 52 weeks. Percent change figures are actual year-to-date and are not annualized.
 (3) EPS (earnings per share) is based on actual trailing twelve month data and is not shown as a pro forma basis.
 (4) Excludes intangibles (such as goodwill, value of core deposits, etc.).
 (5) ROA (return on assets) and ROE (return on equity) are indicated ratios based on trailing twelve month common earnings and average common equity and assets balances; ROE (return on investment) is current EPS divided by current price.
 (6) Annualized, based on last regular quarterly cash dividend announcement.
 (7) Indicated dividend as a percent of trailing twelve month earnings.
 (8) Excludes from averages due to actual or rumored acquisition activities or unusual operating characteristics.
 (9) All thrifts are BAIF insured unless otherwise noted with an asterisk. Parentheses following market averages indicates the number of institutions included in the respective averages. All figures have been adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, and secondary offerings.
 Source: Corporate reports and offering circulars for publicly traded companies, and F. Financial, LC, calculations.
 This information provided in this report has been obtained from sources we believe are reliable, but we cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.
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Exhibit 1 (continued)
Weekly Tariff Market Line - Part Two
Prices As Of June 16, 2006

Financial Institutions	Per Financial Ratio		Asset Quality Ratio		Pricing Ratios		Price/Price/Price		Dividend Payout										
	Ratio/Assets	Ratio/Assets	Ratio/Assets	Ratio/Assets	Ratio/Assets	Ratio/Assets	Ratio/Assets	Ratio/Assets	Ratio/Assets	Ratio/Assets									
MARKET AVERAGES, NYC INSTITUTIONS	15.92	13.32	0.62	4.08	2.10	0.72	6.08	4.33	0.30	237.69	0.48	33.27	185.08	10.09	156.58	22.42	0.28	1.89	24.73
NAIP-Insured Tariffs(24)	12.46	9.53	0.53	3.27	2.43	0.70	6.08	4.33	0.32	232.34	0.42	26.21	225.38	23.87	196.43	26.32	0.24	1.93	24.77
NAIP-Insured Tariffs(13)	14.51	11.41	0.58	3.50	3.14	0.68	6.08	4.33	0.38	250.23	1.31	26.42	188.84	27.41	188.84	26.42	0.48	2.27	24.60
NAIP Traded Companies(2)	13.50	11.41	0.53	3.50	3.14	0.65	4.76	4.43	0.30	231.51	0.71	21.23	200.19	27.75	204.38	31.81	0.34	1.88	27.11
NAIP Traded CFC Companies(28)	13.21	11.41	0.72	3.45	2.31	0.72	4.43	4.43	0.39	232.40	0.39	23.89	235.11	26.35	224.80	35.89	0.23	1.29	23.00
California Companies(11)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
Mid-Atlantic Companies(18)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
Mid-West Companies(7)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
South-East Companies(9)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
New England Companies(7)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
New York Companies (BKI CA)(1)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
Western Companies (BKI CA)(1)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
Thrift Strategy(16)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
Diversified Strategy(1)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
Companies Issuing Dividends(28)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
Companies Without Dividends(9)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
Equity/Assets 4%(1)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
Equity/Assets 4-7%(11)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
Equity/Assets 8-12%(2)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
Holding Company Structures(3)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
Assets Over \$1 Billion(9)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
Assets \$50-\$100 Million(17)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
Assets less than \$25 Million(3)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
Goodwill Companies(17)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
Non-Goodwill Companies(28)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
NYC Institutions(17)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01
NYC Converted Last 3 months(1)	14.31	13.43	0.58	4.43	2.41	0.64	3.08	3.08	0.66	253.87	0.66	29.37	277.79	28.03	238.48	39.14	0.23	1.80	23.01

(1) Average of high/low or bid/ask price per share.
 (2) Or since offering price is converted or first listed in 2001 or in the past 52 weeks. Percent change figures are actual year-to-date and are not annualized.
 (3) NY (earnings per share) is based on actual trailing twelve month data and is not shown on a pro forma basis.
 (4) Includes Intangible Assets such as goodwill, value of core deposits, etc.).
 (5) Risk (return on assets) and ROE (return on equity) are indicated ratios based on trailing twelve month common earnings and average common equity and assets balances; ROE (return on investment) is calculated based on current price.
 (6) Indicated, based on last regular quarterly cash dividend announcement.
 (7) Indicated, based on a percent of trailing twelve month earnings.
 (8) Included from averages due to actual or rumored acquisition activities or unusual operating characteristics.
 * All thrifts are NAIP insured unless otherwise noted with an asterisk. Parentheses following market averages indicates the number of institutions included in the respective averages. All figures have been adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, and secondary offerings.
 Sources: Corporate reports and offering circulars for publicly traded companies, and EP Financial, LC, estimations.
 The information provided in this report has been obtained from sources we believe are reliable, but we cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

Exhibit 1 (continued)
 Weekly Tariff Market Lines - Part Two
 Prices As Of June 16, 2006

Financial Institution	Per Financial Ratio			Asset Quality Ratios			Pricing Ratios			Dividend Data(s)						
	Equity/ Assets (%)	ROA(1) (%)	ROE(3) (%)	Reported Earnings ROA(1) (%)	Core Earnings ROA(1) (%)	ROE(3) (%)	NPAs Assets (%)	Resvs/ Loans (%)	Price/ Assets (N)	Price/ Book (N)	Price/ Tang. Assets (N)	Price/ Book Earnings (N)	Core Earnings (N)	Dividend Yield (%)	Dividend Payout Ratio (%)	
WABNDQ United OTC Companies (continued)																
WABNDQ First Bancshares, Inc. of FL	6.97	6.19	12.01	0.85	0.47	4.13	0.22	176.94	24.23	276.25	18.99	297.36	24.61	0.32	1.00	24.34
WABNDQ First Bancorp of IL	9.49	9.12	0.47	0.47	4.27	0.37	0.62	149.55	21.40	106.07	10.07	110.38	30.00	0.24	2.05	41.00
WABNDQ First Bancorp of Indiana of IN	9.21	9.24	0.24	0.24	4.94	0.70	0.16	177.63	30.24	108.74	10.78	116.64	15.66	0.66	2.99	60.61
WABNDQ First Bancorp of MD	11.29	11.14	-0.21	-0.21	0.99	-0.63	0.48	177.63	MM	99.42	11.23	100.76	MM	0.16	0.33	49.28
WABNDQ First Capital, Inc. of IN	9.52	8.21	0.43	0.43	7.07	0.77	0.98	93.29	31.76	107.09	10.20	124.13	13.10	0.68	3.88	49.28
WABNDQ First Community Bk Corp of FL	8.99	8.77	3.02	3.02	4.01	0.98	11.06	31.06	34.94	221.97	32.30	233.37	23.90	0.09	0.00	9.00
WABNDQ First DuPont Fin. Corp of OH	10.42	7.78	0.92	0.92	6.68	0.92	0.37	255.70	14.48	122.08	12.72	163.52	14.48	0.26	1.61	23.32
WABNDQ First Fed Banc of W. Va. of WV	26.68	24.27	10.69	10.69	9.92	0.80	0.88	MM	14.30	119.88	11.16	136.98	13.25	0.28	1.81	23.32
WABNDQ First Fed of W. Michigan of MI	12.77	12.77	3.18	3.18	4.40	1.22	0.01	MM	MM	213.47	56.95	213.47	MM	0.52	2.92	MM
WABNDQ First Fed of W. Virginia of WV	8.84	8.44	10.26	10.26	7.03	0.23	0.01	31.88	14.22	144.75	12.79	146.78	14.39	0.24	2.31	31.57
WABNDQ First Federal Bancshares of IL	6.03	5.59	0.23	0.23	3.43	0.19	1.65	15.03	28.11	106.24	6.41	116.60	36.10	0.48	2.66	MM
WABNDQ First Federal Bancshares of IA	11.21	8.22	0.47	0.47	3.96	3.02	0.37	3.09	26.16	108.56	12.08	146.62	32.82	0.49	2.86	40.78
WABNDQ First Fin. Holdings, Inc. of SC	6.71	5.23	1.06	1.06	16.61	6.95	1.01	14.91	14.38	221.88	14.89	228.21	15.06	0.26	2.99	43.09
WABNDQ First Franklin Corp. of OH	8.28	8.28	0.44	0.44	4.76	0.37	6.68	1.47	21.00	103.64	8.79	106.64	16.34	0.26	2.29	40.00
WABNDQ First Kentucky Fin., Inc. of KY	5.26	5.16	-0.01	-0.01	-0.21	-0.06	-1.21	70.88	MM	143.48	7.54	143.48	MM	0.06	0.00	MM
WABNDQ First Mutual Bancshares Inc. of WA	5.73	5.73	15.67	15.67	7.57	0.88	14.89	0.08	13.21	222.86	12.78	222.86	14.79	0.40	1.54	20.39
WABNDQ First Niagara Fin. Group of NY	17.03	7.61	1.16	1.16	6.83	0.16	6.83	317.66	16.44	113.66	13.37	254.64	16.64	0.44	3.18	25.38
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	14.26	14.26	6.04	6.04	9.36	0.48	4.18	79.04	31.87	130.97	13.53	130.97	29.37	0.64	4.57	MM
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	10.11	10.11	0.64	0.64	9.07	0.68	0.64	MM	28.83	136.57	13.53	136.57	29.37	0.62	2.22	97.61
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
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WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
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WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.62	120.39	14.13	137.48	13.09	139.03	16.47	0.56	3.48	34.97
WABNDQ First N. York Fin. Inc. of NY	9.23	6.92	10.16	10.16	7.08	0.82	0.									

