### PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

#### SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. First Mortgage</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Total Originations</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Home Equity</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. US Card - Managed</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed</td>
<td>$74,066</td>
<td>$74,831</td>
<td>$74,224</td>
<td>Represents month ending balances (versus average). Includes all US consumer and small business lending balances as well as US consumer, small business and commercial charge card balances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)</td>
<td>$1,620</td>
<td>$1,379</td>
<td>$1,048</td>
<td>Reflects originations for US credit card products only. Includes spending on US consumer, small business and commercial charge products which also represent originations of credit on a transaction basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$260,873</td>
<td>$260,211</td>
<td>$259,454</td>
<td>Used commitments represent month ending balances on charge card and credit card balances outstanding. Because charge card products have no preset spending limit, the associated credit limit on cardmember receivables is not quantifiable. Therefore, the quantified unused commitment amounts include the approximate credit line available on cardmember credit card loans (including both on-balance sheet loans and loans previously securitized), however, do not include an unused commitment amount for charge card products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other Consumer</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING ( Millions $ )</td>
<td>JUL</td>
<td>AUG</td>
<td>SEP</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New Commitments</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING ( Millions $ )</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. SMALL BUSINESS LOANS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$14,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES ( Millions $ )</th>
<th>2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MBS/ABS Not Purchased Volume</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Mortgagebacked Securities</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Assetbacked Securities</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)              |   |
| a. Average Total Matched Book (Repos/Reverse Repos)       | N/A | N/A | N/A |          |
| b. Average Debit Balances                                 | N/A | N/A | N/A |          |

| 3. Underwriting                                            |   |
| a. Total Equity Underwriting                              | N/A | N/A | N/A |          |
| b. Total Debt Underwriting                                | N/A | N/A | N/A |          |

Notes:
1. Not applicable if matched book activity does not exceed $50 billion.
2. Applicable only for institutions offering prime brokerage or other margin lending services to clients.
3. Memoranda: these loans are already accounted for in either consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.
PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW
Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

Overview of American Express Lending Activities
American Express extends credit through its proprietary credit and charge card products. The Company makes revolving loans to consumers and small businesses through a variety of proprietary credit card products that it offers. The Company also facilitates the extension of credit to consumers through its Global Network Services business, which maintains relationships and permits banks and other financial institutions to issue credit card products for use on the American Express network.

The Company further extends credit to consumers and small businesses through its proprietary charge card products, which carry no pre-set spending limits. Credit can be extended for up to 30 days and may be extended for a longer period in certain circumstances. Charges are individually approved based on a variety of factors, including a cardmember’s payment history, credit record and financial resources. In addition, the Company extends credit to middle-market and large businesses through its commercial charge card products. The American Express Corporate Card and Corporate Purchasing Card help companies manage their travel, entertainment and purchasing expenses.

The Lending and Loan Demand Environment
Although the lending environment remains challenging, American Express has continued to extend credit to creditworthy consumers and businesses. While overall U.S. spending volumes continued to be soft reflecting the weak economic environment, the U.S. managed loan balance was essentially flat in September. Loan originations decreased in September 2009 from August 2009 levels. Total commitments (used and unused) are slightly lower in September 2009 compared to August 2009.

Lending Standards and Terms
Especially in this difficult economic environment, our intent is to strike the right balance between accommodating our cardmembers’ spending needs and prudently managing credit risk. We are committed to providing creditworthy cardmembers the capacity to spend.

Commitment to helping customers
American Express is committed to helping cardmembers who are facing temporary financial hardship and has significantly expanded its assistance plans in light of the severe economic downturn. We have continued to expand our Customer Assistance and Relief Environment programs (“CARE”). The programs are designed to help customers responsibly manage their credit and protect their credit scores in this difficult environment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Million $)</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>YoY Change</th>
<th>MW</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)</td>
<td>$245,204</td>
<td>$241,964</td>
<td>$265,361</td>
<td></td>
<td>Average balances represent loans held on the balance sheet, whether originated by BAC or purchased from others, but does not include discontinued products (pay option and sub prime) or foreign residential loans. Loans held for sale are included. Beginning in September 2009, loans held for sale of $26.6B are included in the average loan balance. The decline in Residential Mortgage Average loan balances held for investment since the end of 1Q09 is due to sales and conversions to securities, and lower balance sheet retention. Originations in total have increased by 23% in September compared to January, with refinancings down 2% and Purchases up 9%. September fundings were down 7% from August, while Q3 fundings were down 16% from Q2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Total Originations</td>
<td>$36,505</td>
<td>$30,578</td>
<td>$28,547</td>
<td></td>
<td>Originations include Reverse Mortgage and loans held for sale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Total Purchases</td>
<td>$19,221</td>
<td>$11,870</td>
<td>$12,239</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Home Equity</td>
<td>$154,270</td>
<td>$153,105</td>
<td>$152,404</td>
<td></td>
<td>Average balances represent HELOC, HELOAN and Reverse Mortgage, but do not include discontinued real estate (sub prime) or foreign residential loans. Loans held for sale are included. The Home Equity Average Balance has decreased $5.6B from the end of 1Q09, and decreased $3.2B from the end of Q3. For originations in September 2009, Reverse Mortgage represents 52% of the total. Excluding Reverse Mortgage, originations were down 11% in Q3 compared to Q2, down 19% from August to September, and have declined 48% since Jan 2009, driven by First Mortgage refinance demand and HPH. Beginning in September used &amp; unused commitments include loans held for sale. Excluding this portion of the increase from August to September, total commitments in September were down $2.4B from August due to attrition, line management actions and increased utilization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$231,097</td>
<td>$249,286</td>
<td>$247,965</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total commitments include Reverse Mortgage and loans held for sale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. US Card - Managed</td>
<td>$147,777</td>
<td>$145,709</td>
<td>$143,847</td>
<td></td>
<td>Average balances represent US Domestic Card and US Small Business Card. Commitments continued to declined month over month due to risk mitigation strategies. The origination amount does not include credit line increases for existing customers. YTD 2009, US Card has granted $14.3B in new line amounts and over $2.6B in credit line increases for existing customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance - Managed</td>
<td>$145,709</td>
<td>$143,847</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other Consumer</td>
<td>$26,448</td>
<td>$20,053</td>
<td>$18,709</td>
<td></td>
<td>Average balances and originations represent Dealer Financial Services (primarily auto, marine &amp; RV), Consumer Lending, Small Business Lines &amp; Loans, Securities Based Lending and Practice Solutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance</td>
<td>$26,448</td>
<td>$20,053</td>
<td>$18,709</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations</td>
<td>$2,767</td>
<td>$1,910</td>
<td>$2,284</td>
<td></td>
<td>Originations and Originations exclude Consumer, Banking Center loans and other discontinued businesses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Q1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Loans and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$256,548</td>
<td>$251,814</td>
<td>$248,533</td>
<td>$248,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: ---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Loans to non-real estate commercial loans and leases, includes domestic loans and leases and includes US Small Business Card, Small Business Lines and Loans, and Practice Solutions. Loans held for sale are included.</td>
<td>$256,548</td>
<td>$251,814</td>
<td>$248,533</td>
<td>$248,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$18,717</td>
<td>$12,975</td>
<td>$12,486</td>
<td>$12,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: ---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Represents cash-out refinancings that refinanced and were renewed during the period; includes funded and unfunded exposure; includes all instrument types except derivatives (funded and funded for investment, loans held for sale, LCs, and bankers acceptances).</td>
<td>$18,717</td>
<td>$12,975</td>
<td>$12,486</td>
<td>$12,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New Commitments</td>
<td>$9,864</td>
<td>$6,870</td>
<td>$4,884</td>
<td>$4,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: ---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Represents new credit facilities booked during the period; includes funded and unfunded exposure and includes all instrument types except derivatives (see 1b above).</td>
<td>$9,864</td>
<td>$6,870</td>
<td>$4,884</td>
<td>$4,884</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Commercial Real Estate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Q1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Loans and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$74,860</td>
<td>$74,386</td>
<td>$72,332</td>
<td>$72,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: ---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Real Estate includes nonresi loans primarily secured by non-owner occupied real estate which are dependent on the sale or lease of the real estate as the primary source of repayment. Loans held for sale are included.</td>
<td>$74,860</td>
<td>$74,386</td>
<td>$72,332</td>
<td>$72,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$2,324</td>
<td>$1,871</td>
<td>$2,806</td>
<td>$2,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: ---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewals represent cash facilities that refinanced and were renewed during the period; includes funded and unfunded exposure; includes all instrument types except derivatives (see 1b above).</td>
<td>$2,324</td>
<td>$1,871</td>
<td>$2,806</td>
<td>$2,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New Commitments</td>
<td>$912</td>
<td>$526</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: ---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New commitments represent new credit facilities booked during the period; includes funded and unfunded exposure and includes all instrument types except derivatives (see 1b above).</td>
<td>$912</td>
<td>$526</td>
<td>$250</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Q1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$42,069</td>
<td>$42,277</td>
<td>$41,879</td>
<td>$41,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: ---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Business On-Line W i.c. and LOs represents the businesses that serve companies with revenues up to $2.5M and is already included in Schedules A4 and B1 above. Includes US Small Business Card, Small Business Lines &amp; Loans, Practice Solutions and Business Banking Companies with revenues of $2.5M to $25M.</td>
<td>$42,069</td>
<td>$42,277</td>
<td>$41,879</td>
<td>$41,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Originations</td>
<td>$4,394</td>
<td>$1,388</td>
<td>$1,108</td>
<td>$1,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: ---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Originations include renewals as well as new loans and new lines of credit.</td>
<td>$4,394</td>
<td>$1,388</td>
<td>$1,108</td>
<td>$1,108</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Q1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Non-Government Securities</td>
<td>$2,284</td>
<td>$2,284</td>
<td>$2,284</td>
<td>$2,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: ---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average booked securities net purchases include only activity related to our Asset/ Liability management process, and excludes those securities related to internally originated loans which have been securitized externally and re-sold to BAC.</td>
<td>$2,284</td>
<td>$2,284</td>
<td>$2,284</td>
<td>$2,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Asset-Backed Securities</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$1.63</td>
<td>$0.18</td>
<td>$0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: ---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Similar to above.</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$1.63</td>
<td>$0.18</td>
<td>$0.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Q1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Secured Lending (Repo, FR, Margin Lending)</td>
<td>$174,194</td>
<td>$145,730</td>
<td>$156,265</td>
<td>$156,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: ---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matched Book balances represent collateralized debt securities activity. Monthly Exchanges driven by customer demand, ability to apply FIN41 netting and balance sheet capacity.</td>
<td>$174,194</td>
<td>$145,730</td>
<td>$156,265</td>
<td>$156,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Average Total Matched Book Balances$</td>
<td>$78,902</td>
<td>$71,001</td>
<td>$72,156</td>
<td>$72,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: ---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflects total of activity organized in 2009 and the month decline in average Matched Book balances is consistent with previous Quarter end activity in the businesses manage to balance sheet targets.</td>
<td>$78,902</td>
<td>$71,001</td>
<td>$72,156</td>
<td>$72,156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Underwriting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Q1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Total Equity Underwriting</td>
<td>$4,063</td>
<td>$3,564</td>
<td>$3,752</td>
<td>$3,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: ---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backing represents BAC commitment on deals closed in current periods.</td>
<td>$4,063</td>
<td>$3,564</td>
<td>$3,752</td>
<td>$3,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Total Debt Underwriting</td>
<td>$51,093</td>
<td>$10,980</td>
<td>$93,560</td>
<td>$93,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: ---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same as 3a.</td>
<td>$51,093</td>
<td>$10,980</td>
<td>$93,560</td>
<td>$93,560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:

1. Applicable if RLD booked activity has not excess $50 billion.
2. Applicable only for institutions offering some brokerage or other margin lending services to clients.
3. Revenue from these lines are already accounted for in either commercial banking, commercial lending, or a combination of both, net include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.
4. Underwriting volume and deal size driven by the Market in underwriting impacts – this reflects seasonal impact following summer months and was driven by High Yield and High Grade bond issuances where inventory demand remains high.
5. Borrowings on Non-Government Securities are accounted for in either Commercial Banking, Commercial Lending, or a combination of both, net include loan guarantees by the Small Business Administration and any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.

Beginning in September 2008, derivative instruments are excluded from new commitments. Loans demand in the large corporate space was somewhat soft over the summer due to lower levels of acquisition and recap financing. However, the pipeline is building and improvement is expected in Q4. Middle Market loan demand remains soft, particularly in the Business Banking segment, and is not expected to improve before year end.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Bank of America
Reporting month(s): Jul-Aug-Sep 2009
Submission date: October 31, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Neil Cotty

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

Bank of America is one of the world's largest financial institutions, serving individual consumers, small- and middle-market businesses and large corporations with a full range of banking, investing, asset management and other financial and risk management products and services. The company provides unmatched convenience in the United States, serving approximately 53 million consumer and small business relationships with 6,000 retail banking offices, more than 18,000 ATMs and award-winning online banking with more than 29 million active users. Bank of America is among the world's leading wealth management companies and is a global leader in corporate and investment banking and trading across a broad range of asset classes serving corporations, governments, institutions and individuals around the world. Bank of America offers industry-leading support to more than 4 million small business owners through a suite of innovative, easy-to-use online products and services. The company serves clients in more than 150 countries.

At September 30, 2009, Bank of America had $2.3 trillion in assets, $914 billion in loans and $975 billion in deposits.

Economic Environment

Financial markets have stabilized, capital market activities have been strong and the economy has begun to recover, although employment continues to decline. Real GDP grew at a 3.5% annualized rate in the 3rd quarter of 2009, its first rise since 4th quarter 2007, and a number of indicators suggest continued healthy growth in the 4th quarter of 2009. However, the level of economic activity remains well below its earlier peak, and surveys reflect general lack of consumer confidence. In response to the uncertainty about the outlook for consumer spending, businesses remain cautious, and they continue to slash inventories and trim payrolls.

Third quarter 2009 represents an inflection point in the economic cycle. Residential investment rose for the first quarter since the 4th quarter of 2005, reflecting the sharp rise in new housing starts from their January recession lows. Business investment in equipment and software rose modestly, following a year of sharp declines, while investment spending on structures, a traditional cyclical laggard, continued to decline. Exports rose dramatically, mirroring the strong rebound from global recession and expanding worldwide production. Inventories were cut sharply, albeit at a slower pace than in the prior quarter, as businesses continue their efforts to constrain operating costs. Consumer spending was boosted substantially in this quarter by incentivized auto sales, and ended the quarter on a weak note.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Bank of America**  
Reporting month(s): Jul-Aug-Sep 2009  
Submission date: October 31, 2009  
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Neil Cotty**

The housing sector seems to be on the mend following a severe and elongated contraction. Sales and new housing starts have increased markedly, and the Case-Schiller Home Price Index has risen for 4 consecutive months. Further improvement is expected, despite the high level of foreclosures.

The Federal Reserve is striking a cautiously optimistic tone about the economic recovery, and its unprecedented purchases of long-dated mortgages continue to keep mortgage rates low. Inflation pressures are receding. While the Fed is discussing exit policies, the prospect of any hike in interest rates is distant in light of the Fed’s focus on significant economic slack and low inflation.

**Credit Markets**

In First Mortgage, purchase application volumes decreased to 38% in September compared to 44% in August. Daily average applications in September were $2.1 billion, an increase of 14% from July. September MHA (Making Homes Affordable) application volume is approximately 13% of total refinance applications, or $3.2B.

Home Equity fundings (including Reverse Mortgage) in September were $1.0 billion which is 21% higher compared to August. The fundings for Home Equity were down 10% while Reverse Mortgage volumes increased 77% vs. August.

Overall new loan demand for commercial real estate is down due to the lack of new construction activity and the overall condition of the real estate market. The CMBS market remains closed and the lack of permanent financing continues to put pressure on bank deals. Loan demand in the large corporate space was somewhat soft over the summer due to lower levels of acquisition and capital expenditure financing. However, the pipeline is building and improvement is expected in Q4. Middle Market loan demand remains soft, particularly in the Business Banking segment, and is not expected to improve before year end.

**Bank of America’s Response**

In response to these changing conditions, Bank of America did the following to help stabilize the U.S. economy:

**Overall Credit**

Credit extended during September 2009, including commercial renewals of $15.3 billion, was $53.6 billion compared to $57.1 billion in the prior month. New credit included $28.5 billion in mortgages, $17.3 billion in commercial non-real estate, $3.1 billion in commercial real estate, $1.4 billion in domestic and small business card, $1.0 billion in home equity products and $2.3 billion in other
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Bank of America
Reporting month(s): Jul-Aug-Sep 2009
Submission date: October 31, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Neil Cotty

consumer credit. Excluding commercial renewals, new credit extended during the month was $38.3 billion.

Small Business:

During the month of September, Small Business Banking (servicing clients with annual revenues with less than $2.5 million) extended more than $164 million in new credit comprised of credit cards, loans and lines of credit to more than 10,300 customers.

Home Ownership/LMI:

In September of 2009, Bank of America funded $29 billion in first mortgages, helping more than 135,577 people either purchase a home or refinance their existing mortgage. Approximately 43 percent were for purchases. Additionally, Bank of America originated $7.3 billion in mortgages made to 48,926 low and moderate income borrowers which is up from $6.5B and 43,735 borrowers in August (excludes Merrill Lynch). Also, Bank of America completed 24,212 modifications in September 2009, up 13% compared to August. Total home retention workouts were 27,478 for the same period including Merrill Lynch, compared to 24,615 in August.
## TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation  
Submission date: October 30, 2009  
Person to be contacted about this report: Jeffrey D Landau

### PART I: QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

#### SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Mortgage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)</td>
<td>$5,151</td>
<td>$5,179</td>
<td>$5,188</td>
<td>Secured by 1st liens on closed-end loans for 1-4 family residential properties. Includes jumbo mortgages.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Total Originations</td>
<td>$18</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Refinancings</td>
<td>$19</td>
<td>$19</td>
<td>$27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. New Home-Purchases</td>
<td>$19</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Home Equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$356</td>
<td>$356</td>
<td>$354</td>
<td></td>
<td>Secured by revolving, open-end loans for 1-4 family residential properties extended under lines of credit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Originations (Line Increase)</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>$3</td>
<td>$9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$763</td>
<td>$758</td>
<td>$755</td>
<td>Period end balances plus unused home equity lines of credit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>US Card - Managed</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>The company does not make credit card loans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Consumer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$813</td>
<td>$796</td>
<td>$820</td>
<td></td>
<td>Other consumer loans, excluding other revolving credit plans. These loans include single payment loans and loans for household and other personal expenditures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Originations</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$8,888</td>
<td>$8,340</td>
<td>$8,067</td>
<td>Domestic and foreign loans and leases to manufacturers and other commercial businesses, excluding loans made to finance commercial real estate. These loans and leases are primarily to investment grade companies. The volume of credit requests continue to remain below historic levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$148</td>
<td>$348</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New Commitments</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>$18</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCHEDULE C: COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE (Millions $)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$2,973</td>
<td>$2,942</td>
<td>$2,922</td>
<td>Loans to finance commercial real estate, construction and land development. Includes real estate loans both secured and unsecured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$44</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New Commitments</td>
<td>$81</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mortgage-Backed Securities</td>
<td>$764</td>
<td>$1,161</td>
<td>$30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Asset-Backed Securities</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Average Total Debit Balances</td>
<td>$4,322</td>
<td>$4,277</td>
<td>$4,378</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Total Equity Underwriting</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Total Debt Underwriting</td>
<td>$155</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCHEDULE E: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>The Company does not make small business loans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. New Commitments</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Not applicable if matched book activity does not exceed $50 billion.
2. Applicable only to institutions offering prime brokerage or other margin lending services to clients.
3. Memoranda: these loans are already accounted for in either consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.
PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

The Bank of New York Mellon, a global leader in asset management and securities servicing, also has a significant presence in the areas of wealth management, issuer services, clearing services and treasury services. The company's global client base includes financial institutions, corporations, government agencies, pension funds, endowments and foundations. The company does not have a consumer banking franchise.

With regard to our lending activity, it is paramount to point out that the business model of The Bank of New York Mellon is very different from traditional retail, commercial or investment banks. In contrast to most of the other companies that have received a TARP investment, our business model does not focus on the broad retail market or products such as mortgages, credit cards, small business loans or auto loans, or on typical lending to corporate businesses.

Our business is dedicated to helping other financial institutions around the world. We help monitor and administer their complex “back-office” processes. The Bank also provides critical infrastructure for the global financial markets by facilitating the movement of money and securities through the markets.

The majority of The Bank of New York Mellon’s lending activity relates to extending credit (i.e., overdrafts, loans to broker/dealers, etc.) to its institutional client base. Following the Lehman bankruptcy, we experienced a significant increase in (i) demand for loans from our broker/dealer clients and (ii) overdrafts relating to the clearing and securities processing services we provide to clients. Our willingness and ability to extend credit in this manner provided liquidity to the market and our core financial institution client base at the time it was needed most. In 2009, client demand for these extensions of credit returned to more normal levels. Loans to broker/dealers and overdrafts are included in the aggregate amount of loans that we publicly report, but are not classified as C&I loans.

In keeping with its role as an institutional provider, The Bank of New York Mellon used the TARP investment to help address the need to improve liquidity in the U.S. financial system. This was achieved through the purchase of securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored agencies. We also provided liquidity to other financial institutions in order to increase the amount of funds available in the credit markets.

Specifically, we purchased mortgage-backed securities and debentures issued by U.S. government-sponsored agencies to support efforts to increase the amount of money available to lend to qualified borrowers in the residential housing market. We also purchased debt securities of other financial institutions, which helped increase the amount of funds available to lend to consumers and businesses. In addition, we used the funds for interbank placements, federal funds sold and other interbank lending. All of these efforts addressed the need to improve liquidity in the financial system and were consistent with our business model which is focused on institutional clients.
**PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Key Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. First Mortgage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Outstanding)</td>
<td>$18,816</td>
<td>$18,052</td>
<td>$17,473</td>
<td>Consists of 1-4 family residential loans originated primarily through BB&amp;T's branch network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Total Originations</td>
<td>$3,334</td>
<td>$2,063</td>
<td>$1,965</td>
<td>Includes loans originated for sale and to be held for investment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2. Refinancings                          | $2,234 | $1,173 | $1,038 | (1) 
| 3. New Home Purchases                   | $1,100 | $890 | $927 | |
| 2. Home Equity                          |     |     |     |              |
| a. Average Total Loan Balance            | $5,960 | $5,975 | $5,994 | Includes only home equity lines. All are originated through BB&T's branch network. |
| b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases) | $76 | $57 | $54 | |
| c. Total Used and Unused Commitments    | $15,736 | $15,689 | $15,611 | |
| 3. US Card - Managed                    |     |     |     |              |
| a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed | $2,258 | $2,332 | $2,383 | Balances include bank cards and demand deposit protection lines. Bank cards are primarily originated through the banking network. |
| b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt) | $446 | $140 | $151 | |
| c. Total Used and Unused Commitments    | $9,605 | $9,658 | $9,722 | |
| 4. Other Consumer                       |     |     |     |              |
| a. Average Total Loan Balance            | $18,049 | $18,074 | $18,065 | Includes non-revolving home equity loans, sales finance and other consumer loans. |
| b. Originations                         | $393 | $402 | $295 | |
### SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$34,935</td>
<td>$34,946</td>
<td>$35,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$794</td>
<td>$774</td>
<td>$843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> New Commitments</td>
<td>$1,334</td>
<td>$622</td>
<td>$613</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Comments:**
- In addition to traditional C&I loans, balances include leveraged leases, equipment finance, and commercial insurance premium finance.

