

NewStar Financial, Inc.
Form 10-Q
November 03, 2010
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

x **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2010

OR

.. **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-33211

NewStar Financial, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

54-2157878
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

500 Boylston Street, Suite 1250,
Boston, MA
(Address of principal executive offices)

02116
(Zip Code)

(617) 848-2500
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of November 1, 2010, 50,789,376 shares of common stock, par value of \$0.01 per share, were outstanding.

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Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of NewStar Financial, Inc., contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These are statements that relate to future periods and include statements about our:

anticipated financial condition including estimated loan losses;

expected results of operation;

ability to meet draw requests under commitments to borrowers under certain conditions;

growth and market opportunities;

future development of our products and markets;

ability to compete; and

stock price.

Generally, the words anticipates, believes, expects, intends, estimates, projects, plans and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause our actual results, performance, achievements or industry results to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other important factors include, among others:

acceleration of deterioration in credit quality that could result in levels of delinquent or non-accrual loans that would force us to realize credit losses exceeding our allowance for credit losses and deplete our cash position;

risks and uncertainties relating to the financial markets generally, including disruptions in the global financial markets;

our ability to obtain external financing;

the regulation of the commercial lending industry by federal, state and local governments;

risks and uncertainties relating to our limited operating history;

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our ability to minimize losses, achieve profitability, and realize our deferred tax asset; and

the competitive nature of the commercial lending industry and our ability to effectively compete.

For a further description of these and other risks and uncertainties, we encourage you to carefully read section Item 1A. Risk Factors of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

The forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q speak only as of the date of this report. We expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained in this Quarterly Report to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any forward-looking statement is based, except as may be required by law.

Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements.****NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(\$ in thousands, except share and par value amounts)	
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,360	\$ 39,848
Restricted cash	154,505	136,884
Investments in debt securities, available-for-sale	4,036	4,183
Loans held-for-sale, net	21,302	15,736
Loans, net	1,646,891	1,878,978
Deferred financing costs, net	17,683	18,557
Interest receivable	6,873	7,949
Property and equipment, net	760	976
Deferred income taxes, net	50,178	56,449
Income tax receivable	11,850	7,260
Other assets	20,868	33,252
Total assets	\$ 1,964,306	\$ 2,200,072
Liabilities:		
Credit facilities	\$ 57,823	\$ 91,890
Term debt	1,309,162	1,523,052
Accrued interest payable	2,893	2,774
Accounts payable	240	645
Other liabilities	47,334	31,591
Total liabilities	1,417,452	1,649,952
Stockholders equity and noncontrolling interest:		
Preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share (5,000,000 shares authorized; no shares outstanding)		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share:		
Shares authorized: 145,000,000 in 2010 and 2009;		
Shares outstanding 50,928,682 in 2010 and 49,994,858 in 2009	509	500
Additional paid-in capital	623,669	616,762
Accumulated deficit	(68,224)	(69,083)
Common stock held in treasury, at cost \$0.01 par value; 1,329,207 in 2010 and 257,392 in 2009	(8,586)	(1,331)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(514)	(786)
Total NewStar Financial, Inc. stockholders equity	546,854	546,062
Noncontrolling interest		4,058

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Total stockholders equity	546,854	550,120
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 1,964,306	\$ 2,200,072

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

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NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

Unaudited

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(\$ in thousands, except per share amounts)			
Net interest income:				
Interest income	\$ 27,022	\$ 33,675	\$ 84,343	\$ 104,626
Interest expense	9,257	9,197	31,466	34,374
Net interest income	17,765	24,478	52,877	70,252
Provision for credit losses	1,176	32,577	33,765	94,061
Net interest income (loss) after provision for credit losses	16,589	(8,099)	19,112	(23,809)
Non-interest income:				
Fee income	702	388	1,426	1,242
Asset management income related party	876	758	2,208	2,218
Gain (loss) on derivatives	(23)	126	120	492
Loss on sale of loans			(113)	
Other income (expense)	949	(1,139)	8,197	2,255
Total non-interest income	2,504	133	11,838	6,207
Operating expenses:				
Compensation and benefits	6,357	7,578	18,923	19,891
Occupancy and equipment	457	769	1,551	2,330
General and administrative expenses	3,233	2,580	8,909	10,654
Total operating expenses	10,047	10,927	29,383	32,875
Income (loss) before income taxes	9,046	(18,893)	1,567	(50,477)
Income tax expense (benefit)	3,583	(6,957)	520	(17,948)
Net income (loss) before noncontrolling interest	5,463	(11,936)	1,047	(32,529)
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interest		1,674	(187)	1,674
Net income (loss) attributable to NewStar Financial, Inc. common stockholders	\$ 5,463	\$ (10,262)	\$ 860	\$ (30,855)
Basic income (loss) per share	\$ 0.11	\$ (0.21)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.63)
Diluted income (loss) per share	0.11	(0.21)	0.02	(0.63)

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

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NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Unaudited

	NewStar Financial, Inc. Stockholders Equity						
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Treasury Stock (\$ in thousands)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, net	Common Stockholders Equity	Noncontrolling Interest
Balance at January 1, 2010	\$ 500	\$ 616,762	\$ (69,083)	\$ (1,331)	\$ (786)	\$ 546,062	\$ 4,058
Net income			860			860	187
Other comprehensive income:							
Net unrealized securities losses, net of tax benefit of \$8					(13)	(13)	
Net unrealized derivatives gains, net of tax benefit of \$136					285	285	
Total comprehensive income						1,132	
Distributions from noncontrolling interest							(4,245)
Issuance of restricted stock	20	(20)					
Shares reacquired from employee transactions	(1)	1		(546)		(546)	
Tax benefit from vesting of restricted common stock awards		365				365	
Repurchase of common stock	(10)	10		(6,709)		(6,709)	
Amortization of restricted common stock awards		4,135				4,135	
Amortization of stock option awards		2,415				2,415	
Balance at September 30, 2010	\$ 509	\$ 623,668	\$ (68,223)	\$ (8,586)	\$ (514)	\$ 546,854	\$

	NewStar Financial, Inc. Stockholders Equity						
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Treasury Stock (\$ in thousands)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, net	Common Stockholders Equity	Noncontrolling Interest
Balance at January 1, 2009	\$ 486	\$ 608,996	\$ (24,823)	\$ (1,078)	\$ (2,026)	\$ 581,555	\$
Net loss			(30,855)			(30,855)	(1,674)
Other comprehensive income:							
Net unrealized securities gains, net of tax expense of \$383					587	587	
Net unrealized derivatives gains, net of tax expense of \$134					532	532	
Total comprehensive income						(29,736)	
Contributions from noncontrolling interest							5,678

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Issuance of restricted stock	6	(6)						
Shares reacquired from employee transactions				(33)			(33)	
Amortization of restricted common stock awards		3,239					3,239	
Amortization of stock option awards		2,481					2,481	
Balance at September 30, 2009	\$ 492	\$ 614,710	\$ (55,678)	\$ (1,111)	\$ (907)	\$ 557,506	\$ 4,004	

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

Table of Contents**NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****Unaudited**

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010 2009	
	(\$ in thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 860	\$ (30,855)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used for operations:		
Provision for credit losses	33,765	94,061
Depreciation and amortization and accretion	(6,547)	(8,600)
Amortization of debt issuance costs	10,033	4,975
Equity compensation expense	6,915	5,719
Loss on sale of loans	113	
Gain on repurchase of debt	(6,733)	(4,696)
Net change in deferred income taxes	6,420	(26,142)
Loans held-for-sale originated	(50,383)	(3,072)
Proceeds from sale of loans held-for-sale	44,817	
Net change in interest receivable	1,076	2,166
Net change in other assets	(8,856)	2,815
Net change in accrued interest payable	119	(6,365)
Net change in accounts payable and other liabilities	22,399	(5,147)
Net cash provided by operating activities	53,998	24,859
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net change in restricted cash	(17,621)	(25,455)
Net change in loans	205,775	207,522
Proceeds from the sale of other real estate owned	5,331	4,049
Proceeds from repayments of debt securities available-for-sale	196	221
Acquisition of property and equipment	(38)	13
Net cash provided by investing activities	193,643	186,350
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings on credit facilities	70,293	47,618
Repayment of borrowings on credit facilities	(104,360)	(179,193)
Issuance of term debt	187,304	
Borrowings on term debt	1,500	38,125
Repayment of borrowings on term debt	(396,451)	(133,686)
Payment of deferred financing costs	(9,160)	(3,190)
Purchase of treasury stock	(7,255)	(34)
Net cash used in financing activities	(258,129)	(230,360)
Net decrease in cash during the period	(10,488)	(19,151)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	39,848	50,279

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Cash and cash equivalents at end of period \$ 29,360 \$ 31,128

Supplemental cash flows information:

Interest paid	\$ 31,347	\$ 40,740
Taxes paid		9,181
Decrease (increase) in fair value of investments in debt securities	21	(970)
Transfers of loans, net to loans held-for-sale		7,909
Transfers of loans held-for-sale to other real estate owned		7,136
Transfers of debt from credit facilities to term debt		143,950

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

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NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Unaudited

Note 1. Organization

NewStar Financial, Inc. (the Company), a Delaware corporation, is a commercial finance company that provides customized debt financing solutions to middle market businesses and commercial real estate borrowers and manages investment funds for large institutional investors. The Company principally focuses on the direct origination of loans that meet its risk and return parameters. The Company's direct origination efforts target mid-sized companies, private equity sponsors, corporate executives, regional banks, real estate investors and a variety of other financial intermediaries to source transaction opportunities. Direct origination provides direct access to customers' management, enhances due diligence, and allows significant input into customers' capital structure and direct negotiation of transaction pricing and terms.

The Company operates as a single segment and derives its revenues from two specialized lending groups:

Middle Market Corporate, which originates, structures and underwrites senior debt and, to a lesser extent, second lien, mezzanine and subordinated debt, and equity and other equity-linked products for companies with annual EBITDA typically between \$5 million and \$50 million; and

Commercial Real Estate, which originates, structures and underwrites first mortgage debt and, to a lesser extent, subordinated debt, primarily to finance acquisitions of real estate properties typically valued between \$10 million and \$50 million.

Subsequent to December 31, 2007, the Company discontinued the origination of structured products. The Company manages its remaining structured products portfolio within its Middle Market Corporate lending group. As of September 30, 2010, this portfolio had an outstanding balance of \$22.7 million.

The Company has not originated any new commercial real estate loans since the first quarter of 2008.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, NewStar) and have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. These interim condensed financial statements include adjustments of a normal and recurring nature considered necessary by management to fairly present NewStar's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. These interim condensed financial statements may not be indicative of financial results for the full year. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates most susceptible to change in the near-term are the Company's estimates of its (i) allowance for credit losses, (ii) recorded amounts of deferred income taxes, (iii) fair value measurements used to record fair value adjustments to certain financial instruments, (iv) valuation of investments and (v) determination of other than temporary impairments and temporary impairments. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Noncontrolling Interest

During 2009, the Company along with a wholly-owned subsidiary of the NewStar Credit Opportunities Fund, Ltd. (NCOF) created a limited liability company as part of the resolution of a commercial real estate loan. The limited liability company was formed to take control of the

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underlying commercial real estate property which was its sole asset. The Company maintained a majority and controlling interest in the limited liability company which was classified as other real estate owned (OREO). On May 11, 2010, the limited liability company sold the commercial real estate property.

The consolidated financial statements include the results of operations of the Company as well as the NCOF's noncontrolling interest of the limited liability company which previously owned the OREO. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The noncontrolling interest represents the minority partner's equity and accumulated earnings in the limited liability company. The NCOF's noncontrolling interest had no recourse to the Company.

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NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Unaudited

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

On June 12, 2009, the FASB issued ASC 860 (formerly SFAS 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets*) and ASC 810 (formerly SFAS 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*). ASC 860 eliminates the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity (QSPE) and, accordingly, any existing QSPE must be evaluated for consolidation upon adoption of ASC 860. Under ASC 860, the appropriateness of derecognition is evaluated based on whether or not the transferor has surrendered control of the transferred assets. The evaluation must consider any continuing involvement by the transferor. ASC 810 amends FIN 46R to require a reporting entity to perform an analysis to determine if its variable interests give it a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity (VIE). The analysis required under ASC 810 identifies the primary beneficiary of a VIE as the entity having both of the following: (1) the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and (2) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

In addition, a reporting entity must assess whether it has an implicit financial responsibility to ensure that a VIE operates as designed when determining if it has the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly affect the entity's economic performance. ASC 810 amends FIN 46R to require ongoing reassessments of whether a reporting entity is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. Specifically, the list of reconsideration events includes a change in facts and circumstances where the holders of an equity investment at risk as a group lose the power to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly affect the entity's economic performance. In addition, a troubled debt-restructuring is now defined as a reconsideration event. Both statements expand required disclosures and are effective as of the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009. The adoption of ASC 860 and ASC 810 did not have a material effect on the Company's results from operation or financial position.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*. ASU 2010-06 provides amendments to Topic 820 that require new disclosures about (1) the different classes of assets and liabilities measured at fair value, (2) the valuation techniques and inputs used, (3) the activity in Level 3 fair value measurements, and (4) the transfers between Levels 1, 2, and 3. The new disclosures regarding the activity in Level 3 fair value measurements is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. All other requirements of ASU 2010-06 are effective in interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2009. The adoption of ASU 2010-06 did not have a material effect on the Company's results from operations or financial position. The adoption of the requirements effective in 2011 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's results from operations or financial position.

In July 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-20, *Receivables (Topic 310): Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses*. ASU 2010-20 amends Topic 310 to provide greater transparency about an entity's allowance for credit losses and the credit quality of its financing receivables. The new disclosures as of the end of the reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. The new disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. The adoption of ASU 2010-20 will not have a material effect on the Company's results from operations or financial position as it only impacts the required disclosures.

Note 3. Fair Value

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements* (ASC 820) establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

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Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Level 3 inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

A financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Table of Contents**NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Unaudited**

The following table presents recorded amounts of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis as of September 30, 2010, by caption in the consolidated balance sheet and by valuation hierarchy (as described above).

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Carrying Value in Consolidated Balance Sheet
	(\$ in thousands)			
Recurring Basis:				
Investments in debt securities, available-for-sale	\$	\$	\$ 4,036	\$ 4,036
Derivatives interest rate contracts (assets)		4,285		4,285
Total assets recorded at fair value on a recurring basis	\$	\$ 4,285	\$ 4,036	\$ 8,321
Derivatives interest rate contracts (liabilities)	\$	\$ 4,818	\$	\$ 4,818
Nonrecurring Basis:				
Loans, net	\$	\$	\$ 68,945	\$ 68,945
Loans held-for-sale, net	21,302			21,302
Other real estate owned			3,400	3,400
Total assets recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis	\$ 21,302	\$	\$ 72,345	\$ 93,647

At September 30, 2010, Loans, net measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis consisted of impaired collateral-dependent commercial real estate loans. The fair values of these loans are based on third party appraisals of the underlying collateral value as well as the Company's internal analysis. During 2010, the Company recorded \$12.4 million of specific provision for credit losses related to Loans, net measured at fair value.

At September 30, 2010, Loans held-for-sale, net consisted of middle market corporate loans intended to be sold to the NCOF. The fair values of the loans are based on contractual selling prices.

At September 30, 2010, Other real estate owned consisted of one commercial real estate property.

The following table presents recorded amounts of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring and nonrecurring basis as of December 31, 2009, by caption in the consolidated balance sheet and by valuation hierarchy (as described above).

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total Carrying Value in Consolidated
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	Identical Assets (Level 1)	(Level 2)	Balance Sheet	
	(\$ in thousands)			
Recurring Basis:				
Investments in debt securities, available-for-sale	\$	\$	\$ 4,183	\$ 4,183
Warrants			1	1
Derivatives (assets)		7,458		7,458
Total assets recorded at fair value on a recurring basis	\$	\$ 7,458	\$ 4,184	\$ 11,642
Derivatives (liabilities)	\$	\$ 7,853	\$	\$ 7,853
Nonrecurring Basis:				
Loans, net	\$	\$	\$ 46,182	\$ 46,182
Loans held-for-sale, net	15,736			15,736
Other real estate owned			13,413	13,413
Total assets recorded at fair value on a nonrecurring basis	\$ 15,736	\$	\$ 59,595	\$ 75,331

At December 31, 2009, Loans, net measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis consisted of impaired collateral-dependent commercial real estate loans. The fair values of these loans are based on third party appraisals of the underlying collateral value as well as the Company's internal analysis. During 2009, the Company recorded \$33.3 million of specific provision for credit losses related to Loans, net measured at fair value.

Table of Contents**NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Unaudited**

At December 31, 2009, Loans held-for-sale, net consisted of middle market corporate loans intended to be sold to the NCOF. The fair values of the loans are based on contractual selling prices.

At December 31, 2009, Other real estate owned consisted of two commercial real estate properties. During 2009, the Company recorded a loss of \$3.9 million due to the decline in fair value of one of the commercial real estate properties.

Changes in level 3 recurring fair value measurements

The table below illustrates the change in balance sheet amounts during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 (including the change in fair value), for financial instruments measured on a recurring basis and classified by the Company as level 3 in the valuation hierarchy. When a determination is made to classify a financial instrument as level 3, the determination is based upon the significance of the unobservable parameters to the overall fair value measurement. However, level 3 financial instruments typically include, in addition to the unobservable or level 3 components, observable components (that is, components that are actively quoted and can be validated to external sources); accordingly, the gains and losses in the table below include changes in fair value due in part to observable factors that are part of the valuation methodology. The Company did not transfer any financial instruments in or out of level 3 during the three or nine months ended September 30, 2010.