Exhibit 1 (continued)
Weekly Thrift Market Lines - Part Two
Prices As of June 18, 2008

Financial Institution	Key Financial Ratios			Asset Quality Ratios			Liquidity Ratios			Dividend Data(1)						
	Equity/ Assets (N)	Tang. Assets (N)	Reported Earnings (N)	ROA(1) (N)	ROE(1) (N)	ROI(1) (N)	WRAE Assets (N)	Netw/ PRAE (N)	Netw/ Loans (N)	Price/ Book (12)	Price/ Assets (1)	Price/ Temp. Book (1)	Price/ Core Book (1)	Div. / Share (1)	Div. / Yield (1)	Payout Ratio(1) (1)
WADDAD Listed UTC Companies (Continued)	22.61	22.88	0.65	2.88	2.61	0.58	0.12	185.00	1.09	19.10	110.27	24.23	113.99	0.12	3.04	40.00
WBEA New England Bankers Inc. of CT	5.25	5.03	1.05	16.63	5.48	1.07	0.18	211.26	0.96	18.35	111.46	18.34	166.29	0.88	2.20	40.18
WBLD Newall Bancorp. Inc. of CT(0)	8.53	7.94	1.07	11.96	9.10	1.27	0.24	192.28	0.76	10.18	117.81	11.96	152.22	1.32	3.32	36.46
WPCD North Central Bancshares of IA	9.03	6.36	0.56	10.93	10.08	0.87	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Northwest Bancorp of WA(40.0)	11.03	11.03	0.56	3.07	2.79	0.58	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	6.76	6.70	0.87	11.85	6.97	0.87	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	12.74	9.23	0.87	7.10	4.82	0.82	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	11.62	9.68	0.69	4.27	3.08	0.38	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	7.63	7.63	0.62	7.93	6.78	0.33	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	7.68	7.68	1.12	14.99	12.30	1.10	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	9.18	9.18	1.21	13.95	8.20	1.20	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	12.45	12.45	0.17	1.41	1.18	0.13	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	6.50	4.75	0.70	11.31	7.86	0.68	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	13.66	6.73	0.86	6.03	6.17	0.84	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	6.87	5.49	0.18	2.36	1.86	0.24	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	5.53	5.53	0.63	11.71	6.22	0.18	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	12.95	12.42	0.75	5.59	5.57	0.80	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	11.75	10.83	1.28	11.09	2.99	1.23	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	8.17	6.79	0.26	3.23	2.91	0.25	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	7.01	5.13	0.43	6.16	5.52	0.27	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	8.76	7.93	0.80	16.94	10.81	0.27	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	14.11	7.93	0.80	3.24	2.78	0.80	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	20.03	20.03	0.86	4.22	2.36	0.88	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	7.95	7.45	1.04	13.85	9.06	1.23	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	12.95	12.42	0.75	5.59	5.57	0.80	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	8.17	6.79	0.26	3.23	2.91	0.25	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	7.01	5.13	0.43	6.16	5.52	0.27	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	8.76	7.93	0.80	16.94	10.81	0.27	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	14.11	7.93	0.80	3.24	2.78	0.80	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	20.03	20.03	0.86	4.22	2.36	0.88	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	7.95	7.45	1.04	13.85	9.06	1.23	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	12.95	12.42	0.75	5.59	5.57	0.80	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	8.17	6.79	0.26	3.23	2.91	0.25	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	7.01	5.13	0.43	6.16	5.52	0.27	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	8.76	7.93	0.80	16.94	10.81	0.27	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	14.11	7.93	0.80	3.24	2.78	0.80	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	20.03	20.03	0.86	4.22	2.36	0.88	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	7.95	7.45	1.04	13.85	9.06	1.23	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	12.95	12.42	0.75	5.59	5.57	0.80	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	8.17	6.79	0.26	3.23	2.91	0.25	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	7.01	5.13	0.43	6.16	5.52	0.27	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	8.76	7.93	0.80	16.94	10.81	0.27	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	14.11	7.93	0.80	3.24	2.78	0.80	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	20.03	20.03	0.86	4.22	2.36	0.88	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	7.95	7.45	1.04	13.85	9.06	1.23	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	12.95	12.42	0.75	5.59	5.57	0.80	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	8.17	6.79	0.26	3.23	2.91	0.25	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	7.01	5.13	0.43	6.16	5.52	0.27	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	8.76	7.93	0.80	16.94	10.81	0.27	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	14.11	7.93	0.80	3.24	2.78	0.80	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	20.03	20.03	0.86	4.22	2.36	0.88	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	7.95	7.45	1.04	13.85	9.06	1.23	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	12.95	12.42	0.75	5.59	5.57	0.80	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	8.17	6.79	0.26	3.23	2.91	0.25	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	7.01	5.13	0.43	6.16	5.52	0.27	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	8.76	7.93	0.80	16.94	10.81	0.27	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	14.11	7.93	0.80	3.24	2.78	0.80	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	20.03	20.03	0.86	4.22	2.36	0.88	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	7.95	7.45	1.04	13.85	9.06	1.23	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	12.95	12.42	0.75	5.59	5.57	0.80	0.25	191.77	0.81	21.08	117.81	19.45	189.83	0.64	2.86	84.70
WQBC Ocala Bancorp of FL(40.0)	8.17	6.79	0.26	3.23	2.91	0.2										

EXHIBIT IV-2
Historical Stock Price Indices

Exhibit IV-2
Historical Stock Price Indices(1)