### SCHEDULE C: COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$19,464</td>
<td>$24,506</td>
<td>$27,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$1,359</td>
<td>$1,319</td>
<td>$1,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> New Commitments</td>
<td>$301</td>
<td>$297</td>
<td>$271</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key Comments:**
- Includes an average loan balance of $8.3 billion from Colonial Bank acquisition.

### SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Mortgage Backed Securities</td>
<td>$624</td>
<td>$2</td>
<td>$667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Asset Backed Securities</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The number reported is gross purchases - gross sales on a trade date basis. Principal paydowns are not included.

### SCHEDULE E: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> Small Business Lending</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$11,135</td>
<td>$12,181</td>
<td>$11,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations</td>
<td>$878</td>
<td>$798</td>
<td>$753</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE F: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> MBS/ABS Not Purchased Volume</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Mortgage Backed Securities</td>
<td>$624</td>
<td>$2</td>
<td>$667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Asset Backed Securities</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Not applicable if mutual bank activity does not exceed $50 billion.
- Applicable only for institutions offering prime brokerage or other margin lending services to clients.
- In addition to traditional C&I loans, balances include leveraged leases, equipment finance, and commercial insurance premium finance.

**Key Comments:**
- Includes an average loan balance of $8.3 billion from Colonial Bank acquisition.

**Notes:**
- Not applicable if matched book activity does not exceed $50 billion.
- Applicable only for institutions offering prime brokerage or other margin lending services to clients.
- Includes an average loan balance of $8.3 billion from Colonial Bank acquisition.

**Memoranda Comments:** These loans are already accounted for in either consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.

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2. Applicable only for institutions offering prime brokerage or other margin lending services to clients.

3. Memoranda: These loans are already accounted for in either consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.

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2

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2
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: BB&T Corporation
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: October 31, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Alan W. Greer

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

Company Description

BB&T Corporation (“BB&T”) is a regional financial holding company headquartered in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. BB&T conducts its business operations primarily through its commercial banking subsidiary, Branch Banking and Trust Company, which has banking offices in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Washington, D.C., Texas, and Nevada. In addition, BB&T’s operations consist of several nonbank subsidiaries, which offer financial services products. Substantially all of BB&T’s loans are made to businesses and individuals in these market areas.

Overall Loan Growth

Average loans and leases for the month of September totaled $106.8 billion, an increase of 6.7% compared to September 2008 and up from $103.8 billion compared to August 2009. Changes in loans compared to August 2009 were led by BB&T’s acquisition of the assets of Colonial Bank which includes average loans of $9.2 billion. Specialized lending subsidiaries decreased $119.6 million over the same time frame. Excluding loans acquired from Colonial Bank, commercial loans and leases decreased $321 million. Mortgage loans, excluding loans held for sale, decreased $17.6 million because most of BB&T’s mortgage production is being sold.

Commercial Loans and Leases

The commercial loan and lease portfolio represents the largest category of BB&T’s loans. It is traditionally targeted to serve small to middle market businesses. BB&T continues to focus on diversifying the commercial portfolio by growing commercial and industrial loans at a faster rate than commercial real estate loans. Average C&I loans, excluding leveraged leases and loans originated in BB&T’s specialized lending group, increased approximately 3.94% compared to September 2008, but average balances decreased 7.05% on an annualized basis compared to August 2009.

Commercial real estate

Overall new loan demand for commercial real estate slowed slightly compared to August. Average CRE balances for the month of September, excluding loans originated by BB&T’s specialized lending group, were down 1.5% compared to September 2008. Management continues to diversify the total loan portfolio by lowering the overall exposure to real estate-related loans.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: BB&T Corporation
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: October 31, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Alan W. Greer

Consumer

New production continues to decline in most consumer portfolios as these markets continue to reflect recession related weakness and overall lack of demand. Our September average direct retail portfolio including loans acquired from Colonial Bank, which totals $14.5 billion, decreased 4.9% compared with the September 2008 average balance. Management is continuing to consider and has implemented a number of incentives for clients in an effort to improve direct retail production.

BB&T’s sales finance portfolio includes the origination of loans for the purchase of new and used automobiles, boats and recreational vehicles through approved dealers within BB&T’s footprint. New loan volume is highly seasonal. The sales finance portfolio, which totaled $6.5 billion on average for the month of September, was up by 3.6% compared to September 2008. Sales Finance loans were down marginally compared to August 2009.

Our Bankcard product line is positioned as a relationship product offered to prime credit BB&T retail consumers and business clients. We are maintaining a consistent conservative posture with respect to risk at account origination. Line utilization has remained relatively consistent for both retail and commercial clients. Average revolving credit balances totaled $1.9 billion in the month of September, an increase of 10.9% compared to September 2008.

Residential Mortgage

Residential Mortgage originations totaled $1.80 billion in the month of September, down from $1.89 billion in August. Application volume increased compared to September 2008 and remains significantly above our plan. The vast majority of current origination volume continues to be conforming or FHA/VA. BB&T’s bank-owned Residential Mortgage portfolio totaled $17.5 billion on average for the month of September 2009, down 4.7% compared to September 2008.

Capital Purchase Plan

The U.S. Treasury invested $3.1 billion in BB&T on November 14, 2008. BB&T pursued quality loans and investments throughout 2008. Following receipt of the CPP funds and in the spirit of the program, BB&T fully deployed the funds by leveraging the balance sheet through investments in GSE mortgage backed securities and additional loan programs. These lending initiatives included efforts to lend across all lending strata, particularly in areas that have been negatively affected by liquidity and funding challenges. BB&T has active lending initiatives in corporate lending, equipment leasing, insurance premium finance and consumer lending.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: BB&T Corporation
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: October 31, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Alan W. Greer

On June 17, 2009, BB&T exited the Troubled Asset Relief Program by redeeming the preferred stock sold to the U.S. Treasury Department under the Capital Purchase Program last November. On July 22, 2009, BB&T repurchased warrants issued in connection with the TARP preferred shares.
# Treasury Monthly Intermediation Snapshot

**Name of institution:** Capital One Financial Corporation  
**Submission date:** November 2, 2009  
**Person to be contacted about this report:** Kevin Murray

## Part I: Quantitative Overview

### Schedule A: Consumer Lending (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL 2009</th>
<th>AUG 2009</th>
<th>SEP 2009</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. First Mortgage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance</td>
<td>$12,218</td>
<td>$11,946</td>
<td>$11,788</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Total Originations</td>
<td>$531</td>
<td>$517</td>
<td>$505</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Only figure has been updated from prior submissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Refinancings</td>
<td>$121</td>
<td>$65</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>July and August figures have been updated from prior submissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. New Home Purchases</td>
<td>$90</td>
<td>$90</td>
<td>$90</td>
<td>July and August figures have been updated from prior submissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Home Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Balance</td>
<td>$4,489</td>
<td>$4,453</td>
<td>$4,411</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)</td>
<td>$29</td>
<td>$23</td>
<td>$18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$6,453</td>
<td>$6,353</td>
<td>$6,284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. US Card - Managed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Balance</td>
<td>$48,772</td>
<td>$46,324</td>
<td>$43,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)</td>
<td>$449</td>
<td>$385</td>
<td>$338</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$158,488</td>
<td>$156,379</td>
<td>$157,887</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Other Consumer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Balance</td>
<td>$28,795</td>
<td>$26,179</td>
<td>$27,509</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations</td>
<td>$431</td>
<td>$617</td>
<td>$488</td>
<td>for the small volume of revolving loans, the line extended is included in originations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Mortgage and Home Equity numbers for non-Chevy Chase portfolios reflect end of month figures rather than averages and include run-off portfolio inherited from GreenPoint Mortgage.**
- **Chevy Chase numbers are monthly averages.**
- **The majority of existing mortgage loan balances are assets acquired from North Fork and Chevy Chase.** These assets are running off at a rate that eclipses current origination levels resulting in monthly declines in outstanding. The bulk of current originations are from the refinancing of homes rather than new home purchases.  
- **Monthly averages.**
- **Monthly averages and run-off portfolio inherited from GreenPoint Mortgage.** Chevy Chase credit standards.
- **Despite the weak economy and legislative changes, we continued to originate new credit card accounts through our direct mail and internet channels. Our pace of originations has slowed from earlier this year and we continue to evaluate each of our product segments in light of both economic conditions and the changes introduced by the CARD Act.**
- **We’ve had to be very disciplined in originating most closed-end loans, and have effectively shut down our nationwide origination programs for Unsecured Consumer Closed-end Loans. Recent Auto Finance results have been more promising and we continue to actively, but conservatively, originate auto loans. We also continue to originate other consumer loans in our footprint.**
### SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$23,327</td>
<td>$23,111</td>
<td>$22,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$157</td>
<td>$163</td>
<td>$229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New Commitments</td>
<td>$448</td>
<td>$226</td>
<td>$391</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments:**
- Small Business credit cards are included in C&I avg balance and new commitments numbers.
- Qualified C&I loan demand remains soft. The limited demand is attributed to decreasing needs for the financing of plant, equipment, inventory and accounts receivable as businesses shrink their balance sheets and maintain a cautious outlook in the face of economic uncertainty. Not withstanding the general state of the economy, we continue to make new loans across the C&I sector backing $1.5 billion in new commitments and renewals of existing commitments for the three months through September 2009.
- Qualified capacity of both small business cards and more broadly C&I lending is not captured anywhere on the "Snapshot."

### SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$18,719</td>
<td>$18,599</td>
<td>$18,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations</td>
<td>$62</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments:**
- We continue to see softness in construction and development activity due to limited demand and excess supply in some markets. This has translated into significant declines in new construction projects in all of our markets. The Office sector in general is showing deterioration, while our portfolio is starting to show signs of stress. The demand is far less than what the industry is experiencing in aggregate. While the Retail sector has also softened overall as many retailers have cut back expansion plans or gone into bankruptcy our portfolio continues to hold up well.

### SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Mortgage Backed Securities</td>
<td>$180</td>
<td>$1,545</td>
<td>$989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Asset Backed Securities</td>
<td>$148</td>
<td>$450</td>
<td>$119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments:**
- Asset Backed Securities are predominantly made up of securities backed by credit card and auto loan receivables.

### Notes:
1. Not applicable if matched book activity does not exceed $50 billion.
2. Applicable only if matched book activity does not exceed $50 billion.
3. Applicable only if not applicable are not granted lending or other underwriting services to clients.
4. Memaranda: these loans are already accounted for in either consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Capital One Financial Corporation
Reporting month(s): July-September 2009
Submission date: November 2, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Kevin Murray

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

Capital One Financial Corporation (Capital One) is a bank holding company with subsidiary banks serving consumers, small businesses, middle-market firms, and commercial real-estate firms in New York, New Jersey, Louisiana, Texas and the Washington D.C. metropolitan area; credit card and auto loan customers throughout the United States; and credit card customers in Canada and the UK. Headquartered in McLean, Virginia, Capital One’s subsidiaries have over 1,000 branches and other locations, primarily in New York, New Jersey, Louisiana, Texas, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. Capital One, through its bank subsidiaries, offers a broad spectrum of financial products and services to consumers, small businesses and commercial clients.

Consumer Lending

Recent economic indicators suggest a moderation of negative trends, with a slight recovery in consumer confidence and home prices. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that 263,000 jobs were lost in September, an increase of 47,000 from the August figure of 216,000. Overall unemployment continues to rise, and as of September was at a 26-year high of 9.8%. The pace of new Unemployment Insurance claims remains stubbornly over 500,000 per week, and is clearly at recessionary levels. Consumer confidence is improving somewhat, but consumer spending shows no signs of improvement. Consumers continue to remain cautious on their use of credit as evidenced by the 13% annualized decline in total Revolving Credit balances in August 2009 (Federal Reserve’s October 2009 Consumer Credit report). The housing industry is showing signs of stabilizing as the Case-Shiller 20-City index leveled off during Q2 2009 (most recent available data). In addition, the supply of unsold homes declined to 8.5 months in October, a level not seen since April 2007. It is unclear at this point to what extent the first-time homebuyer tax credit of up to $8,000 may be driving the recent stabilization in housing trends.

Given the current economic conditions, Capital One expects that seasonally-adjusted loan balances and demand for additional credit cards from credit worthy consumers will continue to decline over the medium term. Even so, Capital One extended more than $1.1 billion in credit to new card customers during the third quarter of 2009.
Other consumer lending continued to decline in line with factors such as overall consumer spending. Part of the decline in our other consumer lending balances is driven by our decision to effectively shut down our nationwide origination programs for unsecured consumer closed-end loans. We continue to originate auto loans nationwide, and other consumer loans in our footprint regions. Despite these headwinds, Capital One originated more than $1.5 billion in “other consumer loans”, such as auto loans in Q3 2009.

**Commercial and Small Business Lending and Commercial Real Estate Lending**

Commercial and Industrial lending balances declined slightly. C&I loan demand remains soft driven by decreasing needs for the financing of plant, equipment, inventory and accounts receivable as businesses shrink their balance sheets and maintain a cautious outlook in the face of economic uncertainty. Notwithstanding deteriorating economic conditions, we continue to make new C&I loans across a variety of industry segments as evidenced by our $1.5 billion in new commitments and renewals of existing commitments in the three months through September 2009.

In Commercial Real Estate, we see continued softness in construction and development activity due to limited demand for new space and actual excess supply in some sub-markets. This has translated into significant declines in new construction projects in all of our markets. The Office market has softened as firms continue to downsize their staff. The Retail market has also softened as many retailers have cut back expansion plans or gone into bankruptcy. We are watching rents and vacancies in retail and office space closely. We nevertheless continue to make new Commercial Real Estate loans booking $512 million dollars in new commitments and renewals of existing commitments in the three months through September 2009.

**Investment Activity in Support of Consumer Lending**

The financial markets have continued to stabilize. We saw further improvements in non-agency MBS pricing and CMBS pricing as the result of continued government market intervention, expanded government support (CMBS TALF) and further signs of economic improvement. We expect increased volatility in Agency MBS pricing as the Federal Reserve’s mortgage purchase program starts to wind down over the next few quarters and prepayments due to agency buyouts and HAMP begin to flow though. Despite expectations of higher unemployment, spreads look to continue their tightening trend as investors risk appetite increases and asset valuations continue to rise.

To the extent that falling loan demand continues to limit the extension of new credit directly to our customers, we will continue to purchase high quality securities backed by mortgage and consumer
loans. Most often, these loans were originated to help consumers to buy homes, autos and a range of discretionary items. In the three months through September 2009, we continued to make purchases in Agency MBS and consumer ABS. Balances have fluctuated as we have sold out of some positions and bought into others. For example, we sold our CMBS positions (included in ABS volume numbers) in response to improved pricing and degrading fundamentals. Additionally, we sold a number of our Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac backed MBS and used the proceeds to purchase Ginnie Mae backed MBS given the recent cheapening experienced in that sector and the advantageous regulatory capital treatment they offer. In the current economic and market environment, we continue to believe that investing in high-quality securities provides appropriate risk-adjusted returns for our shareholders, and supports the continued recovery and stabilization of secondary markets that are critical to consumer lending and the economy.
## TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

**Name of institution:** CIT Group Inc.  
**Submission date:** October 30, 2009  
**Person to be contacted about this report:** Peter Justin

### PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

#### SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. First Mortgage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>CIT is currently not engaged in this activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Total Originations</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Refinancings</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. New Home Purchases</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Home Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>CIT is currently not engaged in this activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations ( Visitors intra-bank Increases)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. US Card - Managed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>CIT is currently not engaged in this activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used And Unused Commitments</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other Consumer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$111,871</td>
<td>$111,713</td>
<td>$112,762</td>
<td></td>
<td>Consumer lending assets consist primarily of our Student lending business, which is in run-off mode and approximately 95% government guaranteed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
<td>CIT ceased underwriting new business in the 2nd QTR of 2008.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$49,462</td>
<td>$48,758</td>
<td>$47,328</td>
<td>Included in the C &amp; I asset balances is approximately $13.3 Billion of operating leases. Our commercial and industrial business consists of: Corporate finance lending, leasing and other financial services to principally small and middle-market companies, through industry focused sales teams. Transportation finance- Large ticket equipment lease and other secured financing to companies in aerospace, rail and defense industries. Trade Finance- Factoring, lending, credit protection, receivables management and other trade products to retail supply chain companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$2,378</td>
<td>$2,398</td>
<td>$2,399</td>
<td>The Renewal of Existing Accounts is predominately from our Trade Finance business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. New Commitments</td>
<td>$993</td>
<td>$293</td>
<td>$295</td>
<td>The bulk of our new commitments were generated from Global Vendor Finance. Vendor Finance- Financing and leasing solutions to manufacturers, distributors and customer end-users around the globe.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)

#### 4. Small Business Loans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$1,497</td>
<td>$1,475</td>
<td>$1,471</td>
<td>CIT is a leader in small business lending with our SBA preferred leader operations recognized as the nation's #1 SBA Lender (based on 7(a) volume) in each of the last nine years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations</td>
<td>$8</td>
<td>$13</td>
<td>$18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)

#### 1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Mortgage Backed Securities</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>CIT is currently not engaged in this activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Asset Backed Securities</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>CIT is currently not engaged in this activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Average Total Debt Balances</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3. Underwriting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Total Equity Underwriting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>CIT is currently not engaged in this activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Total Debt Underwriting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. Not applicable if matched book activity does not exceed $5 Billion.
2. Applicable only for institutions offering prime brokerage or other margin lending services to clients.
3. Commercial Trade loans are always accounted for in either consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.
PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

Transportation Finance – Business Aircraft

Markets are not forecasted for an up-turn prior to mid-2010. The Business Air markets remain slow due to economic conditions and lack of available financing. Asset values have decreased 23% since Q1 2008, however, the market for most models of corporate aircraft have begun to stabilize.

Transportation Finance – Commercial Aircraft

Consistent with the previous month, for the remainder of the year we expect pressure on margin, reflecting lower lease rates on new deliveries and newly remarkeated aircraft; as well as a decrease on asset sale gains, as continued illiquidity in the market impacts buyers and their ability to finance used aircraft. Commercial Air earnings exceeded plan in Q3 and are on target for full year; margin challenges due to the softness in the market are being off-set by lower charge-offs and more frequent sales of hard assets.

Transportation Finance – Rail Cars

Market conditions have stabilized as weekly rail loadings have slightly improved as compared to Q1 levels. However, Q3 weekly rail loadings continue to lag behind 2008 levels by 16%, compared to 23% - 25% for Q2. Carriers and shippers continue to shed costs and rationalize fleets. We are seeing increased demand in the Agriculture sector as shippers prepare for fall harvest and take advantage of low rate levels.

Leveraged Finance (relative to the Transportation Sector)

Loan demand relative to M&A driven financing has decreased significantly, but post summer uptick activity is expected.

Corporate Finance / Loan Syndication

The markets appetite for risk and volume continued to increase in September. There was $4.9B of new institutional loan volume, up from $525 million in August and the highest monthly total since June 2008. Furthermore, the S&P loan leverage index average rose another 3.2% versus 2.3% in August, but notably loans with a “CCC” credit rating rose 7.4% in September. The run up in secondary returns is mostly driven by the continued strength in the high yield segment. Increase in risk appetite along with cash to invest from bond repayments has increased demand for the issuance of new loans. Over ten middle markets deals closed in September and the Q4 pipeline appears the most robust of the last five quarters.

Banks now comprise roughly 50% of middle market lending as they continue to take share from CLO investors. This two-year trend should continue as no new securitization solution appears likely in the immediate future. Despite investors increased demand for higher yield and the associated increase in risk
that comes along with that; banks are dictating stricter terms and therefore the increased deal flow is expected to favor higher rated credits.

Overall, the broader market should continue to experience high levels of investment grade and high yield issuance as companies with access to the capital markets are generally refinancing primarily as a means to push out maturities and provide more operating flexibility.

**Trade Finance**

Conditions in the marketplace remain unchanged from the previous month; loan demand from our continuing client base is down slightly compared with last year and demand from new clients is significantly reduced. We continue to observe a decrease in liquidity as the money center and regional banks have returned to much higher standards regarding loan documentation, loan covenants and collateral perfection.

**Vendor Finance**

CIT’s Vendor Finance “VF” lending levels are down month over month and are down as compared to prior year. Consolidation of funding sources within the global vendor markets has increased the overall demand for VF type products and services, but CIT’s financial condition and VF’s limited capital has limited our ability to increase market share. Restructure requests continued in August with end users looking to reduce monthly payments (either extension or debt forgiveness) in the face of difficult economic times.

There was limited global syndication activity in the month of September as a result of the limited liquidity in the markets. Traditional syndication investors (one off deals and portfolio acquisitions) are being opportunistic on their investments and have moved to a “flight to quality”; investors are looking for:

- Investment grade deals only
- Focused on mid to large ticket transactions (no small ticket), resulting in higher margins

As for the macroeconomics across the Vendor Finance business segments, CIT is seeing/ experiencing the following:

- **Canada** - showing signs of stabilization, but remains in a recession with forecasts for 2009 - GDP at 2.5%, unemployment at 8.5% and inflation at .4%;
- **Latin American** - economy showing signs of improvement, with improving US signs offering hope for growth in Q3 to Q4; Brazil looks particularly strong;
- **Europe UK** - economy showing some signs of the rate of decline slowing, with the UK forecasting positive GDP in Q4;
- **Europe Continental Europe** – Germany and France reported positive growth in Q3 and other countries in the Euro-zone anticipating positive growth in 2010;
- **US** - economy appears to be turning the corner; however economic indicators continue to be mixed/negative.

**Small Business Lending**

Despite ongoing liquidity pressure, CIT Small Business Lending (SBL) has been a consistent lender to small businesses pursuant to the Small Business Administration’s (SBA) 7(a) program. SBL has been allocated sufficient internal funding to continue to meet current demand from our small business clients.

Loan demand remains weak due to a lack of confidence in the economy on the part of small business owners. A popular confidence index remains near a record low. As a result, few small businesses have
undertaken expansion or capital spending that would drive loan demand. Loan approvals by the SBA were down one-third from the year earlier. Senior loan officer responses to a Federal Reserve survey also show a year-over-year 47% decline in demand for small business loans.

Given the cautious approach of many small businesses as discussed above, those seeking financing at this time are likely experiencing severe financial difficulty. Consequently, there has been a general weakening in the creditworthiness of loan applicants even as banks have tightened their lending criteria. Collateral quality has also suffered due to declining market value of commercial real estate that often secures small business loans.

Liquidity in the small business capital markets has improved somewhat as more banks have returned to the SBA loan market. They were attracted by the small business lending initiatives included in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The incentives included lower fees and a heightened guaranty (90% vs. 75%) for SBA 7(a) loans. In addition, the secondary market for SBA 7(a) guaranteed loans is experiencing historically high pricing levels partly as a result of TALF related transactions.

Some measures of macroeconomic activity, most notably GDP, which fell 1.0% in the second quarter after a 6.5% first quarter decline, are marginally better. Other statistics, however, continue to reflect poor conditions for small businesses. For example, the 9.5% unemployment rate and 1.2% lower annualized consumer spending, have a more profound impact on small business fortunes. It appears that the steady erosion of economic strength may be nearing an end but full recovery is not imminent.