For the three months ended September 30, 2010:

	Investments in Debt Securities, Available-for-sale	Warrants
	(\$ in thousands)	
Balance as of June 30, 2010	\$ 4,022	\$
Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized)		
Included in earnings		
Included in other comprehensive income	57	
Purchases, issuances or settlements	(43)	
Balance as of September 30, 2010	\$ 4,036	\$

For the three months ended September 30, 2009:

	Investments in Debt Securities, Available-for-sale	Warrants
	(\$ in thousands)	
Balance as of June 30, 2009	\$ 2,972	\$ 1
Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized)		
Included in earnings		
Included in other comprehensive income	921	

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Purchases, issuances or settlements	(34)		
Balance as of September 30, 2009	\$ 3,859	\$	1

For the nine months ended September 30, 2010:

	Investments in Debt Securities, Available-for-sale	Warrants
	(\$ in thousands)	
Balance as of December 31, 2009	\$ 4,183	\$ 1
Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized)		
Included in earnings		(1)
Included in other comprehensive income	(21)	
Purchases, issuances or settlements	(126)	
Balance as of September 30, 2010	\$ 4,036	\$

Table of Contents**NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Unaudited**

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009:

	Investments in Debt Securities, Available-for-sale Warrants (\$ in thousands)	
Balance as of December 31, 2008	\$ 3,025	\$ 2,500
Total gains or losses (realized/unrealized)		
Included in earnings		(500)
Included in other comprehensive income	970	
Purchases, issuances or settlements	(136)	(1,999)
Balance as of September 30, 2009	\$ 3,859	\$ 1

The following table presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties.

	September 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	(\$ in thousands)			
Financial assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,360	\$ 29,360	\$ 39,848	\$ 39,848
Restricted cash	154,505	154,505	136,884	136,884
Loans held-for-sale	21,302	21,302	15,736	15,736
Loans, net	1,646,891	1,604,557	1,878,978	1,828,702
Investments in debt securities available-for-sale	4,036	4,036	4,183	4,183
Derivative instruments	4,285	4,285	7,458	7,458
Other assets	7,130	9,139		
Financial liabilities:				
Credit facilities	\$ 57,823	\$ 57,823	\$ 91,890	\$ 91,890
Term debt	1,309,162	1,178,377	1,523,052	1,452,361
Derivatives instruments	4,818	4,818	7,853	7,853

The carrying amounts shown in the table are included in the consolidated balance sheets under the indicated captions.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash: The carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

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Loans held-for-sale, net: The fair values are based on quoted prices, where available, or are determined by discounting estimated cash flows using model-based valuation techniques. Inputs into the model-based valuations can include changes in market indexes, selling prices of similar loans, management's assumption related to credit rating of the loan, prepayment assumptions and other factors, such as credit loss assumptions.

Loans, net: The fair value was determined as the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at current market interest rates offered by similar lending institutions for loans with similar terms to companies with comparable credit risk. This method of estimating fair value does not incorporate the exit price concept of fair value.

Investments in debt securities: The fair values of debt securities are based on quoted market prices, when available, at the reporting date for those or similar investments. When no market data is available, we estimate fair value using various valuation tools including cash flow models that utilize financial statements and business plans, as well as qualitative factors.

Credit facilities: Due to the adjustable rate nature of the borrowings, the fair value of the credit facilities are estimated to be their carrying values. Rates currently are comparable to those offered to the Company for similar debt instruments of comparable maturities by the Company's lenders.

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Term debt: The fair value was determined by applying prevailing term debt market interest rates to the Company's current term debt structure.

Derivative instruments: Substantially all derivative instruments held or issued by the Company for risk management or customer-initiated activities are traded in over-the-counter markets where quoted market prices are not readily available. For those

Table of Contents**NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Unaudited**

derivatives, the Company measures fair value using broker quotes or financial models that use primarily market observable inputs, such as yield curves and option volatilities, and include the value associated with the counterparty credit risk.

Other assets: Comprised of non-public investments which are initially valued at transaction price and subsequently adjusted when evidence is available to support such adjustments when appropriate. The estimated fair value was determined based on the Company's valuation techniques, including discounting estimated cash flows and model-based valuations.

Note 4. Loans Held-for-Sale, Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses

Loans classified as held-for-sale may consist of loans originated by the Company and intended to be sold or syndicated to third parties (including the NCOF) or impaired loans for which a sale of the loan is expected as a result of a workout strategy. At September 30, 2010 loans held-for-sale consisted of middle market loans to five borrowers which are intended to be sold to the NCOF at an agreed upon price. Subsequent to September 30, 2010, the Company sold loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$3.1 million to the NCOF.

These loans are carried at the lower of aggregate cost, net of any deferred origination costs or fees, or market value.

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, loans held-for-sale consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(\$ in thousands)	
Middle Market Corporate	\$ 21,679	\$ 15,990
Gross loans	21,679	15,990
Deferred loan fees, net	(377)	(254)
Total loans, net	\$ 21,302	\$ 15,736

The Company sold two loans for a loss of \$0.1 million to entities other than the NCOF during the nine months ended September 30, 2010. The Company did not sell any loans to entities other than the NCOF during the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, loans consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(\$ in thousands)	
Middle Market Corporate	\$ 1,474,400	\$ 1,692,929
Commercial Real Estate	283,558	320,659
Gross loans	1,757,958	2,013,588

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Deferred loan fees, net	(20,549)	(20,745)
Allowance for loan losses	(90,518)	(113,865)
 Total loans, net	 \$ 1,646,891	 \$ 1,878,978

The Company grants commercial loans and real estate loans to customers throughout the United States. Although the Company has a diversified loan portfolio, certain events have occurred, including, but not limited to, adverse economic conditions and adverse events affecting specific clients, industries or markets, that may adversely affect the ability of borrowers to make timely scheduled principal and interest payments on their loans.

As of September 30, 2010, the Company had impaired loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$310.8 million. Impaired loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$224.4 million have been restructured and classified as troubled debt restructurings (TDR). Impaired loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$128.2 million were also on non-accrual status. For impaired loans on non-accrual status, the Company's policy is to reverse the accrued interest previously recognized as interest income subsequent to the last cash receipt in the current year. The recognition of interest income on the loan only resumes when factors indicating doubtful collection no longer exist and the non-accrual loan has been brought current. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company recorded \$3.2 million and \$39.7 million of specific provisions for impaired loans. At September 30, 2010, the Company had a \$58.3 million specific allowance for impaired loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$215.5 million. At September 30, 2010, additional funding commitments for impaired loans totaled \$26.6 million. The Company's obligation to fulfill the additional funding commitments on impaired loans is generally contingent on the borrower's compliance with the terms of the credit agreement, or if the borrower is not in compliance additional funding commitments may be made at the Company's discretion. As of September 30, 2010, \$109.2 million of impaired loans were greater than 60 days past due and classified as delinquent by the Company. Included in the \$58.3 million specific allowance for impaired loans was \$27.9 million related to delinquent loans.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had impaired loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$352.4 million. Impaired loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$257.7 million have been restructured and classified as TDRs. Impaired loans with an

Table of Contents**NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Unaudited**

aggregate outstanding balance of \$162.7 million were also on non-accrual status. During 2009, the Company recorded \$132.5 million of specific provisions for impaired loans. At December 31, 2009, the Company had a \$75.4 million specific allowance for impaired loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$306.5 million. At December 31, 2009, additional funding commitments for impaired loans totaled \$27.8 million. As of December 31, 2009, impaired loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$123.9 million were greater than 60 days past due and classified as delinquent by the Company. Included in the \$75.4 million specific allowance for impaired loans was \$24.9 million related to delinquent loans.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, the aggregate average balance of impaired loans was \$311.3 million and \$391.6 million, respectively. The total amount of interest income recognized during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 from impaired loans was \$2.4 million and \$7.4 million, respectively. The amount of cash basis interest income that was recognized for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 was \$1.6 million and \$6.6 million, respectively.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, the aggregate average balance of impaired loans was \$359.9 million and \$375.7 million, respectively. The total amount of interest income recognized during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 from impaired loans was \$3.7 million and \$13.0 million, respectively. The amount of cash basis interest income that was recognized for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 was \$1.8 million and \$10.6 million, respectively.

A summary of the activity in the allowance for credit losses is as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2010	2009
	(\$ in thousands)	
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 114,470	\$ 53,977
Provision for credit losses - general	(5,935)	1,621
Provision for credit losses - specific	39,700	92,440
Loans charged off, net of recoveries	(56,767)	(41,921)
Loans charged off upon transfer to held-for-sale net of recoveries		(5,000)
Balance, end of period	\$ 91,468	\$ 101,117
Balance, end of period - specific	\$ 58,276	\$ 61,025
Balance, end of period - general	\$ 33,192	\$ 40,092
Loans, net		
Loans, net with specific allowance	\$ 215,461	\$ 266,420
Loans, net without specific allowance	1,431,430	1,774,667
Total loans, net	\$ 1,646,891	\$ 2,041,087

During the nine months ended September 30, 2010 the Company recorded a total provision for credit losses of \$33.8 million. The Company decreased its allowance for credit losses to \$91.5 million at September 30, 2010 from \$114.5 million at December 31, 2009. This decrease in allowance for credit losses resulted primarily from impaired loans charged off during the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the \$232.1 million decrease in total loans net as compared to December 31, 2009, and a change in the allowance for loan loss methodology applied to commercial real estate loans. The general allowance for credit losses covers probable losses in the Company's loan portfolio with respect to loans

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for which no specific impairment has been identified. The general allowance decreased as negative credit migration slowed and general economic conditions improved. A specific provision for credit losses is recorded with respect to loans for which it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement for which there is impairment recognized. The outstanding balance of impaired loans, which include all of the outstanding balances of the Company's delinquent loans and its troubled debt restructurings, as a percentage of Loans, net increased to 19% as of September 30, 2010 as compared to 18% as of December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2009. When a loan is classified as impaired, the loan is evaluated for a specific allowance and a specific provision may be recorded, thereby removing it from consideration under the general component of the allowance analysis. Loans that are deemed to be uncollectible are charged off and deducted from the allowance, and recoveries on loans previously charged off are netted against loans charged off.

The Company is closely monitoring the credit quality of its loans and loan delinquencies, non-accruals and charge offs, and the occurrence of these events may increase due to changes in economic conditions and seasoning of the loan portfolio.

Included in the allowance for credit losses at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 is an allowance for unfunded commitments of \$0.9 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, which is recorded as a component of other liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet with changes recorded in the provision for credit losses on the Company's consolidated statement of operations. The methodology for determining the allowance for unfunded commitments is consistent with the methodology for determining the allowance for loan losses.

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Based on the Company's evaluation process to determine the level of the allowance for loan losses, management believes the allowance to be adequate as of September 30, 2010 in light of the estimated known and inherent risks identified through its analysis. The Company continually evaluates the appropriateness of its allowance for credit losses methodology.

During the second quarter of 2009, the Company adjusted its allowance for credit losses methodology regarding commercial real estate to reflect deteriorating market conditions. In instances where commercial real estate borrowers had high loan to value ratios, the Company applied a stress multiplier to the loan's probability of default. The multiplier was designed to account for default characteristics that are difficult to quantify when market conditions cause commercial real estate prices to decline. During the third quarter of 2010, the Company refined its allowance for credit losses methodology regarding commercial real estate. The adjustments reflect the Company's loss experience on certain non-performing assets, greater certainty regarding sponsor strategies in distress situations and evidence that commercial real estate capital market conditions have begun to stabilize. The principal changes addressed the level and application of stress multipliers in addition to an adjustment of our loss expectations under certain default assumptions. The stress multipliers used to adjust a loan's probability of default were reduced and now are only applied to loans where the loan to value ratio exceeds certain thresholds. Previously, the multipliers were applied to all commercial real estate borrowers regardless of credit rating. Our expected loss under certain default assumptions were also lowered to reflect the results of an internal study performed by the Company based on our recent experience with recoveries on resolved non-performing commercial real estate investments. If the Company determines that additional changes in its allowance for credit losses methodology are advisable, as a result of changes in the economic environment or otherwise, the revised allowance methodology may result in higher or lower levels of allowance. Moreover, given uncertain market conditions, actual losses under the Company's current or any revised allowance methodology may differ materially from the Company's estimate.

During 2009, as part of the resolution of two impaired commercial real estate loans, the Company took control of the underlying commercial real estate properties. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company sold one of these commercial real estate properties. At September 30, 2010, the remaining asset had a carrying amount of \$3.4 million and was classified as other real estate owned (OREO) and included in Other assets in the Company's balance sheet.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Company sold an asset which was classified as other real estate owned as a result of a foreclosure on an impaired real estate loan. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Company recorded a loss of \$3.2 million related to this asset to reflect its net fair value.

Note 5. Restricted Cash

Restricted cash as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was as follows:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(\$ in thousands)	
Collections on loans pledged to credit facilities	\$ 26,648	\$ 21,727
Principal and interest collections on loans held in trust and refunding amounts	113,783	105,812
Customer escrow accounts	14,074	9,345
Total	\$ 154,505	\$ 136,884

As of September 30, 2010, the Company had the ability to use \$31.4 million of restricted cash to fund new or existing loans.

Note 6. Investments in Debt Securities, Available-for-Sale

Amortized cost of investments in debt securities as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was as follows:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(\$ in thousands)	
Investments in debt securities - gross	\$ 6,509	\$ 6,635
Unamortized discount	(2,298)	(2,298)
Investments in debt securities - amortized cost	\$ 4,211	\$ 4,337

Table of Contents**NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Unaudited**

The amortized cost, gross unrealized holding gains, gross unrealized holding losses, and fair value of available-for-sale securities at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were as follows:

	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized holding gains (\$ in thousands)	Gross unrealized holding losses (\$ in thousands)	Fair value
September 30, 2010:				
Other debt obligation(1)	\$ 4,211	\$	\$ (175)	\$ 4,036
	\$ 4,211	\$	\$ (175)	\$ 4,036

	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized holding gains (\$ in thousands)	Gross unrealized holding losses (\$ in thousands)	Fair value
December 31, 2009:				
Other debt obligation(1)	\$ 4,337	\$	\$ (154)	\$ 4,183
	\$ 4,337	\$	\$ (154)	\$ 4,183

(1) Securitization collateralized by future cash flows from multiple property easements. The Company did not sell any debt securities during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009.

The Company did not record any net Other Than Temporary Impairment charges during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009.

The following is an analysis of the continuous periods during which the Company has held investment positions which were carried at an unrealized loss as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

	Less than 12 Months	September 30, 2010 Greater than or Equal to 12 Months (\$ in thousands)	Total
Number of positions	1	1	1
Fair value	\$	\$ 4,036	\$ 4,036
Amortized cost		4,211	4,211

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Unrealized loss \$ \$ 175 \$ 175

	December 31, 2009		
	Less than 12 Months	Greater than or Equal to 12 Months (\$ in thousands)	Total
Number of positions		1	1
Fair value	\$	\$ 4,183	\$ 4,183
Amortized cost		4,337	4,337
Unrealized loss	\$	\$ 154	\$ 154

As a result of the Company's evaluation of the security, management concluded that the unrealized losses at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 were caused by changes in market prices driven by interest rates and credit spreads. The Company's evaluation of impairment included adjustments to prepayment speeds, delinquency, an analysis of expected cash flows, interest rates, market discount rates, other contract terms, and the timing and level of losses on the loans and leases within the underlying trusts. At September 30, 2010, the Company has determined that it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before the Company recovers its amortized cost basis in the security. The Company has also determined that there has not been an adverse change in the cash flows expected to be collected. Based upon the Company's impairment review process, and the Company's ability and intent to hold these securities until maturity or a recovery of fair value, the decline in the value of these investments is not considered to be Other Than Temporary.

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Maturities of debt securities classified as available-for-sale were as follows at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 (maturities of asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities have been allocated based upon estimated maturities, assuming no change in the current interest rate environment):

	September 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Amortized cost	Fair value
	(\$ in thousands)			
Available-for-sale:				
Due one year or less	\$	\$	\$	\$
Due after one year through five years				
Due after five years through ten years	4,211	4,036	4,337	4,183
Total	\$ 4,211	\$ 4,036	\$ 4,337	\$ 4,183

Note 7. Derivative Financial Instrument Hedging Activities

During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company entered into three short-term interest rate swap agreements which were designated and qualified as cash flow hedges of the risk of changes in the Company's interest payments on LIBOR-indexed debt. At September 30, 2010, the two remaining interest rate swap agreements had an aggregate notional value of \$200.0 million and had scheduled maturities between October 25, 2010 and November 30, 2010. During 2009, the Company entered into interest rate swap agreements which were designated and qualified as cash flow hedges of the risk of changes in the Company's interest payments on LIBOR-indexed debt. At September 30, 2010, the lone remaining outstanding interest rate swap agreement had a notional value of \$3.6 million and had a scheduled maturity of October 20, 2013. The Company records the contracted interest rate swap net amounts exchanged in interest expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, the Company recorded hedge ineffectiveness of \$(40,155) and \$25,643, respectively, which is included in gain (loss) on derivatives in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. The Company estimates that the net amount of existing unrealized losses at September 30, 2010 expected to be classified from accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings within the next 12 months is approximately \$0.3 million. The reclassification is expected to result in additional interest expense.

