April 25, 2008

Dear Shareholders:

Operating Results

I am pleased to report, on behalf of the staff and the Board of Directors, results from operations for the first three months of 2008. Listed below are some key numbers from our first quarter press release (the entire press release and summary financial report is attached for your review).

	Unaudited Average for Quarter Ending		
	3-31-08	3-31-07	%Δ
Loans	$ 49,807,000	$42,975,000	16.1%
Deposits	$109,376,000	$79,819,000	37.0%

	Actual for Quarter Ending		
	3-31-08	3-31-07	%Δ
Net Income before Taxes*	$ 431,560	$ 328,822	31.4%
Net Income after Taxes	$ 325,311	$ 217,522	49.8%

*For the accounting purists, the increase in pre-tax income (31.4%) is less than the increase in after-tax income (49.8%) because of the investment in tax-free securities in the past six months. The tax-free securities reduce our taxable income, but the reduced tax expense increases our net income.

The first quarter of 2008 represents our fourteenth consecutive quarter of improved profit.

Is my money SAFE?

This is a topic of particular concern today. News headlines on a daily basis announce massive, multi-billion dollar writedowns from major banks – Citibank, JP Morgan Chase, Wells Fargo, Union Bank of Switzerland, and on and on – and major investment banking firms – Merrill Lynch, Lehman Brothers, et al. Even heretofore sacrosanct money market accounts have had to be bailed out by their sponsors – Bank of America, Legg Mason, GE Capital, etc.

On top of the writedowns, we witnessed the demise of Bear Stearns, fifth largest investment banking firm in the world. It was only able to stay in business after the Federal Reserve engineered a sale to JP Morgan Chase at the last minute. The bailout involved the use of American taxpayer liability to the tune of at least $30 billion.

Since a number of shareholders are major customers of Trinity Bank, I want to share some thoughts with you on this subject. Trinity is fortunate to have a significant number of accounts (277 as of 12-31-07) that have deposits in excess of the FDIC insured limit of $100,000 (including yours truly). Deposits are our life blood and it is imperative that we operate the bank in a manner that inspires confidence among its depositors.

There are only three ways a bank can "go under" and put its depositors at risk.

1. Some kind of massive fraud occurs that exhausts the bank's capital. This is the least likely cause of bank failures and it has only happened a couple of times in U.S. history.

   Trinity Bank has experienced, well-trained personnel, a significant amount of insurance ($3,000,000 – the highest limit we could obtain), and numerous safeguards and checks and balances. Our safeguards (meaning our policies and procedures) are reviewed at least annually by the accounting firm that provides our audit as well as by a separate accounting firm that is hired just to review the internal operations of the bank.

2. The next most common problem is a liquidity crisis. This was the cause of many of the bank failures during the Depression of the 1930's. Liquidity problems were also the cause of the Bear Stearns debacle. Bear Stearns had huge amounts of debt (fairly common these days), and when the debtors refused to renew and wanted to be repaid, Bear Stearns could not liquidate assets fast enough to meet their obligations. Thus, the Federal Reserve had to step in and provide liquidity and arrange a sale.

A bank's liabilities (or debt) are its deposits. Does Trinity have sufficient liquidity to conduct its business? The answer is Yes. In fact, we are too liquid. From an earnings standpoint, we would like to have more loans and less in short-term investments.

Let me give you two numbers. Trinity Bank is in a national peer group consisting of all 96 banks that were chartered in 2003. For the year 2007, the average Percent of Total Assets in Short Term Investments for those 96 banks was 6.91%. Trinity Bank had 32.47% of its assets in short term investments.

On a more specific basis, for the month of March 2008, Trinity averaged $109,200,000 in deposits. Also for March, we maintained short-term investment securities and short-term bank deposits of approximately $64,500,000. The average bank tries to maintain a liquidity ratio of 10-20%. Your bank is close to 60%.

3. Finally, by far the most common cause of bank failures is bad loans. How does Trinity measure up? We contract with an outside loan review company (comprised of former OCC bank examiners) to review our loans on an annual basis. Their most recent review date was September 30, 2007. We also are examined by the OCC (national bank examiners) every 12 to 18 months. We just finished an examination with a December 31, 2007 review date.

   The December examination report shows that Trinity Bank has incurred no loan losses since inception. As of the review date, we had one past due loan and no problem (classified) loans. It just doesn't get any better. I am sure at some point that we will have a problem loan. If you loan money, eventually you will have a loss. We have been very fortunate to date.

I trust that you will agree that your money is safe. Trinity Bank is in the calmest part of a rather stormy sea.

What do we do NOW?

As I mentioned in the Third Quarter Shareholder Letter, the Board of Directors and the management of Trinity Bank have chosen to adopt the Economic Value Added (EVA) Financial Management System. The basic premise of EVA is:

> "What truly determines shareholder value (evidenced by stock prices) is the cash flow, adjusted for time and risk, which an investor can expect to get back over the life of the business."