**Consumer Lending**

Consumer portfolios continue to perform as expected. Delinquency in our 60+ Federal Family Education Loan Program portfolio was higher driven by seasonality. We do expect to see higher delinquencies over the next several months as seasonality tends to impact the portfolio late in the year.

The private loan portfolio continues to season as more loans enter repayment. Early stage delinquency has been trending upward as loans in our forbearance category enter repayment. We did see a reduction in later stage delinquencies but losses have also been on the rise which is the main reason for the reduction. The servicer continues to focus on early stage delinquencies by increasing number of calls and letters, which should help mitigate some of the increase in losses that we experienced in Q3.

Our Consumer Finance portfolio continues to liquidate quickly. Dollar losses continue to beat plan and forecast as customers continue to pay their accounts on time. This portfolio has historically been impacted by seasonality in the fourth quarter so we could experience a slight increase in losses and delinquencies. This portfolio has certainly beaten our best case scenario and it is possible that this may be the first year when Q4 seasonality does not impact the performance of the loans.
### TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

**Name of institution:** Citigroup  
**Submission date:** October 30, 2009  
**Person to be contacted about this report:** Carol Hayles or Peter Bienzard

#### PART I: QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Mortgage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)</td>
<td>$140,747</td>
<td>$139,751</td>
<td>Consists of residential whole loans. Excludes assets classified as trading assets that are not part of the core mortgage portfolio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Total Originations</td>
<td>$5,844</td>
<td>$4,851</td>
<td>Originations includes new loans whether for refinancing or an existing home or the purchase of a home. It does not include troubled debt restructurings which usually include a restructuring of terms and not additional extensions of credit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2(i) Refinancings</td>
<td>$2,111</td>
<td>$1,995</td>
<td>For a refinancing, amounts were added to the existing loan balance, the total amount of the new loan is reported. Originations include both loans originated for the balance sheet as well as loans originated for sale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2(ii) New Home Purchases</td>
<td>$4,034</td>
<td>$4,845</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Home Equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$63,246</td>
<td>$62,534</td>
<td>Includes HELOC and 2nd mortgages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3(i) Originations (Year over year increases)</td>
<td>$274</td>
<td>$174</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3(ii) Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$81,232</td>
<td>$80,409</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>US Card - Managed</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed</td>
<td>$141,564</td>
<td>$140,808</td>
<td>Balances do not include commercial card activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. New Account Originations (Initial Line Am)</td>
<td>$6,550</td>
<td>$6,689</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$84,615</td>
<td>$85,785</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Consumer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$50,245</td>
<td>$48,702</td>
<td>Includes auto, student, and personal loans. Student loans includes related deferred fees and fees of credit with schools (which are secured by student loans).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Originations</td>
<td>$1,804</td>
<td>$3,184</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)

#### 2009

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</table>
### SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$32,049</td>
<td>$30,826</td>
<td>$28,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$835</td>
<td>$776</td>
<td>$2,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. New Commitments</td>
<td>$677</td>
<td>$124</td>
<td>$666</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments:**
- Renewals and new commitments are on a facility basis. Facilities may include L/Cs. Renewals or commitments are credit facilities that expired/matured and were renewed during the period.
- Average balances are down 7%. Increased lending activity seen this month, driven by the renewal of one large facility, the general syndication of which represented almost a third of the Investment Grade market volume for the quarter.

### SCHEDULE C: COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$25,462</td>
<td>$25,105</td>
<td>$24,917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$1,179</td>
<td>$192</td>
<td>$103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. New Commitments</td>
<td>$120</td>
<td>$403</td>
<td>$264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments:**
- Renewals and new commitments are on a facility basis. Facilities may include L/Cs. Commercial real estate balances are flat month to month although new commitments are up 34%.
- Average balances slightly down at 3%; whilst originations were up 9%.

### SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)

#### 1. MBS/ABS Not Purchased Volume

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Mortgage Backed Securities</td>
<td>$4,270</td>
<td>$850</td>
<td>$666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Asset Backed Securities</td>
<td>-$30</td>
<td>$189</td>
<td>$762</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments:**
- Does not include maturities and pay downs. Net purchase volume is reported using cost basis.
- The decline in MBS/ABS net securities buy/sell volume was primarily due to overall market conditions.

#### 2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)</td>
<td>$13,118</td>
<td>$15,194</td>
<td>$18,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Average Total Debt Balances</td>
<td>$14,954</td>
<td>$16,605</td>
<td>$16,187</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments:**
- Average balances slightly down at 3%; whilst originations were up 9%.

#### 3. Underwriting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Total Equity Underwriting</td>
<td>$87</td>
<td>$74</td>
<td>$108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Total Debt Underwriting</td>
<td>$16,059</td>
<td>$16,130</td>
<td>$17,873</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments:**
- Equity Underwriting represents Citi's portion of underwritten issue.
- Debt underwriting represents Citi's portion of underwritten issue and extensions of credit to finance specific individual Community Development projects that are in bond form.
- There were a total of 53 High Yield deals in September for a total of $17.1B compared to 30 deals in August for $10.7B. There were 129 Investment Grade deals in September for a total of $73.6B compared to 132 deals in August for $50.8B. There were 100 Equity and Linked deals in September for a total of $18.2B compared to 74 deals in August for $13.1B. Additionally, equity and debt underwriting month over month variances are due to higher average principal per deal and an increase in volumes.

**Notes:**
- 1. Not applicable if matched book activity does not exceed $50 billion.
- 2. Applicable only if institution offering some brokerage or other margin lending services to clients.
- 3. Memoranda: these loans are allocated to either consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution:  Citigroup
Reporting month(s):  September 2009
Submission date:  November 2, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report:  Carol Hayles or Peter Bieszard

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

Company description:  Citigroup Inc. (“Citi”) does business in the United States through Citibank, Citi Institutional Clients Group, The Citi Private Bank, Primerica, Diners Club, CitiFinancial, CitiMortgage and Citi Cards.

All data cited below reflect comparisons to August 2009, unless otherwise noted.

Consumer Lending:  Citi originated $11.5 billion in loans to U.S. consumers and small businesses in September, down 12.8 percent from August. Continued economic weakness in September contributed to a decline in loan demand, while unemployment increased to 9.8 percent, up from 9.7 percent in August, and savings rates remained high.

First mortgage originations declined to $3.3 billion, down from $4.8 billion in August. As in the previous two months, the decline reflected lower loan registration volume in Citi’s Institutional Core. Average mortgage loan balances declined moderately to $139.4 billion, or down 0.9 percent from the prior month. Once again, September balances reflected a decrease in loans held for sale (warehouse loans) and loans held for investment (primarily non-conforming loans).

Average home equity balances totaled $62.5 billion, declining 1.1 percent from August in part due to a decline in origination volume. Used and unused commitments also decreased moderately to $80.4 billion, or down 1.0 percent from August.

Citi continues to expand customer participation in its loss mitigation efforts and programs focused on helping homeowners facing financial difficult to modify their loans. In September, Citi modified approximately 8,800 first mortgage and home equity loans with a total original value of $1.2 billion through initiatives including the Cit Homeownership Assistance Program and the Making Home Affordable Program.

New credit lines issued to eligible borrowers increased 5.2 percent to $6.7 billion September. Used and unused commitments increased by 0.6 percent from August. The challenging economic environment nonetheless continued to impact credit card lending in September. Average consumer credit card balances declined moderately, while purchase sales were down 7 percent from August levels and 14 percent below the corresponding period in the prior year. Average receivables declined by 0.5 percent, resulting from the sale of a credit card loan portfolio.

Citi continues to provide help for card members facing financial challenges through its expanded eligibility forbearance programs. More than 170,000 card members enrolled in these programs in
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Citigroup
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: November 2, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Carol Hayles or Peter Bieszard

September. Total balances covered by Citi’s forbearance programs increased 4 percent from August and 73 percent from September 2008.

In September, average total loan balances from other consumer lending activities declined moderately to $58.7 billion. Auto loan origination volume dropped 5.4 percent on a month-to-month basis in September, as government incentive programs ended and new car sales declined. Student loan balances declined as a result of the sale of some loans to the U.S. Department of Education under the Loan Purchase Program and a seasonal decrease in disbursements levels. Total originations in other consumer lending decreased by 23.2 percent to $1.4 billion, driven by the volume declines in auto and student loans, as well as lower personal installment loan originations stemming from tighter lending standards.

Commercial Lending: Commercial lending activity showed a significant month-to-month increase for the first time since June. Corporate loan originations in September totaled $31.7 billion, up 228.6 percent from August. New Commercial & Industrial (C&I) commitments totaled $660.1 million, a more than five-fold increase from August. Average C&I loan balances declined 7.2 percent to $28.6 billion.

Average total Commercial Real Estate (CRE) loan and lease balances declined moderately to $24.9 billion in September, while new loan commitments decreased 34.4 percent to $264.3 million. Existing loan renewals declined 46.3 percent to $102.9 billion.

Other Intermediation Activities: Citi recorded net sales of $118 million in mortgage- and asset-backed securities (MBS/ABS) in September. MBS activity reflected a decline due to overall market conditions.

Citi’s total debt underwriting increased more than three-fold to $27.9 billion in September, from $8.1 billion in August. High yield underwriting activity included 33 deals totaling $17.1 billion, compared with 30 high yield transactions with a cumulative value of $10.7 billion in August. In September, Citi lead managed 13 deals with an aggregate value of $2.6 billion. Citi also participated in 139 investment grade transactions with a total value of $73.6 billion, compared with 132 deals totaling $56.8 billion in August. Citi was lead manager for 22 of the September deals with a total value of $6.4 billion. In addition, Citi participated in a total of 100 equity and linked deals in September, compared with 74 deals in August. The aggregate value of the September deals was $18.2 billion, compared with $13.1 billion in August. Citi lead managed 14 of these deals totaling $1.2 billion.
### PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

#### SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Key Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. First Mortgage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>First mortgage originations include loans originated and sold to our mortgage partner ($14M September '09/$14M August '09/$26M July '09).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Total Outstanding)</td>
<td>$1,746</td>
<td>$1,721</td>
<td>$1,690</td>
<td>Consists of 1st lien 1-4 family residential mortgage and construction loans originated by Comerica Bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Total Originations</td>
<td>$44</td>
<td>$44</td>
<td>$44</td>
<td>Consists of loans funded during the period, including those originated for sale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Refinancings</td>
<td>$31</td>
<td>$14</td>
<td>$18</td>
<td>September refinancings increased $4M vs. August ($4M increase in the Western market) and new home purchases increased $3M ($2M increase in the Western market).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. New Home Purchases</td>
<td>$26</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Home Equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$1,799</td>
<td>$1,797</td>
<td>$1,804</td>
<td>Consists of both fixed and revolving home equity (2nd lien) loans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)</td>
<td>$15</td>
<td>$11</td>
<td>$11</td>
<td>Includes commitments/originations where home equity collateral is provided for multiple purposes (personal and business), which are included in Commercial Lending commitments Schedule B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$3,252</td>
<td>$3,233</td>
<td>$3,239</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3. US Card - Managed</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$51</td>
<td>$52</td>
<td>Consists primarily of commercial bankcard loans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)</td>
<td>$34</td>
<td>$18</td>
<td>$27</td>
<td>Includes new card loans funded during the period and new referrals to our consumer card partner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$386</td>
<td>$391</td>
<td>$408</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>4. Other Consumer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$702</td>
<td>$701</td>
<td>$693</td>
<td>Consists of consumer installment loans (both secured and unsecured) and student loans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations</td>
<td>$48</td>
<td>$32</td>
<td>$53</td>
<td>September other consumer originations decreased $1M vs. August.</td>
</tr>
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### SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)

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<th>Sep</th>
<th>Ex</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$26,012</td>
<td>$26,044</td>
<td>$25,396</td>
<td></td>
<td>Consists of loans for commercial and industrial purposes to both domestic and international businesses, lease financing and other non-consumer, non-real estate loans. September renewals increased $78M vs. August (increases of $91MM and $28MM in the Midwest and International markets, respectively, offset by decreases of $48MM, $44MM, $44MM and $14MM in the Western, Florida, National/Other and Texas markets, respectively). By line of business, the increase were in Middle Market ($15MM) and Small Business ($64MM), offset by decreases of $64MM, $58MM and $14MM in Specialty Businesses, National Dealer Services, Commercial Real Estate and Prime Lending, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$1,018</td>
<td>$2,734</td>
<td>$2,808</td>
<td></td>
<td>Includes renewals of and increases to lines with existing customers. September renewals decreased $154MM vs. August (decreases of $143MM, $96MM, $93MM and $44MM in the Midwest, International, National/Other, Florida and Western markets, respectively, offset by an increase of $143MM in the Texas market). By line of business, the decreases were in Prime Lending ($143MM and $96MM in Prime Lending and Specialty Businesses, respectively, offset by increases of $143MM, $13MM and $1MM in National Dealer Services, Middle Market and Small Business, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. New Commitments.</td>
<td>$61</td>
<td>$61</td>
<td>$89</td>
<td></td>
<td>Consists of binding commitments to new customers and new lines to existing customers, net of participations sold. Includes commitments/originations where home equity collateral is provided for multiple purposes (personal and business). September commercial real estate CRE renewals increased $114MM vs. August (increases of $117MM, $101MM and $9MM in the Midwest, Western and Texas markets, respectively, offset by a $24MM decrease in the National/Other market.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Ex</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$14,498</td>
<td>$14,403</td>
<td>$14,273</td>
<td></td>
<td>Consists of loans made to businesses where 50% or more of the collateral is real estate (primarily owner-occupied) and loans made to businesses or developers for building construction. Memo: September 2018 changes from the prior year and the Midwest, Florida, and Texas markets are not applicable due to the change in definition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$492</td>
<td>$374</td>
<td>$488</td>
<td></td>
<td>Includes renewals of and increases to lines with existing customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. New Commitments</td>
<td>$43</td>
<td>$44</td>
<td>$56</td>
<td></td>
<td>Consists of binding commitments to new customers and new lines to existing customers, net of participations sold.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Ex</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MBS/ABS Not Purchased Volume</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Mortgage Backed Securities</td>
<td>$753</td>
<td>$842</td>
<td>$1,397</td>
<td></td>
<td>Represents net purchases (gross purchases, net of gross sales) of mortgage-backed securities (AAA rated agency securities) for investment portfolio available-for-sale on a trade date basis. Includes principal paydowns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Asset Backed Securities</td>
<td>$58</td>
<td>$17</td>
<td>$58</td>
<td></td>
<td>Represents net purchases (gross purchases, net of gross sales) of asset-backed auction-rate securities. Purchases were made as an accommodation to customers from October through December 2008.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Margin Repo)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Average Total Debilm Balances</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE E: INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Ex</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Underwriting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Total Equity Underwriting</td>
<td>$8</td>
<td>$7</td>
<td>$8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount of equity securities underwritten where the Corporation was manager or co-manager of the issue. All done on &quot;best efforts&quot; basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Total Debt Underwriting</td>
<td>$1,229</td>
<td>$1,330</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount of debt securities underwritten where the Corporation had either a manager or co-manager role. All done on &quot;best efforts&quot; basis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. No applicable if matched book activity does not exceed $10 billion. 
2. Applicable only for intermediation offering prime brokerage or other middle-market services to clients. 
3. Memorandum: these lines are only accounted for in either consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.
PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

Comerica Incorporated is a financial services company headquartered in Dallas, Texas. Comerica Incorporated is strategically aligned into three major business segments: the Business Bank, the Retail Bank and Wealth & Institutional Management, and operates in four primary markets: Texas, the Midwest (primarily Michigan), Western (primarily California and Arizona) and Florida.

The principal focus of Comerica Incorporated is to meet the needs of small and medium-sized businesses, multinational corporations and governmental entities through various products and services including loans and lines of credit, letters of credit, deposits, international trade finance and other services. The Business Bank, which includes all business customers except for small business, traditionally accounts for at least two-thirds of net interest income. In addition to serving the needs of businesses, Comerica Incorporated also offers a variety of consumer products, including deposit accounts, installment loans, credit cards, home equity lines of credit and residential mortgage loans. Fiduciary services, private banking, retirement services and other wealth management services are also provided.

Due to deteriorating economic conditions in our markets in early 2008, especially in California and Michigan, Management began a process intended to reduce business loans and commitments to preserve capital and generate appropriate loan pricing for current risks. With the receipt of TARP proceeds, Management’s focus moved toward establishing new and expanding existing lending relationships, with appropriate pricing and credit standards. While economic recovery appears to be underway, loan demand remains subdued as loan growth typically lags other economic indicators. Comerica Incorporated has historically focused on appropriate and consistent underwriting standards and, while continuing to tighten controls, has not significantly tightened its underwriting standards during the Snapshot reporting periods of October 2008 through September 2009.

Consumer Lending

Consumer lending activity remained relatively flat in September compared to August 2009. Residential refinancings and new home purchases increased slightly and Home Equity originations remained at the same level as August 2009. Other consumer originations decreased slightly. Application volumes in the Home Equity and Consumer lending categories decreased in September and were at the lowest levels since the first quarter of 2009. Residential Mortgage application volumes increased slightly from August 2009.

In addition to direct consumer residential mortgage activity, residential mortgage lending was also facilitated through lending to commercial customers in our Mortgage Banker and Financial Services...
Name of institution: COMERICA INCORPORATED
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: October 28, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Darlene Persons

Divisions. Renewals and new commitments of $444 million were booked in the Mortgage Banker and Financial Services Divisions in September 2009.

Commercial Lending

C&I lending renewals increased slightly in September from August 2009. The increase was concentrated primarily in the Middle Market division. The increase was partially offset by decreases in our Speciality Businesses, National Dealer Services, Commercial Real Estate and Private Banking lending divisions. By market, the increase was concentrated largely in our Midwest market, partially offset by decreases in the Western and Florida markets. C&I new commitments decreased to a more normal level after a significant increase in August of 2009.

Commercial real estate renewals and new commitments increased in September from August 2009. The increase in new commitments was largely in the Mortgage Banker Finance lending division.

Small Business Lending

The Small Business division focuses on meeting the needs of entities with annual sales of generally less than $10 million at initial relationship, which is consistent with the definition of a company that is not national in scope. The Small Business division includes SBA lending. Small Business C&I renewals and new commitments as well as CRE renewals increased in September from August 2009. The increases were spread across all markets, but primarily in our Western market. Small Business CRE new commitments decreased slightly in September 2009.

Other Intermediation Activities

Debt underwriting in which our broker/dealer subsidiary participated as a manager or a co-manager during July 2009 totaled $14.3 billion, providing access to liquidity for municipalities and corporate customers.
## Part I. Quantitative Overview

### Schedule A: Consumer Lending (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Key Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. First Mortgage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance</td>
<td>$12,651</td>
<td>$11,804</td>
<td>$11,236</td>
<td>Average balance consists of 1-4 family residential mortgage loans consistent with the classification of the FR YTC report. This includes loans held for sale and held for investment. Total originations for the month totaled $1.4 billion driven by over $900 million of refinancing activity and nearly $500 million of new home purchases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Total Originations</td>
<td>$4,113</td>
<td>$3,578</td>
<td>$3,471</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Refinancings</td>
<td>$1,559</td>
<td>$961</td>
<td>$922</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. New Home Purchases</td>
<td>$554</td>
<td>$557</td>
<td>$489</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Home Equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$11,915</td>
<td>$11,869</td>
<td>$11,828</td>
<td>Average balance consists of HELOC and HELOAN accounts consistent with the classification of the FR YTC report. Fifth Third extended $140 million of new home equity lines of credit during the month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)</td>
<td>$148</td>
<td>$101</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$20,031</td>
<td>$19,934</td>
<td>$19,847</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. US Card - Managed</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed</td>
<td>$2,205</td>
<td>$2,231</td>
<td>$2,280</td>
<td>Average balance consists of US cards for consumer obligors only, consistent with the classification of the FR YTC report. September new credit card extensions were $124 million, an increase over our $107 million of extensions in August.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. New Account Originations (Initial LineAmt)</td>
<td>$202</td>
<td>$107</td>
<td>$111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$11,576</td>
<td>$11,467</td>
<td>$11,374</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Other Consumer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$9,352</td>
<td>$9,461</td>
<td>$9,517</td>
<td>Average balance consists of auto and other consumer loans and leases consistent with the classification of the FR YTC report. Other consumer loan originations, which include new car loans, were $913 million in September. This was a decrease of approximately $185 million from August.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations</td>
<td>$381</td>
<td>$492</td>
<td>$318</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Schedule B: Commercial Lending (Millions) $1.5.4.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$29,416</td>
<td>$28,766</td>
<td>$28,290</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average balance consists of non-real estate commercial loans and leases consistent with the classification of the FR YC report. This includes business cards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$1,924</td>
<td>$1,602</td>
<td>$2,160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Includes renewed funded loans and renewed commitments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. New Commitments</td>
<td>$1,014</td>
<td>$780</td>
<td>$846</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Includes new commitments both funded and unfunded.

### Commercial Real Estate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$18,790</td>
<td>$18,521</td>
<td>$18,322</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average balance consists of real estate secured commercial loans consistent with the classification of CRE commitments originated in September 2009.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$383</td>
<td>$417</td>
<td>$822</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Includes renewed funded loans and renewed commitments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. New Commitments</td>
<td>$130</td>
<td>$76</td>
<td>$188</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Includes new commitments both funded and unfunded.

### Schedule C: Menoranda - Small Business Lending (Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$5,424</td>
<td>$5,404</td>
<td>$5,383</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Small business loans are those classified as small business under standards established by Fifth Third Bank. These loans are already presented within the C&I and CRE categories. Thus, this disclosure is a subset of schedule B items 1 and 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B. Originations</td>
<td>$265</td>
<td>$245</td>
<td>$393</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Schedule D: Other Intermediation Activities (Millions) $1.5.4.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Mortgage Backed Securities</td>
<td>$612</td>
<td>$221</td>
<td>$60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consists of MBS purchases less sales for the month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Asset Backed Securities</td>
<td>-$45</td>
<td>-$177</td>
<td>-$90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consists of ABS purchases less sales for the month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Matched Book (Repos/Reverse Repo)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Average Total Debit Balances</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Underwriting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Total Equity Underwriting</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Total Debt Underwriting</td>
<td>$637</td>
<td>$1,131</td>
<td>$1,305</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. Not applicable if matched book activity does not exceed $50 billion.
2. Applicable only for institutions offering prime brokerage or other margin lending services to clients.
3. Memoranda: these loans are already accounted for in either consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Fifth Third Bancorp
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: October 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Blane Scarberry

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW
Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

Commercial sections
CRE: Average CRE balances decreased by approximately 1.1% in September 2009 compared to August 2009. New CRE commitments originated in September 2009 were $188 million, which was up from $76 million in August 2009. Even though originations were higher in September, payments and dispositions of troubled CRE outpaced the higher levels of new commitments causing the overall balances to continue to decline. Renewal levels for existing accounts increased in September 2009 to $822 million versus August 2009 at $417 million due to seasonal trends. Fifth Third continues to suspend lending on new non-owner occupied properties and on new homebuilder and developer projects in order to manage existing portfolio positions. We believe this is prudent given that we do not believe added exposure in these sectors is warranted and given our expectations for continued negative trends in the performance of these portfolios.