Interest rate risk mitigation products are offered to enable customers to meet their financing and risk management objectives. Derivative financial instruments consist predominantly of interest rate swaps, interest rate caps and floors. The interest rate risks to the Company of these customer derivatives is mitigated by entering into similar derivatives having offsetting terms with other counterparties consisting primarily of large financial institutions. The interest rate mitigation products do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment.

The fair values of the Company's derivative instruments outstanding as of September 30, 2010 were as follows:

(\$ in thousands)	Asset Derivatives		Liability Derivatives	
	Balance Sheet		Balance Sheet	
	Location	Fair Value	Location	Fair Value
Derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments:				

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Interest rate contracts	Other assets	\$		Other liabilities	\$	582
Derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments:						
Interest rate contracts	Other assets	\$	4,285	Other liabilities	\$	4,236

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The gains and losses on the Company's derivative instruments during the three months ended September 30, 2010 were as follows:

(\$ in thousands)

Derivatives in	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income (Ineffective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income (Ineffective Portion)
Cash Flow Hedging					
Relationships:					
Interest rate contracts	\$ 209	Gain (loss) on derivatives	\$ (254)	Gain (loss) on derivatives	\$ (2)

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income
Interest rate contracts	\$ 10	Gain (loss) on derivatives

The gains and losses on the Company's derivative instruments during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 were as follows:

(\$ in thousands)

Derivatives in	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income (Ineffective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income (Ineffective Portion)
Cash Flow Hedging					
Relationships:					
Interest rate contracts	\$ 541	Gain (loss) on derivatives	\$ (605)	Gain (loss) on derivatives	\$ (41)

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income
Interest rate contracts	\$ 29	Gain (loss) on derivatives

As of September 30, 2010, the fair value of derivatives in a net liability position, which includes accrued interest but excludes any adjustment for nonperformance risk, was \$4.8 million. The Company has minimum collateral posting thresholds with certain of its derivative counterparties and had posted collateral of \$2.3 million at September 30, 2010.

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If the Company defaults on any of its indebtedness under these derivatives, including defaults where repayment of the indebtedness has not been accelerated by the lender, or if the Company defaults on its credit facility with Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC or its note agreement with Fortress Credit Corp., then the Company could be declared in default on its derivative obligations with the respective counterparties. In addition, if the Company fails to maintain a minimum net worth of \$300 million, then the Company could be declared in default on certain of its derivative obligations. As of September 30, 2010, the Company was in compliance with all of these provisions.

If the Company had been declared in default of any of these provisions at September 30, 2010, its derivative counterparties could have required the Company to settle its obligations under the respective derivatives at their termination value, which would have totaled \$4.1 million in the aggregate.

Table of Contents**NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Unaudited****Note 8. Borrowings*****Credit Facilities***

As of September 30, 2010 the Company had three credit facilities: (i) a \$75 million credit facility with Citicorp North America, Inc. (Citicorp), (ii) a \$50 million facility with NATIXIS Financial Products, Inc. (NATIXIS) and (iii) an \$11 million credit facility with Union Bank, N.A.

During 2005, the Company formed a wholly owned subsidiary, NewStar Warehouse Funding 2005, LLC, a single-purpose bankruptcy-remote entity, to purchase or hold loans and investments, in connection with the credit facility agreement with Citicorp. On March 19, 2010, the Company entered into an amendment to this credit facility that reduced the commitment amount under the facility to \$75 million from \$150 million. This facility is scheduled to mature on November 7, 2011. In addition, the Company reduced the demand note to the facility to \$7.5 million. The \$75 million credit facility with Citicorp is subject to an annual renewal in November 2010. If in the future Citicorp decides not to renew its credit facility with the Company on the annual renewal date, the Company's ability to make new borrowings under that facility would terminate. NewStar Warehouse Funding 2005, LLC must comply with various covenants, the breach of which could result in a termination event. These covenants include, but are not limited to, failure to service debt obligations, insolvency tests, failure to meet tangible net worth covenants, and failure to remain within prescribed facility portfolio delinquency, charge-off, and interest coverage levels. At September 30, 2010, NewStar Warehouse Funding 2005, LLC was in compliance with all such covenants. Interest on this facility accrues at a variable rate per annum, which was 2.93% at September 30, 2010. As of September 30, 2010, unamortized deferred financing fees were \$1.2 million and the outstanding balance was \$29.8 million. The Company amortized \$1.7 million of deferred financing fees during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 resulting from the reduction in the commitment amount under this credit facility.

In connection with the NATIXIS credit facility entered into in August 2005, the Company formed a wholly owned subsidiary, NewStar Short-Term Funding, LLC, a single-purpose bankruptcy-remote entity, to purchase or hold loans and investments for 90 days or less. The amount outstanding under the credit facility varies with the balances outstanding of pledged loans and investments depending on the mix of assets. On May 4, 2010, the Company entered into an amendment with NATIXIS which extended the maturity date from May 21, 2010 to May 20, 2011, among other things. NewStar Short-Term Funding, LLC must comply with various covenants, the breach of which could result in a termination event. These covenants include, but are not limited to, failure to service debt obligations and failure to remain within prescribed facility portfolio charge-off levels. At September 30, 2010, NewStar Short-Term Funding, LLC was in compliance with all such covenants. Interest on this facility accrues at a variable rate per annum, which was 4.51% at September 30, 2010. As of September 30, 2010, unamortized deferred financing fees were \$0.3 million and the outstanding balance was \$20.3 million.

On July 29, 2008, the Company entered into a credit facility agreement with Union Bank, N.A. The credit facility was scheduled to mature on June 21, 2010. On September 20, 2010, Hereford Financial LLC, a subsidiary of the Company and the borrower of the credit facility entered into an amendment with Union Bank, N.A. which extended the maturity date from September 21, 2010 to October 21, 2010. The credit facility terminated on October 21, 2010. Hereford Financial LLC must comply with various covenants, the breach of which could result in a termination event. These covenants include, but are not limited to, failure to service debt obligations, failure to meet liquidity covenants and tangible net worth covenants. At September 30, 2010, Hereford Financial LLC was in compliance with all such covenants. Interest on this facility accrues at a variable rate per annum, which was 3.25% at September 30, 2010. As of September 30, 2010, the outstanding balance was \$7.8 million.

Fortress Credit Facility

On January 5, 2010, the Company entered into a note agreement with Fortress Credit Corp., establishing a \$75.0 million revolving credit facility. Under the credit facility, the Company could draw, repay and draw again prior to the maturity date, subject to availability under a borrowing base. The credit facility was scheduled to begin to reduce revolver commitments on July 5, 2011 and was scheduled to mature on July 5, 2013. On August 31, 2010, the Company entered into an amendment to this credit facility which increased the size of the credit facility to \$100.0 million, consisting of a \$50.0 million revolving credit facility and a \$50.0 million term loan facility, extended the maturity date to August 31,

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2014, and removed the scheduled revolver commitment reductions. In addition, the amendment decreased the credit facility pricing of advances to the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 7.00%.

The Company is permitted to use the proceeds of borrowings under the credit facility for general corporate purposes including, but not limited to, funding loans, working capital, paying down outstanding debt, making certain types of acquisitions and repurchasing capital stock up to \$10 million.

The applicable unused fee rate of the revolving credit facility is 4.0% of the undrawn amount of the facility when the total outstanding amount is less than 50% of the commitment amount, 3.0% of the undrawn amount of the facility when the total outstanding amount is greater than or equal to 50% but less than 75% of the commitment amount, and 2.0% of the undrawn amount of the facility when the total outstanding amount is greater than or equal to 75% of the commitment amount. As of September 30, 2010,

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NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.

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the Company had not drawn any amounts from the revolving credit facility. As of September 30, 2010, unamortized deferred financing fees were \$4.0 million.

The term loan facility may be prepaid subject to a prepayment fee, payable whether the prepayment is voluntary or involuntary. If any such prepayment is made on or before August 30, 2012, the prepayment fee will be calculated for the period commencing on the date of such prepayment and continuing through August 30, 2012 and shall be equal to the product of 7.00% per annum multiplied by the amount of the prepayment. If any such prepayment is made after August 30, 2012, such prepayment fee will be equal to the product of (a) the amount of the prepayment and (b)(i) in the case of any such prepayment made during the period commencing on August 31, 2012 and ending on August 30, 2013, 2.00% and (ii) in the case of any such prepayment made at any time after August 30, 2013, 1%. If the Company fails to draw the entire term loan facility by November 29, 2010 it must pay a fee on the unfunded portion calculated on the same basis as the prepayment fee due for prepayments on or before August 30, 2012 (set forth above) and the term loan commitment shall expire. As of September 30, 2010, the Company had not drawn any amounts from the term loan facility.

As of September 30, 2010, the Company had the ability to draw \$97.9 million as determined by our borrowing base. On October 29, 2010, the Company drew \$20.0 million from the term loan facility in connection with its acquisition of Core Business Credit, LLC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (see Note 14).

Term Debt Facilities

As of September 30, 2010, the Company had one term debt facility, an \$87.5 million facility with Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC (Wachovia).

In connection with the Wachovia credit facility, the Company formed a wholly owned subsidiary, NewStar CP Funding, LLC, a single-purpose bankruptcy-remote entity, to purchase or hold loans and investments. NewStar must comply with various covenants, the breach of which could result in a termination event. These covenants include, but are not limited to, failure to service debt obligations, and failure to meet tangible net worth covenants and overcollateralization tests. At September 30, 2010, NewStar was in compliance with all such covenants. This credit facility is scheduled to mature on July 15, 2012. Interest on this facility accrues at a variable rate per annum, which was 4.01% at September 30, 2010. As of September 30, 2010, unamortized deferred financing fees were \$1.4 million and the outstanding balance was \$79.2 million. Wachovia completed a merger with Wells Fargo on December 31, 2008, but this merger did not impact the terms of the Company's agreement.

The Company had a \$250 million term debt financing agreement with Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch (Deutsche). Interest on this term debt financing agreement accrued at a variable rate per annum. In connection with the Deutsche term debt financing agreement, the Company formed a wholly-owned subsidiary, NewStar DB Term Funding, LLC, a single-purpose bankruptcy-remote entity, to purchase or hold loans and investments. This term debt financing agreement was scheduled to mature on May 7, 2012. The Company paid off all outstanding borrowings and retired this facility with the proceeds received from the term debt securitization completed on January 7, 2010, described below.

Term Debt Securitizations

In August 2005 the Company completed a term debt transaction. In conjunction with this transaction the Company established a separate single-purpose bankruptcy-remote subsidiary, NewStar Trust 2005-1 (the 2005 CLO Trust) and contributed \$375 million in loans and investments (including unfunded commitments), or portions thereof, to the 2005 CLO Trust. The Company remains the servicer of the loans and investments. Simultaneously with the initial contributions, the 2005 CLO Trust issued \$343.4 million of notes to institutional investors and issued \$31.6 million of trust certificates of which the Company retained 100% of the 2005 CLO Trust's trust certificates. At September 30, 2010, the \$235.7 million of outstanding notes were collateralized by the specific loans and investments, principal collections account cash and principal payment receivables totaling \$267.2 million. At September 30, 2010, deferred financing fees were \$1.2 million. The 2005 CLO Trust permitted reinvestment of collateral principal repayments for a three-year period which ended in October 2008. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company repurchased \$4.6 million of the 2005 CLO Trust's Class D notes. During 2009, the Company repurchased \$1.4 million of the 2005 CLO Trust's Class D notes and \$1.2 million of the Class E notes. During 2008, the Company repurchased \$5.8 million of the 2005 CLO Trust's Class E notes. During 2007, the Company repurchased \$5.0 million of the 2005 CLO Trust's Class E notes. During

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2009, Moody's downgraded all of the notes of the 2005 CLO Trust. As a result of the downgrades, amortization of the 2005 CLO Trust changed from pro rata to sequential, resulting in scheduled principal payments made in order of the notes seniority until all available funds are exhausted for each payment. During the second quarter of 2010, Standard and Poor's downgraded all of the notes of the 2005 CLO Trust. During the third quarter of 2010, Fitch affirmed its ratings of the Class A-1 notes, the Class A-2 notes and the Class B notes, and downgraded the Class C notes, the Class D notes and the Class E notes. The downgrades during 2010 did not have any material consequence as the amortization of the 2005 CLO Trust changed from pro rata to sequential after the Moody's downgrade in 2009. The Company receives a loan collateral management fee and excess interest spread.

The Company expects to receive a principal distribution when the term debt is retired. As of September 30, 2010, the most recent quarterly report dated October 13, 2010 identified \$43.9 million of certain loan collateral in the 2005 CLO Trust as delinquent or

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charged-off under the terms of the trust indenture. As a result, the excess interest spread from the 2005 CLO Trust will be trapped and combined with recoveries and will be used to repay the outstanding notes until note redemptions equal the underlying non-accrual loan balances. As of the most recent quarterly report, the amount trapped was \$9.4 million. The Company may have additional defaults in the 2005-1 CLO Trust in the future. If the Company does not elect to remove any future defaulted loans, it would not expect to receive excess interest spread payments until the undistributed cash plus any recoveries equal the outstanding balances of defaulted loan collateral.

	Notes originally issued (\$ in thousands)	Outstanding balance September 30, 2010	Interest rate	Original maturity	Ratings (S&P/Moody / Fitch)(1)
2005 CLO Trust:					
Class A-1	\$ 156,000	\$ 97,506	Libor + 0.28%	July 25, 2018	AA+/Aa2/AAA
Class A-2	80,477	49,775	Libor + 0.30%	July 25, 2018	AA+/Aa2/AAA
Class B	18,750	18,683	Libor + 0.50%	July 25, 2018	A+/A2/AA
Class C	39,375	39,233	Libor + 0.85%	July 25, 2018	B+/Ba1/BB
Class D	24,375	18,224	Libor + 1.50%	July 25, 2018	CCC-/B1/CCC
Class E	24,375	12,279	Libor + 4.75%	July 25, 2018	CCC-/Caa2/CC
	\$ 343,352	\$ 235,700			

- (1) The ratings, initially given in August 2005, are unaudited and are subject to change from time to time. Fitch affirmed its ratings on February 24, 2009 and downgraded the Class D notes and the Class E notes. The Fitch downgrade did not have an impact on the 2005 CLO Trust. During the first quarter of 2009, Moody's downgraded the Class C notes, the Class D notes and the Class E notes to the ratings shown above. During the third quarter of 2009, Moody's downgraded the Class A-1 notes, the Class A-2 notes and the Class B notes to the ratings shown above. During the second quarter of 2010, Standard and Poor's downgraded all of the notes to the ratings shown above. During the third quarter of 2010, Fitch downgraded the Class C notes, the Class D notes and the Class E notes to the ratings shown above. (source: Bloomberg Finance L.P.).

In June 2006 the Company completed a term debt transaction. In conjunction with this transaction the Company established a separate single-purpose bankruptcy remote subsidiary, NewStar Commercial Loan Trust 2006-1 (the 2006 CLO Trust) and contributed \$500 million in loans and investments (including unfunded commitments), or portions thereof, to the 2006 CLO Trust. The Company remains the servicer of the loans. Simultaneously with the initial contributions, the 2006 CLO Trust issued \$456.3 million of notes to institutional investors. The Company retained \$43.8 million, comprising 100% of the 2006 Trust's trust certificates. At September 30, 2010, the \$389.0 million of outstanding drawn notes were collateralized by the specific loans and investments, principal collection account cash and principal payment receivables totaling \$432.7 million. At September 30, 2010, deferred financing fees were \$2.9 million. The 2006 CLO Trust permits reinvestment of collateral principal repayments for a five-year period ending in June 2011. Should the Company determine that reinvestment of collateral principal repayments are impractical in light of market conditions or if collateral principal repayments are not reinvested within a prescribed timeframe, such funds may be used to repay the outstanding notes. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company repurchased \$3.0 million of the 2006 CLO Trust's Class D notes and \$3.0 million of the 2006 CLO Trust's Class E notes. During 2009, the Company repurchased \$6.5 million of the 2006 CLO Trust's Class D notes and \$1.8 million of the 2006 CLO Trust's Class E notes. During 2008, the Company repurchased \$3.3 million of the 2006 CLO Trust's Class D and \$2.5 million of the 2006 CLO Trust's Class E notes, respectively. During 2009, Moody's downgraded all of the notes of the 2006 CLO Trust. As a result of the downgrade, amortization of the 2006 CLO Trust changed from pro rata to sequential, resulting in future scheduled principal payments made in order of the notes seniority until all available funds are exhausted for each payment. During the second quarter of 2010, Standard and Poor's downgraded the Class A-1 notes, the Class A-2 notes, the Class C notes, the Class D notes and the Class E notes of the 2006 CLO Trust. The downgrade did not have any material consequence as the

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amortization of the 2006 CLO Trust changed from pro rata to sequential after the Moody's downgrade in 2009. The Company receives a loan collateral management fee and excess interest spread.

