













What Is The Goal?

- An internship to think about businesses—how to identify quantitative and qualitative success and then how to value them.
- It is NOT about stock trading.

What has framed our mindset?

• Warren Buffett and the "Value School of Investment Management."

Why Buffett?

- Incredible long term track record for high returns and ethical behavior.
- Buffett has compounded Berkshire Hathaway's Book Value by 20% annually for 45 years.

Our Interns

Andrew Kopecki

- Bulldog Investment Co. Founding Member
- Home: Stockdale, Texas
- Senior
- BBA with Accounting & Finance specializations

Christopher Gohmert

- Bulldog Investment Co. Founding Member
- Home: Yorktown, Texas
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- BBA with Management & Finance specializations
 Philip Bauch
- Home: Houston, Texas
- Sophomore
- BBA with Accounting specialization

Paul Mullen

- Home: New Braunfels, Texas
- Senior
- BBA with Marketing specialization

Erblin Ribari

- Home: Prishtina, Kosovo
- Sophomore
- BBA with Finance specialization

Ken Olson

- Home: Bemidji, Minnesota
- Junior
- BBA with Accounting specialization

Teuta Hyseni

- Home: Gjilan, Kosova
- Senior
- Major: BS Information Systems

Drilona Aliu

- Home: Gjilan, Kosova
- Senior
- BBA with Finance specialization

Mark Moellering

- Home: Fredericksburg, TX
- Sophomore
- BBA with Finance specialization

Where Did We Get Our Quantitative Criteria?

- Buffettology
- The New Buffettology
- Warren Buffett & The Interpretation of Financial Statements
- Numerous Buffett Interviews

Key Factors

- Can You Understand The Business?
- Does it possess a sustained competitive advantage or a "moat" protecting it?
- Is It Predictable?
- If you don't understand the business and it's not predictable, how can you value it?
- Once you answer these questions you narrow your field of possibilities from 5,000+ to about 200.

Financial Analysis 101

- The numbers tell a story what is it?
- Don't let the qualitative aspects fool you.
- Two Value Line Reports—two very different stories.

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110.67	97.54	107.22	119.03	119.60	129.57	122.75	110.83	109.29	115.70	113.35	101.53	91.96	85.20	59.88	66.49	72.35	75.75	Revenues per sh A		85.05
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3.44	4.89	5.39	7.48	4.17	4.65	d9.13	d12.97	d9.68	d5.57	d4.10	1.17	1.38	d4.61	d4.62	d1.17	.10 Nil	.60 Nil	Earnings per sh B Div'ds Decl'd per sh	.	2.50 Nil
132.36	111.80	122.22	142.43	168.89	185.17	191.99	170.82	166.34	171.39	164.20	135.67	120.06	91.45	77.18	80.12	86.10	90.65	Gross Equipment pe		106.20
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	t \$9253 n t not earr			t \$700.0 n 100% of		NMF	NMF	2.0%	5.4%	19.6%	9.8%	10.9%	.8%	1.4%	6.7%	8.0%	8.5%	Operating Margin		12.5%
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				tals \$1.3 bliq, \$13.		d1408	d2017	d1532	d894.0	d677.6	281.0	624.0	d1198	d1360	d389.0	35.0 Nil	200 Nil	Net Profit (\$mill) Income Tax Rate		840 38.0%
			.o biii. Oi	blig. \$15.	o biii.	NMF	NMF	NMF	NMF	NMF	1.2%	2.7%	NMF	NMF	NMF	.1%	.8%	Net Profit Margin		2.9%
Pfd. Sto	ock None	•				9834.0	12310	13126	13524	13456	12041	10093	8419.0	9984.0	9253.0	9000	8900	Long-Term Debt (\$m	nill)	8500
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						NMF	NMF	NMF	NMF	NMF	6.6%	8.5%	NMF	NMF	NMF	7.5%	10.5%	Return on Total Cap		16.5%
MARKE	T CAP:	\$2.3 billio	on (Mid C	Cap)		NMF NMF	NMF NMF	NMF NMF				23.5%		23.5%	NMF NMF	NMF NMF	NMF NMF	Return on Shr. Equit Retained to Com Eq		NMF NMF
	NT POS		2008	2009 1	2/31/10							25.576				Nil	Nii	All Div'ds to Net Pro		Nil
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Other			1844	918	1010															
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Sales "Cash	Flow"	-5.5° -28.5°	% -9.0 % -20.0	0% 3 0% 57	3.0% 7.0%											4				
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Cal-	QUART	TERLY REV	/ENUES (\$	mill.)A	Full									•	-					
endar	Mar.31	Jun.30	Sep.30	Dec.31	Year															