<u>Year/Qtr. Ended</u>	<u>DJIA</u>	<u>S&P 500</u>	<u>NASDAQ Composite</u>	<u>SNL Thrift Index</u>	<u>SNL Bank Index</u>
1998: Quarter 1	8799.8	1101.8	1835.7	869.3	456.1
Quarter 2	8952.0	1133.8	1894.7	833.5	457.7
Quarter 3	7842.6	1017.0	1693.8	651.3	363.5
Quarter 4	9181.4	1229.2	2192.7	705.9	439.6
1999: Quarter 1	9786.2	1286.4	2461.4	707.6	448.4
Quarter 2	10970.8	1372.7	2686.1	695.6	479.3
Quarter 3	10337.0	1282.7	2746.2	609.1	409.9
Quarter 4	11497.1	1469.3	4069.3	562.4	416.7
2000: Quarter 1	10921.9	1498.8	4572.8	545.6	421.2
Quarter 2	10447.9	1454.6	3966.1	567.8	387.4
Quarter 3	10650.9	1436.5	3672.8	718.3	464.6
Quarter 4	10786.9	1320.3	2470.5	874.3	479.4
2001: Quarter 1	9878.8	1160.3	1840.3	885.2	459.2
Quarter 2	10502.4	1224.4	2160.5	964.5	493.7
Quarter 3	8847.6	1040.9	1498.8	953.9	436.6
Quarter 4	10021.5	1148.1	1950.4	918.2	473.7
2002: Quarter 1	10403.9	1147.4	1845.4	1006.7	498.3
Quarter 2	9243.3	989.8	1463.2	1121.4	468.9
Quarter 3	7591.9	815.3	1172.1	984.3	396.8
Quarter 4	8341.6	879.8	1335.5	1073.2	419.1
2003: Quarter 1	7992.1	848.2	1341.2	1096.2	401.0
Quarter 2	8985.4	974.5	1622.8	1266.6	476.1
Quarter 3	9275.1	996.0	1786.9	1330.9	490.9
Quarter 4	10453.9	1112.0	2003.4	1482.3	548.6
2004: Quarter 1	10357.7	1126.2	1994.2	1585.3	562.2
Quarter 2	10435.5	1140.8	2047.8	1437.8	546.6
Quarter 3	10080.3	1114.6	1896.8	1495.1	556.0
Quarter 4	10783.0	1211.9	2175.4	1605.6	595.1
2005: Quarter 1	10503.8	1180.6	1999.2	1516.6	551.0
Quarter 2	10275.0	1191.3	2057.0	1577.1	563.3
Quarter 3	10568.7	1228.8	2151.7	1527.2	546.3
Quarter 4	10717.5	1248.3	2205.3	1616.4	582.8
2006: Quarter 1	11109.3	1294.8	2339.8	1661.1	595.5
As of June 16, 2006	11014.6	1251.5	2130.0	1691.8	596.3

(1) End of period data.

Sources: SNL Financial and The Wall Street Journal.

EXHIBIT IV-3
Historical Thrift Stock Indices

Index Values

	Index Values				Price Appreciation (%)		
	05/31/06	04/28/06	12/31/05	05/31/05	One-Month	YTD	LTM
All Pub. Traded Thrifts	1,717.7	1,714.0	1,616.4	1,546.4	0.22	6.26	11.08
MHC Index	3,165.5	3,159.7	2,912.4	2,735.5	0.18	8.69	15.72
Stock Exchange Indexes							
AMEX Thrifts	632.7	627.8	620.5	572.0	0.78	1.96	10.61
NYSE Thrifts	1,092.1	1,085.7	1,024.4	985.6	0.60	6.61	10.81
OTC Thrifts	2,065.7	2,074.8	1,952.7	1,850.0	-0.44	5.78	11.66
Geographic Indexes							
Mid-Atlantic Thrifts	3,813.1	3,834.2	3,608.0	3,504.1	-0.55	5.68	8.82
Midwestern Thrifts	3,425.7	3,459.7	3,295.6	3,217.4	-0.98	3.95	6.47
New England Thrifts	1,814.1	1,822.9	1,750.8	1,651.8	-0.48	3.62	9.82
Southeastern Thrifts	1,511.3	1,530.2	1,455.6	1,449.4	-1.24	3.83	4.27
Southwestern Thrifts	1,447.1	1,425.4	1,260.7	1,164.8	1.52	14.79	24.24
Western Thrifts	1,658.9	1,642.2	1,544.1	1,460.4	1.02	7.43	13.59
Asset Size Indexes							
Less than \$250M	1,367.4	1,386.7	1,273.4	1,310.8	-1.39	7.38	4.32
\$250M to \$500M	3,399.2	3,397.6	3,235.2	3,199.3	0.05	5.07	6.25
\$500M to \$1B	1,889.1	1,884.2	1,777.9	1,728.5	0.26	6.26	9.29
\$1B to \$5B	2,481.4	2,508.1	2,402.3	2,275.3	-1.07	3.29	9.06
Over \$5B	1,033.3	1,028.7	967.8	925.2	0.45	6.77	11.68
Pink Indexes							
Pink Thrifts	464.7	463.8	420.9	403.7	0.20	10.41	15.11
Less than \$75M	504.9	513.1	479.4	505.2	-1.59	5.32	-0.05
Over \$75M	482.3	481.2	436.3	417.6	0.23	10.53	15.49
Comparative Indexes							
Dow Jones Industrial	11,168.3	11,367.1	10,717.5	10,467.5	-1.75	4.21	6.70
S&P 500	1,270.1	1,310.6	1,248.3	1,191.5	-3.09	1.75	6.60

All SNL indexes are market-value weighted; i.e., an institution's effect on an index is proportionate to that institution's market capitalization. All SNL thrift indexes, except for the S MHC Index, began at 100 on March 30, 1984. The SNL MHC Index began at 201.082 on Dec. 31, 1992, the level of the SNL Thrift Index on that date. On March 30, 1984, the S&P 500 at 159.2 and the Dow Jones Industrials stood at 1,164.9.

Mid-Atlantic: DE, DC, MD, NJ, NY, PA, PR; Midwest: IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, ND, NE, OH, SD, WI;
 New England: CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT; Southeast: AL, AR, FL, GA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV;
 Southwest: CO, LA, NM, OK, TX, UT; West: AZ, AK, CA, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, WA, WY

EXHIBIT IV-4
Illinois Area Acquisition Activity

**Exhibit IV-4
Illinois Thrift Acquisitions 2003-Present**

Announce Date	Complete Date	Buyer Short Name	Target Name	Target Financials at Announcement							Deal Terms and Pricing at Announcement								
				Total Assets (\$000)	E/A (%)	ROAA (%)	ROAE (%)	NPAAs/Assets (%)	Ratio/ NPLs (%)	Value (\$M)	Share Value (\$)	P/B (x)	P/TB (x)	P/E (x)	P/A Cdeps (x)	Premy Cdeps (x)			
12/29/2005	04/03/2006	Marquette National Corp.	Hemlock Federal Financial Corp.	IL	292,330	5.84	0.98	14.71	0.12	195.55	49.0	55,500	239.43	258.71	14.78	16.76	18.96		
08/09/2005	12/09/2005	Hometown Community Banc Inc	Progressive Bancorp, Inc.	IL	121,064	8.41	0.78	8.98	0.45	121.87	11.4	82,000	147.77	147.77	16.38	9.59	1.40		
06/29/2005	01/31/2006	MAF Bancorp Inc.	EFC Bancorp, Inc.	IL	1,011,646	9.51	0.56	6.55	0.29	160.52	177.5	34,921	194.22	194.22	25.68	17.55	17.16		
04/18/2005	10/01/2005	First BancTrust Corp.	Rantoul First Bank, SB	IL	30,926	7.68	-0.34	-4.75	1.98	523.81	4.2	22,100	180.51	190.51	NM	13.65	7.89		
03/25/2005	08/23/2005	Peotone Bancorp Inc.	Vermilion Bancorp, Inc.	IL	49,967	9.63	0.77	8.53	0.29	269.57	8.7	NA	180.72	180.72	22.54	17.41	16.45		
11/08/2004	04/01/2005	Main Street Trust Inc.	Citizens First Financial Corp.	IL	327,103	10.46	0.79	8.00	NA	NA	57.0	34,829	151.68	151.68	32.98	17.41	11.19		
08/31/2004	12/31/2004	First FS&LA Mattson	Okaw Building & Loan, SB	IL	16,802	19.95	0.45	2.40	0.48	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
05/05/2004	10/31/2004	MAF Bancorp Inc.	Chesterfield Financial Corp.	IL	360,898	20.72	0.58	2.89	0.10	344.71	128.8	31,500	163.21	164.23	52.50	35.60	26.50		
04/08/2004	08/31/2004	Northbrook Investments	North Bancshares, Inc.	IL	133,748	10.09	0.28	2.71	0.00	NM	23.9	22,750	192.98	192.98	NM	19.74	20.43		
01/09/2004	05/28/2004	MB Financial Inc.	First SecurityFed Financial, Inc.	IL	490,842	16.55	1.74	10.50	NA	NA	180.2	35,250	156.95	167.09	15.81	30.69	30.28		
12/17/2002	07/21/2003	MAF Bancorp Inc.	Fidelity Bancorp Inc.	IL	698,915	8.01	1.20	15.39	0.23	150.04	101.4	30,999	170.61	170.61	12.45	14.51	12.42		
07/22/2002	01/03/2003	Midwest Banc Holdings Inc.	Big Foot Financial Corporation	IL	219,628	12.96	0.47	3.72	NA	NA	33.6	21,274	112.60	112.60	27.53	16.30	4.74		
					312,731	11.56	0.69	6.63	0.44	252.27									
					256,979	9.86	0.68	7.28	0.29	186.56									
				Average:											171.90	173.57	24.52	18.92	15.13
				Median:											170.61	170.61	22.54	17.41	18.45