The Company expects to receive a principal distribution when the term debt is retired. As of September 13, 2010, the most recent quarterly report dated September 30, 2010 identified \$30.0 million of certain loan collateral in the 2006 CLO Trust as delinquent or charged-off under the terms of the trust indenture. As a result, the excess interest spread from the 2006 CLO Trust will be trapped and combined with recoveries and will be used to repay the outstanding notes until note redemptions equal the underlying non-accrual loan balances. As of the most recent quarterly report, the amount trapped was \$16.3 million. The Company may have additional defaults in the 2006-1 CLO Trust in the future. If the Company does not elect to remove any future defaulted loans, it would not expect to receive excess interest spread payments until the undistributed cash plus any recoveries equal the outstanding balances of defaulted loan collateral.

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	Notes originally issued (\$ in thousands)	Outstanding balance September 30, 2010	Interest rate	Original maturity	Ratings (S&P/Moody s/ Fitch)(1)
2006 CLO Trust					
Class A-1	\$ 320,000	\$ 303,883	Libor +0.27%	March 30, 2022	AA+/Aa2/AAA
Class A-2	40,000	8,862	Libor +0.28%	March 30, 2022	AA+/Aa2/AAA
Class B	22,500	22,500	Libor +0.38%	March 30, 2022	AA/A3/AA
Class C	35,000	35,000	Libor +0.68%	March 30, 2022	BBB+/Ba1/A
Class D	25,000	12,250	Libor +1.35%	March 30, 2022	CCC+/B1/BBB
Class E	13,750	6,500	Libor +1.75%	March 30, 2022	CCC-/B2/BBB-
	\$ 456,250	\$ 388,995			

(1) These ratings, initially given in June 2006, are unaudited and are subject to change from time to time. Fitch affirmed its ratings on February 24, 2009. During the first quarter of 2009, Moody's downgraded the Class C notes, the Class D notes and the Class E notes to the ratings shown above. During the third quarter of 2009, Moody's downgraded the Class A-1 notes, the Class A-2 notes and the Class B notes to the ratings shown above. During the second quarter of 2010, Standard and Poor's downgraded the Class A-1 notes, the Class A-2 notes, the Class C notes, the Class D notes and the Class E notes to the ratings shown above. (source: Bloomberg Finance L.P.).

In June 2007 the Company completed a term debt transaction. In conjunction with this transaction the Company established a separate single-purpose bankruptcy-remote subsidiary, NewStar Commercial Loan Trust 2007-1 (the 2007-1 CLO Trust) and contributed \$500 million in loans and investments (including unfunded commitments), or portions thereof, to the 2007-1 CLO Trust. The Company remains the servicer of the loans. Simultaneously with the initial contributions, the 2007-1 CLO Trust issued \$546.0 million of notes to institutional investors. The Company retained \$54.0 million, comprising 100% of the 2007-1 CLO Trust's trust certificates. At September 30, 2010, the \$450.4 million of outstanding drawn notes were collateralized by the specific loans and investments, principal collection account cash and principal payment receivables totaling \$504.4 million. At September 30, 2010, deferred financing fees were \$4.0 million. The 2007-1 CLO Trust permits reinvestment of collateral principal repayments for a six-year period ending in May 2013. Should the Company determine that reinvestment of collateral principal repayments are impractical in light of market conditions or if collateral principal repayments are not reinvested within a prescribed timeframe, such funds may be used to repay the outstanding notes. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company repurchased \$5.0 million of the 2007-1 CLO Trust's Class D notes. During 2009, the Company repurchased \$1.0 million of the 2007-1 CLO Trust's Class D notes. During 2009, Moody's downgraded all of the notes of the 2007 CLO Trust. As a result of the downgrade, amortization of the 2007 CLO Trust changed from pro rata to sequential, resulting in future scheduled principal payments made in order of the notes seniority until all available funds are exhausted for each payment. During the second quarter of 2010, Standard and Poor's downgraded the Class A-1 notes, the Class A-2 notes, the Class C notes and the Class D notes of the 2007 CLO Trust. The downgrade did not have any material consequence as the amortization of the 2007 CLO Trust changed from pro rata to sequential after the Moody's downgrade in 2009. The Company receives a loan collateral management fee and excess interest spread.

The Company expects to receive a principal distribution when the term debt is retired. If loan collateral in the 2007 CLO Trust is in default under the terms of the indenture, the excess interest spread from the 2007 CLO Trust could not be distributed until the undistributed cash plus recoveries equals the outstanding balance of the defaulted loan or if the Company elected to remove the defaulted collateral. The Company may have future defaults in the 2007-1 CLO Trust in the future. If the Company does not elect to remove any future defaulted loans, it would not

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expect to receive excess interest spread payments until the undistributed cash plus any recoveries equal the outstanding balances of any potential defaulted loan collateral. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company elected to purchase \$38.8 million of defaulted collateral from the 2007-1 CLO to reduce the amount of excess interest spread that otherwise would have been required to be trapped.

Table of Contents**NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Unaudited**

	Notes originally issued (\$ in thousands)	Outstanding balance September 30, 2010	Interest rate	Original maturity	Ratings (S&P/Moody s/ Fitch)(1)
2007-1 CLO Trust					
Class A-1	\$ 336,500	\$ 318,611	Libor +0.24%	September 30, 2022	AA+/Aa2/AAA
Class A-2	100,000	28,328	Libor +0.26%	September 30, 2022	AA+/Aa2/AAA
Class B	24,000	24,000	Libor +0.55%	September 30, 2022	AA/A2/AA
Class C	58,500	58,500	Libor +1.30%	September 30, 2022	BBB+/Ba1/A
Class D	27,000	21,000	Libor +2.30%	September 30, 2022	CCC+/Ba3/BBB+
	\$ 546,000	\$ 450,439			

- (1) These ratings, initially given in June 2007, are unaudited and are subject to change from time to time. Fitch affirmed its ratings on February 24, 2009. During the first quarter of 2009, Moody's downgraded the Class C notes and the Class D notes to the ratings shown above. During the third quarter of 2009, Moody's downgraded the Class A-1 notes, the Class A-2 notes and the Class B notes to the ratings shown above. During the second quarter of 2010, Standard and Poor's downgraded the Class A-1 notes, the Class A-2 notes, the Class C notes, and the Class D notes to the ratings shown above. (source: Bloomberg Finance L.P.).

On January 7, 2010, the Company completed a term debt securitization. In conjunction with this transaction the Company established a separate single-purpose bankruptcy-remote subsidiary, NewStar Commercial Loan Trust 2009-1 (the 2009-1 CLO Trust) and contributed \$225 million in loans and investments (including unfunded commitments), or portions thereof, to the 2009-1 CLO Trust at close. The Company had the ability to contribute an additional \$50 million of loan collateral by July 30, 2010 and contributed the full amount during the six months ended June 30, 2010. The Company remains the servicer of the loans. Simultaneously with the initial contributions, the 2009-1 CLO Trust issued \$190.5 million of notes to institutional investors. The Company retained all of the Class C and subordinated notes, which totaled approximately \$87.9 million, representing 32% of the value of the collateral pool. At September 30, 2010, the \$154.9 million of outstanding notes were collateralized by the specific loans and investments, principal collection account cash and principal payment receivables totaling \$242.9 million. At September 30, 2010, deferred financing fees were \$2.6 million. The 2009-1 CLO Trust is a static pool of loans that does not permit for reinvestment of collateral principal repayments. Proceeds from this term debt securitization were used to repay all outstanding borrowings under our term debt facility with Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch and certain advances under our credit facility with Citicorp North America, Inc.

	Notes originally issued (\$ in thousands)	Outstanding balance September 30, 2010	Interest rate	Original maturity	Ratings (Moody's) (1)
2009-1 CLO Trust					
Class A	\$ 148,500	\$ 115,558	Libor +3.75%	July 30, 2018	Aaa
Class B	42,000	39,295	Libor +5.00%(2)	July 30, 2018	A2

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\$ 190,500 \$ 154,853

- (1) These ratings, initially given in January 2010, are unaudited and are subject to change from time to time.
- (2) The Class B notes carry a Libor +5.00% coupon rate but were priced at a 91.85% discount to yield Libor +7.50% on a par amount of \$42.0 million.

Table of Contents**NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Unaudited****Note 9. Stockholders' Equity*****Stockholders' Equity***

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company's authorized capital consists of preferred and common stock and the following was authorized and outstanding:

	September 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Shares authorized	Shares outstanding	Shares authorized	Shares outstanding
	(In thousands)			
Preferred stock	5,000		5,000	
Common stock	145,000	50,929	145,000	49,995

Preferred Stock

Upon completion of the Company's initial public offering on December 13, 2006, the Company's authorized capital stock included 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.01 per share. As of September 30, 2010, all of the shares remained undesignated.

Common Stock

In connection with the Company's initial public offering on December 13, 2006, the Company issued and sold 12,000,000 shares of its common stock. On December 19, 2006, the underwriters of the initial public offering purchased an additional 1,800,000 shares of the Company's common stock.

On November 12, 2007, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with institutional investors to issue 12.5 million shares of the Company's common stock in a private placement at a price per share of \$10.00. The gross proceeds from the offering, which closed in two tranches, were \$125 million. The first tranche of 7.25 million shares closed on November 29, 2007. The second tranche of 5.25 million shares was subject to the Company obtaining stockholder approval, and was approved at a special meeting of stockholders held on January 15, 2008. The second tranche closed on January 18, 2008.

In connection with the private placement, the Company entered into a Registration Rights Agreement with the institutional investors, whereby the Company agreed to register common stock as defined in the agreement. The Company registered the stock on Form S-3 on May 1, 2008, and the SEC deemed the registration effective on May 8, 2008.

On January 25, 2010, the Company announced that its Board of Directors had authorized the repurchase of up to \$10 million of the Company's common stock from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. The timing and amount of any shares purchased will be determined by our management based on its evaluation of market condition and other factors. The repurchase program, which will expire on January 22, 2011 unless extended by the Board of Directors, may be suspended or discontinued at any time without notice. As of September 30, 2010, the Company had repurchased 972,072 shares of its common stock under the program at a weighted average price per share of \$6.87.

Restricted Stock

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In connection with the Company's initial public offering, 1,631,160 shares of restricted stock were issued to certain employees of the Company. The shares of restricted stock have a purchase price equal to the pricing of the Company's initial public offering. On May 14, 2008, the Company issued 30,000 shares of restricted stock to certain members of its Board of Directors. The shares of restricted stock had a fair value of \$6.40 per share, which is equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of issuance. The shares of restricted stock have a graded vesting schedule over a service period of up to five years.

On February 20, 2009, the Company issued 704,571 shares of restricted stock to certain employees of the Company. The shares of restricted stock had a fair value of \$1.64 per share, which is equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of issuance. The shares of restricted stock vest in two equal installments on each of the first and second anniversary of the date of grant.

On May 13, 2009, the Company issued 35,000 shares of restricted stock to certain members of its Board of Directors. The shares of restricted stock had a fair value of \$2.20 per share, which is equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of issuance. The shares of restricted stock have a graded vesting schedule over a service period of up to five years.

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On December 11, 2009, the Company issued 915,000 shares of restricted stock to certain employees of the Company. The shares of restricted stock had a fair value of \$2.84 per share, which is equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of issuance. The shares of restricted stock vest in their entirety on the third anniversary of the date of grant.

On May 12, 2010, the Company issued 35,000 shares of restricted stock to certain members of its Board of Directors. The shares of restricted stock had a fair value of \$8.28 per share, which is equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of issuance. The shares of restricted stock have a graded vesting schedule over a service period of up to five years.

On May 19, 2010, the Company issued 2,000,000 shares of restricted stock to the Company's Executive Officers and other members of the senior management team. The shares of restricted stock had a fair value of \$5.82 per share. The shares of restricted stock vest on the third anniversary of the date of grant if the employee has continued to be employed by the Company on that date and either: (i) the volume weighted average price (VWAP) of the Company's common stock is equal to or greater than \$7.88 per share during the period beginning on the first day following the release of the Company's fourth quarter earnings results for the 2012 fiscal year and ending on May 19, 2013; or (ii) the VWAP of the Company's common stock is less than \$7.88 per share but greater than or equal to \$7.00 per share at March 31, 2013 and the Company's book value per share is greater than or equal to \$10.37.

Restricted stock activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was as follows:

	Shares	Aggregate grant-date fair value (\$ in thousands)
Non-vested as of December 31, 2009	2,197,541	\$ 13,997
Granted	2,035,000	11,930
Vested	(322,101)	(553)
Forfeited	(36,024)	(113)
Non-vested as of September 30, 2010	3,874,416	\$ 25,261

The Company's compensation expense related to restricted stock was \$1.8 million and \$4.1 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and \$1.2 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. The unrecognized compensation cost of \$13.7 million at September 30, 2010 is expected to be recognized over the next three years.

Stock Options

Under the Company's 2006 Incentive Plan, the Company's compensation committee may grant options to purchase shares of common stock. Stock options may either be incentive stock options (ISOs) or non-qualified stock options. ISOs may only be granted to officers and employees. The compensation committee will, with regard to each stock option, determine the number of shares subject to the stock option, the manner and time of exercise, vesting, and the exercise price will not be less than 100% of the fair market value of the common stock on the date of the grant. The shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options or other awards or upon grant of any other award may be either previously authorized but unissued shares or treasury shares.

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On December 13, 2006, in connection with the Company's initial public offering, stock options exercisable for an aggregate of 3,287,365 shares of common stock were issued to certain employees of the Company. Stock options exercisable for an aggregate of 2,613,615 shares of common stock were issued at an exercise price equal to the pricing of the Company's initial public offering and were 60% vested at the IPO with the remaining 40% to vest ratably over a four-year service period. The remaining options for 673,750 shares of common stock were issued at an exercise price equal to the pricing of the Company's initial public offering and vest ratably over a four-year service period.

On March 18, 2009 the Company completed an option exchange program with its senior management, including the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer and other named executive officers whereby in exchange for a grant of stock options priced at fair market value on March 18, 2009, each executive agreed to surrender to the Company for cancellation the option award granted to him on December 13, 2006 and to abide by the terms of a lock-up agreement. The lock-up agreement requires 50% of the net proceeds from any exercise or partial exercise of the option received as part of the March 2009 option exchange program be held by the Company until the one-year anniversary of the time when the executive ceases to be employed by the Company. During that time, such portion of the proceeds from the option exercise is subject to forfeiture if the senior executive violates the restrictive covenants in his employment agreement with the Company. The option exchange program resulted in the forfeiture of 1,985,262 options to the Company in exchange for 2,725,000 new stock option grants. The options granted vest in three equal installments on each of the first three anniversaries of the March 18, 2009 grant date and have a seven-year life.

On May 12, 2010, stock options exercisable for an aggregate of 629,105 shares of common stock were issued to certain employees of the Company. The stock options have an exercise price of \$8.28, which is equal to the closing price of the Company's

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common stock on the date of issuance. The options granted vest in three equal installments on each of the first three anniversaries of the May 12, 2010 grant date and have a seven-year life.

Stock option activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was as follows:

	Options
Outstanding as of January 1, 2010	5,357,663
Granted	629,105
Exercised	(6,666)
Forfeited	(108,666)
Outstanding as of September 30, 2010	5,871,436
Vested as of September 30, 2010	2,312,793
Exercisable as of September 30, 2010	2,312,793

For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the weighted average grant date fair value of options granted was \$4.62 per share. As of September 30, 2010, the total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested options granted was \$3.6 million. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.0 years. The Company's compensation expense related to its stock options was \$0.9 million and \$2.4 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, and \$0.9 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Note 10. Income (Loss) Per Share

The computations of basic and diluted income (loss) per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	(In thousands)			
Numerator:				
Net income (loss) attributable to NewStar Financial, Inc. common stockholders	\$ 5,463	\$ (10,262)	\$ 860	\$ (30,855)
Denominator:				
Denominator for basic income (loss) per common share	49,306	49,173	49,687	49,042
Denominator:				
Denominator for diluted income (loss) per common share	49,306	49,173	49,687	49,042
Potentially dilutive securities - options	1,018		633	
Potentially dilutive securities - restricted stock				

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Potentially dilutive securities - warrants

Total weighted average diluted shares	50,324	49,173	50,320	49,042
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Restricted shares totaling 2,000,000 and 1,452,656 warrants to purchase common stock were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the three months ended September 30, 2010 due to the fact that the results would be anti-dilutive. Weighted average restricted shares totaling 989,011 and 1,452,656 warrants to purchase common stock were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 due to the fact that the results would be anti-dilutive.

Weighted average stock options totaling 5,583,862 and 5,374,852 and 1,452,656 warrants to purchase common stock were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively, due to the fact that the results would be anti-dilutive.

Note 11. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk

The Company is party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of its customers. These financial instruments include unused lines of credit, standby letters of credit and interest rate risk mitigation products. The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheet. The contract or notional amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement the Company has in particular classes of financial instruments.

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NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Unaudited

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

Unused lines of credit are commitments to lend to a customer if certain conditions have been met. These commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since certain commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. The Company evaluates each customer's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral obtained, if deemed necessary by the Company upon extension of credit, is based on factors that include management's credit evaluation of the borrower, the borrower's compliance with financial covenants and management's discretion, among other evaluations. Due to their nature, the Company cannot know with certainty the aggregate amounts that will be required to fund the Company's unused lines of credit. The aggregate amount of these unfunded commitments currently does not exceed our available funds but may exceed our available funds in the future.