Does Trinity Bank produce cash? The answer is yes. A simple cash flow statement for the first five years of our history is shown on Exhibit I. The negative cash flow from our early years – purchasing land, building, and equipment plus operating losses – has been fully recovered. We are now operating at a level that will produce over $1,500,000 in positive cash flow in 2008 (and, hopefully, continue to increase in the future).

What do we do with this positive cash flow? The choices are:

A. Make an acquisition
B. Expand geographically (new branch)
C. Pay dividends
D. Repurchase stock
E. Preserve the cash to ride out a possible recession.

(These choices are not mutually exclusive – we can do more than one at a time.)

A. Acquisition

Today, there is not an acquisition opportunity that meets our Return on Investment requirement.

B. Expand

We would not expand (open a new branch) unless we found a management group in a market that would produce an acceptable Return on Investment over the life of the branch.

Can we pay a dividend? Yes.

Can we set up a stock repurchase plan? Yes.

We can always do none of the above and focus on retaining and increasing positive cash flow from operations.

Please allow me to share our thinking with you on these options.

C. Cash Dividends

Cash dividends are appealing at first (including to me – I paid the same price as everyone else on the original offering in 2003). However, Trinity Bank earned about 10% after taxes on the shareholder's investment in the first quarter of 2008. That is 15% pre-tax. As a comparison, the S&P 500 (the 500 largest U.S. Companies by market value) lost about 10% in the first quarter of 2008. If I receive a cash dividend, I am going to pay taxes on the dividend, and then I am going to have to find another investment that will produce a similar return. Trinity Bank is growing at an acceptable rate. I have no personal liability on any debt. And, I feel like the risk on this investment is low when compared to the rewards of owning it – the share price has practically doubled since inception or about 20% per year.

D. Repurchase Stock

We can, with shareholder and regulatory approval, adopt a plan to repurchase Trinity Bank common stock in the open market if it is available and if it is available at a reasonable price.

What does this do for me, the shareholder?

1. It provides liquidity to the market. If someone decides to sell, the Bank would be an interested purchaser.
2. It increases the shareholder's percentage ownership in Trinity Bank without the shareholder having to invest any more money.
3. It is flexible. If better investments for positive cash flow become available, the Bank can choose not to repurchase stock and invest in those opportunities.
4. If stock can be purchased at or below the present value of future cash flow, the shareholder's investment will increase in value at a greater rate than if that Bank did not repurchase stock.

E. Preserve

This is the do-nothing approach that retains cash flow and builds the capital base of Trinity Bank. As you are aware, there is some negative news on the financial industry every day. There is some feeling on the part of management and board members that:

1. Trinity is just now five years old,
2. we are probably in a recession now, and it may not be as short and as mild as the last two recessions,
3. we do not know what is going to happen, and
4. perhaps we ought to build our capital base to make sure that we can survive and be in a position to take advantages of opportunities in the market.

The Board and management have decided to not initiate a cash dividend policy at this time. I will say that the tax rate on dividends, currently 15%, is set to revert back to ordinary income tax rates (up to 34.0%) in 2010. Depending upon what our political masters decide, there may be a more compelling argument for cash dividends (probably a larger one-time dividend) in 2010 if the tax rates increase substantially. We will revisit this decision frequently as 2010 draws closer.

The Board and management have made the decision to request the shareholder and regulatory approval necessary to implement a Stock Repurchase Plan. The details of the proposed plan will be sent to you with the annual meeting information later this month. Remember, two-thirds of the outstanding shares must vote in favor of a plan to repurchase stock.

This is a difficult issue to discuss in a short letter. If you would like more detailed information, please call or come by. The staff of Trinity has worked diligently to come up with a blueprint for the future. We would be glad to share it with you.

Sincerely,

Jeff Harp

Jeffrey M. Harp
President

Enclosures

Special Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This letter may contain certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 regarding future financial conditions, results of operations and the Bank's business operations. Such forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including, but not limited to, monetary policy and general economic conditions in Texas and the greater Dallas-Fort Worth metropolitan area, the risks of changes in interest rates on the level and composition of deposits, loan demand and the values of loan collateral, securities and interest rate protection agreements, the actions of competitors and customers, the success of the Bank in implementing its strategic plan, the failure of the assumptions underlying the reserves for loan losses and the estimations of values of collateral and various financial assets and liabilities, that the costs of technological changes are more difficult or expensive than anticipated, the effects of regulatory restrictions imposed on banks generally, any changes in fiscal, monetary or regulatory policies and other uncertainties as discussed in the Bank's Registration Statement on Form SB-1 filed with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should these underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual outcomes may vary materially from outcomes expected or anticipated by the Bank. A forward-looking statement may include a statement of the assumptions or bases underlying the forward-looking statement. The Bank believes it has chosen these assumptions or bases in good faith and that they are reasonable. However, the Bank cautions you that assumptions or bases almost always vary from actual results, and the differences between assumptions or bases and actual results can be material. The Bank undertakes no obligation to publicly update or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless the securities laws require the Bank to do so.