

Printed: 07/02/06 10:07 AM Prepared by: MG Using The Investor's Toolkit

|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | LAST 5 YEAR AVG | TREND |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | UP | Down |
| A | \% Pre-tax Profit on Sales (Net Before Taxes $\div$ Sales) | 17.5 | 17.1 | 17.4 | 14.5 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 16.2 | 18.7 | 22.1 | 24.5 | 19.2 | UP |  |
| B | \% Earned on Equity (E/S $\div$ Book Value) | 20.6 | 20.5 | 20.8 | 22.4 | 22.5 | 19.0 | 20.8 | 19.1 | 18.3 | 15.0 | 18.4 |  | DOWN |

3 PRICE-EARNINGS HISTORY as an indicator of the future

| This shows how stock prices have fluctuated with earnings and dividends. It is a building block for translating earnings into future stock prices. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | RICE | 85.450 | HIGH THIS YEAR |  | LOW | YEAR | 71.150 |
| Year |  | A PRICE B |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { C } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Earnings } \\ \text { Per } \\ \text { Share } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { Price Earnings Ratio }}{\mathrm{D}}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { F } \\ \text { Dividend } \\ \text { Per } \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{G} \\ \% \text { Payout } \\ \mathrm{F} \div \mathrm{C} \times 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{H} \\ \% \text { High Yield } \\ \mathrm{F} \div \mathrm{B} \times 100 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | HIGH | LOW |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { HIGH } \\ & A \rightarrow C \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low } \\ & B \rightarrow C \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2001 | 72.6 | 36.4 | 2.91 | 24.9 | 12.5 | 0.106 | 3.6 | 0.3 |
| 2 | 2002 | 66.5 | 24.1 | 4.25 | 15.6 | 5.7 | 0.107 | 2.5 | 0.4 |
| 3 | 2003 | 64.3 | 24.9 | 4.93 | 13.0 | 5.1 | 0.107 | 2.2 | 0.4 |
| 4 | 2004 | 84.5 | 60.0 | 6.22 | 13.6 | 9.6 | 0.107 | 1.7 | 0.2 |
| 5 | 2005 | 88.6 | 69.1 | 7.04 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 0.107 | 1.5 | 0.2 |
| 6 | TOTAL |  | 214.5 |  | 54.8 | 30.2 |  | 11.5 |  |
| 7 | AVERAGE |  | 42.9 |  | 13.7 | 7.6 |  | 2.3 |  |
| 8 | AVERAGE PRICE EARNINGS |  |  | 10.6 | CURRENT PRICE EARNINGS RATIO |  |  | 10.9 |  |
|  | Proj. P EVALUA | .61] <br> RISK | on Nex WARD ov | qtr. EPS next 5 ye | [8.89] | ent | ased | $\text { st } 4 \text { q1 }$ | EPS ${ }_{\text {PE }}^{[7}$ |

Assuming one recession and one business boom every 5 years, calculations are made of how high and how low the stock might sell. The upside-downside ratio is the key to evaluating risk and reward.
A HIGH PRICE -- NEXT 5 YEARS
Avg. High P/E $\frac{13.7}{13.0}$ (3D7 as adj.)
B LOW PRICE -- NEXT 5 YEARS

B LOW PRICE -- NEXT 5 YEARS

| Avg. Low P/E | 7.6 | 10.0 | X Estimated Low Earnings/Share |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (b) Avg. Low Price of Last 5 Years $=$ |  |  | $42.9$$(3 B 7)$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 0 |

$7.04 \quad 7.87$
$=\$$
78.7
(b) Avg. Low Price of Last 5 Years =
60.0

24.1


| (4C2) Lower $1 / 3=$ | (4B1) 60.0 | 92.1 | (Buy) | Note: Ranges changed to 25\%/50\%/25\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(4 \mathrm{C} 3$ ) Middle $1 / 3=$ | 92.1 | 156.4 | (Maybe) |  |
| (4C4) Upper $1 / 3=$ | 156.4 | 188.5 | (Sell) |  |

Present Market Price of
85.450 $\qquad$ is in the $\qquad$
Buy
${ }_{(4 \mathrm{C} 5)}$
Range
D UP-SIDE DOWN-SIDE RATIO (Potential Gain vs. Risk of Loss)

| High Price $\quad$ (4A1) 188.5 | Minus Present Price | 85.450 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Present Price $\quad \mathbf{8 5 . 4 5 0}$ | Minus Low Price | $(4 \mathrm{~B} 1)$ | $\mathbf{6 0 . 0}$ |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ To 1

E PRICE TARGET (Note: This shows the potential market price appreciation over the next five years in simple interest terms.)