Source: SNL Financial, L.C.

EXHIBIT IV-5
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Director and Senior Management Summary Resumes

Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Director and Senior Management Summary Resumes

Directors

C. Steven Sjogren has been the Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois since 2002. Mr. Sjogren has extensive banking experience and served as President and Chief Executive Officer of HomeBanc, Rockford, Illinois from 1981 until 1998 and Regional President of FirstStar Bank until 2000.

Robert E. DeCelles is a senior property supervisor with Community Specialist, Inc. He has been employed in the real estate management and development industries for most of his career. From 1999 to 2002, Mr. DeCelles was the President and Chief Executive Officer of Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois. Mr. DeCelles currently serves as Trustee of the S.E.I.U. Local No. 1 Welfare and Pension Fund.

Bernadine V. Dziedzic is currently the compliance officer and corporate secretary for Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois. She has been with Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois since 1998.

John R. Perkins is President of Perkins & Associates, LLC, Rockford, Illinois which provides structured legal settlements for personal injury, wrongful death and workers compensation claims. Mr. Perkins has approximately 25 years of banking experience in various positions including as Executive Vice President of HomeBanc, Rockford, Illinois until 1998 and as Senior Vice President of FirstStar Bank until 2000. He is a certified public accountant.

Nicholas J. Raino is currently retired. He is Chairman of the Board of Dale, Smith & Associates, an advertising and marketing firm specializing in financial institutions. Mr. Raino has served on the boards of three other depository institutions, two of which were publicly traded.

James M. Reninger is the owner of Whitfield & Reninger, Ltd., a public accounting firm located in Arlington Heights. He is a certified public accountant with over 30 years experience.

Executive Officers Who Are Not Directors

Glen A. Miller has been the Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois since 2001. Previously, he was the Assistant Vice President, Financial Reporting and Analysis with Liberty Federal Savings Bank, located in Hinsdale, Illinois from 1997 to 2001.

Robin L. Jenkins has been the Senior Vice President and Chief Lending Officer of Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois since 2006. Prior to joining Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois, he was Vice President of Mortgage Banking for Norstates Bank.

Angie Plesiotis has been the Chief Operations Officer and Vice President of Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois since 2000. Previously, she was Assistant Vice President and Branch Manager at St. Paul Federal Bank.

Source: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus.

EXHIBIT IV-6
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Pro Forma Regulatory Capital Ratios

EXHIBIT IV-6
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Pro Forma Regulatory Capital Ratios

Pro Forma at March 31, 2006, Based Upon the Sale of

	Historical at March 31, 2006		573,750 Shares at Minimum of Offering Range		675,000 Shares at Midpoint of Offering Range		776,250 Shares at Maximum of Offering Range		891,688 Shares at Adjusted Maximum of Offering Range (1)	
	Amount	Percent of Assets(2)	Amount	Percent of Assets(2)	Amount	Percent of Assets(2)	Amount	Percent of Assets(2)	Amount	Percent of Assets(2)
		(Dollars in thousands)								
GAAP capital.....	\$ 8,356	7.58%	\$ 11,439	10.05%	\$ 11,470	10.07%	\$ 11,441	10.04%	\$ 11,470	10.05%
Tangible capital:										
Tangible capital.....	\$ 8,333	7.56%	\$ 11,416	10.03%	\$ 11,447	10.04%	\$ 11,418	10.01%	\$ 11,447	10.03%
Requirement.....	1,654	1.50	1,708	1.50	1,710	1.50	1,711	1.50	1,713	1.50
Excess.....	\$ 6,679	6.06%	\$ 9,708	8.53%	\$ 9,737	8.54%	\$ 9,707	8.51%	\$ 9,734	8.53%
Core capital:										
Core capital (3).....	\$ 8,333	7.56%	\$ 11,416	10.03%	\$ 11,447	10.04%	\$ 11,418	10.01%	\$ 11,447	10.03%
Requirement (4).....	4,411	4.00	4,555	4.00	4,560	4.00	4,562	4.00	4,567	4.00
Excess.....	\$ 3,922	3.56%	\$ 6,861	6.03%	\$ 6,887	6.04%	\$ 6,856	6.01%	\$ 6,880	6.03%
Risk-based capital:										
Tier I risk-based.....	\$ 8,333	10.83%	\$ 11,416	14.50%	\$ 11,447	14.53%	\$ 11,418	14.49%	\$ 11,447	14.51%
Requirement.....	3,077	4.00	3,149	4.00	3,151	4.00	3,153	4.00	3,155	4.00
Excess.....	\$ 5,256	6.83%	\$ 8,267	10.50%	\$ 8,296	10.53%	\$ 8,265	10.49%	\$ 8,292	10.51%
Total risk-based capital (3)(5).....	\$ 8,843	11.49%	\$ 11,926	15.15%	\$ 11,957	15.18%	\$ 11,928	15.13%	\$ 11,957	15.16%
Requirement.....	6,155	8.00	6,298	8.00	6,303	8.00	6,305	8.00	6,311	8.00
Excess.....	\$ 2,688	3.49%	\$ 5,628	7.15%	\$ 5,654	7.18%	\$ 5,623	7.13%	\$ 5,646	7.16%

- (1) As adjusted to give effect to a 15% increase in the number of shares of common stock outstanding after the offering which could occur due to an increase in the maximum of the independent valuation as a result of regulatory considerations, demand for the shares of common stock, or changes in market conditions or general financial and economic conditions following the commencement of the offering.
- (2) Tangible capital levels are shown as a percentage of tangible assets. Core capital levels are shown as a percentage of total adjusted assets. Risk-based capital levels are shown as a percentage of risk-weighted assets.
- (3) Pro forma capital levels assume that Ben Franklin Financial, Inc. funds restricted stock awards under the stock-based incentive plan with purchases in the open market of 1.96% of the shares of common stock sold in the offering at a price equal to the price for which the shares of common stock are sold in the offering, and that the employee stock ownership plan purchases 3.92% of the shares of common stock issued in the reorganization (including shares issued to Ben Franklin Financial, MHC) with funds borrowed from Ben Franklin Financial, Inc. The Bank's pro forma GAAP and regulatory capital has been reduced by the amount required to fund both of these plans. See "Management" for a discussion of the stock-based incentive plan and employee stock ownership plan.

Source: Ben Franklin Bank's prospectus.