C&I: Average C&I balances decreased by approximately 1.8% in September 2009 compared to August 2009 as new loans were more than offset by borrowers continuing to deleverage their balance sheets. New C&I commitments originated in September 2009 increased to $846 million compared to $780 million in August 2009. Renewal levels for existing accounts in September 2009 of $2.160 billion were up from August 2009 at $1.602 billion. Lending in the Commercial segments continues to qualified borrowers exhibiting average risk or better. Continued emphasis is placed on prudent underwriting and demonstrated ability to repay as we are seeing certain borrowers’ sales and profit margins narrow and the number of business bankruptcies increase. Overall loan demand has remained soft as we are seeing caution in the view of the timing of a recovery in the economy from our C&I borrowers, which varies by geography. In general, customers continue to deleverage and increase liquidity through asset sales and reduced inventories versus expanding operations and purchasing equipment.

The primary market for syndicated credit and large corporate deals has been soft in September 2009 compared to August 2009. Given the outlook for the economy, many companies continue to defer plans for capital expenditures and inventory build, which in turn has reduced the need for financing. Merger and acquisition activity continued to remain slow in September. Terms and covenants continue to be somewhat tighter than usual, which has also served to constrain demand. Credit spreads have narrowed somewhat in recent months, including the non-investment grade rating categories, which could favorably impact volume if spreads continue to fall.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Fifth Third Bancorp
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: October 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Blane Scarberry

Small Business: Average Small Business balances decreased by approximately 0.4% in September 2009 compared to August 2009. Small Business commitments originated in September 2009 were $393 million, which was up from $245 million in August 2009. Demand for Small Business credit has been in a relatively stable range in 2009. Business Banking loan originations continue to be made using prudent underwriting standards.

Overall, average total commercial loan and lease balances were down 1.5% in September 2009 compared to August 2009. We continue to actively work out problem loans and receive principal payments from borrowers, which more than offset new loan volume in the month of September.

Consumer sections
Consumer: September 2009 overall loan demand for non-mortgage consumer credit (home equity, credit card and auto) was down compared to August 2009 given decrease in auto demand.

September 2009 was another exceptional month for mortgage lending, driven by attractive interest rates. Total originations for the month totaled $1.4 billion driven by over $900 million of refinancing activity and nearly $500 million of new home purchases. We also extended $100 million of new home equity lines of credit during the month.

September new credit card extensions were $124 million, an increase over our $107 million of extensions in August. Other consumer loan originations, which include new car loans, were $313 million in September. This was a decrease of approximately $185 million from August.

During the month of September, Fifth Third continued to make prudent adjustments to consumer lending standards, consistent with peer institutions as reported by the Federal Reserve and as observed in the market. Fifth Third enhanced credit requirements for non real estate lending due to projected further stress within the U.S. economy.

In September of 2009, Fifth Third’s portfolio of consumer loans and leases was flat relative to August 2009. The first mortgage portfolio primarily drove this result where the majority of originations are sold into the secondary market.

Treasury section
For the month of September, $65 million of Mortgage Backed Securities were purchased as part of normal investment activity. The decrease in Asset Backed Securities was due to activity with the commercial paper facility sponsored by the bank. The September month end balance was $92 million less than the August month end balance as we have been able to slowly place more commercial paper with outside investors.
## Quantitative Overview

### Consumer Lending (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. First Mortgage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)</td>
<td>$3,738</td>
<td>$3,765</td>
<td>$3,792</td>
<td>Amounts, reflected as principal balances, include whole loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties originated or purchased by Goldman Sachs and purchased portfolios of distressed loans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Total Originations</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$55</td>
<td>$33</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Refinancings</td>
<td>$27</td>
<td>$44</td>
<td>$19</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- New Home Purchases</td>
<td>$13</td>
<td>$11</td>
<td>$13</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Home Equity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$137</td>
<td>$134</td>
<td>$131</td>
<td>Amounts, reflected as principal balances, include purchased home equity lines of credit. Goldman Sachs is largely a wholesale institution with no meaningful business lines engaged in direct consumer lending through retail channels (including home equity, credit card and other consumer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Originations (New Line/Line Increases)</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$20</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### US Card - Managed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Average Total Loan Balance - Managed</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>Goldman Sachs is largely a wholesale institution with no meaningful business lines engaged in direct consumer lending through retail channels (including home equity, credit card and other consumer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- New Account Originations (Initial Line Amnt)</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Consumer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$1,204</td>
<td>$1,274</td>
<td>$1,305</td>
<td>Amounts, reflected as principal balances, include secured mixed use consumer loans. Goldman Sachs is largely a wholesale institution with no meaningful business lines engaged in direct consumer lending through retail channels (including home equity, credit card and other consumer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Originations</td>
<td>$72</td>
<td>$68</td>
<td>$23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT**

Name of institution: The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.  
Submission date: November 2, 2009  
Person to be contacted about this report: David Viniar
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$74,256</td>
<td>$74,738</td>
<td>$76,342</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amounts reflect principal balances and include purchased and originated loans, purchased portfolios of distressed loans and the aggregate carrying value of investments in certain merchant banking funds that invest in corporate mezzanine debt.</td>
<td>Jon market technics continued to remain robust in September with repayments remaining relatively high, defaults volume down, and strong liquidity. The S&amp;P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index was up 3.2% during the month, ending 2009 returns to 66.1%. In September, Goldman Sachs committed capital to PPL Energy Supply, Johnson and Johnson, and a number of other significant corporations.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Remodel of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$206</td>
<td>$213</td>
<td>$293</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. New Commitments</td>
<td>$726</td>
<td>$625</td>
<td>$2,490</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$82,393</td>
<td>$82,247</td>
<td>$81,446</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amounts reflect principal balances and include purchased and originated loans, purchased portfolios of distressed loans and the aggregate carrying value of investments in certain merchant banking funds that invest in real estate debt.</td>
<td>In September the commercial real estate sector rallied in the secondary market along with falling of the capital structure. The steep CMBS rally was concentrated in the mezzanine tranches driven by change in tax regulations which facilitates more proactive discussion between borrowers &amp; special servicers. This change in rule will facilitate faster negotiations which were previously permitted only if the loan was in imminent default. Despite the rally, overall commercial real estate fundamentals continue to deteriorate as delinquencies have incurred their accelerated pace after a brief slowdown in August.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Remodel of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$113</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. New Commitments</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$280,050</td>
<td>$288,125</td>
<td>$250,305</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amounts reflect principal balances and include purchased and originated loans, purchased portfolios of distressed loans and the aggregate carrying value of investments in certain merchant banking funds that invest in non-real estate debt.</td>
<td>For agency markets continued to be characterized by lower volatility driven real purchase programs which outpaces the net supply. As in the previous months, bank demand continued to be robust at the front end of the curve and pension funds &amp; insurance companies supported the back end. There was an uptick in demand for derivative products (DS) as prepayment speeds exhibited a downward trend. Non-agency markets rallied marginally in September across prime, sub and subprime sectors. The rally was concentrated at the tops of the capital stack as there was increased liquidity with market participants looking to add more risk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Remodel of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C. New Commitments</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$3,014</td>
<td>$3,705</td>
<td>$3,081</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amounts, reflect as principal balances, include originated and purchased senior and junior secured and unsecured term and revolving loans to middle-market companies.</td>
<td>Over middle of 2008, there has been very limited activity in small business lending with marginal increase experienced more recently</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Origination</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Mortgage-Backed Securities</td>
<td>$8,743</td>
<td>$4,211</td>
<td>$8,892</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amounts reflect net settled proceeds on purchases and sales.</td>
<td>For agency markets continued to be characterized by lower volatility driven real purchase programs which outpaces the net supply. As in the previous months, bank demand continued to be robust at the front end of the curve and pension funds &amp; insurance companies supported the back end. There was an uptick in demand for derivative products (DS) as prepayment speeds exhibited a downward trend. Non-agency markets rallied marginally in September across prime, sub and subprime sectors. The rally was concentrated at the tops of the capital stack as there was increased liquidity with market participants looking to add more risk.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Asset-Backed Securities</td>
<td>$41</td>
<td>$476</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amounts reflect net settled proceeds on purchases and sales.</td>
<td>For agency markets continued to be characterized by lower volatility driven real purchase programs which outpaces the net supply. As in the previous months, bank demand continued to be robust at the front end of the curve and pension funds &amp; insurance companies supported the back end. There was an uptick in demand for derivative products (DS) as prepayment speeds exhibited a downward trend. Non-agency markets rallied marginally in September across prime, sub and subprime sectors. The rally was concentrated at the tops of the capital stack as there was increased liquidity with market participants looking to add more risk.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Secured Lending (Repo, PR, Margin Lending)1</td>
<td>$201,923</td>
<td>$191,247</td>
<td>$187,439</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amounts are presented prior to netting by counterparty. In addition to variable rate and repurchase agreements, balances also include securities borrowed of $139,688, $113,858 and $116,688 for Jul, Aug and Sep respectively.</td>
<td>Current lending &amp; financing, stock book and stock borrow balances continued their upward trend from August as global equity markets continued their sturdy rally in September. Margin Debt balances increased as markets witnessed an increased appetite for margin leverage spurred by the rally in equity markets.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Average Total Debt Balance2</td>
<td>$73,930</td>
<td>$76,208</td>
<td>$69,460</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Debt balances are presented prior to netting by counterparty when such netting is otherwise permitted.</td>
<td>Current lending &amp; financing, stock book and stock borrow balances continued their upward trend from August as global equity markets continued their sturdy rally in September. Margin Debt balances increased as markets witnessed an increased appetite for margin leverage spurred by the rally in equity markets.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Total Underwriting</td>
<td>$391,938</td>
<td>$447,826</td>
<td>$399,080</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Credit lines include commercial paper, agency debt issuances, and corporate debt underwriting. Total debt underwriting volumes (excluding commercial paper and tax-exempt securities) were sourced from Thomson Reuters.</td>
<td>Equity markets continued to rally in the month of September with Goldman Sachs receiving league table credit for 35 deals compared to 22 in August. The biggest contributors were Argo Global Investors and Shanda Games IPO listings. The short term debt markets showed a marginal increase in September attributable mainly to an increase in exempt debt which was offset by drop in commercial paper issuance and a marginal decrease in tax-exempt Municipal.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Total Debt Underwriting</td>
<td>$391,938</td>
<td>$447,826</td>
<td>$399,080</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. Applicable if real estate loan activity does not exceed $500 million
2. Applicable only for institutions offering prime brokerage or other prime lending services to clients
3. Deminimis lease terms are already accounted for in either consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: October 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: David A. Viniar

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW
Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

Goldman Sachs serves a number of important roles for our clients, including that of advisor, financier, market maker, risk manager and co-investor. Our business is institutionally dominated, with the vast majority of our capital commitments made on behalf of corporations, governments, institutional investors, like mutual funds and pension funds and investing clients like hedge funds and private equity firms. We do not have significant exposure to consumer lending and retail commercial banking.

The investment grade new issue market saw $136 billion of supply price in September of 2009 across corporate and TLGP securities. TLGP issuance was $21 billion while the broader credit market (comprised of corporate, non government guaranteed financial institution, sovereign and municipal Build America Bond supply) was $115 billion. Compared to 2008 credit market supply, September volumes, excluding 2009 TLGP issuance, were up 370% vs. September 2008 and up 106% vs. August 2009. TLGP volumes have slowed notably given that most of the participants in the program also have access to unguaranteed funding markets. The program, which was originally set to expire in June of 2009, is scheduled to end this October. On the corporate side, September marked one of the highest volume months for 2009 as supply was particularly robust for the two week timeframe post the Labor Day holiday. Large benchmark transactions for the month of September included Westpac, Svenska Handelsbanken, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, Shell International, Exelon Generation and Enel Finance. 2009YTD supply is $585 billion in corporate volumes and $223 billion in government guaranteed issuance. This compares to a total of $585 billion this time last year in 2008.

September was a robust month in the leveraged finance markets as activity levels were elevated from a slower August in both the primary and secondary markets. The primary high yield market was the more active of the two primary markets (as is consistent with all of 2009), although the leveraged loan market did start to see signs of sustained activity in loan new issues during the month. Secondary markets were again steady as technicals remained firm. The markets continued to witness the theme of portfolio diversification as investors demonstrated strong demand for transactions across ratings, maturities and industries. Accounts have cash and are seeking out opportunities to put it to work.

The high yield primary market saw $18 billion of proceeds raised during the month, compared to $10 billion during a typically slower August, and $17.5 billion raised in July. Through September month-end, $107 billion of proceeds have been raised on the year, compared to $38 billion of proceeds raised during the
entirety of 2008. Forty-one high yield bond tranches priced during September for average proceeds of $447 million, up from an average deal size of $354 million in August. Only one deal priced for greater than $1 billion in proceeds. In the largest offering of the month, NewPage priced a $1.7 billion face transaction (for $1.6 billion in proceeds). Secured note offerings were again present as seventeen tranches of secured notes priced during the month as issuers continued to refinance secured bank loan debt with secured bonds.

The leveraged loan market continued to show strength given many bond issuances to refinance bank facilities, as well as firmness in the secondary market. The loan new issue market saw a resurgence in activity from what has been a fairly dormant 2009, as ~$6 billion in institutional new issuance priced over the month of September. Aside from new issue activity, the market still remains focused on amendments granting issuers broad capital structure optionality as well.

Market technicals were strong and secondary levels remained elevated during the month, further contributing to firmness in the markets. Cash inflows and repayments have been a large contributor to the strength, as well as an improved macro-economic environment and strong equity markets. Secondary levels have continued to rally compared to levels earlier in the year. Over the course of the month, the market saw both high yield bond and leveraged loan prices rise ~2 points.

In the non-agency market, prices rallied consistently over the course of September. Prices rose 3-5 points in Prime, Alt-A and Subprime as accounts looked to put capital to work in anticipation of PPIP. Though a few sellers looked to take advantage of the run up in prices, paper generally remained difficult to source as the majority of accounts were better buyers looking to put money to work. On the agency side, access to funding for the unsecured market was widely available, and spreads were stable amidst muted supply, Fed agency purchases and domestic buying.

Municipal new-issue supply in September 2009 totaled $29 billion, up 43% from $20 billion during September 2008. Municipal supply totaled $287 billion for 2009 YTD, down 10% from the prior year. Build America Bond supply totaled $7 billion in September, bringing total BAB supply YTD to $36 billion. The BAB program continued to be a popular and more cost-effective financing option for municipal issuers, and the universe of investors willing to participate in BAB offerings continued to expand. Throughout September, long-dated BAB supply continued to keep tax-exempt credit spreads and absolute yields in check, driving down financing costs for issuers in both the BAB and traditional tax-exempt markets. During September, Goldman Sachs lead-managed BAB issuances including the $130 million City and County of San Francisco, $492 million State of Utah, $377 million Central Puget Sound Regional Transit Authority, $65 million City of Colorado Springs Utilities System and $250 million Regents of the University of Texas System transactions.
In a continuation of the prior month’s theme, issuers in the healthcare and corporate-related sectors saw strong demand for new issues during the month of September, and municipal bond funds continued to provide the strongest support to such issuers. As credit spreads and absolute rates continued to decline in September, investors continued to show a willingness to purchase lower-rated and longer-dated bonds as a means of adding incremental yield to their portfolios. Secondary trading remained light in the tax-exempt space, although trading activity for BABs remained consistently strong.
**PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW**

**SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEPT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. First Mortgages</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)</td>
<td>$200</td>
<td>$195</td>
<td>$192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Originations</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refinancings</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Home Purchases</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Home Equity</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$11</td>
<td>$11</td>
<td>$11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$16</td>
<td>$16</td>
<td>$16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. US Card - Managed</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Total Loan Balance - Managed</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other Consumer</td>
<td>Key</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Total Loan Balance</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Originations</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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**TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT**

Name of institution: The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc.
Submission date: October 30, 2009
Person to be contacted about this report: Shannon Lapierre

The Hartford’s activities in Consumer Lending - First Mortgages are limited to those of Federal Trust Bank, which it acquired on June 24, 2009.

The Hartford’s activities in Consumer Lending - Home Equity are limited to those of Federal Trust Bank, which it acquired on June 24, 2009.

Neither The Hartford nor Federal Trust Bank, acquired on June 24, 2009, have engaged in Consumer Lending - US Card-Managed activity.

The Hartford’s activities in Consumer Lending - Other Consumer are limited to those of Federal Trust Bank, which it acquired on June 24, 2009.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- New Commitments</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td>$6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Commercial Real Estate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$6,384</td>
<td>$6,486</td>
<td>$6,717</td>
<td>$6,144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- New Commitments</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td>$6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Hartford’s activities in Commercial Lending - C & I are limited to those of Federal Trust Bank, which it acquired on June 24, 2009. The Hartford’s other C & I intermediation activities include providing capital to corporations by investing in their debt securities. As of September 30, 2009, The Hartford held $44.2 billion of corporate debt securities. (See further discussion on The Hartford’s other intermediation activities in Part II, Qualitative Overview)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Originations</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Hartford’s activities in Small Business Lending are limited to those of Federal Trust Bank, which it acquired on June 24, 2009.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)</th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. WB/ADS Net Purchased Volume</td>
<td>$13,226</td>
<td>$11,244</td>
<td>$16,038</td>
<td>$14,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Asset Backed Securities</td>
<td>$4,614</td>
<td>$4,832</td>
<td>$4,913</td>
<td>$4,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Secured Lending (Reps, PB, Margin Lending)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Underwriting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Not applicable if matched book activity does not exceed $50 million
2. Applicable only for institutions offering prime brokerage or other asset lending services to clients
3. Memoranda: These loans are already accounted for in either consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and for any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.
PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, “The Hartford”) is an insurance and financial services company. The Hartford, headquartered in Connecticut, provides investment products, individual life, group life and group disability insurance products, and property and casualty insurance products in the United States.

The Hartford’s business model is different from those of traditional commercial banks. As a result its intermediation activities are also different. In general, The Hartford provides capital to other financial institutions, corporations, municipalities and governments and government agencies by investing in their debt securities. Indirectly, The Hartford supports consumer lending through its investments in residential mortgage-backed securities and securitized consumer asset-backed securities. The Hartford also supports commercial lending through its investments in commercial mortgage loans on real estate and commercial mortgage-backed securities. See the discussion that follows for more information on The Hartford’s mortgage-backed securities (MBS), asset-backed securities (ABS) and commercial lending activities. In addition, The Hartford invests in limited partnerships and equity of publicly traded entities.

CMBS/MBS/ABS Activity

One of The Hartford’s largest intermediation activities includes our investing activities in mortgage and asset-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities primarily include Commercial Mortgage-backed Securities (CMBS), government sponsored entity (GSE) Mortgage-backed Securities (MBS) and Residential Mortgage-backed Securities (RMBS) supported by mortgage loans that do not conform to the GSE underwriting standards due to large loan balances and/or underwriting standards. Asset-backed securities (ABS) consist primarily of collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) and consumer ABS. Our consumer ABS holdings consist of securities backed by credit cards, student loans and auto loans.

ABS, CMBS and RMBS remain depressed in relation to the securities’ original cost basis due to continued weakness in the real estate market caused by deterioration in market fundamentals, rising delinquencies and declines in property values. During the third quarter, our CMBS, RMBS and ABS securities experienced price improvements, resulting in higher carrying values. Net sales were approximately $120 million in ABS, CMBS, and RMBS securities for the month ending September 30, 2009.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc.
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: October 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Shannon Lapierre

Commercial Lending

Commercial lending, which consists of commercial mortgage loans and, to a lesser extent, agricultural mortgages, represents 6% of our total investments, excluding equity securities held in trading accounts, as of September 30, 2009. These loans are collateralized by a variety of commercial and agricultural properties and are diversified both geographically throughout the United States and by property type. Our loans take the form of whole loans, where we are the sole lender, as well as loan participations. Given the economic environment, additional investments by The Hartford in mortgage loans for commercial real estate are expected to be limited in the near term.

Direct Consumer Lending

The Hartford’s consumer lending is contained entirely within Federal Trust Corporation and its bank subsidiary. As of September 30, 2009, Federal Trust Bank held $211 million (carrying value) of residential mortgage loans. The carrying value includes a risk and liquidity adjustment to record the mortgage loans at fair value upon The Hartford’s acquisition of Federal Trust Corporation.

Other Intermediation Activities

Outside of MBS, ABS and mortgage loans on real estate, our invested asset portfolio consists largely of investment-grade corporate securities, municipal securities, U.S. treasuries and short-term investments.