At September 30, 2010 the Company had unused lines of credit of \$181.9 million. Of these unused lines of credit, unfunded commitments related to revolving credit facilities were \$147.8 million and unfunded commitments related to delayed draw term loans were \$23.7 million. \$10.4 million of the unused commitments are unavailable to the borrowers, which may be related to the borrowers' inability to meet covenant obligations or other similar events.

Revolving credit facilities allow the Company's borrowers to draw up to a specified amount subject to customary borrowing conditions. The unfunded revolving commitments of \$147.8 million are further categorized as either contingent or unrestricted. Contingent commitments limit a borrower's ability to access the revolver unless it meets an enumerated borrowing base covenant or other restrictions. At September 30, 2010, the Company categorized \$53.2 million of the unfunded commitments related to revolving credit facilities as contingent. Unrestricted commitments represent commitments that are currently accessible, assuming the borrower is in compliance with certain customary loan terms and conditions. At September 30, 2010, the Company had \$94.6 million of unfunded unrestricted revolving commitments.

During the three months ended September 30, 2010, revolver usage averaged approximately 38%, which is consistent with historical usage over the past year. Management's experience indicates that borrowers typically do not seek to exercise their entire available line of credit at any point in time. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, revolving commitments declined \$28.0 million and \$37.5 million, respectively.

Delayed draw credit facilities allow the Company's borrowers to draw predefined amounts of the approved loan commitment at contractually set times subject to specific conditions, such as capital expenditures in corporate loans or for tenant improvements in commercial real estate loans. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, delayed draw credit facility commitments declined \$7.9 million and \$9.0 million, respectively.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance by a borrower to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to borrowers.

Interest rate risk mitigation products are offered to enable customers to meet their financing and risk management objectives. Derivative financial instruments consist predominantly of interest rate swaps, interest rate caps and floors. The interest rate risks to the Company of these customer derivatives is mitigated by entering into similar derivatives having offsetting terms with other counterparties.

These interest rate risk mitigation products do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment. These interest rate swaps and caps contracts are recorded at fair value on the Company's balance sheet in either Other assets or Other liabilities. Gains and losses on derivatives not designated as cash flow hedges, including any cash payments made or received are reported as gain (loss) on derivatives in the consolidated statements of

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operations.

Financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk are summarized as follows:

	September 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
	(\$ in thousands)	
Unused lines of credit	\$ 181,892	\$ 230,838
Standby letters of credit	9,929	18,771
Interest rate mitigation products (notional)	226,113	287,854

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NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Unaudited

Note 12. Employee Benefit Plans

The Company maintains a contributory 401(k) plan covering all full-time employees. The Company matches 100% of employee's voluntary contributions up to a limit of 6% of the employee's base salary, subject to IRS guidelines. Expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 was \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million, respectively and \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively.

Note 13. Related-Party Transactions

Pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement dated August 3, 2005, the Company serves as investment manager of the NewStar Credit Opportunities Fund, Ltd. (the Fund), a Cayman Islands exempted company limited by shares incorporated under the provisions of The Companies Law of the Cayman Islands. The Fund pays the Company a management fee, payable monthly in arrears, based on the carrying value of the total gross assets attributable to the applicable series of each class of shares at the end of each month. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Fund's asset management fees were \$0.9 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, and \$0.8 million and \$2.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively.

During 2006, the Company made a loan based on market terms to a company with a director who is a relative of one of the Company's officers. At September 30, 2010, the loan balance outstanding and amount of committed funds were \$7.9 million and \$8.6 million, respectively.

Note 14. Subsequent Event

On November 1, 2010, the Company acquired Core Business Credit, LLC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (Core) for a purchase price of \$25.3 million. Core is an asset-based lender located in Dallas, Texas with outstanding loans totaling \$73 million as of October 31, 2010. In conjunction with the acquisition, the Company entered into a \$225 million revolving credit facility with DZ Bank AG Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank Frankfurt and U.S. Bank National Association.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements. Important factors that may cause actual results and circumstances to differ materially from those described in such statements are described in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, as well as throughout this Item 2. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements contained in this document. These statements speak only as of the date of this document, and we undertake no obligation to update or revise these statements, except as may be required by law.

Overview

We are a commercial finance company that provides customized debt financing solutions to middle market businesses and commercial real estate borrowers and manages investment funds for large institutional investors. We principally focus on the direct origination of loans that meet our risk and return parameters. Our direct origination efforts target mid-sized companies, private equity sponsors, corporate executives, regional banks, real estate investors and a variety of other financial intermediaries to source transaction opportunities. Direct origination provides direct access to customers' management, enhances due diligence, and allows significant input into customers' capital structure and direct negotiation of transaction pricing and terms.

We operate as a single segment and derive revenues from two specialized lending groups:

Middle Market Corporate, which originates, structures and underwrites senior debt and, to a lesser extent, second lien, mezzanine and subordinated debt, and equity and equity-linked products for companies with annual EBITDA typically between \$5 million and \$50 million; and

Commercial Real Estate, which originates, structures and underwrites first mortgage debt and, to a lesser extent, subordinated debt, primarily to finance acquisitions of real estate properties typically valued between \$10 million and \$50 million.

Subsequent to December 31, 2007, we discontinued the origination of structured products and continue to manage the remaining portfolio within our Middle Market Corporate lending group. As of September 30, 2010, this portfolio had an outstanding balance of \$22.7 million.

Market Conditions

Conditions in the capital markets continued to improve in the third quarter of 2010 despite a slowing recovery for the US economy. The recovery in credit markets, however, remains uneven and vulnerable to changes in investor sentiment. While US corporate bond markets remained buoyant with continued strong new issue volumes in the third quarter of 2010, securitization markets have been slower to recover and conditions in certain segments remain uncertain. The larger, more liquid segments of the securitization markets that include mortgages, credit cards and auto loans have recovered more quickly than other asset types. However, as liquidity continues to return to those asset classes and market conditions normalize, we expect the securitization markets for other asset types, including CLOs, to improve and provide a sustainable source of capital for companies like NewStar.

Conditions in the securitization market for bank loans, which the Company partially relies upon for funding, have continued to improve as loan values have recovered and default rates have declined. CLO bonds traded in the secondary market have increased in value along with the underlying loan collateral and are currently trading at levels and implied yields that have supported modest levels of new issuance, including the \$275 million CLO that we completed in the first quarter of 2010. Several other CLOs have been completed this year and the forward calendar of new issuances appears to be building. Expected recovery in this market has been slowed by swings in investor sentiment driven, it appears, largely by the development of a European debt crisis in the second quarter. We expect the favorable trends to continue, however, if investor sentiment remains positive, default expectations recalibrate, spreads tighten across other types of asset-backed securities and corporate credit continues to improve through the balance of 2010 and into 2011.

In 2010, we renewed a warehouse credit facility on more favorable terms and amended a corporate debt facility to increase the size of the commitment and establish better pricing and advance rates among other improved terms. We believe that our ability to renew and amend these credit facilities reflects an overall improvement in the market conditions for funding and may represent a turning point in our ability to obtain financings on improved terms in the future. Despite these signs of improving market conditions, we cannot assure you that this will continue,

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and it is possible that market conditions could become more uncertain or worsen. If they do, we could face materially higher financing costs, which would affect our operating strategy and could materially and adversely affect our financial condition.

We continue to believe that a significant lasting impact of the credit crisis will be a reduction in the number and capacity of lenders in the markets in which we compete. As a result, we anticipate that conditions in our lending markets will remain favorable for an extended period as demand for loans rebounds faster than lending capacity can be restored due to barriers resulting from the credit crisis created by the dislocation in credit markets. In the first half of 2010, we experienced some downward pressure in pricing as lending capacity recovered faster than loan demand. In the third quarter, however, pricing stabilized and spreads widened as demand increased and lending capacity remained relatively flat. During the second half of 2009 and continuing through the first quarter of 2010, the negative credit migration in our loan portfolio moderated, but challenging economic conditions in certain sectors continued to have a negative impact on the financial performance of our borrowers and their ability to make their scheduled payments. As a result, we continued to increase our allowance for credit losses and closely monitor the credit quality of our loans.

In the second and third quarters of 2010, that trend began to normalize as negative migration slowed and our provision for credit losses decreased substantially and our allowance for loans losses declined. While we expect provisions for credit losses to stabilize at these levels in 2010, loan delinquencies, non-accruals, and charge offs are expected to remain elevated as we work to resolve existing impaired loans.

In particular, commercial real estate markets were weak in the first quarter amid high unemployment and poor demand for office and retail space. We believe that many commercial real estate markets have begun to stabilize and we have been repaid as agreed on certain loans and successfully resolved foreclosed real estate at values within expected ranges. However, we remain cautious about the sector. While we believe that the availability of financing for commercial real estate has improved, it remains constrained. As a result, the value of commercial properties securing some of our commercial real estate loans has declined. If we need to foreclose on our commercial real estate loans, our recovery rates may be negatively impacted by these market and funding conditions. As these trends became apparent in early 2008, we discontinued originating new commercial real estate loans and have reduced our credit exposure to this market segment.

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Recent Developments

Acquisition

On November 1, 2010, we acquired Core Business Credit, LLC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (Core) for a purchase price of \$25.3 million. Core is an asset-based lender located in Dallas, Texas with outstanding loans totaling \$73 million as of October 31, 2010. In conjunction with the acquisition, we entered into a \$225 million revolving credit facility with DZ Bank AG Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank Frankfurt and U.S. Bank National Association.

Liquidity

On August 31, 2010, we entered into an amendment to the credit facility with Fortress Credit Corp. which increased the size of the credit facility to \$100.0 million, consisting of a \$50.0 million revolving credit facility and a \$50.0 million term loan facility, extended the maturity date to August 31, 2014, and removed the scheduled revolver commitment reductions. In addition, the amendment decreased the credit facility pricing of advances to the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 7.00%.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2010 AND 2009

NewStar's basic and diluted income per share for the three months ended September 30, 2010 was \$0.11, on net income of \$5.5 million, and \$0.02, on net income of \$0.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010, compared to basic and diluted net loss per share of \$0.21 and \$0.63, respectively on a net loss of \$10.3 million and \$30.9 million, respectively for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. Our managed loan portfolio was \$2.3 billion at September 30, 2010 compared to \$2.6 billion at December 31, 2009. As of September 30, 2010, loans owned by the NewStar Credit Opportunities Fund (NCOF) were \$499.9 million.

Loan portfolio yield

Loan portfolio yield, which is interest income on our loans divided by the average balances outstanding of our loans, was 5.87% and 5.91% for three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 5.99% and 6.05% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease from 2009 to 2010 in loan portfolio yield was primarily driven by a decrease in three-month LIBOR over the prior year, the increase of loans on non-accrual status and, to a lesser extent, changes in product mix and credit spreads in our loan portfolio. The portfolio yield for accruing loans was 6.53% and 6.51% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 6.46% and 6.39% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Net interest margin

Net interest margin, which is net interest income divided by average interest earning assets, was 3.63% and 3.46% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 4.16% and 3.88% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. The primary factors impacting net interest margin were accelerated amortization of deferred financing fees resulting from the repayment of our Deutsche Bank term debt facility and the reduction of the commitment amount under our credit facility with Citicorp, changes in three-month LIBOR, non-accrual loans, our product mix, debt to equity ratio, credit spreads and cost of borrowings.

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Efficiency ratio

Our efficiency ratio, which is total operating expenses divided by net interest income before provision for credit losses plus total non-interest income, was 49.57% and 45.54% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 41.57% and 42.08% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. The increase in our efficiency ratio during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 was primarily due to a decrease in net interest income during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010.

Allowance for credit losses ratio

Allowance for credit losses ratio, which is allowance for credit losses divided by outstanding gross loans excluding loans held-for-sale, was 5.20% at September 30, 2010 and 5.68% as of December 31, 2009. The decrease in the allowance for credit losses ratio is primarily due to slowing negative credit migration, improving economic conditions, a decrease in the general and specific allowance for credit losses. The decrease in the general allowance for credit losses was primarily due to the decrease in our outstanding loan portfolio, a change in the allowance for loan loss methodology applied to commercial real estate loans, and the increase of commercial real estate loans with a specific allowance for credit losses. The decrease in our outstanding gross loans was primarily due to loan payments and charge-offs of impaired loans. At September 30, 2010, the specific allowance for credit losses was \$58.3 million, and the general allowance for credit losses was \$33.2 million. The allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2009 included a specific allowance of \$75.4 million and a general allowance of \$39.1 million. The decrease in our specific allowance is primarily due to charge offs of loans with a previously established specific allowance. We continually evaluate our allowance for credit losses methodology. If we determine that a change in our allowance for credit losses methodology is advisable, as a result of the rapidly changing economic environment or otherwise, the revised allowance methodology may result in higher or lower levels of allowance. Moreover, actual losses under our current or any revised methodology may differ materially from our estimate.

Delinquent loan rate

Delinquent loan rate, which is total delinquent loans that are 60 days or more past due, divided by outstanding gross loans, was 6.21% as of September 30, 2010 as compared to 6.15% as of December 31, 2009. Given prevailing economic and market conditions, we expect the delinquent loan rate to remain elevated if economic conditions continue to negatively impact the financial performance of certain borrowers and their ability to meet their obligations on a timely basis.

Delinquent loan rate for accruing loans 60 days or more past due

Delinquent loan rate for accruing loans 60 days or more past due, which is total delinquent accruing loans net of charge offs that are 60 days or more past due and less than 90 days past due, divided by outstanding gross loans, was 0.48% as of September 30, 2010 as compared to 0.99% as of December 31, 2009. Given prevailing economic and market conditions, we expect the delinquent accruing loan rate to remain elevated if economic conditions continue to negatively impact the financial performance of certain borrowers and their ability to meet their obligations on a timely basis.

Non-accrual loan rate

Non-accrual loan rate is defined as total balances outstanding of loans on non-accrual status divided by the total outstanding balance of our loans held for investment. Loans are put on non-accrual status if they are 90 days or more past due or if management believes it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect contractual principal and interest in the normal course of business. The non-accrual loan rate was 7.29% as of September 30, 2010 and 8.08% as of December 31, 2009. As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the aggregate outstanding balance of non-accrual loans was \$128.2 million and \$162.7 million, respectively and total outstanding loans held for investment were \$1.8 billion and \$2.0 billion, respectively. Given prevailing economic and market conditions, we expect the non-accrual loan rate to remain elevated if economic conditions continue to impair certain borrowers' ability to fully repay principal and interest under the terms of their loan agreement.

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Non-performing asset rate

Non-performing asset rate is defined as the sum of total balances outstanding of loans on non-accrual status and other real estate owned, divided by the sum of the total outstanding balance of our loans held for investment and other real estate owned. The non-performing asset rate was 7.47% as of September 30, 2010 and 8.55% as of December 31, 2009. As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the sum of the aggregate outstanding balance of non-performing assets was \$131.6 million and \$172.1 million, respectively and total outstanding loans held for investment were \$1.8 billion and \$2.0 billion, respectively. Given prevailing economic and market conditions, we expect the non-performing asset rate to remain elevated if economic conditions continue to impair certain borrowers' ability to fully repay principal and interest under the terms of their loan agreements.

Net charge off rate (end of period loans)

Net charge off rate as a percentage of end of period loan portfolio is defined as annualized charge offs net of recoveries divided by the total outstanding balance of our loans held for investment. A charge off occurs when management believes that all or part of the principal of a particular loan is no longer recoverable and will not be repaid. The net charge off rate was 2.36% and 4.32% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 3.27% and 2.91% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. We expect the net charge off rate (end of period loans) to remain elevated if economic conditions continue to impair certain borrowers' ability to fully repay principal and interest under the terms of their loan agreement.

Net charge off rate (average period loans)

Net charge off rate as a percentage of average period loan portfolio is defined as annualized charge offs net of recoveries divided by the average total outstanding balance of our loans held for investment for the period. The net charge off rate was 2.29% and 4.00% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 3.18% and 2.73% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. We expect the net charge off rate (average period loans) to remain elevated if economic conditions continue to impair certain borrowers' ability to fully repay principal and interest under the terms of their loan agreement.

Return on average assets

Return on average assets, which is net income divided by average total assets, was 1.11% and 0.06% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010. Return on average assets was not meaningful for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 as we had net losses.

Return on average equity

Return on average equity, which is net income divided by average equity, was 3.97% and 0.21% for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010. Return on average equity was not meaningful for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 as we had net losses.