EXHIBIT IV-7
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Pro Forma Analysis Sheet – Fully-Converted Basis

Exhibit IV-7
PRO FORMA ANALYSIS SHEET
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
June 18, 2008

Price Multiple	Symbol	Subject (1)	Peer Group		Illinois Companies		All Publicly-Traded	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Price-earnings ratio (x)	P/E	31.48 x	28.43x	28.94x	24.62x	26.26x	19.76x	16.96x
Price-core earnings ratio (x)	P/Core	33.01 x	27.86x	27.05x	28.26x	31.03x	20.98x	17.44x
Price-book ratio (%)	P/B	72.09%	89.54%	91.33%	117.89%	120.04%	153.98%	141.33%
Price-tangible book ratio (%)	P/TB	72.09%	92.78%	91.62%	138.91%	121.04%	173.36%	161.10%
Price-assets ratio (%)	P/A	12.23%	22.85%	21.82%	13.69%	12.58%	17.00%	14.08%

Valuation Parameters

Pre-Conversion Earnings (Y)	\$320,000	ESOP Stock Purchases (E)	8.00% (5)
Pre-Conversion Earnings (CY)	\$298,000	Cost of ESOP Borrowings (S)	0.00% (4)
Pre-Conversion Book Value (B)	\$8,358,000	ESOP Amortization (T)	15.00 years
Pre-Conv. Tang. Book Val. (TB)	\$8,358,000	RRP Amount (M)	4.00%
Pre-Conversion Assets (A)	\$110,247,000	RRP Vesting (N)	5.00 years (5)
Reinvestment Rate (Z)(R)	4.82%	Foundation (F)	0.00%
Est. Conversion Expenses (3)(X)	5.00%	Tax Benefit (Z)	0
Tax Rate (TAX)	34.00%	Percentage Sold (PCT)	100.00%
		Option (O1)	10.00% (6)
		Estimated Option Value (O2)	39.20% (6)
		Option vesting (O3)	5.00 (6)
		Option pct taxable (O4)	25.00% (6)

Calculation of Pro Forma Value After Conversion

1. $V = \frac{P/E * (Y)}{1 - P/E * PCT * ((1-X-E-M-F)*R*(1-TAX) - (1-TAX)*E/T - (1-TAX)*M/N) - (1-(TAX*O4))*(O1*O2)/O3}$	V=	\$15,000,000
2. $V = \frac{P/Core * (Y)}{1 - P/core * PCT * ((1-X-E-M-F)*R*(1-TAX) - (1-TAX)*E/T - (1-TAX)*M/N) - (1-(TAX*O4))*(O1*O2)/O3}$	V=	\$15,000,000
3. $V = \frac{P/B * (B+Z)}{1 - P/B * PCT * (1-X-E-M-F)}$	V=	\$15,000,000
4. $V = \frac{P/TB * (TB+Z)}{1 - P/TB * PCT * (1-X-E-M-F)}$	V=	\$15,000,000
5. $V = \frac{P/A * (A+Z)}{1 - P/A * PCT * (1-X-E-M-F)}$	V=	\$15,000,000

Conclusion	Shares Issued	Price Per	Gross Offering	Shares	Total Shares	Aggregate
	To the Public	Share	Proceeds	Issued To Foundation	Issued	Market Value of Shares Issued
Supermaximum	1,983,750	10.00	\$ 19,837,500	0	1,983,750	\$ 19,837,500
Maximum	1,725,000	10.00	17,250,000	0	1,725,000	17,250,000
Midpoint	1,500,000	10.00	15,000,000	0	1,500,000	15,000,000
Minimum	1,275,000	10.00	12,750,001	0	1,275,000	12,750,000

- (1) Pricing ratios shown reflect the midpoint value.
- (2) Net return reflects a reinvestment rate of 4.82 percent, and a tax rate of 34.0 percent.
- (3) Offering expenses shown at estimated midpoint value.
- (4) No cost is applicable since holding company will fund the ESOP loan.
- (5) ESOP and MRP amortize over 15 years and 5 years, respectively; amortization expenses tax effected at 34.0 percent.
- (6) 10 percent option plan with an estimated Black-Scholes valuation of 39.20 percent of the exercise price, including a 5 year vesting with 25 percent of the options (granted to directors) tax effected at 34.0 percent.

EXHIBIT IV-8
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Pro Forma Effect of Conversion Proceeds – Fully-Converted Basis

Exhibit IV-8
PRO FORMA EFFECT OF CONVERSION PROCEEDS
 Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
 At the Minimum

1. Pro Forma Market Capitalization	\$12,750,000
Less: Foundation Shares	-
	\$12,750,001
2. Offering Proceeds	\$12,750,001
Less: Estimated Offering Expenses	637,500
Net Conversion Proceeds	\$12,112,501

3. Estimated Additional Income from Conversion Proceeds

Net Conversion Proceeds	\$12,112,501
Less: Cash Contribution to Foundation	0
Less: Non-Cash Stock Purchases (1)	1,530,000
Net Proceeds Reinvested	\$10,582,501
Estimated net incremental rate of return	3.18%
Reinvestment Income	\$336,651
Less: Estimated cost of ESOP borrowings (2)	0
Less: Amortization of ESOP borrowings (3)	44,880
Less: Amortization of Options (4)	91,463
Less: Recognition Plan Vesting (5)	67,320
Net Earnings Impact	\$132,987

	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Earnings Increase</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
4. Pro Forma Earnings			
12 Months ended March 31, 2006 (reported)	\$320,000	\$132,987	\$452,987
12 Months ended March 31, 2006 (core)	\$298,000	\$132,987	\$430,987

	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash Proceeds</u>	<u>Tax Benefit Of Contribution</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
5. Pro Forma Net Worth				
March 31, 2006	\$8,356,000	\$10,582,501	\$0	\$18,938,501
March 31, 2006 (Tangible)	\$8,356,000	\$10,582,501	\$0	\$18,938,501

	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash Proceeds</u>	<u>Tax Benefit Of Contribution</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
6. Pro Forma Assets				
March 31, 2006	\$110,247,000	\$10,582,501	\$0	\$120,829,501

(1) Includes ESOP and RRP stock purchases equal to 8.0 and 4.0 percent of the offering, respectively.

(2) ESOP stock purchases are internally financed by a loan from the holding company.

(3) ESOP borrowings are amortized over 15 Years, amortization expense is tax-effected at a 34.0 percent rate.

(4) Option valuation based on Black-Scholes model, 5 year vesting, and assumes 25 percent is taxable.

(5) RRP is amortized over 5 years, and amortization expense is tax effected at 34.0 percent.

Exhibit IV-8
PRO FORMA EFFECT OF CONVERSION PROCEEDS
 Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
 At the Midpoint

1. Pro Forma Market Capitalization		\$15,000,000
Less: Foundation Shares		-
2. Offering Proceeds		\$15,000,000
Less: Estimated Offering Expenses		750,000
Net Conversion Proceeds		\$14,250,000
3. Estimated Additional Income from Conversion Proceeds		
Net Conversion Proceeds		\$14,250,000
Less: Cash Contribution to Foundation		0
Less: Non-Cash Stock Purchases (1)		1,800,000
Net Proceeds Reinvested		\$12,450,000
Estimated net incremental rate of return		3.18%
Reinvestment Income		\$396,059
Less: Estimated cost of ESOP borrowings (2)		0
Less: Amortization of ESOP borrowings (3)		52,800
Less: Amortization of Options (4)		107,604
Less: Recognition Plan Vesting (5)		79,200
Net Earnings Impact		\$156,455

	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash Proceeds</u>	<u>Net Earnings Increase</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
4. Pro Forma Earnings				
12 Months ended March 31, 2006 (reported)	\$320,000		\$156,455	\$476,455
12 Months ended March 31, 2006 (core)	\$298,000		\$156,455	\$454,455
5. Pro Forma Net Worth	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash Proceeds</u>	<u>Tax Benefit Of Contribution</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
March 31, 2006	\$8,356,000	\$12,450,000	\$0	\$20,806,000
March 31, 2006 (Tangible)	\$8,356,000	\$12,450,000	\$0	\$20,806,000
6. Pro Forma Assets	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash Proceeds</u>	<u>Tax Benefit Of Contribution</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
March 31, 2006	\$110,247,000	\$12,450,000	\$0	\$122,697,000

- (1) Includes ESOP and RRP stock purchases equal to 8.0 and 4.0 percent of the offering, respectively.
 (2) ESOP stock purchases are internally financed by a loan from the holding company.
 (3) ESOP borrowings are amortized over 15 Years, amortization expense is tax-effected at a 34.0 percent rate.
 (4) Option valuation based on Black-Scholes model, 5 year vesting, and assumes 25 percent is taxable.
 (5) RRP is amortized over 5 years, and amortization expense is tax effected at 34.0 percent.