Damon Churchwell

March 4, 2011

C+ 5

CASH POSITION 5-Year Av'g 12/31/10 Current Assets to Current Liabilities: 79% 78% Cash & Equiv's to Current Liabilities: 51% 51% Working Capital to Revenues: NMF NMF

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

Cal-

endar

2008

2009

2010

2011

2012

Cal-

endar

2007

2008

2009 2010

2011

5697

4839

5068

5550

5850

d1.32

d1.30

d1.36

d1.00

d.70

6179

4889

5674

6150

6450

d1.13

d1.14

d.03

.35

.40

6421

5126

5842

6350

6650

d1.39

d.93

.39

.65

.70

EARNINGS PER SHARE AB Mar.31 Jun.30 Sep.30 Dec.31

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS PAID

Mar.31 Jun.30 Sep.30 Dec.31

NO CASH DIVIDENDS

BEING PAID

(B) Primary earnings through 1996; diluted thereafter. Excl. nonrec. (\$2.15); '01, (\$2.35); '02, (\$9.50); '05, (\$1.51); '01, (\$0.35); '02, (\$9.50); '05, (\$1.51); '03, \$1.92; '04, \$0.83; '07, \$40¢; '95, (\$2.15); '01, (\$2.35); '02, (\$9.50); '05, (\$1.51); '05, (\$1.51); '04, \$1.92; '04, \$1.92; '04, \$1.92; '04, \$1.92; '04, \$1.92; '04, \$1.92; '05, \$1.92; '04, \$1.92; '04, \$1.92; '05, \$1.92; '04, \$1.92; '05, \$1.92; '04, \$1.92; '05, \$1.92; '04, \$1.92; '05, \$1.92; '04, \$1.92; '05, \$1.92; '04, \$1.92; '05, \$1.92; '04, \$1.92; '05 justed for split.

23766

19917

24100 25300

Full

Year

d4.61

d4.62

d1.17

Full

Year

.10

.60

5469

5063

5586

6050

6350

d.77

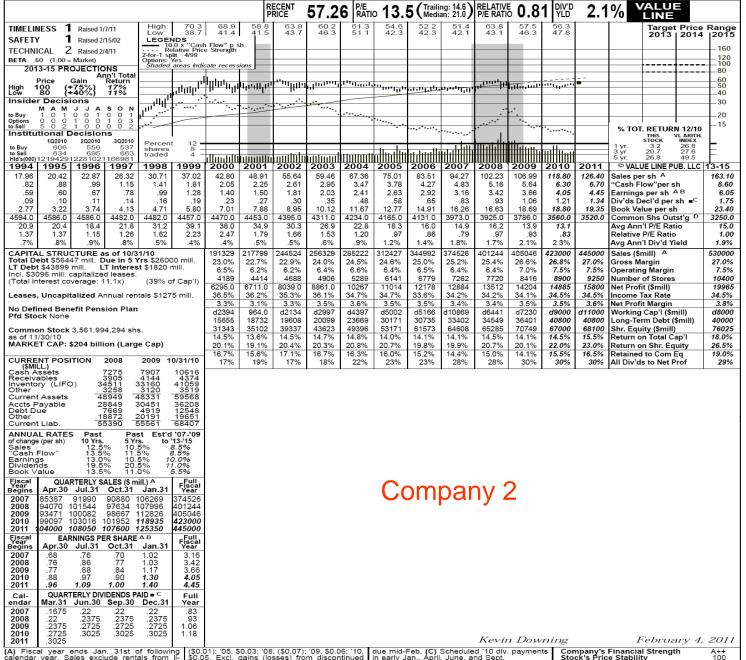
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d.21

.10

Company's Financial Strength Stock's Price Stability Price Growth Persistence

Earnings Predictability To subscribe call 1-800-833-0046.



(A) Fiscal year ends Jan. 31st of following calendar year. Sales exclude rentals from licensed depts. (B) Based on diluted shares. Excludes extraord. (losses) and gains: '01.

(\$0.01); '05, \$0.03; '08, (\$0.07); '09, \$0.06; '10, discontinued in early Jan., April, June, and Sept. operation: '03, \$0.04; '06, (\$0.21); '07, (\$0.03); lovidend reinvestment plan available. (D) In millions, adjusted for stock split. 2011, Value Line Publishing LLC. All rights reserved. Factual material is obtained from sources believed to be reliable and is provided without warranties of any kind. The PublishER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ERRORS OR OMISSIONS HEREIN. This publication is strictly for subscriber's own, non-commercial, internal use. No part of it may be reproduced, resold, stored or transmitted in any printed, electronic publication, service or product

Price Growth Persistence Earnings Predictability

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Are Sales Consistently Increasing?