For the month of September, The Hartford was a net purchaser of marketable securities. During the month, The Hartford purchased predominantly investment grade corporate credits of $1.7 billion, offset by $1.3 billion in sale transactions. In the investment grade corporate credit space, repositioning included net purchases in defensively positioned sectors such as consumer non-cyclicals and utilities, as well as highly rated and selective issuances in the banking and capital goods sectors.
## PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

### SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Key Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. First Mortgage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)</td>
<td>$49,473</td>
<td>$48,619</td>
<td>$48,290</td>
<td>Consists of residential whole loans. Excludes assets classified as trading assets and other warehouse loan balances that are not part of the core mortgage portfolio. Mortgage originations of both refinancings and new home purchases have come down in September. Mortgage applications increased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Total Originations</td>
<td>$14,764</td>
<td>$12,319</td>
<td>$11,019</td>
<td>Includes both loans originated for the balance sheet as well as loans originated for sale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Refinancings</td>
<td>$9,087</td>
<td>$6,749</td>
<td>$6,158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Home Purchases</td>
<td>$5,676</td>
<td>$5,570</td>
<td>$4,861</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Home Equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$88,422</td>
<td>$87,434</td>
<td>$86,487</td>
<td>First and second lien home equity loan and line balances. Home equity originations and approval rates increased slightly in September. Applications decreased from August.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)</td>
<td>$169</td>
<td>$156</td>
<td>$169</td>
<td>Home equity loans funded, new lines committed, and increases to existing lines committed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$132,651</td>
<td>$130,540</td>
<td>$128,875</td>
<td>Outstanding balances plus unfunded home equity line commitments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. US Card - Managed</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed</td>
<td>$145,346</td>
<td>$144,889</td>
<td>$143,020</td>
<td>Credit card includes consumer and small business credit cards. Excludes international balances. Credit card balances decreased 1.3% from August. New account originations declined 3.6% compared to August primarily due to lower applications. Total commitments were down 1.4% from August primarily due to account closures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)</td>
<td>$3,232</td>
<td>$3,058</td>
<td>$2,947</td>
<td>Originations include initial line amounts for new cards but not line increases for existing customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$687,113</td>
<td>$682,611</td>
<td>$672,959</td>
<td>Ending balance for Total Used and Unused Commitments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Other Consumer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$77,888</td>
<td>$77,888</td>
<td>$79,004</td>
<td>Consists of small business loans and lines; auto loans, lines, and leases; student loans; and other consumer loans and lines. September originations decreased from August, driven by lower volumes in Auto Finance due to the end of the Car Allowance Rebate System program and slightly lower volumes in Student Loans. Applications decreased in September.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations</td>
<td>$2,751</td>
<td>$4,069</td>
<td>$3,580</td>
<td>Includes small business loans funded, lines committed, increases to existing lines committed, and renewals of existing commitments; auto loans originated, lines and leases funded or committed, and increases to existing lines; student loans funded; and other consumer loans funded and new lines committed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>OCT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</strong></td>
<td>$144,988</td>
<td>$144,950</td>
<td>$143,327</td>
<td><strong>(Millions $)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Renewal of Existing Accounts</strong></td>
<td>$10,201</td>
<td>$11,105</td>
<td>$12,405</td>
<td><strong>Renewals consist of increases to existing facilities and extensions of maturities. Renewals and New Commitments include funded and unfunded exposure.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. New Commitments</strong></td>
<td>$10,201</td>
<td>$10,201</td>
<td>$12,140</td>
<td><strong>Balances and new commitments include bridge loans and held-for-sale/for value loans.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **Wholesale C&I balances declined 8% between June and September. Loan paydowns and sales of non-retained loans contributed to this decline.**
- **While there were no material changes in underwriting standards during the period, pricing and structure continue to be adjusted to reflect the changing environment.**
- **Wholesale origination volume in September was down from June levels. Lower customer demand, particularly for working capital, continues to impact the overall levels of commercial lending activity. With capital markets opening up from the end of last year, clients are turning to stocks and bonds for their capital needs rather than borrowing from banks. The growth in wholesale origins from August was due largely to several large deals which closed or renewed in September.**

### SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)


**a. Average Total Loan Balance** $55,835 $51,071 $54,411 **Consists of small business loans, lines of credit, and credit cards.**

**b. Originations** $875 $810 $871 **Includes small business loans funded, lines committed, increases to existing lines committed, renewals of existing commitments, and new business credit card exposure.**

### SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)

#### 1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume

**a. Mortgage Backed Securities** $8,045 $9,451 $8,101 **Only includes securities in the firm's investment portfolio. Balances are mostly agency MBS. Represents gross purchases, net of gross sales on a trade date basis. Principal paydowns are excluded.**

**b. Asset Backed Securities** $0.774 $1.381 $0.809 **Only includes securities in the firm's investment portfolio.**

#### 2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Marging Lending)

**a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)** $136,899 $132,303 $135,949 **Includes Reverse Repo/Sec Borrowing (other Financing's) less related short bond and equity funding.**

**b. Average Total Debt Balances** $52,239 $52,151 $52,832 **Reflects Net Debt Balances of margin loans included in customer receivables.**

### 3. Underwriting

**a. Total Equity Underwriting** $10,885 $10,511 $8,665 **Includes Bookrunner and Co-manager transactions.**

**b. Total Debt Underwriting** $20,992 $29,195 $32,276 **Represents issue size where JPM is a lead, co-lead or joint book.**

**Notes:**
- **EB notes include acquired Washington Mutual balances.**
- **Excludes overdraft activity and balances.**
- **Longer-term exposure is already accounted for in Other Consumer and US Card figures in Schedule B, and includes loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.**

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**Notes:**
- **Average is calculated using the simple monthly average of the spot balances. C&I reported separately in Schedule B.2.**
- **New Commitments for Balances between August and September. Paydowns and sales of wholesale loans contributed to this decline.**
- **Commercial Real Estate is defined by the NAICS Industry Code for Commercial Real Estate (C&I).**
- **Revenue wrote down $4.0 billion while sales were $1.6 billion.**
- **Equity underwriting volume rose in September, driven by the continuing rally in the equity markets which has spurred reopening of the IPO market globally, with a number of clients bringing new issues to market in September. Debt underwriting volume also grew in September driven by a combination of tightening of spreads in the High Yield market which has allowed clients to raise capital at more reasonable terms and strong investor demand for these offerings.**
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: JPMorgan Chase & Co
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: October 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Adam Gilbert

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW
Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

A. Consumer lending

Total September consumer balances were down slightly from August (1% decline). Total consumer originations were also down 10% driven largely by declines in mortgage and other consumer originations. Overall, consumer applications for credit were down in September.

- Mortgage originations of both refinancings and new home purchases have come down in September, while mortgage applications increased during the month. Meanwhile, home equity originations and approval rates increased slightly in September. Home equity applications decreased from August.

- Credit card balances decreased 1% from August. New account originations declined 4% compared to August primarily due to lower applications. Total commitments were down 1% from August primarily due to account closures.

- September originations for other consumer loans (small business, auto, student loans, and other consumer loans) decreased from August, driven by lower volumes in Auto Finance due to the end of the Car Allowance Rebate System program and slightly lower volumes in Student Loans. Applications for other consumer loans decreased in September.

B. Commercial Lending (C&I and CRE)

Total wholesale balances declined 9% between June and September. Wholesale originations were also down from June levels. For the month of September, wholesale balances were down 1% while originations rose 36% due largely to several large deals which closed or renewed in September.

- Loan paydowns and sales of non-retained loans contributed to the decline in wholesale balances.

- Lower customer demand, particularly for working capital, continues to impact the overall levels of commercial lending activity. With capital markets opening up from the end of last year, clients are turning to stocks and bonds for their capital needs rather than borrowing from banks.

While there were no material changes in underwriting standards during the period, pricing and structure continue to be adjusted to reflect the changing environment.
C. Small business lending

Overall, small business balances were down slightly (1% decline) between August and September, while originations increased 7% during the month. September originations and applications for small business loans and lines of credit increased from August, while new account originations for small business credit cards were down 7%.

D. Other intermediation activities

Gross MBS purchases for September were $4 billion while gross sales were $2 billion. September ABS purchases were $1 billion and consisted of Credit Card ABS, Student Loan ABS, and CLOs. Between June and September, the Matched Book business declined 2%. The decline was driven by narrowing interest rate spreads and greater market competitiveness.

Equity underwriting volume rose in September, driven by the continuing rally in the equity markets which has spurred reopening of the IPO market globally, with a number of clients bringing new issues to market in September. Debt underwriting volume also grew in September, driven by a combination of tightening of spreads in the High Yield market which has allowed clients to raise capital at more reasonable terms and strong investor demand for these offerings.

E. Overall lending summary

JPMC extended over $50 billion in new loans and lines to retail and wholesale clients during September, including:

- Over $17 billion in consumer and small business originations\(^1\). Consumer originations include credit cards, mortgages, home equity loans and lines, student loans and auto loans. During September, JPMC extended over 1.4 million new loans and lines to consumers and small businesses\(^1,2\).

- Close to $33 billion in new and renewed commitments to mid-sized businesses, large corporates and JPMC’s full range of Treasury and Security Services and Asset Management clients.

JPMC also purchased $3 billion of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities during the month.

JPMorgan Chase has continued to be a leader in responsibly helping troubled borrowers. Among the largest servicers, JPMorgan Chase has the highest percentage of trial modifications initiated of its delinquent loans into the Administration’s HAMP Program. Through September, Chase has offered about 262,000 trial modifications, approximately 164,000 of which are HAMP modifications. Nearly 90% of the bank’s trial modifications include a reduction in payments for the homeowner. From 2007 to the present, the firm has helped to prevent 782,000 foreclosures in total, including the 262,000 trial modifications.

\(^1\) Small business originations include new and renewed loans and lines and small business credit cards and are included as part of “Consumer Lending Other” (Schedule A, 4b) and “US Card - Managed” (Schedule A, 3b)

\(^2\) Includes ~370,000 credit card line increases extended during the time period
## PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

### SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. First Mortgage</td>
<td>$13,358</td>
<td>$13,308</td>
<td>$13,290</td>
<td>First Mortgage includes loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties including home equity loans secured by first liens. The September origination level reflects the slowdown in loan application volume experienced in late summer. However, September application volume was higher than the August 2009 and September 2008 levels by 10% and 83%, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Total Originations</td>
<td>$206</td>
<td>$137</td>
<td>$126</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Refinancings</td>
<td>$138</td>
<td>$76</td>
<td>$66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. New Home Purchases</td>
<td>$68</td>
<td>$61</td>
<td>$60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Home Equity</td>
<td>$8,377</td>
<td>$8,383</td>
<td>$8,392</td>
<td>Home Equity includes home equity lines of credit only (Home equity loans secured by first liens and included with First Mortgages above). The decreasing trend in home equity loan application volume continued during the month of September and was at its lowest level in the current economic cycle. Home equity loan application volume is down approximately 50% from the September 2008 level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$16,551</td>
<td>$16,508</td>
<td>$16,472</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. US Card - Managed</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>US Card - Managed includes Credit Card loans. KeyCorp does not originate new credit card receivables for its own portfolio. The existing portfolio was acquired through a bank acquisition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. New Account Originations (Initial LineAmt)</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$43</td>
<td>$42</td>
<td>$42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Other Consumer</td>
<td>$7,618</td>
<td>$7,577</td>
<td>$7,603</td>
<td>Other Consumer includes all other non-revolving consumer loans. federally guaranteed student loans continue to comprise the majority of KeyCorp’s new originations in this category. The August and September origination levels reflect the seasonality of KeyCorp’s federally guaranteed student loan volume, which is associated with the beginning of a new school year. Student loan demand continues to be strong and increased 10% from the September 2008 level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Originations</td>
<td>$21</td>
<td>$131</td>
<td>$97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance | $31,206 | $30,196 | $29,153 | 1. Includes lease financing receivables, commercial and industrial loans, agricultural loans, loans to depository institutions and other nonconsumer loans. 
2. September new commitments of $468 million were well below the September 2008 level. Reflecting weak loan demand, September approvals for new and existing clients were strongest in the Middle Market ($220 million, which is a monthly high for 2009) and leasing ($241 million) portfolio. Renewals of $1.1 billion were flat compared to the August level. |
| B. Renewal of Existing Accounts | $1,440 | $1,135 | $1,139 | Renewals of existing accounts include outstanding balances and unused commitments for which the terms were extended or unchanged. A renewed commitment may or may not have an active draw. |
| C. New Commitments | $658 | $517 | $498 | New commitments include outstanding balances and unused commitments. Commitment amounts exclude standby letters of credit. |

### 1. Commercial Real Estate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$118,106</td>
<td>$17,731</td>
<td>$17,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$441</td>
<td>$613</td>
<td>$681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. New Commitments</td>
<td>$49</td>
<td>$64</td>
<td>$94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$3,481</td>
<td>$3,446</td>
<td>$3,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Originations</td>
<td>$42</td>
<td>$42</td>
<td>$40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Mortgage Backed Securities</td>
<td>$83</td>
<td>$1,541</td>
<td>$648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Asset Backed Securities</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Memos:

1. Memoranda: These loans are internally classified as either consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.

### Notes:

1. Not applicable if material level activity does not exceed $1 billion.
2. Applicable only for institutions offering prime brokerage or other margin lending services to clients.
3. Current only for institutions offering prime brokerage or other margin lending services to clients.
TARP MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: KeyCorp
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: 11/2/09
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Robert L. Morris

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW
Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

Cleveland-based KeyCorp is one of the nation's largest bank-based financial services companies with assets of approximately $97 billion at September 30, 2009. Through KeyBank and certain other subsidiaries, KeyCorp provides a wide range of retail and commercial banking, commercial leasing, investment management, consumer finance, and investment banking products and services to individual, corporate and institutional clients through two major business groups, Community Banking and National Banking. Community Banking includes the consumer and business banking organizations associated with the company’s 14-state branch network. The branch network is organized into three geographic regions: Rocky Mountains and Northwest, Great Lakes and Northeast. National Banking includes those corporate and consumer business units that operate from offices within and outside KeyCorp’s 14-state branch network.

General
September credit demand in the C & I and Commercial Real Estate (“CRE”) segments was below the respective September 2008 levels. However, new loan approvals in the Middle Market portfolio reached a year-to-date monthly high in September and approvals in the Leasing portfolio increased from August to September. Residential mortgage and federally-guaranteed student loan activity was higher than that experienced in September 2008, while home equity loan activity for September 2009 was well below the September 2008 level.

KeyCorp’s lending strategies remain focused on serving the needs of existing and new relationship clients while being mindful of risk-reward and strategic capital allocation.

Consumer
Residential mortgage and federally-guaranteed student loan application volume continued to reflect strong year-over-year increases of 83% and 33%, respectively. Branch-based application volume continued to decrease; the September volume was down 10% from the August level. Home equity application volume also continued to decrease during September.

There were no material changes in KeyCorp’s underwriting standards in September. The emphasis has remained on pricing appropriately for current credit and liquidity risks.

C & I
Loan approvals of $220 million for new and existing Middle Market clients reached a monthly high for the year in September, and new lease approvals of $261 million were also relatively strong. On a combined basis, new commitments in these categories totaled $480 million for the month.
TARP MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: KeyCorp
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: 11/2/09
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Robert L. Morris

Small Business new loan approvals increased nearly 30% from August to $47 million, due principally to SBA loan application volume. SBA lending activities have been primarily related to financing business purchases or management buyouts rather than business expansions. In September, approval volume for SBA loans reached a monthly high for the year. The dollar amount of Small Business loan renewals was equal to the 2009 monthly average, and comparable to the September 2008 level.

Commercial Real Estate
There was no change in loan demand trends in the CRE segment during September. The CRE market outlook continues to be weak. Of the $43 million in new commitments originated in September, 45% was attributable to new commitments in the Real Estate Capital portfolio and 43% was attributable to new commitments in the Small Business and Institutional portfolios.

During September, KeyCorp continued to extend and modify existing credits given the lack of liquidity and refinancing options available in the CRE market. Primary refinancing activity continues to occur in the multi-family space, with Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and FHA agencies financing these assets.

Investment Portfolio
KeyCorp continues to use the securities available-for-sale portfolio to support strategies for managing interest rate and liquidity risk. In September, KeyCorp increased the size of its investment portfolio with the purchase of an additional $803 million of CMOs issued by government-sponsored entities or GNMA.
### PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

#### SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Key Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. First Mortgage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Includes all closed-end residential RE, First Mortgages and Home Equity Loans (approximately 80% of Home Equity Loans are held in first position). This includes construction and vacant land loans which are included in the Commercial Real Estate section as average loan balances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)</td>
<td>$7,541</td>
<td>$7,295</td>
<td>$7,236</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Total Originations</td>
<td>$226</td>
<td>$194</td>
<td>$194</td>
<td>1. Family Residential Mortgage Originations - includes loans held by M&amp;I Portfolio and loans originated to be sold into the secondary market. This excludes construction and vacant land loans which are included in the Commercial Real Estate section as new commitments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Refinancings</td>
<td>$131</td>
<td>$111</td>
<td>$108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Home Equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Home Equity outstanding balances were effectively flat month-over-month. Application volume has steadily dropped from June to September consistent with seasonal trends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance</td>
<td>$2,750</td>
<td>$2,749</td>
<td>$2,749</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)</td>
<td>$71</td>
<td>$68</td>
<td>$64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$5,030</td>
<td>$5,024</td>
<td>$5,010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. US Card - Managed</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average Balances and Commitments increased in September compared to August, remaining in-line with seasonal expectations. New account volume and purchase activity decreased from August, also following seasonal expectations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance - Managed</td>
<td>$273</td>
<td>$274</td>
<td>$276</td>
<td>Includes Consumer Card only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Apt)</td>
<td>$7</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$1,218</td>
<td>$1,215</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Other Consumer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average Loan Balances increased month over month primarily due to Dealer Finance and seasonal Student Loan activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance</td>
<td>$2,020</td>
<td>$2,108</td>
<td>$2,159</td>
<td>Includes Consumer PMA &amp; LDCs. Subcategories include Auto Leases, Dealer Finance, Personal Securities Loans, and Student Loans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations</td>
<td>$74</td>
<td>$80</td>
<td>$56</td>
<td>Includes Additional Rates and Refinances to existing customers and notes to new customers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>AVG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$14,488</td>
<td>$14,126</td>
<td>$13,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$261</td>
<td>$109</td>
<td>$205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New Commitments</td>
<td>$102</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td>$120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Includes A/R, Inventory, Dealer Commercial, Agricultural, IRB's and M&Is, and Commercial Lines.

Average balances continue to decrease due to lower working capital line utilization. C&I renewals increased from August to September, reflecting seasonal variation, but still remain below recent averages. Companies continue to reduce capital expenditures, pay down debt, delay investments in infrastructure and lower merger and acquisition activity, all of which influence customer borrowing needs.

### SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>AVG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Small Business Lending</td>
<td>$1,314</td>
<td>$1,371</td>
<td>$1,308</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>AVG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ABS/ABS Not Purchased Volume</td>
<td>$481</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Underwriting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Not applicable if residential loan activity does not exceed $1 billion.
2. Applicable only for institutions offering new brokerage or other range lending services to customers.

### SCHEDULE E: SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>AVG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$3,520</td>
<td>$3,473</td>
<td>$3,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Originations</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>$2</td>
<td>$2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Includes SBA guaranteed loans and Business Loans & Commitments < $1 million to customers with Revenue < $1 million. Excludes Letters of Credit.

Average balances increased slightly from August to September, led by increases in 1-4 Family Residential Real Estate and Commercial Real Estate. September originations were slightly lower than August, led by decreases in Commercial Construction. Pipeline and originations again ran lower due to a decrease in demand as customers continue to address impacts from current economic conditions.
PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

Marshall & Ilsley Corporation is a diversified financial services corporation headquartered in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. M&I Marshall & Ilsley Bank is the largest Wisconsin-based bank, with 193 offices throughout the state. In addition, M&I has 53 locations throughout Arizona; 32 offices in Indianapolis and nearby communities; 36 offices along Florida’s west coast and in central Florida; 16 offices in Kansas City and nearby communities; 26 offices in metropolitan Minneapolis/St. Paul, and one in Duluth, Minn.; and one office in Las Vegas, Nev. M&I’s Southwest Bank subsidiary has 17 offices in the greater St. Louis area.

The communities and customers M&I serves continue to face impacts from current recessionary conditions of the economy. Nonetheless, M&I extended approximately $390 million of new credit to new and existing customers in September for a total of over $5.2 billion since the infusion of CPP capital in mid-November 2008 (The “new credit” amount includes new and expanded extensions of credit, or commitments to extend credit, as well as renewals of existing credit where a new promissory note was executed). Additionally, M&I has continued with a franchise-wide foreclosure abatement program designed to keep families in their homes, including a foreclosure moratorium on certain owner-occupied residential loans through December 31, 2009.

In C&I, borrowing demand continues to be slow across all of our markets. Economic uncertainty has continued to result in borrowers reducing capital expenditures, delaying investment in infrastructure (plants and equipment) and lower merger and acquisition activity, all of which influence customer borrowing needs. Additionally, the impact of the current economy has led to our customers having lower inventories and receivables contributing to lower line utilization.

In Commercial Real Estate, Construction and Development concentrations continue to decline in-line with our corporate goal of reducing credit exposure in this sector. Commercial Real Estate balances decreased in September reflecting less overall demand for CRE loan products. Uncertain economic conditions have resulted in increased challenges for customers across a variety of sectors including retail, office and hospitality.

In Residential Real Estate, we are primarily utilizing secondary market options to effectively address the demand for fixed rate mortgage originations and selectively using the balance sheet for adjustable rate mortgages. Mortgage originations remained flat from August to September. Mortgage application volume increased during the month, with September application volume up 17% from August, driven by refinance applications. The increase in refinance activity is due to mortgage rates dropping back to rates near their low point in April and May, providing borrowers more incentive to refinance their existing mortgages. Dealer Finance average balances continued to increase month-over-month in September due to reduced competition from automaker captive finance companies. However, Dealer Finance
applications were significantly lower in September compared to August and historical averages. This is reflective of the discontinuation of the Cash for Clunkers program.
PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. First Mortgage</td>
<td>$3,721</td>
<td>$3,658</td>
<td>$3,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)</td>
<td>$4,344</td>
<td>$4,100</td>
<td>$3,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consists of [1-4 family] residential whole loans originated by or purchased from third party mortgage brokers. Note: amounts are month-end balances.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Refinancings</td>
<td>$18</td>
<td>$9</td>
<td>$7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Total Originations</td>
<td>$23</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) Refinancings</td>
<td>$19</td>
<td>$8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New Home Purchases</td>
<td>$4</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>$3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Home Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$2,350</td>
<td>$2,320</td>
<td>$2,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Home Equity Lines Of Credit, consisting of loans originated by or purchased from third party mortgage brokers. Note: amounts are month-end balances.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Other Consumer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$7,867</td>
<td>$6,711</td>
<td>$6,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consists of Non-Purpose loans (those excluding Margin loans and Small Business Lending), beginning with April 2009. Small Business Lending also reported on Schedule C below. Note: amounts are month-end balances.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations</td>
<td>$512</td>
<td>$442</td>
<td>$329</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Morgan Stanley originated approximately $325mm of new credit facilities for clients as part of its securitized lending program. The program is intended to provide capital for small businesses and to refinance or purchase residential or commercial real estate. In addition, Morgan Stanley closed $10mm in new residential loans.

Morgan Stanley is largely a wholesale institution with no business lines engaged in direct consumer credit card business.

Customers have increased their loan levels given the general improvement in market conditions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Correlation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$71,041</td>
<td>$66,016</td>
<td>$68,138</td>
<td>Includes Corporate and industrial loans that are: Closed, Under Client Consideration, Accepted but Closed. Also, includes other Warehouse loans and Commercial Real Estate. Note: amounts are month-end balances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Commitments</td>
<td>$2,331</td>
<td>$1,300</td>
<td>$5,236</td>
<td>Note: amount included in total line a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. A.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$9,836</td>
<td>$9,566</td>
<td>$9,549</td>
<td>Includes Real and Warehouse Loans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Commitments</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Morgan Stanley received 26 commitment requests totaling nearly $1bn, of which 27 were approved.

The overall loan balance and number of originations slightly increased as activity levels rose from the summer months.

Note: amounts included on Schedule A-K, separate reporting on this schedule beginning with 04/30/2000 report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$3,601</td>
<td>$4,060</td>
<td>$4,179</td>
<td>Small Business Lending. amounts also included on Schedule A-K, separate reporting on this schedule beginning with 04/30/2000 report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Commitments</td>
<td>$443</td>
<td>$159</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage Backed Securities</td>
<td>$6,745</td>
<td>$6,541</td>
<td>$6,509</td>
<td>Includes agency and non-agency residential and commercial mortgage backed securities, Interest Only (IO), and residual securities at market value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset-Backed Securities</td>
<td>$222</td>
<td>$788</td>
<td>$783</td>
<td>Includes Commercial Credit Cards, and Student loans, Interest Only (IO), and residual securities at market value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Secured Lending (Repos, P/R, Margin Lending)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Total Marked-To-Market Reverses</td>
<td>$693,113</td>
<td>$665,741</td>
<td>$698,047</td>
<td>Includes book represents the weekly average gross assets before any counterparty netting under FIN39 &amp; FIN46. Included in the balance are securities borrowed for the month-end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Total Debt Balances2</td>
<td>$31,708</td>
<td>$36,027</td>
<td>$39,265</td>
<td>Note: amounts are month-end balances.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In September, Morgan Stanley’s Gross Purchases were $41.4bn in MBS and $4.5bn to ABS. The increase was primarily due to an increase in customer activity throughout the month. In September, Morgan Stanley’s Gross Purchases were $41.4bn in MBS and $4.5bn to ABS. The increase was primarily due to an increase in customer activity throughout the month. | | | |

5. Underwriting | | | | |
| Total Equity Underwriting | $7,427 | $8,142 | $10,187 | Valuation is Fair Value. Source: Thomson tables |
| Total Debt Underwriting | $9,384 | $7,541 | $18,499 | Valuation is Fair Value. Source: Thomson tables |

In September, Morgan Stanley acted as the bookrunner for 38 transactions globally. Morgan Stanley’s equity underwriting participation was $10.2bn and the overall market share was 13% in September, up from 8.5% in August. | | | |

Notes:
1. Not applicable if marked book activity does not exceed $50 billion.
2. Applicable only for institutions offering prime brokerage or other unique lending services to clients.
3. Memoranda: These loans are already accounted for in other parameter lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.
4. Memoranda: These loans are already accounted for in other parameter lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Morgan Stanley
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: October 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Fred Gonfiantini

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

COMMENTARY:

• In the month of September, equity markets continued to rally with the S&P 500 finishing up 3.6%. The quarter ended September 2009 concluded as the best third quarter performance for the S&P 500 since 1970. On the economic front, there was weaker-than-expected results as the Consumer Confidence Index fell to 53.1, below the expected level of 57.0. In addition, existing home sales were below consensus forecasts and the unemployment rate increased to 9.7% on the month. On the positive side, industrial production jumped .8% for August (reported in September) after a 1% increase the prior month, giving the market confidence that the manufacturing sector may be recovering at a faster pace.