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A summary of NewStar Financial's consolidated financial results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2010		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	
	(\$ in thousands)			
Net interest income:				
Interest income	\$ 27,022	\$ 33,675	\$ 84,343	\$ 104,626
Interest expense	9,257	9,197	31,466	34,374
Net interest income	17,765	24,478	52,877	70,252
Provision for credit losses	1,176	32,577	33,765	94,061
Net interest income (loss) after provision for credit losses	16,589	(8,099)	19,112	(23,809)
Non-interest income:				
Fee income	702	388	1,426	1,242
Asset management income	876	758	2,208	2,218
Gain (loss) on derivatives	(23)	126	120	492
Loss on sale of loans			(113)	
Other income (expense)	949	(1,139)	8,197	2,255
Total non-interest income	2,504	133	11,838	6,207
Operating expenses:				
Compensation and benefits	6,357	7,578	18,923	19,891
Occupancy and equipment	457	769	1,551	2,330
General and administrative expenses	3,233	2,580	8,909	10,654
Total operating expenses	10,047	10,927	29,383	32,875
Income (loss) before income taxes	9,046	(18,893)	1,567	(50,477)
Income tax expense (benefit)	3,583	(6,957)	520	(17,948)
Net income (loss) before noncontrolling interest	5,463	(11,936)	1,047	(32,529)
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interest		1,674	(187)	1,674
Net income (loss)	\$ 5,463	\$ (10,262)	\$ 860	\$ (30,855)

Comparison of the Three Months Ended September 30, 2010 and 2009

Interest income. Interest income decreased \$6.7 million, to \$27.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 from \$33.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in the yield on average interest earning assets to 5.52% from 5.73%, primarily driven by the increase in loans on non-accrual status, a decrease in the average balance of our interest earning assets, and a decrease in three-month LIBOR. Average three-month LIBOR decreased from 0.40% for the three months ended September 30, 2009 to 0.39% for the three months ended September 30, 2010.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased \$0.1 million, to \$9.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 from \$9.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009. The increase was primarily due to an increase in our average cost of borrowings to 2.68% from

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2.10%, partially offset by a decrease in the average balance of our interest bearing liabilities. The increase in our cost of borrowings was primarily attributable to the higher cost of borrowings associated with the recent amendments to our credit facilities and the term debt securitization that we completed in January 2010. The decrease in the average balance of our interest bearing liabilities is primarily attributable to the reduction of total debt from \$1.7 billion as of September 30, 2009 to \$1.4 billion as of September 30, 2010.

Net interest margin. Net interest margin decreased to 3.63% for the three months ended September 30, 2010 from 4.16% for the three months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in net interest margin was primarily due to a decrease in our average yield on interest earning assets and an increase in our average cost of borrowings, partially offset by an increase in interest yields on new loan originations and re-pricings subsequent to September 30, 2009. The decrease in yield is primarily due to an increase of loans on non-accrual status and a decrease in three-month LIBOR. The net interest spread, the difference between gross yield on our interest earning assets and the total cost of our interest bearing liabilities, decreased to 2.83% from 3.63%. The decline in LIBOR negatively impacted

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the net interest margin, which was more than offset by LIBOR floor provisions included in certain of our customer contracts. At September 30, 2010, 48% of our adjustable rate loans included interest rate floors. Non-accrual loans negatively impacted the net interest margin by 0.38%, which was partially offset by an increase in interest spreads of 0.28%.

The following table summarizes the yield and cost of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities for the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2010			Three Months Ended September 30, 2009		
	(\$ in thousands)					
	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Yield/Cost	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Yield/Cost
Total interest earning assets	\$ 1,943,908	\$ 27,022	5.52%	\$ 2,333,502	\$ 33,675	5.73%
Total interest bearing liabilities	1,368,784	9,257	2.68	1,738,064	9,198	2.10
Net interest spread		\$ 17,765	2.83%		\$ 24,478	3.63%
Net interest margin			3.63%			4.16%

Provision for credit losses. The provision for credit losses decreased \$31.4 million, to \$1.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 from \$32.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in the provision was primarily due to a decrease of \$30.1 million of specific provisions and a decrease of \$1.3 million of general provisions recorded during the three months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2009. During the three months ended September 30, 2010, we recorded specific provisions of \$3.2 million compared to \$33.3 million recorded during the three months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in the specific component of the provision for credit losses was principally due to impaired loans charged off during the three months ended September 30, 2010, slowing negative credit migration, and improving economic conditions. The decrease in the general component of the provision for credit losses was principally due to the \$232.1 million decrease in total loans net as compared to December 31, 2009, a change in the allowance for loan loss methodology applied to commercial real estate loans, and the increase of commercial real estate loans with a specific allowance for credit losses. Our general allowance for credit losses covers probable losses in our loan portfolio with respect to loans for which no specific impairment has been identified. A specific provision for credit losses is recorded with respect to loans for which it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement for which there is impairment recognized. Impaired loans, which include all of the outstanding balance of our delinquent loans and our troubled debt restructurings, as a percentage of Loans, net increased to 18.9% as of September 30, 2010 as compared to 16.9% as of September 30, 2009. When a loan is classified as impaired, the loan is evaluated for a specific allowance and a specific provision may be recorded, thereby removing it from consideration under the general component of the allowance analysis. Consequently, as the number and aggregate amount of impaired loans have increased as compared to September 30, 2009, and we have added to the specific reserve, the aggregate amount of loans being evaluated under our general allowance analysis has decreased.

A general allowance is provided for loans that are not impaired. The Company employs a variety of internally developed and third-party modeling and estimation tools for measuring credit risk, which are used in developing an allowance for loan losses on outstanding loans. The Company's allowance framework addresses economic conditions, capital market liquidity and industry circumstances from both a top-down and bottom-up perspective. The Company considers and evaluates changes in economic conditions, credit availability, industry and multiple obligor concentrations in assessing both probabilities of default and loss severities as part of the general component of the allowance for loan losses.

On at least a quarterly basis, loans are internally risk-rated based on individual credit criteria, including loan type, loan structures (including balloon and bullet structures common in the Company's Middle Market Corporate and Commercial Real Estate cash flow loans), borrower industry, payment capacity, location and quality of collateral if any (including the Company's Commercial Real Estate loans). Borrowers provide the Company with financial information on either a monthly or quarterly basis. Ratings, corresponding assumed default rates and assumed loss severities are dynamically updated to reflect any changes in borrower condition or profile.

For Middle Market Corporate loans, the data set used to construct probabilities of default in its allowance for loan losses model, Moody's CRD Private Firm Database, primarily contains middle market loans that share attributes similar to the Company's loans. The Company also considers the quality of the loan terms in determining a loan loss in the event of default.

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For Commercial Real Estate loans, the Company employs two mechanisms to capture the impact of industry and economic conditions. First, a loan's risk rating, and thereby its assumed default likelihood, can be adjusted to account for overall commercial real estate market conditions. Second, to the extent that economic or industry trends adversely affect a substandard rated borrower's loan-to-value ratio enough to impact its repayment ability, the Company applies a stress multiplier to the loan's probability of default. The multiplier is designed to account for default characteristics that are difficult to quantify when market conditions cause commercial real estate prices to decline.

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During the third quarter of 2010, the Company refined its allowance for credit losses methodology regarding commercial real estate. The adjustments reflect the Company's loss experience on certain non-performing assets, greater certainty regarding sponsor strategies in distress situations and evidence that commercial real estate capital market conditions have begun to stabilize. The principal changes addressed the level and application of stress multipliers in addition to an adjustment of our loss expectations under certain default assumptions. The stress multipliers used to adjust a loan's probability of default were reduced and now are only applied to loans where the loan to value ratio exceeds certain thresholds. Previously, the multipliers were applied to all commercial real estate borrowers regardless of credit rating. Our expected loss under certain default assumptions were also lowered to reflect the results of an internal study performed by the Company based on our recent experience with recoveries on resolved non-performing commercial real estate investments. If the Company determines that additional changes in its allowance for credit losses methodology are advisable, as a result of changes in the economic environment or otherwise, the revised allowance methodology may result in higher or lower levels of allowance. Moreover, given uncertain market conditions, actual losses under the Company's current or any revised allowance methodology may differ materially from the Company's estimate.

Additionally, when determining the amount of the general allowance, the Company supplements the base amount with a judgmental amount which is governed by a score card system comprised of ten individually weighted risk factors. The risk factors are designed based on those outlined in the Comptrollers of the Currency's Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses Handbook. The Company also performs a ratio analysis of comparable money center banks, regional banks and finance companies. While the Company does not rely on this peer group comparison to set the level of allowance for credit losses, it does assist management in identifying market trends and serves as an overall reasonableness check on the allowance for credit losses computation.

A loan is considered impaired when it is probable that a creditor will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impairment of a loan is based upon (i) the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, (ii) the loan's observable market price, or (iii) the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent, depending on the circumstances and our collection strategy. Impaired loans are identified based on the loan-by-loan risk rating process described above. It is the Company's policy during the reporting period to record a specific provision for credit losses for all loans for which we have serious doubts as to the ability of the borrowers to comply with the present loan repayment terms.

Impaired loans at September 30, 2010 and 2009 were in both Commercial Real Estate and in Middle Market Corporate, over a range of industries impacted by the then current economic environment including the following: Buildings and Commercial Real Estate, Broadcast and Entertainment, Nondurable Consumer Products, Energy and Chemical Services, Industrial and Other Business Services. For impaired Middle Market Corporate loans, the Company measured impairment based on expected cash flows utilizing relevant information provided by the borrower and consideration of other market conditions or specific factors impacting recoverability. Such amounts are discounted based on original loan terms. For impaired Commercial Real Estate loans, the Company determined that the loans were collateral dependent and measured impairment based on the fair value of the related collateral utilizing recent appraisals from third-party appraisers, as well as internal estimates of market value.

Non-interest income (loss). Non-interest income increased \$2.4 million, to \$2.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 from \$0.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009. The increase is primarily due to losses during the three months ended September 30, 2009 primarily comprised of a \$1.6 million decline in the fair value of other real estate owned as well as a loss of \$1.7 million attributable to the consolidation of the noncontrolling interest of the entity which owns the other real estate owned, and a \$0.3 million increase in fee income during the three months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to the prior year.

Operating expenses. Operating expenses decreased \$0.9 million, to \$10.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2010 from \$10.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2009. Employee compensation and benefits decreased \$1.2 million primarily due to lower headcount partially offset by an increase in incentive compensation. Occupancy and equipment expenses decreased \$0.3 million primarily due to less office space. General and administrative expenses increased \$0.7 million primarily due to strategic initiative costs.

Income taxes. For the three months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, we provided for income taxes based on an effective tax rate of 40% and 37%, respectively. Our effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2009 reflects the impact of nondeductible compensation expenses incurred in connection with our initial public offering on our pretax loss.

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, we had net deferred tax assets of \$50.2 million and \$56.4 million, respectively. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. We considered all available evidence, both positive and negative, in determining the realizability of deferred tax assets at September 30, 2010. We considered carryback availability, the scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income

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during the reversal periods, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. We also considered our recent history of taxable income, trends in our earnings and tax rate, positive financial ratios, and the impact of the downturn in the current economic environment (including the impact of credit on allowance and provision for loan losses; and the impact on funding levels) on the Company. As of September 30, 2010, our deferred tax asset was primarily comprised of \$36.3 million related to our allowance for credit losses and \$12.8 million related to equity compensation.

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Further, we evaluated our business plans and results during our forecast period of future taxable income (including consideration of liquidity, available sources of funding and capital from existing sources). Our forecast utilized in our September 30, 2010 analysis included a sufficient level of earnings over a reasonable period of time.

Based upon carryback availability, the timing of reversals of deferred tax assets and liabilities including the impact of available carryback and carryforward periods, and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences. The amount of the deferred tax asset considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carryforward period are reduced.

Comparison of the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010 and 2009

Interest income. Interest income decreased \$20.3 million, to \$84.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 from \$104.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in the yield on average interest earning assets to 5.52% from 5.77%, primarily driven by the increase in loans on non-accrual status, the decrease in the average balance of our interest earning assets, and a decrease in three-month LIBOR.

Interest expense. Interest expense decreased \$3.0 million, to \$31.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 from \$34.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in the average balance of our interest bearing liabilities, partially offset by the accelerated amortization of certain deferred financing fees and an increase in our cost of borrowings. The decrease in the average balance of our interest bearing liabilities is primarily attributable to the reduction of total debt from \$1.7 billion as of September 30, 2009 to \$1.4 billion as of September 30, 2010. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we accelerated the amortization of \$3.6 million of deferred financing fees resulted from the repayment of our Deutsche Bank term debt facility and the reduction of the commitment amount under our credit facility with Citicorp. The increase in our cost of borrowings, to 2.87% from 2.52%, was primarily attributable to the higher cost of borrowings associated with the recent amendments to our credit facilities and the term debt securitization that we completed in January 2010.

Net interest margin. Net interest margin decreased to 3.46% for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 from 3.88% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in net interest margin was primarily due to an increase in our average cost of interest bearing liabilities, a decrease in our average yield on interest earning assets, and non-payment of interest income from non-accrual loans, partially offset by an increase in interest yields on new loan originations and re-pricings subsequent to September 30, 2009. The increase in average cost of funds is primarily due to the accelerated amortization of \$3.6 million of deferred financing fees resulting from the repayment of our Deutsche Bank term debt facility and the reduction of the commitment amount under our credit facility with Citicorp, and the higher cost of funds from our new term debt securitization and new revolving note credit facility with Fortress (both completed in January 2010). The decrease in yield is primarily due to a decrease in three-month LIBOR. The net interest spread, the difference between gross yield on our interest earning assets and the total cost of our interest bearing liabilities, decreased to 2.65% from 3.26%. The decline in LIBOR negatively impacted the net interest margin, which was more than offset by LIBOR floor provisions included in certain of our customer contracts. At September 30, 2010, 48% of our adjustable rate loans included interest rate floors. Non-accrual loans negatively impacted the net interest margin by 0.30%, which was partially offset by an increase in interest spreads of 0.29%.

The following table summarizes the yield and cost of interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Yield/Cost	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Average Yield/Cost
Total interest earning assets	\$ 2,043,488	\$ 84,343	5.52%	\$ 2,423,370	\$ 104,626	5.77%
Total interest bearing liabilities	1,465,406	31,466	2.87	1,827,003	34,374	2.52
Net interest spread		\$ 52,877	2.65%		\$ 70,251	3.26%

Net interest margin

3.46%

3.88%

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Provision for credit losses. The provision for credit losses decreased \$60.3 million, to \$33.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 from \$94.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in the provision was primarily due to a decrease of \$52.7 million of specific provisions and a decrease of \$7.6 million of general provisions recorded during the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2009. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we recorded specific provisions of \$39.7 million compared to \$92.4 million recorded during the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The decrease in the specific component of the provision for credit losses was principally due to impaired loans charged off during the nine months ended September 30, 2010, slowing negative credit migration, and improving economic conditions. The decrease in the general component of the provision for credit losses was principally due to the \$232.1 million decrease in total loans net as compared to December 31, 2009, a change in the allowance for loan loss methodology applied to commercial real estate loans, and the increase of commercial real estate loans with a specific allowance for credit losses. Our general allowance for credit losses covers probable losses in our loan portfolio with respect to loans for which no specific impairment has been identified. A specific provision for credit losses is recorded with respect to loans for which it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement for which there is impairment recognized. Impaired loans, which include all of our delinquent loans and troubled debt restructurings, as a percentage of Loans, net increased to 18.9% as of September 30, 2010 as compared to 16.9% as of September 30, 2009. When a loan is classified as impaired, the loan is evaluated for a specific allowance and a specific provision may be recorded, thereby removing it from consideration under the general component of the allowance analysis. Consequently, as the number and aggregate amount of impaired loans have increased as compared to September 30, 2009, and we have added to the specific reserve, the aggregate amount of loans being evaluated under our general allowance analysis has decreased.

Non-interest income. Non-interest income increased \$5.6 million, to \$11.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 from \$6.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The increase is primarily due to a gain of \$6.7 million recognized in connection with the repurchase of debt during the nine months ended September 30, 2010, and losses during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 primarily comprised of a \$2.3 million decline in the fair value of other real estate owned as well as a loss of \$1.7 million attributable to the consolidation of the noncontrolling interest of the entity which owns the other real estate owned, and a \$1.9 million loss on the sale of other real estate owned, partially offset by gains recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 of \$4.5 million recognized in connection with the repurchase of debt and \$3.3 million recognized in connection with the sales of equity instruments.

Operating expenses. Operating expenses decreased \$3.5 million, to \$29.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 from \$32.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. General and administrative expenses decreased \$1.7 million due primarily to potential acquisition costs of \$1.6 million and loan workout costs of \$1.4 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Employee compensation and benefits decreased \$1.0 million primarily due to lower headcount, partially offset by an increase in incentive compensation. Occupancy and equipment expenses decreased \$0.8 million primarily due to less office space.

Income taxes. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, we provided for income taxes based on an effective tax rate of 38% and 36%, respectively. Our effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 reflects the impact of nondeductible compensation expenses incurred in connection with our initial public offering and the impact of a related discrete item resulting from vesting events during the nine months ended September 30, 2009. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, options issued to former members of our management team expired and reduced our income tax benefit for the nine months by \$1.3 million.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our primary sources of liquidity consist of cash flow from operations, credit facilities, term debt securitizations and proceeds from equity and debt offerings. We believe these sources will be sufficient to fund our current operations, lending activities and other short-term liquidity needs. Our future liquidity needs will be determined primarily based on the credit performance of our loan portfolio and origination volume. We may need to raise additional capital through the incurrence of indebtedness or issuance of equity based on various factors, including if the level of non-accrual loans increases faster than expected, we are unable to fund certain loans with credit facilities, or if our cash flow from operations is lower than expected. We may not be able to raise debt or equity capital on acceptable terms or at all. The incurrence of additional debt will increase our leverage and interest expense, and the issuance of any debt or equity securities may be dilutive for existing shareholders.