Relative Value: 102.8\% Proj. Relative Value: 90.6\%
5-YEAR POTENTIAL This combines price appreciation with dividend yield to get an estimate of total return. It provides a standard for comparing income and growth stocks.

| A Present Full Year's Dividend \$ | 0.107 | Note: Results are expressed as a simple rate; use the table below to convert to a compound rate. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Present Price of Stock \$ | 85.450 | 0.001 | X $100=$ | 0.1 | Present Yield or \% Returned on Pur |

B AVERAGE YIELD OVER NEXT 5 YEARS

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CAPITAL ONE FNLL Lrse:oof
RECENT PRICE


| High: Low: | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9 \\ & 5.1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 12.3 7.3 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LEGENDS <br> - $11.5 \times$ Earnings p sh <br> $\ldots$... Relative Price Strength <br> 3-for-1 split 6/99 <br> Options: Yes <br> Shaded area indicates recession |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Capital One Financial Corp. is one of the oldest continually operating bank card issuers in the United States, having commenced business in 1953. It operated for many years as the credit card division of Signet Bank. The initial public offering of $21,375,000$ shares was made in November, 1994 through J.P. Morgan, Goldman Sachs, and Smith Barney. In February, 1995, Signet Bank spun off its $125,430,450$ shares to its stockholders. All data adjusted for splits.
CAPITAL STRUCTURE as of $3 / 31 / 06$
LT Debt $\$ 5726.1$ mill.
(40\% of Cap')
No Defined Benefit Pension Plan
Pfd Stock None
Common Stock $303,000,000$ shs.

MARKET CAP:\$25.5 billion (Large Cap) FINANCIAL POSITION 2004 3/31/06 (\$MILL.)
Cash Assets $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Cin. Receivables } & 36710.6 & 58057.2 & 1434.8\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Fin. Receivables } & 36710.6 & 58057.7 & 56443.7 \\ \text { Securities (for sale) } & 9300.5 & 14350.2 & 14659\end{array}$
 Total Assets $5 \overline{3747.3} 8 \overline{8701.4} 8 \overline{9273.1}$

Deposits $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Long-Term Debt } & 6874.8 & 6744.0 & 5726.1 \\ \text { Other } & 12847.5 & 24736.4 & 25074.6\end{array}$ Total Liab.

| ANNUAL RATES | Past | Past | Est'd '03-'05 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| of change (per sh) | 10 Yrs. | 5 Yrs. | to '09.'11 |
| Loans | $30.0 \%$ | $25.5 \%$ | $12.0 \%$ |
| Earnings | $26.5 \%$ | $27.5 \%$ | $12.5 \%$ |
| Dividends | $11.0 \%$ | $1.0 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ |
| Book Value | $29.5 \%$ | $34.5 \%$ | $13.5 \%$ |
| Total Assets | $28.0 \%$ | $27.5 \%$ | $14.0 \%$ |

Total Assets

NET LOANS (\$ mill.) ${ }^{\text {D }}$

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Cal- } \\ \text { endar }\end{array}$ | NeT LOANS (\$ mill.) D |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2003 | 27841 | 28937 | 30125 | 31255 |  |

2003 27841 28937 |  | 30125 | 31255 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

| 2004 | 32389 | 33872 | 35460 | 36711 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2005 | 36519 | 37205 | 37405 | 58058 |


| 2006 | 56444 | 58000 | 59500 | 61000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2007 | 60500 | 62000 | 63000 | 64000 |


| Cal- | EARNINGS PER SHARE A <br> endar | Mar. 31 Jun. 30 Sep. 30 Dec. 31 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | Full |
| :---: |
| Year |


| 2003 | 1.35 | 1.22 | 1.17 | 1.11 | 4.85 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2004 | 1.84 | 1.65 | 1.95 | .77 | 6.21 |
| 2005 | 1.99 | 2.03 | 1.81 | .97 | 6.80 |
| 2006 | 2.40 | 2.15 | 1.95 | 1.50 | 8.00 |
| 2007 | 2.50 | 2.30 | $\mathbf{2 . 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 5 5}$ | 8.55 |