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Company 1										
Sales Per Share	\$122.75	<u>\$110.83</u>	<u>\$109.29</u>	\$115.70	<u>\$113.35</u>	<u>\$101.53</u>	<u>\$91.96</u>	<u>\$85.20</u>	<u>\$59.88</u>	\$66.49
Company 2										
Sales Per Share	\$48.91	\$55.64	\$59.46	\$67.36	\$75.01	\$83.51	\$94.27	\$102.23	\$106.99	\$118.80

Is Cash Flow Consistently Increasing?

Company 1	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Cash Flow Per Share	(\$0.02)	<u>(\$4.17)</u>	(\$0.97)	\$2.47	\$2.66	\$6.47	\$7.32	<u>\$0.03</u>	(<u>\$0.77)</u>	\$2.11
Company 2										
Cash Flow Per Share	\$2.25	\$2.61	\$2.95	\$3.47	\$3.78	\$4.27	\$4.83	\$5.16	\$5.64	\$6.30

Are Earnings Consistently Increasing?

Company 1	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	2003	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Earnings Per Share	<u>(\$9.13)</u> (<u>\$12.97)</u>	(\$9.68)	(\$5.57)	(\$4.10)	\$1.17	\$1.38	<u>(\$4.61)</u>	(\$4.62)	(\$1.17)
Company 2 Earnings Per Share	\$1.50	\$1.81	\$2.03	\$2.41	\$2.63	\$2.92	\$3.16	\$3.42	\$3.66	\$4.05

Is Book Value Consistently Increasing?

Company 1	<u>2001</u>	2002	2003	2004	<u>2005</u>	2006	<u>2007</u>	2008	2009	<u>2010</u>
Book Value Per Share	\$34.78	<u>\$6.13</u>	<u>\$0.29</u>	<u>(\$3.61</u>)	<u>\$8.09</u>	(\$2.73)	\$10.65 <u>(</u>	(\$10.52) ((\$10.49)	(<u>\$11.83)</u>
Company 2 Book Value Per Share	\$7.88	\$8.95	\$10.12	\$11.67	\$12.77	\$14.91	\$16.26	\$16.63	\$18.69	\$18.80

How Big Is Your Piece Of The Pie?

- Are Common Shares Outstanding Increasing, Decreasing or Staying The Same?
- All things being equal, we want fewer shares outstanding as that gives us a larger portion of the earnings.

Company 1	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Common Shares Outstanding	154.48	<u>156.09</u>	<u>159.58</u>	<u>161.16</u>	<u>182.73</u>	222.22	249.40	<u>278.95</u>	332.62	333.45
Company 2										
Common Shares Outstanding	4453.0	4395.0	4311.0	4234.0	4165.0	4131.0	3973.0	3925.0	3786.0	3520.0

Operating Margins

Are they steady or preferably improving?

	<u>2001</u>	2002	2003	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	2008	2009	<u>2010</u>
Company 1										
Operating Margin	(NEG)	(NEG)	2.0%	5.4%	19.6%	9.8%	10.9%	<u>0.8%</u>	1.4%	6.7%
Company 2										
Operating Margin	6.5%	<u>6.2%</u>	6.2%	6.4%	6.6%	<u>6.4%</u>	6.5%	<u>6.4%</u>	6.4%	7.0%

Net Profit Margins

Are they steady or preferably improving?

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Company 1										
Net Profit Margin	(NEG)	(NEG)	(NEG)	(NEG)	(NEG)	1.2%	2.7%	(NEG)	(NEG)	(NEG)
Company 2										
Net Profit Margin	3.1%	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%	<u>3.5%</u>	3.5%	3.4%	<u>3.4%</u>	3.5%	3.5%

Long Term Debt

- Don't rely on Debt to Equity Ratio—it assumes liquidation of the company.
- We prefer Debt to Net Income Ratio.
- All long term debt should be fully paid off with a max of 5 years of net income, but preferably 2 or 3 years of net income.

Long-term Debt to Net Income

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Company 1										
Yrs To Pay Off Long Term Debt	<u>NMF</u>	<u>NMF</u>	<u>NMF</u>	<u>NMF</u>	<u>NMF</u>	<u>42.85</u>	<u>16.17</u>	<u>NMF</u>	<u>NMF</u>	<u>NMF</u>
Company 2										
Yrs To Pay Off Long Term Debt	2.79	2.44	2.27	2.31	2.74	2.52	2.59	2.56	2.56	2.74

Return On Equity

- Buffett's Favorite Ratio.
- Net Income divided by shareholders' equity.
- How well is management redeploying net income to grow the net worth of a company?
- Minimum threshold: 15%.