Credit facility renewals and amendments to existing credit facilities in 2009 were more expensive, at lower committed amounts and provided lower advance rates than similar transactions we completed in prior periods. Reduction in advance rates under our warehouse credit facilities in 2009 and 2008 resulted in the use of cash to repay advances. Recent prospects for a sustained economic recovery are likely to permit more flexible, accommodative credit facility terms. Improvement in general economic conditions, the availability of market liquidity and smoother functioning of capital markets will positively impact our ability to borrow funds on attractive terms to support future loan growth. In 2010, we renewed a warehouse credit facility on more favorable terms and amended a corporate debt facility to increase the size of the commitment and establish better pricing and advance rates among other improved terms. We believe that our ability to renew and amend these

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credit facilities reflects an overall improvement in the market conditions for funding and may represent a turning point in our ability to obtain financings on improved terms in the future. Despite these signs of improving market conditions, we cannot assure you that this will continue, and it is possible that market conditions could become more uncertain or worsen. If they do, we could face materially higher financing costs, which would affect our operating strategy and could materially and adversely affect our financial condition.

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Cash and Cash Equivalents

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, we had \$29.4 million and \$39.8 million, respectively in cash and cash equivalents. We may invest a portion of cash on hand in short-term liquid investments. From time to time, we may use a portion of our non-restricted cash to pay down our credit facilities.

Restricted Cash

Separately, we had \$154.5 million and \$136.9 million of restricted cash as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. The restricted cash represents the balance of the principal and interest collections accounts and pre-funding amounts in our credit facilities, our term debt securitizations and customer holdbacks and escrows. The use of the principal collection accounts cash is limited to funding the growth of our loan portfolio within the facilities or paying down related credit facilities or term debt securitizations. As of September 30, 2010, we could use \$31.4 million of restricted cash to fund new or existing loans. The interest collection account cash is limited to the payment of interest, servicing fees and other expenses of our credit facilities and term debt securitizations and, if either a ratings downgrade or failure to receive ratings confirmation occurs on the rated notes in a term debt securitization at the end of the funding period or if coverage ratios are not met, paying down principal with respect thereto. Cash to fund the growth of our loan portfolio and to pay interest on our term debt securitizations represented a large portion of our restricted cash balance at September 30, 2010.

Asset Quality and Allowance for Loan Losses

If a loan is 90 days or more past due, or if management believes it is probable we will be unable to collect contractual principal and interest in the normal course of business, it is our policy to place the loan on non-accrual status. If a loan financed by a term debt securitization is placed on non-accrual status, the loan may remain in the term debt securitization and excess interest spread cash distributions to us will cease until cash accumulated in the term debt securitization equals the outstanding balance of the non-accrual loan. When a loan is on non-accrual status, accrued interest previously recognized as interest income subsequent to the last cash receipt in the current year will be reversed, and the recognition of interest income on that loan will stop until factors indicating doubtful collection no longer exist and the loan has been brought current. We may make exceptions to this policy if the loan is well secured and is in the process of collection. As of September 30, 2010, we had impaired loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$310.8 million. Impaired loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$224.4 million have been restructured and classified as troubled debt restructurings. Impaired loans with an aggregate outstanding balance of \$128.2 million were on non-accrual status. Impaired loans of \$109.2 million were greater than 60 days past due and classified as delinquent. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, we recorded \$3.2 million and \$39.7 million of specific provisions for impaired loans. Included in our specific allowance for impaired loans was \$27.9 million related to delinquent loans.

We are closely monitoring the credit quality of our loans. We may experience additional loan delinquencies, losses, specific reserves, non-accruals, troubled debt restructurings and charge offs due to changes in economic conditions and as our portfolio continues to season.

We have provided an allowance for loan losses to provide for probable losses inherent in our loan portfolio. Our allowance for loan losses as of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was \$90.5 million and \$113.9 million, or 5.15% and 5.65% of loans, gross, respectively. As of September 30, 2010, we also had a \$0.9 million allowance for unfunded commitments, resulting in an allowance for credit losses of 5.20%.

The allowance for credit losses is based on a review of the appropriateness of the allowance for credit losses and its two components on a quarterly basis. The estimate of each component is based on observable information and on market and third-party data believed to be reflective of the underlying credit losses being estimated.

It is the Company's policy that during the reporting period to record a specific provision for credit losses for all loans which we have identified impairments. Subsequently, we may charge off the portion of the loan for which a specific provision was recorded. All of these loans are classified as impaired (if they have not been so classified already as a result of a troubled debt restructuring) and are disclosed in the Allowance for Credit Losses footnote to the financial statements.

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Activity in the allowance for loan losses for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and for the year ended December 31, 2009 was as follows:

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2010	Year Ended December 31, 2009
	(\$ in thousands)	
Balance as of beginning of period	\$ 113,865	\$ 52,498
General provision for loan losses	(6,280)	1,493
Specific provision for loan losses	39,700	132,474
Net charge offs	(56,767)	(67,600)
Charge offs upon transfer to loans held-for-sale		(5,000)
Balance as of end of period	90,518	113,865
Allowance for losses on unfunded loan commitments	950	605
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 91,468	\$ 114,470

During the nine months ended September 30, 2010 we recorded a total provision for credit losses of \$33.8 million. The Company decreased its allowance for credit losses 48 basis points to 5.20% of gross loans at September 30, 2010 from 5.68% at December 31, 2009.

Borrowings and Liquidity

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, we had outstanding borrowings totaling \$1.4 billion and \$1.6 billion, respectively. Borrowings under our various credit facilities, term debt securitizations and repurchase obligations have supported our loan growth.

As of September 30, 2010, our funding sources, maximum debt amounts, amounts outstanding and unused debt capacity, subject to certain covenants and conditions, are summarized below:

Funding Source	Maximum Debt Amount	Amounts Outstanding (\$ in thousands)	Unused Debt Capacity	Maturity	
Credit facilities	\$ 236,000	\$ 57,823	\$ 178,177	2010	2013
Term debt (1)	1,623,637	1,309,162	314,475	2012	2022
Total	\$ 1,859,637	\$ 1,366,985	\$ 492,652		

(1) Maturities for term debt are based on contractual maturity dates. Actual maturities may occur earlier.

We must comply with various covenants, the breach of which could result in a termination event, and at September 30, 2010, we were in compliance with all such covenants. These covenants vary depending on the type of facility and are customary for facilities of this type. These covenants include, but are not limited to, failure to service debt obligations, failure to meet liquidity covenants and tangible net worth covenants, and failure to remain within prescribed facility portfolio delinquency and charge-off levels.

Credit facilities

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As of September 30, 2010 we had three credit facilities: (i) a \$75.0 million credit facility with Citicorp North America, Inc. (Citicorp), (ii) a \$50.0 million facility with NATIXIS Financial Products, Inc. (NATIXIS) and (iii) an \$11.0 million credit facility with Union Bank, N.A.

We have a \$75.0 million credit facility agreement with Citicorp that had an outstanding balance of \$29.8 million and unamortized deferred financing fees of \$1.2 million as of September 30, 2010. Interest on this facility accrues at a variable rate per annum, which was 2.93% at September 30, 2010. On March 19, 2010, we entered into an amendment to this credit facility that reduced the commitment amount under the facility to \$75 million from \$150 million and reduced the related demand note to \$7.5 million from \$15.0 million. Our \$75.0 million credit facility with Citicorp is subject to an annual renewal in November 2010. If in the future Citicorp decides not to renew its credit facility with us on the annual renewal date, our ability to make new borrowings under that facility would terminate. This facility is scheduled to mature on November 7, 2011.

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We have a \$50.0 million credit facility agreement with NATIXIS that had an outstanding balance of \$20.3 million and unamortized deferred financing fees of \$0.3 million as of September 30, 2010. Interest on this facility accrues at a variable rate per annum, which was 4.51% at September 30, 2010. On May 4, 2010, we entered into an amendment with NATIXIS which extended the maturity date from May 21, 2010 to May 20, 2011, among other things.

We have an \$11.0 million credit facility agreement with Union Bank, N.A. that had an outstanding balance of \$7.8 million as of September 30, 2010. Interest on this facility accrues at a variable rate per annum, which was 3.25% at September 30, 2010. On September 20, 2010, we entered into an amendment with Union Bank, N.A. which extended the maturity date from September 21, 2010 to October 21, 2010. The credit facility terminated on October 21, 2010.

Fortress Credit Facility

On January 5, 2010, we entered into a note agreement with Fortress Credit Corp., establishing a \$75.0 million revolving credit facility. Under the credit facility, we could draw, repay and draw again prior to the maturity date, subject to availability under a borrowing base. The credit facility was scheduled to begin to reduce revolver commitments on July 5, 2011 and was scheduled to mature on July 5, 2013. On August 31, 2010, we entered into an amendment to this credit facility which increased the size of the credit facility to \$100.0 million, consisting of a \$50.0 million revolving credit facility and a \$50.0 million term loan facility, extended the maturity date to August 31, 2014, and removed the scheduled revolver commitment reductions. In addition, the amendment decreased the credit facility pricing of advances to the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 7.00%.

We are permitted to use the proceeds of borrowings under the credit facility for general corporate purposes including, but not limited to, funding loans, working capital, paying down outstanding debt, making certain types of acquisitions and repurchasing capital stock up to \$10 million.

The applicable unused fee rate of the revolving credit facility is 4.0% of the undrawn amount of the facility when the total outstanding amount is less than 50% of the commitment amount, 3.0% of the undrawn amount of the facility when the total outstanding amount is greater than or equal to 50% but less than 75% of the commitment amount, and 2.0% of the undrawn amount of the facility when the total outstanding amount is greater than or equal to 75% of the commitment amount. As of September 30, 2010, we had not drawn any amounts from the revolving credit facility. As of September 30, 2010 unamortized deferred financing fees were \$4.0 million.

The term loan facility may be prepaid subject to a prepayment fee, payable whether the prepayment is voluntary or involuntary. If any such prepayment is made on or before August 30, 2012, the prepayment fee will be calculated for the period commencing on the date of such prepayment and continuing through August 30, 2012 and shall be equal to the product of 7.00% per annum multiplied by the amount of the prepayment. If any such prepayment is made after August 30, 2012, such prepayment fee will be equal to the product of (a) the amount of the prepayment and (b)(i) in the case of any such prepayment made during the period commencing on August 31, 2012 and ending on August 30, 2013, 2.00% and (ii) in the case of any such prepayment made at any time after August 30, 2013, 1%. If we fail to draw the entire term loan facility by November 29, 2010 we must pay a fee on the unfunded portion calculated on the same basis as the prepayment fee due for prepayments on or before August 30, 2012 (set forth above) and the term loan commitment shall expire. As of September 30, 2010, we had not drawn any amounts from the term loan facility.

As of September 30, 2010, we had the ability to draw \$97.9 million as determined by our borrowing base. On October 29, 2010, we drew \$20.0 million from the term loan facility in connection with its acquisition of Core Business Credit, LLC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries

Term Debt Facilities

As of September 30, 2010, we had one \$87.5 million term debt facility with Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC (Wachovia). Interest on this facility accrues at a variable rate per annum, which was 4.01% at September 30, 2010. As of September 30, 2010, the outstanding balance was \$79.2 million and unamortized deferred financing fees were \$1.4 million. Wachovia completed a merger with Wells Fargo on December 31, 2008, but this merger did not impact the terms of our agreement.

We previously had a \$250 million term debt financing agreement with Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch (Deutsche). Interest on this term debt financing agreement accrued at a variable rate per annum. In connection with the Deutsche term debt financing agreement, we formed a wholly-owned subsidiary, NewStar DB Term Funding, LLC, a single-purpose bankruptcy-remote entity, to purchase or hold loans and investments. This term debt financing agreement was scheduled to mature on May 7, 2012. We paid off all outstanding borrowings and retired this facility with the proceeds received from the term debt securitization completed on January 7, 2010 described below.

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In August 2005 we completed a term debt transaction. In conjunction with this transaction we established a separate single-purpose bankruptcy-remote subsidiary, NewStar Trust 2005-1 (the 2005 CLO Trust) and contributed \$375 million in loans and investments (including unfunded commitments), or portions thereof, to the 2005 CLO Trust. We remain the servicer of the loans and investments. Simultaneously with the initial contributions, the 2005 CLO Trust issued \$343.4 million of notes to institutional investors and issued \$31.6 million of trust certificates of which we retained 100% of the 2005 CLO Trust's trust certificates. At September 30, 2010, the \$235.7 million of outstanding drawn notes were collateralized by the specific loans and investments, principal collections account cash and principal payment receivables totaling \$267.2 million. At September 30, 2010, deferred financing fees were \$1.2 million. The 2005 CLO Trust permitted reinvestment of collateral principal repayments for a three-year period which ended in October 2008. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we repurchased \$4.6 million of the 2005 CLO Trust's Class D notes. During 2009, we repurchased \$1.4 million of the 2005 CLO Trust's Class D notes and \$1.2 million of the Class E notes. During 2008, we repurchased \$5.8 million of the 2005 CLO Trust's Class E notes. During 2007, we repurchased \$5.0 million of the 2005 CLO Trust's Class E notes. During 2009, Moody's downgraded all of the notes of the 2005 CLO Trust. As a result of the downgrades, amortization of the 2005 CLO Trust changed from pro rata to sequential, resulting in scheduled principal payments made in order of the notes seniority until all available funds are exhausted for each payment. During the second quarter of 2010, Standard and Poor's downgraded all of the notes of the 2005 CLO Trust. During the third quarter of 2010, Fitch affirmed its ratings of the Class A-1 notes, the Class A-2 notes and the Class B notes, and downgraded the Class C notes, the Class D notes and the Class E notes. The downgrades during 2010 did not have any material consequence as the amortization of the 2005 CLO Trust changed from pro rata to sequential after the Moody's downgrade in 2009. We receive a loan collateral management fee and excess interest spread.

We expect to receive a principal distribution when the term debt is retired. As of September 30, 2010, the most recent quarterly report dated October 13, 2010 identified \$43.9 million of certain loan collateral in the 2005 CLO Trust as delinquent or charged-off under the terms of the trust indenture. As a result, the excess interest spread from the 2005 CLO Trust will be trapped and combined with recoveries and will be used to repay the outstanding notes until note redemptions equal the underlying non-accrual loan balances. As of the most recent quarterly report, the amount trapped was \$9.4 million. We may have additional defaults in the 2005-1 CLO Trust in the future. If we do not elect to remove any future defaulted loans, we would not expect to receive excess interest spread payments until the undistributed cash plus any recoveries equal the outstanding balances of defaulted loan collateral.

The following table sets forth selected information with respect to the 2005 CLO Trust:

	Notes and certificates originally issued (\$ in thousands)	Outstanding balance September 30, 2010 (\$ in thousands)	Borrowing spread to LIBOR %	Ratings (S&P/Moody's/ Fitch)(1)
2005 CLO Trust:				
Class A-1	\$ 156,000	\$ 97,506	0.28%	AA+/Aa2/AAA
Class A-2	80,477	49,775	0.30	AA+/Aa2/AAA
Class B	18,750	18,683	0.50	A+/A2/AA
Class C	39,375	39,233	0.85	B+/Ba1/BB
Class D	24,375	18,224	1.50	CCC-/B1/CCC
Class E	24,375	12,279	4.75	CCC-/Caa2/CC
Total notes	343,352	235,700		
Class F (trust certificates)	31,648	31,538	N/A	N/A
Total for 2005 CLO Trust	\$ 375,000	\$ 267,238		

(1)

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The ratings were initially given in August 2005, are unaudited and are subject to change from time to time. Fitch affirmed its ratings on February 24, 2009 and downgraded the Class D notes and Class E notes. The Fitch downgrade did not have an impact on the 2005 CLO Trust. During the first quarter of 2009, Moody's downgraded the Class C notes, the Class D notes and the Class E notes to the ratings shown above. During the third quarter of 2009, Moody's downgraded the Class A-1 notes, the Class A-2 notes and the Class B notes to the ratings shown above. During the second quarter of 2010, Standard and Poor's downgraded all of the notes to the ratings shown above. During the third quarter of 2010, Fitch downgraded the Class C notes, the Class D notes and the Class E notes to the ratings shown above. (source: Bloomberg Finance L.P.).

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In June 2006 we completed a term debt transaction. In conjunction with this transaction we established a separate single-purpose bankruptcy remote subsidiary, NewStar Commercial Loan Trust 2006-1 (the 2006 CLO Trust) and contributed \$500 million in loans and investments (including unfunded commitments), or portions thereof, to the 2006 CLO Trust. We remain the servicer of the loans. Simultaneously with the initial contributions, the 2006 CLO Trust issued \$456.3 million of notes to institutional investors. We retained \$43.8 million, comprising 100% of the 2006 Trust's trust certificates. At September 30, 2010, the \$389.0 million of outstanding drawn notes were collateralized by the specific loans and investments, principal collection account cash and principal payment receivables totaling \$432.7 million. At September 30, 2010, deferred financing fees were \$2.9 million. The 2006 CLO Trust permits reinvestment of collateral principal repayments for a five-year period ending in June 2011. Should we determine that reinvestment of collateral principal repayments are impractical in light of market conditions or if collateral principal repayments are not reinvested within a prescribed timeframe, such funds may be used to repay the outstanding notes. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we repurchased \$3.0 million of the 2006 CLO Trust's Class D notes and \$3.0 million of the 2006 CLO Trust's Class E notes. During 2009, we repurchased \$6.5 million of the 2006 CLO Trust's Class D notes and \$1.8 million of the 2006 CLO Trust's Class E notes. During 2008, we repurchased \$3.3 million of the 2006 CLO Trust's Class D and \$2.5 million of the 2006 CLO Trust's Class E notes, respectively. During 2009, Moody's downgraded all of the notes of the 2006 CLO Trust. As a result of the downgrade, amortization of the 2006 CLO Trust changed from pro rata to sequential, resulting in future scheduled principal payments made in order of the notes seniority until all available funds are exhausted for each payment. During the second quarter of 2010, Standard and Poor's downgraded the Class A-1 notes, the Class A-2 notes, the Class C notes, the Class D notes and the Class E notes of the 2006 CLO Trust. The downgrade did not have any material consequence as the amortization of the 2006 CLO Trust changed from pro rata to sequential after the Moody's downgrade in 2009. We receive a loan collateral management fee and excess interest spread.