Exhibit IV-8
PRO FORMA EFFECT OF CONVERSION PROCEEDS
 Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
 At the Maximum Value

1. Pro Forma Market Capitalization	\$17,250,000
Less: Foundation Shares	-
2. Offering Proceeds	\$17,250,000
Less: Estimated Offering Expenses	862,500
Net Conversion Proceeds	\$16,387,500

3. Estimated Additional Income from Conversion Proceeds

Net Conversion Proceeds	\$16,387,500
Less: Cash Contribution to Foundation	0
Less: Non-Cash Stock Purchases (1)	2,070,000
Net Proceeds Reinvested	\$14,317,500
Estimated net incremental rate of return	3.18%
Reinvestment Income	\$455,468
Less: Estimated cost of ESOP borrowings (2)	0
Less: Amortization of ESOP borrowings (3)	60,720
Less: Amortization of Options (4)	123,745
Less: Recognition Plan Vesting (5)	91,080
Net Earnings Impact	\$179,924

	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Earnings Increase</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
4. Pro Forma Earnings			
12 Months ended March 31, 2006 (reported)	\$320,000	\$179,924	\$499,924
12 Months ended March 31, 2006 (core)	\$298,000	\$179,924	\$477,924

	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash Proceeds</u>	<u>Tax Benefit Of Contribution</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
5. Pro Forma Net Worth				
March 31, 2006	\$8,356,000	\$14,317,500	\$0	\$22,673,500
March 31, 2006 (Tangible)	\$8,356,000	\$14,317,500	\$0	\$22,673,500

	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash Proceeds</u>	<u>Tax Benefit Of Contribution</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
6. Pro Forma Assets				
March 31, 2006	\$110,247,000	\$14,317,500	\$0	\$124,564,500

- (1) Includes ESOP and RRP stock purchases equal to 8.0 and 4.0 percent of the offering, respectively.
 (2) ESOP stock purchases are internally financed by a loan from the holding company.
 (3) ESOP borrowings are amortized over 15 Years, amortization expense is tax-effected at a 34.0 percent rate.
 (4) Option valuation based on Black-Scholes model, 5 year vesting, and assumes 25 percent is taxable.
 (5) RRP is amortized over 5 years, and amortization expense is tax effected at 34.0 percent.

Exhibit IV-8
PRO FORMA EFFECT OF CONVERSION PROCEEDS
 Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
 At the Supermaximum Value

1. Pro Forma Market Capitalization		\$19,837,500
Less: Foundation Shares		-
2. Offering Proceeds		<u>\$19,837,500</u>
Less: Estimated Offering Expenses		991,875
Net Conversion Proceeds		<u>\$18,845,625</u>
3. Estimated Additional Income from Conversion Proceeds		
Net Conversion Proceeds		\$18,845,625
Less: Cash Contribution to Foundation		0
Less: Non-Cash Stock Purchases (1)		<u>2,380,500</u>
Net Proceeds Reinvested		\$16,465,125
Estimated net incremental rate of return		<u>3.18%</u>
Reinvestment Income		\$523,789
Less: Estimated cost of ESOP borrowings (2)		0
Less: Amortization of ESOP borrowings (3)		69,828
Less: Amortization of Options (4)		142,306
Less: Recognition Plan Vesting (5)		<u>104,742</u>
Net Earnings Impact		<u>\$206,912</u>

	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash Proceeds</u>	<u>Net Earnings Increase</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
4. Pro Forma Earnings				
12 Months ended March 31, 2006 (reported)	\$320,000		\$206,912	\$526,912
12 Months ended March 31, 2006 (core)	\$298,000		\$206,912	\$504,912
5. Pro Forma Net Worth	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash Proceeds</u>	<u>Tax Benefit Of Contribution</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
March 31, 2006	\$8,356,000	\$16,465,125	\$0	\$24,821,125
March 31, 2006 (Tangible)	\$8,356,000	\$16,465,125	\$0	\$24,821,125
6. Pro Forma Assets	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash Proceeds</u>	<u>Tax Benefit Of Contribution</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
March 31, 2006	\$110,247,000	\$16,465,125	\$0	\$126,712,125

- (1) Includes ESOP and RRP stock purchases equal to 8.0 and 4.0 percent of the offering, respectively.
 (2) ESOP stock purchases are internally financed by a loan from the holding company.
 (3) ESOP borrowings are amortized over 15 Years, amortization expense is tax-effected at a 34.0 percent rate.
 (4) Option valuation based on Black-Scholes model, 5 year vesting, and assumes 25 percent is taxable.
 (5) RRP is amortized over 5 years, and amortization expense is tax effected at 34.0 percent.

EXHIBIT IV-9
Peer Group Core Earnings Analysis

RP FINANCIAL, LC.
 Financial Services Industry Consultants
 1700 North Moore Street, Suite 2210
 Arlington, Virginia 22209
 (703) 528-1700

Core Earnings Analysis
 Comparable Institution Analysis
 For the Twelve Months Ended March 31, 2006

	Net Income to Common (\$000)	Less: Net Shareholders' (\$000)	Tax Effect (\$ 345 000)	Less: Net Items (\$000)	Estimated Core Income to Common (\$000)	Shares (\$000)	Estimated Core EPS (\$)
Comparable Group							
BFB	4,316	-30	17	0	4,003	13,725	0.31
CBV	2,778	-19	6	0	2,962	9,918	0.30
COB	2,777	-39	28	0	2,738	4,522	0.30
COV	2,222	-29	18	0	2,204	2,232	0.31
OCBC	2,114	66	-22	0	2,458	4,145	0.30
EBOS	2,113	4	-1	0	2,118	11,241	0.24
JAB	2,028	-114	39	0	2,013	1,982	0.48
KVB	1,899	177	-69	0	1,977	9,399	0.23
AVB	1,871	-26	12	0	1,947	7,604	0.26
FRAC	222	284	-57	0	249	2,403	0.30

Source: Audited and unaudited financial statements, corporate reports and offering circulars, and RP Financial, LC.
 calculations. The information provided in this table has been obtained from sources we believe are reliable, but we cannot
 guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

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EXHIBIT IV-10
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Pro Forma Analysis Sheet – Minority Stock Offering

EXHIBIT IV-10
PRO FORMA ANALYSIS SHEET
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
June 18, 2008

Price Multiple	Symbol	Subject (1)	Peer Group		Illinois Companies		All Publicly-Traded	
			Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Price-earnings ratio (x)	P/E	41.19 x	29.57x	26.42x	24.62x	26.26x	19.78x	16.96x
Price-core earnings ratio (x)	P/Core	43.84 x	31.62x	30.12x	26.26x	31.03x	20.96x	17.44x
Price-book ratio (%)	= P/B	111.73%	166.79%	163.06%	117.89%	120.04%	153.98%	141.33%
Price-tangible book ratio (%)	= P/TB	111.73%	176.99%	171.03%	138.91%	121.04%	173.36%	161.10%
Price-assets ratio (%)	= P/A	13.01%	26.66%	24.40%	13.69%	12.58%	17.00%	14.08%