• Credit markets continued to perform well, led by lower quality credit. The total return on investment grade cash bonds was 1.89% for September, aided by a rally in Treasuries, with high yield bonds returning 5.76% for the month. New issuance volumes continued to rise at a healthy pace, with $75.6Bn in investment grade issuance, much higher than the $17.7Bn for September of 2008. Additionally there was $22.4Bn in high yield new issuance on the month.

DEBT UNDERWRITING:

• In September, $157.4Bn of U.S. dollar denominated investment grade, high yield and government guaranteed debt was issued, including self-issuance, up approximately $73.5Bn from the previous month. Government guaranteed issuance increased approximately $13.8Bn from the prior month. Morgan Stanley’s debt underwriting volume was $18.4Bn for investment grade, high yield and government guaranteed issuers with a market share of 11.7%, up from 9% in August.

• Total investment grade issuance, including self-issuance, was $98.9Bn in September. In September, Morgan Stanley led the two largest transactions including a four-tranche, $5Bn deal for Shell International Finance and a three-tranche, $4.5Bn deal for Enel Finance International S.A. In addition, Morgan Stanley completed a $3.5Bn government guaranteed bond issuance for GECC the largest sole managed transaction of 2009. Morgan Stanley also led a $300MM U.S. dollar debt IPO for Dexus Property Group and continued to demonstrate its strong presence in the taxable municipal market - leading transactions for several key issuers including the City of New York.

• Total issuance in the high yield bond market was $21.6Bn in September, up 121% from the previous month. The number of new issues increased 69% from August. Morgan Stanley acted as book runner on eight high yield bond transactions during the month, with a market share of 5.1%.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Morgan Stanley
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: October 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Fred Gonfiantini

EQUITY UNDERWRITING:

- Global equity issuance volume for September increased 75% as compared to August levels. The S&P 500 gained 3.6% in September and the number of new issues rose 36% from August. Global IPO volume was significant at nearly $21Bn or 26% of total new issuance for the highest monthly IPO volume since March 2008.
- In September, Morgan Stanley’s equity underwriting participation was $10.2Bn and its market share was 13%, up from 8.5% in August.
- Morgan Stanley acted as book runner on 38 transactions, helping to raise over $30Bn on behalf of issuers. Morgan Stanley acted as book runner on six of the top ten transactions for the month, including a $6.5Bn offering for Heidelberg Cement and a $4Bn block trade for Barrick Gold.

COMMERCIAL LENDING C&I:

- For the third quarter of 2009, loan pricing for BBB rated credits stabilized while pricing for higher quality credits, A and above, was more favorable. Loan spreads continue to be at historically high levels resulting in some companies downsizing their commercial paper lines of credit to reduce costs. One and three-year facilities have gained market share over the quarter as they continue to be the primary form of borrowing. The five-year bank market remains untested due to concerns by borrowers regarding price premiums and by banks regarding risk.
- In the high yield market, borrowers have been active in amending and extending their loan facilities to address approaching loan maturities beginning in 2012. High yield loan market activity has corresponded to increased activity in the high yield capital markets; sustained market improvements have led to significant increases in technical demand and increased access for riskier names. The current high yield bond market has been very encouraging with one of the highest periods of issuance in September 2009 with $22.4Bn in contrast to a historical September peak of $12.8Bn in 2005.
- M&A activity remains subdued but shows signs of increased activity. In the non-investment grade market, companies are able to obtain committed event financing for well structured and compelling M&A transactions. Morgan Stanley acted as one of two lead financial advisors in the $4.2Bn Warner Chilcott financing, the largest non-investment grade commitment since September 2008.
- For the month of September, Morgan Stanley received 28 commitment requests totaling nearly $7Bn, of which 27 were approved. This represents a threefold increase from August. Additionally, Morgan Stanley continued to deploy its capital to a broad group of companies - approximately 63% of the relationship requests were new lending relationships.

SMALL BUSINESS LOANS:

- Morgan Stanley has approximately $4.2Bn in credit facilities related to small business lending, primarily directed to its securities based lending program that provides capital to small businesses.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution:  Morgan Stanley
Reporting month(s):  September 2009
Submission date:  October 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Fred Gonfiantini

CONSUMER LENDING:

• In September, Morgan Stanley originated approximately $325MM of new credit facilities for clients providing capital to refinance or purchase residential or commercial real estate. In addition, Morgan Stanley closed $10MM in new residential loans.
### PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

#### SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. First Mortgage</td>
<td>$8.158</td>
<td>$8.166</td>
<td>$8.148</td>
<td>Residential real estate loans totaled $10.8 billion as of 9/30/09, a 5% increase from the prior quarter. Average residential real estate loan balances decreased slightly in September. Originations decreased 14.0% and refinancings decreased 3.1% over the prior month. New home purchases also showed a decrease of 18.0%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance</td>
<td>$8,158</td>
<td>$8,166</td>
<td>$8,148</td>
<td>Information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Total Originizations</td>
<td>$939</td>
<td>$933</td>
<td>$887</td>
<td>All information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Home Equity</td>
<td>$2.767</td>
<td>$2,806</td>
<td>$2,874</td>
<td>Average Home Equity balances increased 2.4% since August 2009 reflecting increased usage. Originations were also up by 08.1% in September.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$2,767</td>
<td>$2,806</td>
<td>$2,874</td>
<td>Information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Total Commitments Used and Unused</td>
<td>$5,004</td>
<td>$5,058</td>
<td>$5,096</td>
<td>All information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. US Card - Managed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Northern Trust does not have a managed credit card portfolio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>All information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other Consumer</td>
<td>$2.253</td>
<td>$2,273</td>
<td>$2,289</td>
<td>Average total loan balance for Other Consumer increased 24% in September and originations increased 18.3% during the same period. Other Consumer includes revolving and non-revolving loans; over 90% is revolving (i.e., personal lines of credit).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$2.253</td>
<td>$2,273</td>
<td>$2,289</td>
<td>Information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data. Includes revolving and non-revolving, loans to purchase/carry securities and overdraft protection on consumer accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Originations</td>
<td>$116</td>
<td>$86</td>
<td>$70</td>
<td>Information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data. Renewals are included.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Northern Trust Corporation
Submission date: November 2, 2009
Person to be contacted about this report: Patricia K. Bartler
### SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Loos &amp; Lease</th>
<th>Lease</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AUG</strong></td>
<td><strong>$134</strong></td>
<td><strong>$156</strong></td>
<td><strong>$290</strong></td>
<td><em>Information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data. Includes agricultural loans, loans to purchase/carry securities, and other/trust advances.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEP</strong></td>
<td><strong>$156</strong></td>
<td><strong>$173</strong></td>
<td><strong>$329</strong></td>
<td><em>Information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OCT</strong></td>
<td><strong>$167</strong></td>
<td><strong>$184</strong></td>
<td><strong>$351</strong></td>
<td><em>Information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOV</strong></td>
<td><strong>$175</strong></td>
<td><strong>$193</strong></td>
<td><strong>$368</strong></td>
<td><em>Information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEC</strong></td>
<td><strong>$185</strong></td>
<td><strong>$202</strong></td>
<td><strong>$387</strong></td>
<td><em>Information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average total loan and lease balances for C&I loans decreased 4% in September 2009 as clients continue to pay down inventory levels and reduce their borrowings. In September 2009, renewals increased 21.8% while new commitments decreased 30.2%, when compared to August 2000.

### SCHEDULE C: COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Lease</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AUG</strong></td>
<td><strong>$218</strong></td>
<td><strong>$246</strong></td>
<td><strong>$464</strong></td>
<td><em>Information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEP</strong></td>
<td><strong>$224</strong></td>
<td><strong>$249</strong></td>
<td><strong>$473</strong></td>
<td><em>Information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OCT</strong></td>
<td><strong>$226</strong></td>
<td><strong>$250</strong></td>
<td><strong>$476</strong></td>
<td><em>Information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOV</strong></td>
<td><strong>$228</strong></td>
<td><strong>$252</strong></td>
<td><strong>$480</strong></td>
<td><em>Information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEC</strong></td>
<td><strong>$230</strong></td>
<td><strong>$254</strong></td>
<td><strong>$484</strong></td>
<td><em>Information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commercial real estate loan balances totaled $3.1 billion as of 9/30/09, consistent with the second quarter. Average commercial real estate loan balances increased 3% since August 2009. Renewal activity, which is seasonal, increased by 55.6% in September. New Commitments increased significantly over the prior month.

### SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Matched</th>
<th>Underwriting</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AUG</strong></td>
<td><strong>$965</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0</strong></td>
<td><strong>$9,347</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEP</strong></td>
<td><strong>$975</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0</strong></td>
<td><strong>$9,347</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OCT</strong></td>
<td><strong>$985</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0</strong></td>
<td><strong>$9,347</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOV</strong></td>
<td><strong>$995</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0</strong></td>
<td><strong>$9,347</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEC</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,005</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0</strong></td>
<td><strong>$9,347</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. Not applicable if statistical data activity does not exceed $50 billion.
2. Applicable only for institutions offering commercial or other real estate lending services to clients.
3. Memoranda: These loans are internally accounted for in either consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.

### SCHEDULE E: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)

#### a. Small Business Lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Lease</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AUG</strong></td>
<td><strong>$240</strong></td>
<td><strong>$404</strong></td>
<td><strong>$282</strong></td>
<td><em>All information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEP</strong></td>
<td><strong>$240</strong></td>
<td><strong>$404</strong></td>
<td><strong>$282</strong></td>
<td><em>All information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OCT</strong></td>
<td><strong>$240</strong></td>
<td><strong>$404</strong></td>
<td><strong>$282</strong></td>
<td><em>All information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOV</strong></td>
<td><strong>$240</strong></td>
<td><strong>$404</strong></td>
<td><strong>$282</strong></td>
<td><em>All information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEC</strong></td>
<td><strong>$240</strong></td>
<td><strong>$404</strong></td>
<td><strong>$282</strong></td>
<td><em>All information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Small business average loan balances increased by 8% from August, and originations were up 26.5% over the prior month.

#### b. Commercial Estate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Lease</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AUG</strong></td>
<td><strong>$399</strong></td>
<td><strong>$394</strong></td>
<td><strong>$397</strong></td>
<td><em>Initial request for data as of 4/30/09. All information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEP</strong></td>
<td><strong>$400</strong></td>
<td><strong>$395</strong></td>
<td><strong>$396</strong></td>
<td><em>Initial request for data as of 4/30/09. All information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OCT</strong></td>
<td><strong>$401</strong></td>
<td><strong>$396</strong></td>
<td><strong>$397</strong></td>
<td><em>Initial request for data as of 4/30/09. All information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOV</strong></td>
<td><strong>$402</strong></td>
<td><strong>$397</strong></td>
<td><strong>$398</strong></td>
<td><em>Initial request for data as of 4/30/09. All information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEC</strong></td>
<td><strong>$403</strong></td>
<td><strong>$398</strong></td>
<td><strong>$399</strong></td>
<td><em>Initial request for data as of 4/30/09. All information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. Memoranda: These loans are internally accounted for in either consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.

2. Not applicable if statistical data activity does not exceed $50 billion.

3. Applicable only for institutions offering commercial or other real estate lending services to clients.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Northern Trust Corporation
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: November 2, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Patricia K. Bartler

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW
Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

Company Description: Northern Trust Corporation (NTC) provides investment management, asset and fund administration, fiduciary and banking services for corporations, institutions and successful individuals worldwide. As of September 30, 2009, our loans and leases totaled $28.1 billion, assets under custody totaled $3.6 trillion, and assets under management totaled $610.5 billion.

In our institutional business, Northern Trust clients include non-profit foundations, college and university endowments, and retirement plans for corporations, unions, and local, state and national governmental agencies. In our personal business, Northern Trust clients include individuals and families, primarily in the United States. We provide mortgages and other personal loans to our clients, in addition to a breadth of financial planning services.

Businesses in which we have actively chosen to not participate include sub-prime mortgage underwriting, asset backed commercial paper conduits, credit cards, auto loans, and investment banking. Although our focus is principally on investment management and administration, we continue to use our balance sheet to provide loan and deposit services to our clients.

On June 17, 2009 NTC completed the redemption of all of the 1,576,000 preferred shares issued to the U.S. Department of the Treasury under the TARP Capital Purchase Program and on August 26, 2009 NTC repurchased the warrant related to this investment, which resulted in a 14% annualized return to the U.S. Treasury and taxpayers.

Residential Lending: Mortgage applications increased by .3% in September 2009 when compared to August 2009. This is partially due to a decrease in interest rates and stabilizing home values.

Northern Trust's mortgage portfolio includes only traditional mortgage origination. Northern Trust has never been in the sub-prime market; does not routinely use mortgage brokers; and has no payment option adjustable rate mortgages. Moreover, Northern Trust does not sell or securitize pools of mortgages, so we are in a position to work directly with the majority of our mortgage holders on any payment problems.

We are endeavoring to provide tools for borrowers with short-term mortgage payment issues, and a willingness and ability to pay in the long term that might allow them to stay in their homes. Options we have utilized include: past due payment postponements; modifications; and forbearance agreements. In September 2009 Northern Trust decreased interest rates or modified residential mortgages totaling $35.9 million, 31% increase over August. As part of this Program, a committee reviews all home mortgages with payment problems in order to avoid preventable foreclosures. These efforts provide for
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Northern Trust Corporation**
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: November 2, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Patricia K. Bartler**

consistent and equitable treatment with regard to modifications, extensions, or foreclosure (if deemed appropriate).

We have a very small number of foreclosures in progress nationally -- currently less than one quarter of one percent of the total number of mortgage loans outstanding. We have examined each situation closely to confirm that appropriate options have been considered.

**Deposit Growth:** Our deposit business continues to be strong with depositors of all types seeking confidence through strength of the institution in addition to the guarantees of FDIC. Our domestic deposits were $24.5 billion at 9/30/09.

**Commercial & Industrial:** In the large corporate market, many clients have reduced their borrowing. With slower sales, inventory and accounts receivable levels have decreased and companies have used the resulting cash to reduce the outstanding amounts on their revolving credits. In addition, due to the dim outlook for near term growth, companies have curtailed plans for capital expansion projects and are instead conserving cash. While this is particularly true with manufacturing and distribution companies, we have also found this trend evident in hospitals and universities which have experienced reductions in their endowment investments. Finally, we have begun to see the bond and commercial paper markets re-open, leading to reduced usage of bank loans.

The Commercial Real Estate market continues to be particularly challenging. Developers are regularly terminating plans for office building and retail center projects. Due to the economic stress, corporations are reducing staff, leading to a decrease in the need for additional office space. The sudden downturn in retail sales has caused retailers to reduce expansion plans and there has been a significant increase in the amount of vacant retail space. The market for permanent financing has also deteriorated, so construction loans have remained on the books longer than expected. We continue to lend for creditworthy projects with strong guarantors.
## PART I: QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

### SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. First Mortgage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)</td>
<td>$21,182</td>
<td>$20,834</td>
<td>$20,536</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Total Originations</td>
<td>$1,550</td>
<td>$1,138</td>
<td>$900</td>
<td>First Mortgage originations in the table represent National City Mortgage Company originations, as well as PNC purchases of loans originated by PNC Mortgage, LLC, a 49.9% PNC owned joint venture with Wells Fargo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Refinancings</td>
<td>$938</td>
<td>$647</td>
<td>$501</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New Home Purchases</td>
<td>$612</td>
<td>$491</td>
<td>$399</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Home Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$36,597</td>
<td>$36,526</td>
<td>$36,399</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations (New Lines-Line Increases)</td>
<td>$466</td>
<td>$403</td>
<td>$369</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$57,056</td>
<td>$56,714</td>
<td>$56,485</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. US Card - Managed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed</td>
<td>$6,605</td>
<td>$6,601</td>
<td>$6,605</td>
<td>• Line 3 represents credit cards and other revolving products exposure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)</td>
<td>$248</td>
<td>$205</td>
<td>$182</td>
<td>• Total outstandings for Credit card alone fell 9% from August level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$26,295</td>
<td>$26,125</td>
<td>$25,775</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other Consumer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$11,678</td>
<td>$11,960</td>
<td>$12,509</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations*</td>
<td>$994</td>
<td>$914</td>
<td>$950</td>
<td>Note: Education loans for legacy National City were under-reported in this line and have now been restated for July.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Com</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$64,720</td>
<td>$63,413</td>
<td>$61,765</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$4,894</td>
<td>$4,451</td>
<td>$4,044</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New Commitments</td>
<td>$2,355</td>
<td>$1,987</td>
<td>$1,493</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key Comments

1. **Commercial Lending**
   - **Average Total Loan and Lease Balance**: $64,720, $63,413, $61,765
   - **Renewal of Existing Accounts**: $4,894, $4,451, $4,044
   - **New Commitments**: $2,355, $1,987, $1,493

### SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Com</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$24,845</td>
<td>$24,614</td>
<td>$23,998</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$668</td>
<td>$605</td>
<td>$605</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New Commitments</td>
<td>$173</td>
<td>$235</td>
<td>$519</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:

1. Small Business Loans include PNC Business Banking (Retail line of business) plus those small business loans that are managed in our C&IB portfolio.
2. **Underwriting**
   - **Total Equity Underwriting**: $284, $318, $410
   - **Total Debt Underwriting**: $558, $576, $597

### SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Com</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume</td>
<td>$872</td>
<td>$2,167</td>
<td>$1,244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Asset Backed Securities</td>
<td>$141</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$335</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:

1. Not applicable if matched book activity does not exceed $50 billion.
2. Requisite size for institutions offering prime brokerage or other margin lending services to clients.
3. Memoranda: These loans are already accounted for in other consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.
PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

The PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. (www.pnc.com) is one of the nation’s largest diversified financial services organizations providing retail and business banking; residential mortgage banking; specialized services for corporations and government entities, including corporate banking, real estate and asset-based lending; wealth management; asset management and global fund services. We closed the acquisition of National City (NCC) on December 31, 2008, thereby making PNC the fifth largest deposit taking institution in the country.

PNC is committed to supporting the objectives of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act, and is continuing to make credit available to qualified borrowers. PNC is working closely where appropriate with customers who are experiencing financial hardship to set up new repayment schedules, loan modifications and forbearance programs. In September 2009 PNC approved new and renewed commercial loans of approximately $5.4 billion, up from $4.0 billion in August 2009. Overall, PNC originated approximately $8.7 billion in loans and commitments to lend in September, in line with $8.8 billion in August.

First Mortgage

New first mortgage applications in September were $1.5 billion, up 13% from August, the increase driven by lower interest rates. Applications for new purchase money mortgages showed a 10% decline from the prior month. High unemployment and other economic factors continue to dampen home sales and financing. September origination volume was down 21% from August, following application trends of prior months. Conventional loans originated for sale to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac were 58% of total, with FHA insured and VA guaranteed loans accounting for most of the remainder. Fixed rate mortgages represented 93% of all originations.

Execution of the Home Affordable Refinance Program (HARP) and the Home Affordable Modification Program (HAMP) continues. During September, 289 HARP refinances totaling $56.3 million were funded. For the third quarter of 2009, 923 HARP refinances totaling $187.6 million were funded. HAMP solicitation efforts continue. 60,317 HAMP workout packages have been mailed to troubled borrowers, including active foreclosure accounts. 9,267 HAMP trial modification offers have been extended to borrowers and 4,440 borrowers have started HAMP trial modifications.

Consumer Lending

Consumer Lending continues its commitment to offer an array of lending solutions for consumers. Efforts such as direct mail campaigns targeting home equity, direct auto and debt consolidation are underway. In addition, we continue to work with consumers to address hardships they are facing, such as a slowdown in business for self-employed borrowers or unemployment.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Shaheen Dil
Submission date: November 2, 2009

In Home Equity, we continue to see increased utilization within the existing Home Equity Line of Credit portfolio as more customers take advantage of low interest rates. However, normal seasonal trends continue to impact production, resulting in lower applications, bookings and origination volume for September.

In Other Consumer Loans, Education Lending volume remained strong as increased demand for college financing continued into the second month of the traditional college semester. Education Lending comprised of over 70% of the Other Consumer volume. Federal Loan volume in September 2009 increased 12% over September 2008. Auto lending contributed to most of the remaining Other Consumer volume for September.

We are exploring additional changes to our Loss Mitigation Palette. We continue to make progress on developing a product that addresses the needs of condominium borrowers who would not otherwise qualify for a conforming condominium loan; this loss mitigation option should be available in the fourth quarter of 2009. In addition, we continue to work proactively to reach out to troubled borrowers with loss mitigation information and are working to increase our customer contact rates to ensure we have a meaningful dialogue with borrowers before and after they may find themselves in trouble.

US Credit Cards (excluding other revolving exposure)

Total outstandings for the Credit card portfolio were flat from August to September. New account volume fell 9% from August level. Total accounts booked in September were 18,200 of which 14,700 were new consumer accounts and 3,500 were business card accounts. The average credit line granted was $8,349 for consumer cards and $8,705 for business cards. Total credit lines granted for new accounts was lower in September at $153 million versus $170 million in August. Total credit available was $24.1 billion for September, consistent with August. The branch network continues to be the main driver of new account activity for the Credit Card portfolio.

We have several programs in place to help the distressed credit card customer. Most of these programs lower interest rates and stop late fees and over limit fees. The Customer Assistance Program for Small Business Lines of Credit are various concessions we have made to small business owners who are either no longer in business or on the verge of being out of business. We also have Customer Assistance Programs for individual credit card holders.

Business Banking (in Retail line of business)

Balances in Business Banking (customers with annual revenues less than $10 million) declined 3% in September 2009 from August 2009, primarily due to the divestiture of branches and loans in Western Pennsylvania as part of the acquisition of National City Bank. During September, PNC Business Banking extended over $300 million in credit commitments to small businesses including SBA loans. Application volume was lower than in September 2008 due to slower demand in the market.
C&I
PNC remains keenly focused on providing credit to qualified C&I borrowers. During the first nine months of 2009 we led 99 syndicated financing transactions, totaling more than $4.7 billion, for middle market companies located across the country.

In National City’s legacy markets our primary objective for 2009 is client retention while proceeding through integration and conversion processes. In PNC’s legacy markets we remain highly focused on generating new sales across our entire product and service set. In fact, many of our commercial banking businesses are substantially ahead of results achieved during the same period last year. We continue to hear from many C&I clients and prospects that they are being very cautious in their own planning, choosing to protect their existing capital and maintain existing credit facilities in order to avoid the new realities of today’s market pricing and structure requirements. Also, after a slight lull in August, issuers are again issuing longer term debt and equity that is being used in part to repay shorter term bank debt. And, we continue to see loan utilization rates fall as our clients’ working capital needs decrease in this economy.