We expect to receive a principal distribution when the term debt is retired. As of September 30, 2010, the most recent quarterly report dated September 30, 2010 identified \$30.0 million of certain loan collateral in the 2006 CLO Trust as delinquent or charged-off under the terms of the trust indenture. As a result, the excess interest spread from the 2006 CLO Trust will be trapped and combined with recoveries and will be used to repay the outstanding notes until note redemptions equal the underlying non-accrual loan balances. As of the most recent quarterly report, the amount trapped was \$16.3 million. We may have additional defaults in the 2006-1 CLO Trust in the future. If we do not elect to remove any future defaulted loans, we would not expect to receive excess interest spread payments until the undistributed cash plus any recoveries equal the outstanding balances of defaulted loan collateral.

The following table sets forth the selected information with respect to the 2006 CLO Trust:

	Notes and certificates originally issued (\$ in thousands)	Outstanding balance September 30, 2010	Borrowing spread to LIBOR %	Ratings (S&P/Moody's/ Fitch)(1)
2006 CLO Trust:				
Class A-1	\$ 320,000	\$ 303,883	0.27%	AA+/Aa2/AAA
Class A-2	40,000	8,862	0.28	AA+/Aa2/AAA
Class B	22,500	22,500	0.38	AA/A3/AA
Class C	35,000	35,000	0.68	BBB+/Ba1/A
Class D	25,000	12,250	1.35	CCC+/B1/BBB
Class E	13,750	6,500	1.75	CCC-/B2/BBB-
Total notes	456,250	388,995		
Class F (trust certificates)	43,750	43,750	N/A	N/A
Total for 2006 CLO Trust	\$ 500,000	\$ 432,745		

- (1) These ratings were initially given in June 2006, are unaudited and are subject to change from time to time. Fitch affirmed its ratings on February 24, 2009. During the first quarter of 2009, Moody's downgraded the Class C notes, the Class D notes and the Class E notes to the

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ratings shown above. During the third quarter of 2009, Moody's downgraded the Class A-1 notes, the Class A-2 notes and the Class B notes to the ratings shown above. During the second quarter of 2010, Standard and Poor's downgraded the Class A-1 notes, the Class A-2 notes, the Class C notes, the Class D notes and the Class E notes to the ratings shown above. (source: Bloomberg Finance L.P.).

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In June 2007 we completed a term debt transaction. In conjunction with this transaction we established a separate single-purpose bankruptcy-remote subsidiary, NewStar Commercial Loan Trust 2007-1 (the 2007-1 CLO Trust) and contributed \$500 million in loans and investments (including unfunded commitments), or portions thereof, to the 2007-1 CLO Trust. The Company remains the servicer of the loans. Simultaneously with the initial contributions, the 2007-1 CLO Trust issued \$546.0 million of notes to institutional investors. We retained \$54.0 million, comprising 100% of the 2007-1 CLO Trust's trust certificates. At September 30, 2010, the \$450.4 million of outstanding drawn notes were collateralized by the specific loans and investments, principal collection account cash and principal payment receivables totaling \$504.4 million. At September 30, 2010, deferred financing fees were \$4.0 million. The 2007-1 CLO Trust permits reinvestment of collateral principal repayments for a six-year period ending in May 2013. Should we determine that reinvestment of collateral principal repayments are impractical in light of market conditions or if collateral principal repayments are not reinvested within a prescribed timeframe, such funds may be used to repay the outstanding notes. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we repurchased \$5.0 million of the 2007-1 CLO Trust's Class D notes. During 2009, we repurchased \$1.0 million of the 2007-1 CLO Trust's Class D notes. During 2009, Moody's downgraded all of the notes of the 2007 CLO Trust. As a result of the downgrade, amortization of the 2007 CLO Trust changed from pro rata to sequential, resulting in future scheduled principal payments made in order of the notes seniority until all available funds are exhausted for each payment. During the second quarter of 2010, Standard and Poor's downgraded the Class A-1 notes, the Class A-2 notes, the Class C notes, and the Class D notes of the 2007 CLO Trust. The downgrade did not have any material consequence as the amortization of the 2007 CLO Trust changed from pro rata to sequential after the Moody's downgrade in 2009. We receive a loan collateral management fee and excess interest spread.

We expect to receive a principal distribution when the term debt is retired. If loan collateral in the 2007 CLO Trust is in default under the terms of the indenture, the excess interest spread from the 2007 CLO Trust could not be distributed until the undistributed cash plus recoveries equals the outstanding balance of the defaulted loan or if we elected to remove the defaulted collateral. We may have future defaults in the 2007-1 CLO Trust in the future. If we do not elect to remove any future defaulted loans, we would not expect to receive excess interest spread payments until the undistributed cash plus any recoveries equal the outstanding balances of any potential defaulted loan collateral. During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, we elected to purchase \$38.8 million of defaulted collateral from the 2007-1 CLO to reduce the amount of excess interest spread that otherwise would have been required to be trapped.

The following table sets forth selected information with respect to the 2007-1 CLO Trust:

	Notes originally issued	Outstanding balance September 30, 2010	Borrowing spread to LIBOR	Ratings (S&P/Moody's/ Fitch)(1)
(\$ in thousands)				
2007-1 CLO Trust				
Class A-1	\$ 336,500	\$ 318,611	0.24%	AA+/Aa2/AAA
Class A-2	100,000	28,328	0.26	AA+/Aa2/AAA
Class B	24,000	24,000	0.55	AA/A2/AA
Class C	58,500	58,500	1.30	BBB+/Ba1/A
Class D	27,000	21,000	2.30	CCC+/Ba3/BBB+
Total notes	546,000	450,439		
Class E (trust certificates)	29,100	29,100	N/A	N/A
Class F (trust certificates)	24,900	24,900	N/A	N/A
Total for 2007-1 CLO Trust	\$ 600,000	\$ 504,439		

- (1) These ratings were initially given in June 2007, are unaudited and are subject to change from time to time. Fitch affirmed its ratings on February 24, 2009. During the first quarter of 2009, Moody's downgraded the Class C notes and the Class D notes to the ratings shown above. During the third quarter of 2009, Moody's downgraded the Class A-1 notes, the Class A-2 notes and the Class B notes to the ratings shown above. During the second quarter of 2010, Standard and Poor's downgraded the Class A-1 notes, the Class A-2 notes, the Class C

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notes, and the Class D notes to the ratings shown above. (source: Bloomberg Finance L.P.).

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On January 7, 2010, we completed a term debt securitization. In conjunction with this transaction we established a separate single-purpose bankruptcy-remote subsidiary, NewStar Commercial Loan Trust 2009-1 (the 2009-1 CLO Trust) and contributed \$225 million in loans and investments (including unfunded commitments), or portions thereof, to the 2009-1 CLO Trust at close. We had the ability to contribute an additional \$50 million of loan collateral by July 30, 2010 and contributed the full amount during the six months ended June 30, 2010. We remain the servicer of the loans. Simultaneously with the initial contributions, the 2009-1 CLO Trust issued \$190.5 million of notes to institutional investors. We retained all of the Class C and subordinated notes, which totaled approximately \$87.9 million, representing 32% of the value of the collateral pool. At September 30, 2010, the \$154.9 million of outstanding notes were collateralized by the specific loans and investments, principal collection account cash and principal payment receivables totaling \$242.9 million. At September 30, 2010, deferred financing fees were \$2.6 million. The 2009-1 CLO Trust is a static pool of loans that does not permit for reinvestment of collateral principal repayments. Proceeds from this term debt securitization were used to repay all outstanding borrowings under our term debt facility with Deutsche Bank AG, New York Branch and certain advances under our credit facility with Citicorp North America, Inc.

	Notes originally issued (\$ in thousands)	Outstanding balance September 30, 2010	Interest rate	Original maturity	Ratings (Moody's)(1)
2009-1 CLO Trust					
Class A	\$ 148,500	\$ 115,558	Libor +3.75%	July 30, 2018	Aaa
Class B	42,000	39,295	Libor +5.00%(2)	July 30, 2018	A2
Total issued	190,500	154,853			
Class C	31,000	31,081	Libor +5.50%	July 30, 2018	Ba2
Subordinated	56,900	56,921	N/A	July 30, 2018	NR
	\$ 278,400	\$ 242,855			

(1) These ratings, initially given in January 2010, are unaudited and are subject to change from time to time.

(2) The Class B notes carry a Libor +5.00% coupon rate but were priced at a 91.85% discount to yield Libor +7.50% on a par amount of \$42.0 million.

Stock Repurchase Program

On January 25, 2010, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized the repurchase of up to \$10 million of the Company's common stock from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. The timing and amount of any shares purchased will be determined by our management based on its evaluation of market condition and other factors and will require the use of cash. The repurchase program, which will expire on January 22, 2011 unless extended by the Board of Directors, may be suspended or discontinued at any time without notice. As of September 30, 2010, we had repurchased 972,072 shares of our common stock under the program at a weighted average price per share of \$6.87.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We are party to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of business to meet the financing needs of our borrowers. These financial instruments include unfunded commitments, standby letters of credit and interest rate mitigation products. The instruments involve, to varying degrees, elements of credit and interest rate risk in excess of the amount recognized in the consolidated balance sheet. The contract or notional amounts of those instruments reflect the extent of involvement we have in particular classes of financial instruments.

Our exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the other party to the financial instrument for standby letters of credit is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. We use the same credit policies in making commitments and conditional obligations as we do for on-balance sheet instruments.

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Unused lines of credit are commitments to lend to a borrower if certain conditions have been met. These commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Because certain commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. We evaluate each borrower's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. The amount of collateral required is based on factors that include management's credit evaluation of the borrower and the borrower's compliance with financial covenants. Due to their nature, we cannot know with certainty the aggregate amounts that will be required to fund our unfunded commitments. The aggregate amount of these unfunded commitments currently exceeds our available funds and will likely continue to exceed our available funds in the future.

At September 30, 2010, we had \$181.9 million of unused lines of credit. Of these unused lines of credit, unfunded commitments related to revolving credit facilities were \$147.8 million and unfunded commitments related to delayed draw term loans were \$23.7

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million. \$10.4 million of the unused commitments are unavailable to the borrowers, which may be related to the borrowers' inability to meet covenant obligations or other similar events.

Revolving credit facilities allow our borrowers to draw up to a specified amount subject to customary borrowing conditions. The unfunded revolving commitments of \$147.8 million are further categorized as either contingent or unrestricted. Contingent commitments limit a borrower's ability to access the revolver unless it meets an enumerated borrowing base covenant or other restrictions. At September 30, 2010, we categorized \$53.2 million of the unfunded commitments related to revolving credit facilities as contingent. Unrestricted commitments represent commitments that are currently accessible, assuming the borrower is in compliance with certain customary loan terms and conditions. At September 30, 2010, we had \$94.6 million of unfunded unrestricted revolving commitments.

During the three months ended September 30, 2010, revolver usage averaged approximately 38%, which is consistent with historical usage over the past year. Management's experience indicates that borrowers typically do not seek to exercise their entire available line of credit at any point in time. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, revolving commitments declined \$28.0 million and \$37.5 million, respectively.

Delayed draw credit facilities allow our borrowers to draw predefined amounts of the approved loan commitment at contractually set times, subject to specific conditions, such as capital expenditures in corporate loans or for tenant improvements in commercial real estate loans. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010, delayed draw credit facility commitments declined \$7.9 million and \$9.0 million, respectively.

Standby letters of credit are conditional commitments issued by us to guarantee the performance by a borrower to a third party. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending credit to our borrowers. At September 30, 2010 we had \$9.9 million of standby letters of credit.

Interest rate risk mitigation products are offered to enable customers to meet their financing and risk management objectives. Derivative financial instruments consist predominantly of interest rate swaps, interest rate caps and floors. The interest rate risks to the Company of these customer derivatives is mitigated by entering into similar derivatives having offsetting terms with other counterparties. At September 30, 2010, the notional value of the interest rate mitigation products was \$226.1 million.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared based on the application of accounting policies, the most significant of which are described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's 2009 Annual Report, as updated in Note 2 to the unaudited consolidated financial statements in this Quarterly Report. These policies require numerous estimates and assumptions, which may prove inaccurate or subject to variations. Changes in underlying factors, assumptions or estimates could have a material impact on the Company's future financial condition and results of operations. The most critical of these significant accounting policies are the policies for revenue recognition, allowance for credit losses, income taxes, stock compensation and valuation methodologies. As of the date of this report, the Company does not believe that there has been a material change in the nature or categories of its critical accounting policies or its estimates and assumptions from those discussed in its 2009 Annual Report.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We are exposed to changes in market values of our loans held-for-sale, which are carried at lower of cost or market, and our investment in debt securities, available-for-sale and derivatives, which are carried at fair value. Fair value is defined as the market price for those securities for which a market quotation is readily available and for all other investments and derivatives, fair value is determined pursuant to a valuation policy and a consistent valuation process. Where a market quotation is not readily available, we estimate fair value using various valuation methodologies, including cash flow analysis, as well as qualitative factors.

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, investments in debt securities available-for-sale totaled \$4.0 million and \$4.2 million, respectively. At September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, our net unrealized loss on those debt securities totaled \$0.2 million at each period end. Any unrealized gain or loss on these investments is included in Other Comprehensive Income in the equity section of the balance sheet, until realized.

Interest rate risk represents a market risk exposure to us. Our goal is to manage interest rate sensitivity so that movements in interest rates do not adversely affect our net interest income. Interest rate risk is measured as the potential volatility to our net interest income caused by changes in

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market interest rates. During the normal course of business our lending to clients and our investments in debt securities create some interest rate risk as does the impact of ever-changing market conditions. Our management attempts to mitigate this risk through our Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) process taking into consideration balance sheet dynamics such as loan and investment growth and pricing, changes in funding mix and maturity characteristics. The ALCO group reviews the overall

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rate risk position and strategy on an ongoing basis. The ALCO group also reviews the impact on net interest income caused by changes in the shape of the yield curve as well as parallel shifts in the yield curve.

The following table shows the hypothetical estimated change in net interest income for a 12-month period based on changes in the interest rates applied to our portfolio and cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2010. Our modeling is based on contractual terms and does not consider prepayment:

	Rate Change (Basis Points)	Estimated Change in Net Interest Income Over 12 Months (\$ in thousands)
Decrease of	100	\$ 4,191
Increase of	100	(4,156)

As shown above, we estimate to the best of our ability that a decrease in interest rates of 100 basis points would have resulted in an increase of \$4.2 million in our annualized net interest income, and an increase in interest rates of 100 basis points would have resulted in a decrease in our net interest income of \$4.2 million. The estimated changes in net interest income reflect the potential effect of interest rate floors on loans totaling approximately \$835.4 million. If interest rates rise, the potential impact from interest rate floors would decrease resulting in lower net interest income. The cost of our variable rate debt would increase, while interest income from loans with interest rate floors would not change until interest rates exceed the stated rate of the interest rate floors.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures***Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures***

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report (the Evaluation Date). Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, these disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) identified in connection with the evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the third quarter of 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**PART II. OTHER INFORMATION****Item 1. Legal Proceedings.**

From time to time we expect to be party to legal proceedings. We are not currently subject to any material legal proceedings.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There have been no material changes to the Company's risk factors since our most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

The following table sets forth the repurchases we made for the three-month period ending on September 30, 2010:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Weighted Average Price Paid Per Share (1)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (2)	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (2)
July 1-31, 2010	204,200	\$ 6.69	204,200	\$ 6,778,741
August 1-31, 2010	254,622	6.89	254,622	5,024,528
September 1-30, 2010	237,051	7.19	237,051	3,320,315
Total: Three months ended September 30, 2010	695,873		695,873	3,320,315

- (1) 695,873 shares were repurchased during the period in connection with our share repurchase program that we announced on January 25, 2010, and certain of these shares were repurchased on the open market pursuant to a trading plan under Rule 10b5-1 of the Exchange Act.
- (2) The repurchase program provides for the repurchase of up to \$10 million of the Company's common stock from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. The repurchase program, which will expire on January 22, 2011 unless extended by the Board of Directors, may be suspended or discontinued at any time without notice.

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Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description	Method of Filing
3(a)	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company.	Previously filed as Exhibit 3(a) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, filed on April 2, 2007 (File No. 001-33211) and incorporated herein by reference.
3(b)	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company.	Previously filed as Exhibit 3(b) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, filed on April 2, 2007 (File No. 001-33211) and incorporated herein by reference.
10	Amendment and Restated Note Agreement dated as of August 31, 2010 among the Company, Fortress Credit Corp., as administrative agent for the holders from time to time party thereto.	Previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-33211) filed on September 7, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference.
31(a)	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	Filed herewith.
31(b)	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	Filed herewith.
32	Certifications pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.	Filed herewith.

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SIGNATURES

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

NEWSTAR FINANCIAL, INC.

Date: November 3, 2010

By:

/s/ JOHN KIRBY BRAY
John Kirby Bray
Chief Financial Officer

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