Valuation Parameters

Pre-Conversion Earnings (Y)(Z)	\$317,000	ESOP Stock Purchases (E)	6.71% (6)
Pre-Conversion Earnings (CY)(Z)	\$295,000	Cost of ESOP Borrowings (S)	0.00% (5)
Pre-Conversion Book Value (B)(Z)	\$8,256,000	ESOP Amortization (T)	15.00 years
Pre-Conv. Tang. Book Value (TB)(Z)	\$8,256,000	MRP Amount (M)	4.36%
Pre-Conversion Assets (A)(Z)	\$110,147,000	MRP Vesting (N)	5.00 years (6)
Reinvestment Rate(R)(3)	4.82%	Foundation (F)	0.00%
Est. Conversion Expenses (X)(4)	10.30%	Tax Benefit (Z)	0
Tax Rate (TAX)	34.00%	Percentage Sold (PCT)	45.00%
		Option (O1)	10.89% (7)
		Estimated Option Value (O2)	39.20% (7)
		Option vesting (O3)	5.00 (7)
		Option pct taxable (O4)	25.00% (7)

Calculation of Pro Forma Value After Conversion

$V = \frac{P/E * (Y)}{1 - P/E * PCT * ((1-X-E-M-F)*R*(1-TAX) - (1-TAX)*E/T - (1-TAX)*M/N) - (1-TAX*O4)**(O1*O2/O3)}$	V=	\$15,000,000
$V = \frac{P/Core * (Y)}{1 - P/core * PCT * ((1-X-E-M-F)*R*(1-TAX) - (1-TAX)*E/T - (1-TAX)*M/N) - (1-TAX*O4)**(O1*O2/O3)}$	V=	\$15,000,000
$V = \frac{P/B * (B+Z)}{1 - P/B * PCT * (1-X-E-M-F)}$	V=	\$15,000,000
$V = \frac{P/TB * (TB+Z)}{1 - P/TB * PCT * (1-X-E-M-F)}$	V=	\$15,000,000
$V = \frac{P/A * (A+Z)}{1 - P/A * PCT * (1-X-E-M-F)}$	V=	\$15,000,000

Conclusion	Shares Owned by		Price Per Share	Gross Offering Proceeds	Shares Issued to		Total Shares Issued Publicly	Aggregate Market Value of Shares Issued Publicly		Full Value Total Shares
	The MHC	To the Public			Foundation	Issued Publicly				
Upper maximum	1,091,063	892,668	10.00	\$ 8,926,660	0	892,668	\$ 8,926,660		1,983,750	
Maximum	948,750	776,250	10.00	\$ 7,762,500	0	776,250	7,762,500		1,725,000	
Midpoint	825,000	675,000	10.00	\$ 6,750,000	0	675,000	6,750,000		1,500,000	
Minimum	701,250	573,750	10.00	\$ 5,737,500	0	573,750	5,737,500		1,275,000	

-) Pricing ratios shown reflect the midpoint value.
-) Reflects impact of funding MHC with \$100,000.
-) Net return reflects a reinvestment rate of 4.82 percent, and a tax rate of 34.0 percent.
-) Offering expenses shown at estimated midpoint value.
-) No cost is applicable since holding company will fund the ESOP loan.
-) ESOP and MRP amortize over 15 years and 5 years, respectively; amortization expenses tax effected at 34.0 percent.
-) 10 percent option plan with an estimated Black-Scholes valuation of 39.20 percent of the exercise price, including a 5 year vesting with 25 percent of the options (granted to directors) tax effected at 34.0 percent.

EXHIBIT IV-11
Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
Pro Forma Effect of Conversion Proceeds – Minority Stock Offering

Exhibit IV-11
PRO FORMA EFFECT OF CONVERSION PROCEEDS
 Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
 At the Minimum

1.	Pro Forma Market Capitalization	\$5,737,500
	Less: Foundation Shares	-
2.	Offering Proceeds	\$5,737,500
	Less: Estimated Offering Expenses	<u>695,000</u>
	Net Conversion Proceeds	\$5,042,500
3.	Estimated Additional Income from Conversion Proceeds	
	Net Conversion Proceeds	\$5,042,500
	Less: Cash Contribution to Foundation	0
	Less: Non-Cash Stock Purchases (1)	<u>749,700</u>
	Net Proceeds Reinvested	\$4,292,800
	Estimated net incremental rate of return	<u>3.18%</u>
	Reinvestment Income	\$136,563
	Less: Estimated cost of ESOP borrowings (2)	0
	Less: Amortization of ESOP borrowings (3)	21,991
	Less: Amortization of Options (4)	44,817
	Less: Recognition Plan Vesting (5)	<u>32,987</u>
	Net Earnings Impact	\$36,767

		<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Earnings Increase</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>	
4.	Pro Forma Earnings				
	12 Months ended March 31, 2006 (reported)	\$317,000	\$36,767	\$353,767	
	12 Months ended March 31, 2006 (core)	\$295,000	\$36,767	\$331,767	
5.	Pro Forma Net Worth	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash Proceeds</u>	<u>Tax Benefit Of Contribution</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
	March 31, 2006	\$8,256,000	\$4,292,800	\$0	\$12,548,800
	March 31, 2006 (Tangible)	\$8,256,000	\$4,292,800	\$0	\$12,548,800
6.	Pro Forma Assets	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash Proceeds</u>	<u>Tax Benefit Of Contribution</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
	March 31, 2006	\$110,147,000	\$4,292,800	\$0	\$114,439,800

- (1) Includes ESOP and MRP stock purchases equal to 8.71 and 4.36 percent of the public shares, respectively.
 (2) ESOP stock purchases are internally financed by a loan from the holding company.
 (3) ESOP borrowings are amortized over 15 years, amortization expense is tax-effected at a 34.0 percent rate.
 (4) Option valuation based on Black-Scholes model, 5 year vesting, and assuming 25 percent taxable.
 (5) MRP is amortized over 5 years, and amortization expense is tax effected at 34.0 percent.

Exhibit IV-11
PRO FORMA EFFECT OF CONVERSION PROCEEDS
 Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
 At the Midpoint

1.	Pro Forma Market Capitalization	\$6,750,000
	Less: Foundation Shares	-
2.	Offering Proceeds	\$6,750,000
	Less: Estimated Offering Expenses	<u>695,000</u>
	Net Conversion Proceeds	\$6,055,000
3.	Estimated Additional Income from Conversion Proceeds	
	Net Conversion Proceeds	\$6,055,000
	Less: Cash Contribution to Foundation	0
	Less: Non-Cash Stock Purchases (1)	<u>882,000</u>
	Net Proceeds Reinvested	\$5,173,000
	Estimated net incremental rate of return	<u>3.18%</u>
	Reinvestment Income	\$164,563
	Less: Estimated cost of ESOP borrowings (2)	0
	Less: Amortization of ESOP borrowings (3)	25,872
	Less: Amortization of Options (4)	52,726
	Less: Recognition Plan Vesting (5)	<u>38,808</u>
	Net Earnings Impact	\$47,158

		<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Earnings Increase</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
4.	Pro Forma Earnings			
	12 Months ended March 31, 2006 (reported)	\$317,000	\$47,158	\$364,158
	12 Months ended March 31, 2006 (core)	\$295,000	\$47,158	\$342,158

		<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash Proceeds</u>	<u>Tax Benefit Of Contribution</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
5.	Pro Forma Net Worth				
	March 31, 2006	\$8,256,000	\$5,173,000	\$0	\$13,429,000
	March 31, 2006 (Tangible)	\$8,256,000	\$5,173,000	\$0	\$13,429,000

		<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash Proceeds</u>	<u>Tax Benefit Of Contribution</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
6.	Pro Forma Assets				
	March 31, 2006	\$110,147,000	\$5,173,000	\$0	\$115,320,000

- (1) Includes ESOP and MRP stock purchases equal to 8.71 and 4.36 percent of the public shares, respectively.
 (2) ESOP stock purchases are internally financed by a loan from the holding company.
 (3) ESOP borrowings are amortized over 15 years, amortization expense is tax-effected at a 34.0 percent rate.
 (4) Option valuation based on Black-Scholes model, 5 year vesting, and assuming 25 percent taxable.
 (5) MRP is amortized over 5 years, and amortization expense is tax effected at 34.0 percent.