We continue to identify an abundance of asset-based lending opportunities with companies whose financial performance may have declined but who remain viable and have asset values that support secured lending structures. In addition, the recent disruption in the asset-based market has caused many companies to seek alternate financing, creating an even greater stream of opportunities for PNC. All of this has contributed to a record pipeline of new loan opportunities for this time of the year. The percentage of credit approvals has increased as applicants’ performance has been stabilizing, thus allowing more confidence in underwriting the requested loan facilities. The growth provided by new lending opportunities has been offset by a drop in loan balances associated with lower inventory and receivables levels, both of which are related to lower sales levels and the depreciated value of many commodity assets.

We should also note that PNC’s loan growth may be impacted by the need to gradually reduce credit exposure to some companies where PNC and National City have historically both provided credit and where the combined loan levels are now in excess of established risk tolerance limits.

Commercial Real Estate
PNC remains committed to commercial real estate lending. However, the slowdown in the overall market, coupled with reduced borrower demand, the substantial combined exposure of PNC and National City, as well as ongoing payoffs and charge-offs, suggest that aggregate loan balances will continue to decline for some time. PNC continues to work with credit-worthy borrowers to restructure and modify their loans. In addition, PNC continues to be very active in real estate lending to multifamily owners and operators with whom we are leveraging our strong relationships with agency lenders such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. However, production is anticipated to trend down during the second half of the year due in part to the higher underwriting standards of the agencies that may make some projects less viable. While most of these programs do not result in loans on our balance sheet, many do require substantial use of capital to support loss-sharing arrangements. PNC also continues to purchase Low Income Housing Tax Credits that provide equity for the construction of low-income housing
Name of institution: PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Shaheen Dil
Submission date: November 2, 2009

projects. Although these investments are not reflected as loans on our balance sheet, they do inject growth capital into the economy and require substantial use of our own capital base.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART 1 QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)</strong></td>
<td><strong>2009</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total/Outstanding)</td>
<td>$310,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Total Originations</td>
<td>$549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Refinancings</td>
<td>$433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Home Equity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$15,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1.1 Originations (New Lines/Lines Increases)</td>
<td>$399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$26,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. U.S. Cards - Managed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1 Average Total Loan Balance - Managed</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 New Account Originations (Initial Line-Add)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3 Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Other Consumer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$8,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2 Originations</td>
<td>$504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average loan origination mortgage loan totaling $310.7 million in September of 2009. Overall production decreased 8.6% from the prior month. New purchase originations increased from the prior-month 1.8%, and refinancing activity reflected a decrease of 10.3%. Application activity increased 18.6% compared to August driven primarily by a decrease in average interest rates during the final days of September. September refinancings included approximately $15 million related to 2020 loan refinanced under the Home Affordable Refinance Program.
### Schedule B: Commercial Lending (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Jul</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$23,678</td>
<td>$22,307</td>
<td>$21,947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$2,087</td>
<td>$1,514</td>
<td>$1,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$2,568</td>
<td>$1,586</td>
<td>$1,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Commercial Commitments</td>
<td>$954</td>
<td>$787</td>
<td>$780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- In September, loan demand remained weak in the slower economy and driving more conservative leverage positions. Outstanding loan balances decreased in September primarily due to the retirement of Variable Rate Demand Notes. However, line utilization rates have flattened from August to September. The number of new and renewed C&I commitments totaled 376 for the three-month period ($7.7 billion in September).
- New fundings and unfunded commitments for non-real estate, commercial related loans based upon posting date of the commitment. Also includes letters of credit. Variable Rate Demand Note (VRDN) fundings are excluded from new commitment activity.

---

**Schedule C: Memoranda - Small Business Lending (Millions $)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Jul</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$17,322</td>
<td>$16,304</td>
<td>$16,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. New Commitments</td>
<td>$411</td>
<td>$365</td>
<td>$222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- In September, loan demand remained weak. The focus is on renewing and restructing real estate loans with existing clients rather than pursuit of new real estate loans. We are working with transitioning clients to move their loans to their commercial or non-commercial real estate loans. Also includes Communications and Real Estate related activity. Despite the impact to the remaining commercial-real estate and construction portfolio includes loan restructuring, refinancing and re pricing, consistent with the current credit quality of the sponsor, the performance of the project and the current market.

---

**Schedule D: Other Intermediation Activities (Millions $)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Total Debt &amp; Equity Loan Balance</td>
<td>$3,061</td>
<td>$3,061</td>
<td>$3,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Debt Underwriting</td>
<td>$496</td>
<td>$539</td>
<td>$560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Small business are experiencing lower working capital requirements resulting from lower sales volumes and are reluctant to take capital investments given the economic outlook. As a result, we are seeing small businesses build cash in their operating accounts.
- Summarizes all Agency (FHLMC) Mortgage-Backed Pass Through's
- New fundings and unfunded commitments for non-real estate, commercial related loans based upon posting date of the commitment. Also includes letters of credit. Variable Rate Demand Note (VRDN) fundings are excluded from new commitment activity.
- Letters of credit are used to support certain types of lending activities.
- New fundings for commercial related loans secured by real estate based upon posting date of the commitment. Also includes letters of credit. Variable Rate Demand Note (VRDN) fundings are excluded from new commitment activity.
- New fundings and unfunded commitments for non-real estate, commercial related loans based upon posting date of the commitment. Also includes letters of credit. Variable Rate Demand Note (VRDN) fundings are excluded from new commitment activity.
- Letters of credit are used to support certain types of lending activities.
- New fundings and unfunded commitments for non-real estate, commercial related loans based upon posting date of the commitment. Also includes letters of credit. Variable Rate Demand Note (VRDN) fundings are excluded from new commitment activity.
- Letters of credit are used to support certain types of lending activities.
- New fundings and unfunded commitments for non-real estate, commercial related loans based upon posting date of the commitment. Also includes letters of credit. Variable Rate Demand Note (VRDN) fundings are excluded from new commitment activity.
PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

I. Company Description

Regions Financial Corporation (“Regions” or the “Company”) is a financial holding company headquartered in Birmingham, Alabama, which operates throughout the South, Midwest and Texas. Regions provides traditional commercial, retail and mortgage banking services, as well as other financial services in the fields of investment banking, asset management, trust, securities brokerage, insurance and other specialty financing. At September 30, 2009, Regions had total consolidated assets of approximately $140 billion.

Regions conducts its banking operations through Regions Bank, its brokerage and investment banking business through Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc. (“Morgan Keegan”), and its insurance brokerage business through Regions Insurance Group, Inc.

II. Overall Summary

In September, new and renewed commitments were down slightly to $5.1 billion and average balances were down $0.9 billion from August to $94.7 billion.

During the third quarter 2009 Regions made new or renewed loan commitments totaling $16.3 billion, a decrease of 10% versus the previous quarter, primarily driven by lower market-driven residential first mortgage production.

III. Consumer Lending

A. Mortgage Lending

The mortgage division originated mortgage loans totaling $549 million in September of 2009. Overall production decreased 4.4% from the prior month. New purchase originations increased from the prior month 1.8%, and refinancing activity reflected a decrease of 10.3%. Application activity increased 18.6% compared to August driven primarily by a decrease in average interest rates during the final days of September.

Regions’ mortgage division rolled out the U.S. Treasury sponsored Home Affordable Refinance Program (HARP) in late March, which provides borrowers who have an existing loan owned or securitized by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, the ability to refinance to more beneficial financing terms with no new or additional mortgage insurance required, even if their current loan-to-value ratio is higher than it was on the original loan. Initially the loan-to-value ratio could not exceed 105%; however, this limit was
increased to 125% effective July 22. September originations included approximately $35 million related to 202 loans refinanced under the Home Affordable Refinance Program.

Regions has implemented the U. S. Treasury sponsored Home Affordable Modification Program (HMP) for FNMA/FHLMC loans serviced by Regions. This program is designed to assist mortgage borrowers who have an existing loan owned or securitized by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, and who are in imminent danger of default or are already in default to obtain modified financing terms prescribed by the program. In accordance with the program guidelines, Regions has distributed approximately 683 modification packages to eligible borrowers subject to a ninety-day trial period. The first modifications under this program were seen in July 2009. In the month of September, Regions completed 76 modifications totaling $11 million in unpaid principal. Regions currently services approximately $20.1 billion of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac mortgages.

B. Home Equity Lending

Home Equity production increased 5.6% in September to $108 million due to the average loan size increasing $5.6k over prior month. Home Equity Lending production remains low, down 69% compared to same period prior year, as a result of fewer applications and lower approval rates. Reduced application volume is due in part to the lack of appetite by consumers to take on additional debt. The decline in home values limits the qualifying amount for homeowners, thus driving down approval rates.

Overall Home Equity balances declined $51.3 million or 0.33% in September to $15.7 billion. The HELOAN portfolio declined $34.9 million, 1.8%, while HELOC balances declined $16.4 million, 0.12%, reflecting portfolio paydowns in excess of new production.

C. Other Consumer paydowns in excess of new production.

Overall, Other Consumer Lending balances increased 1.6% in September compared to August primarily as a result of lower routine student loan dispositions. September production decreased slightly when compared to August as a result of seasonality in the student lending portfolio (i.e. fall term originations were higher in August).

D. Customer Assistance Program

Regions continues to work to meet the unique needs of financially troubled borrowers to stem foreclosures and keep customers in their homes. Well before the full effects of the credit crisis were realized, Regions launched an extensive Customer Assistance Program (CAP) for troubled borrowers. Today the Customer Assistance Program’s overall goals remain the same.

As a result, Regions has taken steps including renegotiating the terms of mortgages and home equity loans, keeping families in their homes and allowing Regions to maintain a foreclosure rate well below industry average for residential first mortgages. Overall, the number of Regions first mortgage loans in the foreclosure process is less than half the national average (1.63% for Regions vs. 4.30% nationally in
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Regions Financial Corporation
Reporting month(s): September, 2009
Submission date: October 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Irene M. Esteves, Chief Financial Officer

the second quarter of 2009.) Since inception of the program, Regions has restructured more than $1.5 billion in mortgages, including $950 million year-to-date September 2009. Regions has assisted more than 19,500 homeowners with solutions.

IV. Commercial Lending
A. Commercial and Industrial Lending

Loan demand remained soft in September, as the stagnant economy continues to drive more conservative leverage positions. Renewed loan commitments decreased for the month; however, new commitments were up slightly. Outstanding loan balances decreased in September primarily due to the remarketing of Variable Rate Demand Notes.

In the middle market, client appetite for additional debt remains low and clients are utilizing cash to pay down debt. Lower sales volumes have resulted in lower inventory and accounts receivable financing requirements. Businesses are less likely to invest in or expand their operations given the negative economic outlook. Line utilization rates in September were relatively flat versus August.

Lending activity continues to increase in the not-for-profit/public institution sector, as many large investment-grade borrowers are exiting the bond market and seeking senior bank debt. With the expansion of the rules for bank qualified lending, the Stimulus Act is providing additional opportunities to extend credit to public entities.

Regions defines small business, in general, as clients with revenues up to $10 million. Small business lending activity is reflected within our Commercial and Industrial, Commercial Real Estate and Residential Mortgage outstanding loan balances and production.

Small businesses are experiencing lower working capital requirements resulting from lower sales volumes and are reluctant to make capital investments given the negative economic outlook. As a result, we are seeing small businesses build cash in their operating accounts. Loan pipelines ended September 2009 at 67% of the prior year level, and are down 3% in September versus August.

B. Commercial Real Estate Lending

The focus in commercial real estate lending continues to be on renewing and restructuring real estate loans with existing clients versus active pursuit of new real estate loans. We are working with homebuilder clients to renew their loans as they mature, inclusive of a minimum spread increase requirement and loan restructuring, as appropriate. Renewal activity with respect to the remaining commercial real estate and construction portfolio includes loan restructuring, remargining, and repricing, consistent with the current credit quality of the sponsor, the performance of the project and the current market. Our underwriting criteria continue to reflect the risk of declining property prices and stressed cash flows.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Regions Financial Corporation**  
Reporting month(s): September, 2009  
Submission date: **October 30, 2009**  
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Irene M. Esteves, Chief Financial Officer**

New loan demand remained low in September. Developers are reluctant to begin new projects or purchase existing projects under current economic conditions. Average loan balances were down 1% in September from August levels.

V. Treasury Activities

Management of interest rate risk is among the most fundamental tenets in banking. Banking institutions utilize the Available for Sale investment portfolio as a primary tool to balance the inherent interest rate risk arising from core banking activities. Agency Mortgage-Backed securities provided an efficient means to offset asset sensitivity and maintain the desired liquidity profile, while offering a compelling risk adjusted return on the use of capital.

VI. Equity and Debt Activities at Morgan Keegan

The September equity syndicate activity for Morgan Keegan continued with strength in follow-on transactions. The private equity backed IPO market continues to see growth in the backlog with filings increasing monthly. The institutional investors cash on-hand has been the contributing factor in the backlog build-up and in the continued strength in the follow-on market consisting of one-day marketed, over-night, and bought transactions. The September debt issuance and the outlook for the near future seem to be in-line to relative historical trends.
**TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT**

**Name of institution:** STATE STREET CORPORATION  
**Submission date:** October 16, 2009  
**Person to be contacted about this report:** Stefan Gavell

### PART I: QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. First Mortgage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Schedule A is not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Total Originations</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Refinancings</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. New Home Purchases</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Home Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Schedule A is not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations (Daily Line Increase)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. US Card - Managed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Schedule A is not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amount)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other Consumer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Schedule A is not applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**State Street does not directly provide retail banking services, including mortgage, credit card or other consumer credit.**
### SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>AUM</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$9,671</td>
<td>$9,184</td>
<td>$9,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$388</td>
<td>$692</td>
<td>$388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New Commitments</td>
<td>$440</td>
<td>$55</td>
<td>$879</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Composed of fund facilities, overdraft lines of credit, leases and lines of credit to insurance, corporate and other borrowers.
- Primarily composed of renewals of customer credit facilities net of reductions, including repurchases and prepayments.
- Primarily composed of credit facility commitments to fund customers.

Average C&I outstandings increased during September 2009 primarily due to higher levels of short duration advances that provide liquidity to customers in support of their transaction flows. Renewals of existing lines of credit are reported net of reductions, including repurchases of credit facilities, which reductions are typically the result of customer requests in response to their expectations of decreases in borrowing requirements. For the three months ended September 30, 2009, aggregate gross renewals were $3.128 billion, composed of $1.218 billion, $855 million and $1.055 billion for July 2009, August 2009 and September 2009, respectively. Since October 1, 2008, we have approved and closed $1.380 billion in new credit facilities. An additional $245 million of credit facilities has been approved and was being funded as of September 30, 2009.

The decreases in commercial real estate balances were the result of pay-downs related to the $860 million of loans we purchased in 2008 from certain customers under an indemnification obligation associated with collateral repurchase agreements.

### SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)

#### 4. SMALL BUSINESS LOANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>AUM</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Originations</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Not applicable if matched book activity does not exceed $10 billion.

### SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)

#### 1. WHS/ARS Not Purchased Volume

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>AUM</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mortgage Backed Securities</td>
<td>$4,209</td>
<td>$1,091</td>
<td>$3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Asset Backed Securities</td>
<td>$646</td>
<td>$316</td>
<td>$979</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Net sales, maturing and run-off of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, including $5.049 billion in September 2009. We recorded sales, maturing and run-off of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities of approximately $4.774 billion, including $2.620 billion in September 2009.

### SCHEDULE E: UNDERWRITING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>AUM</th>
<th>SEP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Total Equity Underwriting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Total Debt Underwriting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Not applicable if matched book activity does not exceed $10 billion.
- Applicable only for institutions offering prime brokerage or other margin lending services to clients.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: STATE STREET CORPORATION
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: October 16, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Stefan Gavell

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

On June 17, 2009, State Street Corporation ("State Street") repaid the full amount of the US Department of the Treasury’s $2 billion investment in the company under the TARP Capital Purchase Program ("CPP"), and on July 8, 2009, State Street repurchased the remaining outstanding warrant to purchase shares of State Street’s common stock issued under the CPP. Although, with these transactions, State Street is no longer participating in the CPP, it continues to submit Treasury Monthly Intermediation Snapshot reports and will do so through the end of 2009, as it understands that these reports are helpful to Treasury in its efforts to monitor the level of lending and other reported activities in the economy. In May 2009, State Street completed a public offering of $2.3 billion of its common stock. This additional capital, after repayment of the Treasury’s CPP investment, enhances State Street’s capital position and positions it to further develop its business, including by supporting the lending activities for its institutional clients described below.

State Street provides investment servicing and investment management services to institutional investors, including retirement funds, mutual funds, and other collective investment pools. Unlike more traditional banks, we do not directly provide ordinary retail banking services, such as mortgages, credit cards, or other consumer credit, or engage in investment banking activities. Our lending activities primarily relate to the provision of credit to a core customer base of institutional investors. We also accept deposits from institutional customers as part of their investing activities, provide lines of credit including overdraft extensions that help facilitate the operation of the financial markets, and provide custody services to institutional investors. As a bank, State Street has access to the payment systems and the Federal Reserve’s primary credit and Term Auction Facility programs, enabling us to fully service our customers.

State Street’s two primary lines of business, Investment Servicing and Investment Management, provide products and services including custody, recordkeeping, daily pricing and administration, shareholder services, foreign exchange, brokerage and other agency trading services, securities finance, deposit and short-term investment facilities, loan and lease financing, investment manager and hedge fund manager operations outsourcing, performance, risk, and compliance analytics, investment research and investment management, including passive and active U.S. and non-U.S. equity and fixed-income strategies. Our core business can generally be described as “back-office” or “middle-office” in nature, and gives us a risk-profile that is generally lower than that of investment or commercial banks.

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TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: STATE STREET CORPORATION
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: October 16, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Stefan Gavell

While State Street’s customer relationships are with institutional investors, its services indirectly benefit retirees, mutual fund investors and other individuals participating in these collective investments. Our role in the financial markets enables the investment process to run smoothly and as intended, and ultimately, to give our customers’ customers – citizens with savings - the ability to access their investments when needed. Since State Street’s business model and customer base differ significantly from traditional commercial and investment banks, its use of the capital received under the CPP necessarily was different. Accordingly, much of State Street’s application of the additional funding capacity created by the CPP capital was directed at maintaining and facilitating the functioning of the securities settlement process, in which we play a central role due to our custodial services, and providing funding when necessary to our customers, which is the focus of our business in managing and servicing cash pools, including money market funds, collateral pools or similar mandates.

After we received the CPP capital, we determined that the use of the funding that most directly reflected our role in the financial markets was to increase the level of available credit and liquidity that we provide to our fund customers, consisting of mutual fund, retirement fund and other institutional investors. In November 2008, State Street’s Asset and Liability Committee set a target to increase credit facilities by $2 billion to these customers. Since October 1, 2008, $4.744 billion of new credit facilities to our fund customers has been approved and closed, along with an additional $325 million to insurance and corporate customers. As of September 30, 2009, an additional $245 million of credit facilities to fund customers have received internal credit approval and await completion of documentation.

Equally important are $10.634 billion of gross credit facility renewals that have been approved since October 1, 2008, of which $10.272 billion were to fund customers and $362 million were to insurance and corporate customers. These credit facilities provide consistent credit support to our existing customer base. Of these renewals, $1.055 billion were approved in September 2009, of which $1.037 billion were to fund customers and $18 million were to insurance and corporate customers.

State Street continues to help its core institutional investor customer base in difficult and volatile markets by increasing our credit facilities and providing short-term liquidity to support settlement activities and increased redemption requests that can place considerable liquidity strains on these customers. While the amount of credit extended will fluctuate with financial market conditions and the unique circumstances of these institutional investors, State Street’s provision of credit enhances investors’ ability to adopt a more normalized investment policy despite unexpected levels of cash demands for redemption or settlement purposes.

Average C&I outstandings increased during September 2009 primarily due to higher levels of short-duration advances that provide liquidity to customers in support of their transaction flows. Average outstandings have returned to more normalized levels during 2009, compared to the extraordinarily
high levels experienced in the fourth quarter of 2008, as customer demand for short-term extensions of credit declined. The lower balances were due to a decrease in customer demand and not a reduction in credit availability from State Street. As the financial markets improved from the period of peak disruption following Lehman Brothers bankruptcy in September 2008, redemption requests declined and fund managers adjusted their portfolios and increased cash holdings. Peak overdrafts during September 2009, were $3.567 billion, down from their peak of $19.6 billion during October 2008. As noted above, since October 1, 2008, we have approved approximately $4.989 billion in new or increased credit facilities to our fund customers, exceeding our target of $2.0 billion.

During the reporting period of July 1, 2009 through September 30, 2009, we purchased approximately $13.417 billion of mortgage- and asset-backed securities, including $5.694 billion in September 2009. Maturities, run-off and sales of such securities totaled approximately $4.774 billion, including $2.620 billion in September 2009. The net purchases of mortgage- and asset-backed securities during the three month reporting period from July through September were the first net purchases since January 2009. Future purchases of such securities will depend on the overall interest rate risk and balance sheet management objectives, as well as other factors. We continue to provide liquidity to the inter-bank and Fed Funds markets, though demand varies depending on market conditions and the availability of alternative sources of liquidity from central banks.