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Company 1										
ROE	NMF	<u>NMF</u>	NMF	<u>NMF</u>	<u>NMF</u>	<u>NMF</u>	23.5%	<u>NMF</u>	23.5%	<u>NMF</u>
Company 2										
ROE	19.1%	20.4%	20.3%	20.8%	20.7%	19.8%	19.9%	20.7%	20.1%	22.0%

Dividends

- We like consistent or increasing cash dividends.
- Don't starve future growth.
- Dividends to Net Profit: 60% or less.

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Company 1										
All Dividends to	No Div									
Net Profit	NO DIV									
Company 2										
All Dividends to Net Profit	19%	17%	18%	22%	23%	23%	28%	28%	30%	30%

Balance Sheet

ValueLine A rated or better

Company 1

Financial Strength C+

Company 2

Financial Strength A++

Narrow Your Choices

- Would a logical person invest in Company 1 after reviewing the numbers?
- The obvious answer should be "no."
- Company 1 fails all quantitative tests—despite being a market leader in its industry.

<u>Valuation</u>

- If we make an investment decision we need to know what price we have to pay for the underlying earnings of the company.
- The Price to Earnings ratio most specifically addresses this need.

Price to Earnings Ratios

• What is the 10 year avg high & low PE ratio?

Company 2

10 Yr Hi Avg PE Ratio 26.59

10 Yr Low Avg PE Ratio 19.64

12.7

• What is the current PE ratio?

Company 2

Current PE Ratio

<u>Value</u>

- Can the business be purchased at a significant discount from its normal value?
- Company 2 is trading at a 35% discount to its 10 year average low PE Ratio.
- Company 2 is trading at a 11% discount to its 5 year average low PE Ratio.
- Company 2 is trading at a significant discount to its historical values.

More Value

- Price/Sales = 0.43
 - In the Top 7% of Value Relative to the S&P 500

- PE/Earnings Growth = 1.2
 - In the Top 25% of Value Relative to the S&P 500

• Finally, if we buy this business, are we convinced that it is better than all other opportunities?

<u>Can You Name</u> Our Mystery Companies?

Company 1: American Airlines

• Company 2: Wal-Mart

\$10,000 Invested With Buffett

• If \$10,000 had been invested with Warren Buffett in 1965, today it would be worth how much?

• \$10,000 invested at 20% annual interest for 45 years = \$36.5 million.

Implementation & Strategy

- The traditional long-term hold
- Church & Dwight
- What do they make?
 - Arm & Hammer
 - OxiClean
 - KaBoom Cleaners
 - Trojan Brand Condoms

The Cash Out Arbitrage

- One company buys another.
- Must be a friendly buyout.
- Must be an all cash deal.
- Minimal regulatory hurdles.
- Significant market price discount to cash out price.

RR Donnelley Buys Bowne & Company

- Buyout announced Feb. 23, 2010 at a cash out price of \$11.50 per share (\$481 million total).
- Seven months later, on Sept. 23, 2010, we bought at a price of \$10.93.
- Bowne & Co. paid us a dividend of \$.05/share or \$25.08 total on Nov. 16, 2010.
- Deal finalized on Nov. 29, 2010 at \$11.50 per share.
- Gross Proceeds: 5.67% (\$11.50 \$10.93 + \$.05 dividend)= \$.62 gain/share.
- Annualized Payout: <u>30%+</u> after a 66 day holding period.

When You Get Lemons, Make Lemonade

- Proctor & Gamble was the winning investment presentation on Nov. 3, 2009.
- P&G's closing price on Nov. 3, 2009 was \$58.58 per share (after moving up \$1.50 that day).
- Before the market opened the next day P&G moved up another \$2 per share.
- What to do?
- Pay up or look for other *OPTIONS*?

Writing PUT Options

- It's a contract that potentially obligates us to buy a specific stock at a specific price and time.
- We are paid a cash premium to have a stock sold to us at the pre-determined price & time.
- This is how Buffett amassed his shares in Coca-Cola and Burlington Northern.
- We wrote 4 PUT options which paid us \$544.56 or \$5.45 per share.
- Our last option contract obligated us to pay \$62.50/share for P&G.
- \$62.50(-) \$5.45=\$57.05 (less than what would have been the original purchase price if the market had not moved up).

How Has All Of This Worked So Far?

Total Contributions:

Capital Appreciation:

Income:

Ending Value:

Total Return:

Gross Rate of Return:

Annualized Rate of Return:

\$ 49,937

\$ 10,259

\$ 1,080

\$ 61,218

\$ 11,280

37.17%

23.33%

All Data Through April 7, 2011

Questions?