Exhibit IV-11
PRO FORMA EFFECT OF CONVERSION PROCEEDS
 Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
 At the Maximum

1.	Pro Forma Market Capitalization	\$7,762,500
	Less: Foundation Shares	-
2.	Offering Proceeds	\$7,762,500
	Less: Estimated Offering Expenses	<u>695,000</u>
	Net Conversion Proceeds	\$7,067,500
3.	Estimated Additional Income from Conversion Proceeds	
	Net Conversion Proceeds	\$7,067,500
	Less: Cash Contribution to Foundation	0
	Less: Non-Cash Stock Purchases (1)	<u>1,014,300</u>
	Net Proceeds Reinvested	\$6,053,200
	Estimated net incremental rate of return	<u>3.18%</u>
	Reinvestment Income	\$192,564
	Less: Estimated cost of ESOP borrowings (2)	0
	Less: Amortization of ESOP borrowings (3)	29,753
	Less: Amortization of Options (4)	60,635
	Less: Recognition Plan Vesting (5)	<u>44,629</u>
	Net Earnings Impact	\$57,548

		<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Earnings Increase</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>	
4.	Pro Forma Earnings				
	12 Months ended March 31, 2006 (reported)	\$317,000	\$57,548	\$374,548	
	12 Months ended March 31, 2006 (core)	\$295,000	\$57,548	\$352,548	
5.	Pro Forma Net Worth	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash Proceeds</u>	<u>Tax Benefit Of Contribution</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
	March 31, 2006	\$8,256,000	\$6,053,200	\$0	\$14,309,200
	March 31, 2006 (Tangible)	\$8,256,000	\$6,053,200	\$0	\$14,309,200
6.	Pro Forma Assets	<u>Before Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash Proceeds</u>	<u>Tax Benefit Of Contribution</u>	<u>After Conversion</u>
	March 31, 2006	\$110,147,000	\$6,053,200	\$0	\$116,200,200

- (1) Includes ESOP and MRP stock purchases equal to 8.71 and 4.36 percent of the public shares, respectively.
 (2) ESOP stock purchases are internally financed by a loan from the holding company.
 (3) ESOP borrowings are amortized over 15 years, amortization expense is tax-effected at a 34.0 percent rate.
 (4) Option valuation based on Black-Scholes model, 5 year vesting, and assuming 25 percent taxable.
 (5) MRP is amortized over 5 years, and amortization expense is tax effected at 34.0 percent.

Exhibit IV-11
PRO FORMA EFFECT OF CONVERSION PROCEEDS
 Ben Franklin Bank of Illinois
 At the Supermaximum Value

1.	Pro Forma Market Capitalization	\$8,926,880
	Less: Foundation Shares	-
2.	Offering Proceeds	\$8,926,880
	Less: Estimated Offering Expenses	<u>695,000</u>
	Net Conversion Proceeds	\$8,231,880
3.	Estimated Additional Income from Conversion Proceeds	
	Net Conversion Proceeds	\$8,231,880
	Less: Cash Contribution to Foundation	0
	Less: Non-Cash Stock Purchases (1)	<u>1,166,446</u>
	Net Proceeds Reinvested	\$7,065,434
	Estimated net incremental rate of return	<u>3.18%</u>
	Reinvestment Income	\$224,766
	Less: Estimated cost of ESOP borrowings (2)	0
	Less: Amortization of ESOP borrowings (3)	34,216
	Less: Amortization of Options (4)	69,730
	Less: Recognition Plan Vesting (5)	<u>51,324</u>
	Net Earnings Impact	\$69,496

		<u>Before</u> <u>Conversion</u>	<u>Net</u> <u>Earnings</u> <u>Increase</u>	<u>After</u> <u>Conversion</u>	
4.	Pro Forma Earnings				
	12 Months ended March 31, 2006 (reported)	\$317,000	\$69,496	\$386,496	
	12 Months ended March 31, 2006 (core)	\$295,000	\$69,496	\$364,496	
5.	Pro Forma Net Worth	<u>Before</u> <u>Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash</u> <u>Proceeds</u>	<u>Tax Benefit</u> <u>Of Contribution</u>	<u>After</u> <u>Conversion</u>
	March 31, 2006	\$8,256,000	\$7,065,434	\$0	\$15,321,434
	March 31, 2006 (Tangible)	\$8,256,000	\$7,065,434	\$0	\$15,321,434
6.	Pro Forma Assets	<u>Before</u> <u>Conversion</u>	<u>Net Cash</u> <u>Proceeds</u>	<u>Tax Benefit</u> <u>Of Contribution</u>	<u>After</u> <u>Conversion</u>
	March 31, 2006	\$110,147,000	\$7,065,434	\$0	\$117,212,434

- (1) Includes ESOP and MRP stock purchases equal to 8.71 and 4.36 percent of the public shares, respectively.
 (2) ESOP stock purchases are internally financed by a loan from the holding company.
 (3) ESOP borrowings are amortized over 15 years, amortization expense is tax-effected at a 34.0 percent rate.
 (4) Option valuation based on Black-Scholes model, 5 year vesting, and assuming 25 percent taxable.
 (5) MRP is amortized over 5 years, and amortization expense is tax effected at 34.0 percent.

EXHIBIT V-1
RP[®] Financial, LC.
Firm Qualifications Statement

FIRM QUALIFICATION STATEMENT

RP[®] Financial provides financial and management consulting, merger advisory and valuation services to the financial services industry nationwide. RP[®] Financial establishes long-term client relationships through its wide array of services, emphasis on quality and timeliness, hands-on involvement by our principals and senior staff, careful structuring of strategic plans and transactions and providing sophisticated valuation analyses consistent with accepted valuation practices. RP[®] Financial's staff draws from backgrounds in consulting, valuation, regulatory agencies and investment banking. Our clients include commercial banks, thrifts, credit unions, mortgage companies and other financial service companies.

STRATEGIC & CAPITAL PLANNING

RP[®] Financial's strategic and capital planning services are designed to provide effective workable plans with quantifiable results. RP[®] Financial analyzes strategic options to enhance shareholder value, achieve regulatory approval or other established objectives. Our planning services involve conducting situation analyses; establishing mission statements, strategic goals and objectives; and identifying strategies to enhance franchise and/or market value, capital management, earnings improvement, operational matters and organizational issues. Strategy development typically focuses on: capital formation and management, asset/liability targets, profitability, return on equity and market value of stock. Our proprietary financial simulation models provide the basis for evaluating the financial impact of alternative strategies and assessing their feasibility/compatibility with regulations and/or other guidelines.

MERGER & ACQUISITION SERVICES

RP[®] Financial's merger and acquisition (M&A) services include targeting potential buyers and sellers, assessing acquisition merit, conducting detailed due diligence, negotiating and structuring merger transactions, preparing merger business plans and financial simulations, rendering fairness opinions, preparing mark-to-market analyses and assisting in implementing post-acquisition strategies. Through our financial simulations, comprehensive in-house data bases, valuation expertise and regulatory knowledge, RP[®] Financial's M&A consulting focuses on enhancing shareholder returns.

VALUATION SERVICES

RP[®] Financial's extensive valuation practice includes valuations for a variety of purposes including mergers and acquisitions, thrift mutual-to-stock conversions, insurance company demutualizations, ESOPs, subsidiary companies, mark-to-market transactions and various other corporation valuation requirements. Our principals and staff are highly experienced in performing valuation appraisals which conform with regulatory guidelines and appraisal industry standards. RP[®] Financial is the nation's leading valuation firm for mutual-to-stock conversions of thrift institutions.

OTHER CONSULTING SERVICES & DATA BASES

RP[®] Financial offers other services including branching and diversification strategies, feasibility studies and special research studies. RP[®] Financial assists banks and thrifts prepare CRA plans and related applications. RP[®] Financial's consulting services are aided by in-house data bases and proprietary valuation and financial simulation models.

RP[®] Financial's Key Personnel (Years of Relevant Experience) & Contact Information

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