State Street also continues to engage in other activities consistent with the goals of the EESA, including new commitments and funding of low-income housing investments, energy investments and municipal bond liquidity and credit enhancements. Since October 1, 2008, State Street’s new commitments and funding in these areas totaled $1.093 billion, including $4 million in September 2009.
**TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT**

Name of institution: SunTrust Banks, Inc.
Submission date: 10/30/09
Person to be contacted about this report: Barry Koling

### PART I: QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

#### SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Average Loan Balance (Daily Outlooks)</td>
<td>$18,214</td>
<td>$18,089</td>
<td>$18,028</td>
<td>Average balances outstanding declined slightly compared to August 2009 balances. Home equity originations declined 9% from August levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Total Mortgages</td>
<td>$3,610</td>
<td>$3,586</td>
<td>$3,569</td>
<td>Commitments generally decrease each month as consumer accounts purchased from a third-party service provider naturally attrite. Commitments increase when consumer accounts are purchased from the third-party service provider. No consumer accounts were purchased during the periods reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.a. Other</td>
<td>$376</td>
<td>$376</td>
<td>$513</td>
<td>Average balances increased slightly over prior month; however, originations were down 15% over August 2009.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.b. Average</td>
<td>$12,251</td>
<td>$12,251</td>
<td>$12,251</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.b.a.</td>
<td>$12,251</td>
<td>$12,251</td>
<td>$12,251</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.b.b.</td>
<td>$12,251</td>
<td>$12,251</td>
<td>$12,251</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Originations (Initial Line Amount)</td>
<td>$142</td>
<td>$121</td>
<td>$110</td>
<td>New account origination volumes are dependent on the timing of large commercial card program implementations and result in origination volume fluctuations on a month-to-month basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.a. Other</td>
<td>$142</td>
<td>$121</td>
<td>$110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.a.a.</td>
<td>$142</td>
<td>$121</td>
<td>$110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.a.b.</td>
<td>$142</td>
<td>$121</td>
<td>$110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.b. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$64,401</td>
<td>$58,221</td>
<td>$54,112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.b.a.</td>
<td>$64,401</td>
<td>$58,221</td>
<td>$54,112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.b.b.</td>
<td>$64,401</td>
<td>$58,221</td>
<td>$54,112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.c. US Card - Managed</td>
<td>$901</td>
<td>$902</td>
<td>$903</td>
<td>New account origination volumes are dependent on the timing of large commercial card program implementations and result in origination volume fluctuations on a month-to-month basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.c.a. Other</td>
<td>$901</td>
<td>$902</td>
<td>$903</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.c.a.a.</td>
<td>$901</td>
<td>$902</td>
<td>$903</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.c.b.</td>
<td>$901</td>
<td>$902</td>
<td>$903</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Originations decreased 24% over prior month to $2.8 billion in September 2009. The decrease was driven primarily by a decline in refinancings of 37%. Average balances decreased $1 billion compared to August 2009 due to pay downs and increased sales of loans held for sale into the secondary market.
- Originations include all loans originated or purchased by SunTrust through the Retail and Wholesale channels. Volumes include all activity regardless of whether the loans are retained in the loan portfolio, or recorded in loans held for sale and ultimately sold to a third party.
- Total originations include all loans originated or retained as part of a home purchase or refinance transaction. Includes loans retained in SunTrust’s loan portfolio and loans currently recorded in loans held for sale.
- Originations include both commercial and consumer credit cards. Commercial cards are reflected upon origination, while consumer cards are reflected when portfolios are purchased from the third party service provider.
- Total used and unused commitments include both commercial and consumer credit cards. Consumer commitments are reflected in total commitments, upon purchase from the third party service provider.
### SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$36,031</td>
<td>$35,440</td>
<td>$34,162</td>
<td>$35,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$2,075</td>
<td>$1,266</td>
<td>$1,173</td>
<td>$1,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. New Commitments</td>
<td>$1,100</td>
<td>$656</td>
<td>$1,150</td>
<td>$656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Commercial Real Estate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$24,423</td>
<td>$23,980</td>
<td>$23,402</td>
<td>$23,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$226</td>
<td>$381</td>
<td>$196</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. New Commitments</td>
<td>$276</td>
<td>$432</td>
<td>$277</td>
<td>$432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Matched Book (Repos/Reverse Reps)3</td>
<td>$46</td>
<td>$45</td>
<td>$46</td>
<td>$46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Average Total Debt Balances3</td>
<td>$516</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$120</td>
<td>$120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Underwriting</td>
<td>$111</td>
<td>$107</td>
<td>$239</td>
<td>$239</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comments

Average loan balances declined slightly in September compared to August. Funded balances from resolving lines of credit and term loan balances were reduced or refinanced by clients, which was a continuation of trends observed beginning in June 2009. New commitments to extend credit increased 75%, whereas refinancings of existing credit arrangements decreased moderately compared to August production.

Commercial real estate demand has remained soft. New commitments increased almost 70% over August 2009.

SunTrust purchased an additional $1.1 billion of available for sale mortgage backed securities in September, offset by $3.1 billion of sales. $120 million in asset backed securities were purchased in September.

Equity underwriting transactions for September totaled $100 million. Total debt underwriting consisted of investment grade debt underwriting of $33 million, municipal underwriting of $719 million, and $131 million of high-yield offerings in September.

Notes:

1. Not applicable if matched book activity does not exceed $50 billion.

2. Applicable only if underwriting offers prime lending or other non-secured lending services to clients.

3. Memorandum: these lines are internally accounted for in either consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.

### Schedule C: Memoranda - Small Business Lending (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Total Equity Underwriting</td>
<td>$111</td>
<td>$107</td>
<td>$239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Total Debt Underwriting</td>
<td>$549</td>
<td>$804</td>
<td>$1,461</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Schedule D: Other Intermediation Activities (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MBS/ABS Not Purchased For</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mortgaged Backed Securities</td>
<td>$643</td>
<td>$192</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Asset Backed Securities</td>
<td>$598</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$120</td>
<td>$120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SunTrust Robinson Humphrey ("STRH") is an institutional broker dealer. It is fully disclosed on the equity side through a third party service provider and does not hold customer accounts.

Althought STRH self-clears institutional fixed income transactions, STRH does not carry customer accounts.
PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

SunTrust Banks, Inc., with total assets of $172.7 billion on September 30, 2009, is one of the nation’s largest financial holding companies. Through its banking subsidiaries, the Company provides deposit, credit, trust, and investment services to a broad range of retail, business, and institutional clients. Other subsidiaries provide mortgage banking, brokerage, investment management, equipment leasing, and capital market services. SunTrust operates 1,690 retail branches in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. In addition, SunTrust services clients in select markets nationally.

Total average loans in September, including loans held for sale, totaled $121.8 billion. These totals do not include loans extended to clients and sold to third parties. This fact is particularly relevant when considering the mortgage portfolio, since the majority of new originations and refinanced mortgage loans are sold to third parties. Overall in September, total new loan originations, commitments, and renewals extended to all borrowers totaled $6.1 billion, a decrease of 8.0% from the August total. The general recessionary economic environment resulted in limited opportunities for extending new credit to qualified borrowers. This was particularly true for individuals and families impacted by increasing unemployment and depressed property valuations in SunTrust’s markets. The contraction in overall business demand prompted wholesale borrowers to utilize excess capital and liquidity to reduce their outstanding debt, and in some cases, seek other funding sources.

Consumer Lending

Mortgage originations totaled $2.8 billion during September, representing a 24.3% decrease from August, but a 3.3% increase over September 2008. Relative to August, average mortgage balances decreased $1.0 billion or 2.9% during September. The decrease was largely the result of increased sales into the secondary market as the average balance of mortgage loans held for sale decreased $897 million or 20.6%. The number and balance of applications for home refinancing and home purchase increased relative to August levels; however, loans funded for new home purchases decreased 20.2% and refinance closings declined 27.4% from August levels.

During September, new home equity line and loan production decreased slightly compared to recent months, and September application volume remained significantly lower than one year ago. The continuing decline in home values, particularly in Florida, diminished the population of borrowers with equity available to support lending under current underwriting guidelines.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: SunTrust Banks, Inc.
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: 10/30/09
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Barry Koling

Credit cards represent a small percentage of SunTrust’s loan portfolio and drive a relatively immaterial percentage of SunTrust’s total loan originations. A third-party service provider originates consumer card accounts for SunTrust. The consumer credit card portfolio is increased only as large pools of accounts are originated and made available. Additionally, new account originations for commercial and purchase cards are dependent on the timing of large program implementations. Both of these factors may cause origination volume to fluctuate significantly from month to month. Average loan balances remained stable but, commercial account originations decreased $2 million in September 2009 compared to August.

Other consumer loans are primarily composed of student, auto, and other consumer loans. September fundings for indirect auto, student, and other consumer loans decreased 10.9% from August and 2.4% from September 2008. Driven by seasonal demand, September student loan originations increased over August by 17.1%, but were 27.4% less than production in September 2008. 2009 production of student loans has lagged behind 2008 production due to a strategic reorientation of this business channel in early 2009 prompted by changes in product characteristics and marketing strategy. These matters have been addressed and production is expected to grow toward past levels. September 2009 indirect auto production declined 30.2% from the notable August result that was augmented by the government and manufacturer incentive programs. Nevertheless, indirect auto loan originations for September 2009 exceeded the production in September 2008 by 37.9%.

Commercial Lending

Average Commercial and Industrial loan balances decreased approximately 3.6% in September to $34.2 billion. Most of the decline occurred in large corporate revolving lines of credit as clients sought to reduce outstanding debt. Percentage use of existing revolving lines of credit by large corporate clients has declined from an average of 26% during July 2009, to slightly over 23% during September, compared to an average year-to-date usage of over 31% for 2009. Renewals of existing credit facilities and stand-alone notes totaled $1.2 billion in September, a decrease of 7.5%, or $95 million, from August renewals and the third consecutive month of declining renewals. New commitments and new funded loans in September increased almost $500 million to a level slightly exceeding the 2009 year-to-date average.

Average Commercial Real Estate loans decreased fractionally to $23.4 billion compared to the August average. New residential home builder loan demand was negligible and demand was lower for commercial development projects as property values trended downward and investment activity declined. Commercial loans secured by owner-occupied real estate remained fairly stable.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: SunTrust Banks, Inc.
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: 10/30/09
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Barry Koling

Small Business Lending

Most small business loans are originated in the business banking group which primarily serves clients with annual sales of $5 million or less. In September, the average loan balance was $5.4 billion, down 0.7% from August. September originations increased 6.7% from August to $48 million, but this represented a 55.9% decrease from September 2008.

Other Intermediation Activities

Beyond lending to consumers and businesses, SunTrust participates in various additional intermediation activities. In September 2009, SunTrust added $1.2 billion of U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities to the investment portfolio, offset by $3.1 billion in sales of U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities. In addition, $120 million in asset backed securities were purchased in September.

SunTrust participated in thirty-nine debt issues in September. The total notional value of underwritten debt issues in which SunTrust participated was $15.5 billion. SunTrust’s allocation of underwritten debt included $633 million in high-grade fixed-income issues, $719 million in municipal debt issues, and $111 million in high-yield fixed-income offerings, which in the aggregate, is up $657 million from August.

In September, SunTrust participated in ten equity offerings with a total notional value of $1.9 billion, of which our allocation was $239 million. September was the third consecutive month with increases in equity underwritings.
## Part I. Quantitative Overview

### Schedule A: Consumer Lending (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. First Mortgage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Outstanding)</td>
<td>$38,228</td>
<td>$38,503</td>
<td>$37,492</td>
<td>Revised Real Estate includes loans held for sale and all 1-4 family secured by closed end first homes. Average balances include the acquisition of Downey and PFF. 90% of originations are held for sale. Includes both loans originated for the balance sheet as well as loans originated for sale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Total Originations</td>
<td>$6,703</td>
<td>$4,966</td>
<td>$4,008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Refinancings</td>
<td>$4,104</td>
<td>$2,875</td>
<td>$2,122</td>
<td>Includes both loans originated for the balance sheet as well as loans originated for sale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. New Home Purchases</td>
<td>$2,099</td>
<td>$2,091</td>
<td>$1,886</td>
<td>Of the originations during the month, the amount that was for new home purchases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Home Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$19,331</td>
<td>$19,363</td>
<td>$19,412</td>
<td>Home equity includes all 1-4 family open end revolving and closed end junior liens. Overall demand for home equity decreased during the month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations (Line Increases)</td>
<td>$491</td>
<td>$460</td>
<td>$388</td>
<td>Originations include the loan amount for closed end junior liens and the line amount for open end revolving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. US Card - Managed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$14,808</td>
<td>$15,041</td>
<td>$16,344</td>
<td>Credit Card balances increased during the month due to acquired portfolio. New account originations were down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)</td>
<td>$648</td>
<td>$580</td>
<td>$538</td>
<td>Originations include initial line amounts for new cards but not line increases for existing customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$73,905</td>
<td>$75,114</td>
<td>$80,492</td>
<td>Ending balance for Total Used and Ending unfunded for Unused lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other Consumer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$27,086</td>
<td>$28,111</td>
<td>$28,554</td>
<td>Other consumer includes consumer installment loans, other revolving i.e. overdraft lines and secured lines of credit, consumer leases, student loans, and consumer loans secured by securities. Demand for auto loans decreased during the month. Modifications for student loans decreased.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations</td>
<td>$817</td>
<td>$1,205</td>
<td>$980</td>
<td>Originations during the month of the above mentioned products.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AG</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>NET</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$51,005</td>
<td>$50,507</td>
<td>$49,932</td>
<td>Commercial loans include loans to depository institutions, agricultural loans to others than farmers, commercial and industrial loans, leases, loans to finance RE not secured by RE, and all other loans (i.e. State and Political and tax exempt.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$4,095</td>
<td>$3,842</td>
<td>$4,913</td>
<td>Renewal of existing accounts represents the commitment balance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Commitments</td>
<td>$2,213</td>
<td>$2,270</td>
<td>$2,277</td>
<td>New commitments issued during the month for either new or existing customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Commercial Real Estate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$37,219</td>
<td>$37,044</td>
<td>$37,123</td>
<td>Commercial RE loans include construction loans, land development loans, secured by farmland, secured by multifamily, and other commercial RE loans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$1,424</td>
<td>$1,093</td>
<td>$1,347</td>
<td>Renewal of existing accounts represents the commitment balance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Commitments</td>
<td>$574</td>
<td>$468</td>
<td>$614</td>
<td>New commitments issued during the month for either new or existing customers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Small Business Loans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$12,345</td>
<td>$12,383</td>
<td>$12,446</td>
<td>Includes C&amp;I, Commercial Real Estate, SBA guaranteed loans and credit cards for small businesses already included above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDUM - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AG</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>NET</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Originations</td>
<td>$511</td>
<td>$440</td>
<td>$486</td>
<td>Newly originated loan, lease or line amounts for cards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AG</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>NET</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mortgage Backed Securities</td>
<td>$1,348</td>
<td>$997</td>
<td>$60</td>
<td>MBS/ABS includes net securities acquired during the quarter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asset Backed Securities</td>
<td>$6</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average Total Debit Balances</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Underwriting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Equity Underwriting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Debt Underwriting</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. Not applicable if matched book activity does not exceed $50 billion.
2. Applicable only for institutions offering prime brokerage or other margin lending services to clients.
3. Memorandum: these loans are already accounted for in either consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: U.S. Bancorp  
Reporting month(s): September 2009  
Submission date: October 31, 2009  
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Anthony D. Kelley

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW
Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

Company Description: Minneapolis-based U.S. Bancorp (“USB”), with $265 billion in assets, is the parent company of U.S. Bank National Association. The Company operates 2,851 banking offices and 5,175 ATMs in 24 states, and provides a comprehensive line of banking, brokerage, insurance, investment, mortgage, trust and payment services products to consumers, businesses and institutions.

Total Loans and Leases: During the month of September 2009, overall demand for loans continued to decline for new commercial, commercial real estate and residential mortgages. Total commercial loans declined 1.1 percent when compared to August 2009, driven primarily by a continued decline in usage of revolving lines of credit and lower overall demand for new loans and expansion opportunities. Total commercial real estate remained relatively flat for the month. Residential mortgage average balances were down slightly, while originations of mortgages were down 19 percent when compared to August 2009. Consumer loan balances increased during the month, but there was a decline in loan originations, driven mostly by a decrease in auto loans and student loan disbursements.

C&I: Loan demand related to business investment and growth initiatives (e.g. expansion capex and/or acquisitions) continues to decline. Generally, the Bank’s underwriting standards did not change during the month; however, new transactions continue to be underwritten with financing structures and leverage levels that consider risks that reflect the current state of market conditions. We are benefiting from a flight-to-quality, as we continue to see new lending opportunities and actively work with existing customers on new money requests, extensions, amendments and waivers.

New application volume for small-ticket commercial loans declined. Approval rates also declined slightly, although not as much as incoming applications. Credit quality of new originations remains strong with metrics such as average bureau scores at improved levels compared to prior year, and concentrations in known high-risk segments at reduced levels compared to a year ago.

CRE: Overall new loan demand for commercial real estate remains low due to the lack of new construction activity and the condition of the real estate markets. Our investor and developer portfolio has historically focused on construction lending, so new deal requests have decreased, but bridge or short term financing is still in limited demand. The lack of a permanent or CMBS market continues to bring clients to the Bank to seek short term financing of completed projects, although in the last quarter, requests even for this type of bridge financing has witness a decline. In general, our underwriting standards tightened somewhat to reflect the uncertainties in the market.

First Mortgage: Overall demand for residential mortgages during the month of September was high due to the favorable interest rate environment but has declined relative to the previous couple of months.
TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **U.S. Bancorp**
Reporting month(s): September 2009
Submission date: October 31, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Anthony D. Kelley**

Originations for the month were $4.0 billion. Refinance activity was high during the month, representing 53% of new originations, but continued to decline relative to previous months representing more financing of home purchases. Over ninety percent of the originations are approved under government agency programs and are underwritten based on standards for approval under those programs.

Credit Card: Overall demand for credit card balances was flat during the month. An increase in average card balances of $1.3 billion was driven by acquired portfolios. The Bank’s portfolio is primarily a prime portfolio and lending criteria for new accounts has remained consistent with that standard. During September 2009, the Bank experienced consistent application volume while new account originations compared to the prior month decreased.

Consumer Loans: Overall demand for new loans decreased in the consumer loan portfolio primarily driven by student loan disbursements and auto loans. Demand for home equity decreased during the month when compared to the prior month.
## TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

**Name of institution:** Wells Fargo & Company  
**Submission date:** October 30, 2009  
**Person to be contacted about this report:** Karen B. Nelson

### PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

#### SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jul 2009</th>
<th>Aug 2009</th>
<th>Sep 2009</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. First Mortgage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Outstanding)</td>
<td>$261,770</td>
<td>$258,620</td>
<td>$251,666</td>
<td>Reflects average balance of closed-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties, consistent with line 1.c.(3)(a) on Form FR Y-9C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Total Originations</td>
<td>$281,195</td>
<td>$285,737</td>
<td>$287,387</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Refinancings</td>
<td>$27,913</td>
<td>$16,010</td>
<td>$13,069</td>
<td>Reflects portion of loan originations to refinance existing mortgage loans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. New Home Purchases</td>
<td>$12,456</td>
<td>$12,717</td>
<td>$12,312</td>
<td>Reflects portion of loan originations for new home purchases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Home Equity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$127,142</td>
<td>$126,237</td>
<td>$125,534</td>
<td>Reflects average balance of home equity lines of credit and closed-end loans secured by junior liens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations (Line Increases)</td>
<td>$657</td>
<td>$557</td>
<td>$526</td>
<td>Reflects combination of newly established lines and line increases and funding of newly originated closed-end loans secured by junior liens during the period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$208,895</td>
<td>$207,732</td>
<td>$206,735</td>
<td>Reflects aggregate funded and unfunded commitments under revolving, closed-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. US Card - Managed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed</td>
<td>$225,006</td>
<td>$225,120</td>
<td>$225,176</td>
<td>Reflects average balance of managed credit card loans, consistent with line 10.a on Form FR Y-9C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amount)</td>
<td>$1,341</td>
<td>$1,358</td>
<td>$1,291</td>
<td>Reflects newly established accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Total Used and Unused Commitments</td>
<td>$305,566</td>
<td>$305,666</td>
<td>$305,698</td>
<td>Reflects aggregate funded and unfunded loan commitments at the end of the period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other Consumer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Average Total Loan Balance</td>
<td>$981,185</td>
<td>$981,186</td>
<td>$984,038</td>
<td>Reflects average balance of other revolving credit plans (except credit cards), other domestic consumer loans (except credit cards), and consumer leases, consistent with lines 6.b, 6.c, and 10.a on Form FR Y-9C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Originations</td>
<td>$2,189</td>
<td>$3,608</td>
<td>$2,794</td>
<td>Reflects newly funded consumer loans (non-revolving), and consumer leases, and new commitments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Figures may not add due to rounding.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)</th>
<th>JUL</th>
<th>AUG</th>
<th>SEP</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$286,412</td>
<td>$282,875</td>
<td>$279,188</td>
<td>Reflects average balance of loans to U.S. banks and depository institutions, agricultural loans, domestic commercial and industrial loans, all other loans, and domestic leases consistent with lines 2.a, 3.a, 4.a, 9.a, 9.b and 10.b on Form FR Y-9C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Renewal of Existing Accounts</td>
<td>$122,967</td>
<td>$109,666</td>
<td>$95,552</td>
<td>Reflects renewal of loans and commitments to current customers during the period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. New Commitments</td>
<td>$6,837</td>
<td>$5,990</td>
<td>$4,387</td>
<td>Reflects new commitments during the period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2. Commercial Real Estate**

| 1. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance   | $154,172 | $153,777 | $153,532 | Reflects average balance of construction loans, loans secured by farmland, multifamily residential, and nonfarm nonresidential real estate loans, consistent with lines 1.a.(1), 1.a.(2), 1.b, 1.d, 1.e.(1), and 1.e.(2) on Form FR Y-9C. |
| 2. Renewal of Existing Accounts           | $2,518   | $2,537 | $2,387  | Reflects renewal of loans and commitments to current customers during the period. |
| 3. New Commitments                        | $956     | $1,282 | $1,312  | Reflects new loans and commitments during the period. |

**SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Small Business Loans¹</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance</td>
<td>$76,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Origination</td>
<td>$2,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $$)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. MBS/ABS Not Purchased Volume</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)²</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Average Total Debit Balances²</td>
<td>$3,837</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1. Underwriting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Total Equity Underwriting</td>
<td>$590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Total Debt Underwriting</td>
<td>$5,634</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. Not applicable if matched book activity does not exceed $50 billion.
2. Applicable only for institutions offering any brokerage or other margin lending services to clients.
3. Memos: These lines are only accounted for in either consumer lending, commercial lending, or a combination of both, and include loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration and/or any other loans that are internally classified as small business loans.

Removals of existing accounts totaled $5.6 billion for the month of September. Commercial new loan commitments were $2.2 billion for the month.
PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

Company Description

Wells Fargo & Company is a diversified financial services company with $1.2 trillion in assets, providing banking, insurance, investments, mortgage and consumer finance through more than 10,000 stores, over 12,000 ATMs and the internet (wellsfargo.com) across North America and internationally.

First Mortgages and Home Equity

Total residential real estate mortgage originations were $26 billion for September 2009. Refinance activity accounted for approximately 50% of September originations. Declining market interest rates resulted in higher mortgage applications for September. First Mortgage applications were $44 billion for the month, up approximately 15% from August 2009.

Residential real estate originations were $96 billion for third quarter 2009. First Mortgage applications were $123 billion for the quarter. The Company’s mortgage application pipeline was $62 billion at the end of the month, providing for solid origination activity going into fourth quarter 2009.

U.S. Card and Other Consumer

New credit card account originations were $1.2 billion for September 2009 and totaled $3.9 billion for third quarter 2009. September credit card applications were approximately 583,000 for the month. Other consumer loan originations were $2.8 billion for September, including $1.2 billion for auto loans and $1.5 billion of education loans.

Other consumer loan originations for third quarter 2009 were $8.6 billion, up approximately 56% from second quarter 2009. The government’s Car Allowance Rebate System (“Cash for Clunkers”) program, as well as an increase in education lending activity in August contributed to the overall increase in other consumer loans for third quarter 2009.

Commercial and Commercial Real Estate

Commercial new loan commitments were $4.2 billion for September and $16.8 billion for third quarter 2009. Renewals of existing commercial accounts totaled $9.6 billion for the month and $32.9 billion for the third quarter. Commercial real estate activity for September included $2.4 billion of renewals of existing accounts and $1.3 billion in new loan commitments. For third quarter 2009, renewals of existing commercial real estate accounts totaled $7.4 billion and new loan commitments totaled $3.6 billion.
billion. Small business loan originations were $2.5 billion for the month and $7.8 billion for the third quarter.

Other Intermediation Activities

Total debt and equity underwriting was $8.5 billion for September 2009 and $19 billion for the quarter.

Overall Lending Summary

Wells Fargo remains committed to helping its customers achieve their financial goals in the most challenging of times by offering home payment relief to 1.3 million customers so far this year, including 355,000 home loan modifications and refinancing of 987,000 mortgage loans. Wells Fargo continues to extend credit to all of our credit-worthy borrowers with $169 billion extended in the third quarter.

Monthly information reported in the TARP Monthly Intermediation Snapshot does not necessarily reflect results that may be expected for a full quarter or future periods. For example, monthly first mortgage origination volume is subject to volatility due to a number of factors including changes in prevailing mortgage interest rates and the number of business days in a given monthly reporting period. Accordingly, Wells Fargo cautions the reader in using reported data as a predictor of future results.