Cal- QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS PAID $\mathrm{a}^{\mathrm{B}} \quad$ Full endar Mar. 31 Jun. 30 Sep. 30 Dec. 31 Year

| 2002 | .027 | .027 | .027 | .027 | .11 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2003 | .027 | .027 | .027 | .027 | .11 |
| 2004 | .027 | .027 | .027 | .027 | .11 |
| 2005 | .027 | .027 | .027 | .027 | .11 |

BUSINESS: Capital One Financial Corporation is one of the largest providers of MasterCard and Visa credit cards in the United States and offers other consumer lending and deposit services. The company offers its credit card products through Capital One Bank. Acquired: Hibernia Bank 11/05, Onyx Acceptance Corp. 1/05. As of 12/05, Capital One Financial had about $\$ 105$ billion in managed
Capital One has been active on the acquisition front. After completing the purchase of Hibernia bank at the end of 2005, the company recently signed a definitive agreement to acquire North Fork Bank (NFB) for $\$ 14.6$ billion. According to the deal, each North Fork stockholder will receive $\$ 11.25$ in cash and .2216 of Capital One stock for each share of NFB. To fund the stock portion of this transaction, COF plans to issue over 104 million shares of common stock; then, to offset most of the dilution, will repurchase over $\$ 3$ billion in stock over the next few years. We estimate the nonrecurring integration costs will come in around $\$ 600$ million.

## We view this purchase as a long-term

 positive. The addition of NFB will enable the company to expand its offerings to include home equity and mortgage products, and diversify its loan portfolio. Furthermore, NFB adds almost $\$ 90$ billion in as sets and 352 branches in the New York metropolitan area. This deal is scheduled to close by the end of 2006, and we believe that, due to the dilution, Capital One's share net will decrease by $\$ 0.50$ and $\$ 0.20$ in 2007 and 2008, respectively, but shouldloans outstanding. Has roughly 21,000 employees. Officers and directors own, $3.9 \%$ of common; Dodge \& Cox, $7.5 \%$; Wellington Management, $5.0 \%$ (4/06 proxy). Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer: Richard D. Fairbank. Incorporated: Delaware. Address: 2980 Fairview Park Drive, Falls Church, Virginia 22042. Telephone: 703-205-1000. Internet: www.capitalone.com.
begin adding to net income thereafter. However, since this deal still awaits shareholder and regulatory approval, it is not included in our estimates. Even so,
We have increased our 2006 share-net estimate by $\mathbf{\$ 0 . 2 5}$. The improved outlook mostly stems from the company's Auto Finance segment. In the March period, revenues at this division increased by almost $35 \%$, to $\$ 349$ million, compared to the year-ago period. For the remainder of 2006, we look for revenues at this segment to advance by almost $40 \%$, since COF continues to expand its existing dealer relationships and utilizes its full credit spectrum to attract more potential borrowers. These shares may interest patient investors. Strong Auto Finance revenues should be a growth driver out to the 2009-2011 period. The transition to traditional banking also contributes to aboveaverage capital appreciation potential here, and dividend-paying capabilities may pick up. In addition, the acquisition of NFB should begin to add to net income by decade's end, which will further enhance our earnings estimates.
Ian Gendler

[^0] (9¢); '06 1Q, 46c. Next earnings report due able. mid-July.

[^1]
## PERT Worksheet-A Graph




[^0]:    (A) Fully diluted egs. through '96, diluted there- (B) Dividends historically paid mid-Feb., May, (C) In millions, adjusted for split after. Excludes extra. gain/loss: '94, (16¢); '04, Aug., and Nov. ■ Div'd reinvestment plan avail- (D) Reported on a managed basis

[^1]:    Company's Financial Strength
    Stock's Price Stability
    Price Growth Persistence
    Earnings Predictability
    To

