TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Bank of America | **Submission date: January 31, 2010** | **Person to be contacted about this report: Neil Cotty**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	2009 OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$264,626	$268,849	$268,799	Average balance 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.	**The decline in Residential Mortgage Average balance since the end of 1Q09 is due to sales and conversions to securities, and lower balance sheet retention.**
b. Total Originations	$29,008	$27,713	$29,937	Originations include both loans originated for the balance sheet as well as loans originated for sale.	**Originations in total have increased by 31% in December compared to January, with Refinancings up 10% and Purchases up 85%. December fundings were up 8% from November, while Q4 fundings were down 9.4% from Q3.**
(1) Refinancings	$16,123	$16,165	$18,172		**Loans held for sale are included in the average loan balance beginning in September 2009.**
(2) New Home Purchases	$12,885	$11,547	$11,765		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$151,682	$150,759	$149,803	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 $8.5B from the end of 1Q09, and decreased $5.8B from the end of Q2.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$1,064	$919	$803	Originations represent HELOC, HELOAN and Reverse Mortgage, but do not include discontinued real estate (sub prime) or foreign residential loans.	**For originations in December 2009, Reverse Mortgage represents 66% of the total. Excluding Reverse Mortgage, originations were down 27% in Q4 compared to Q3, and have declined 65% since Jan 2009, driven by economic conditions including HPI deterioration and higher unemployment. Starting in December, commitments exclude Frozen Lines which accounts for $1.6B. Excluding this portion of decrease, total commitments in December were down $2.2B from November due to attrition, line management actions and increased utilization.**
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$246,299	$244,273	$240,521	Total commitments include Reverse Mortgage and loans held for sale.	
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$140,883	$138,425	$137,993	Average balances represent US Domestic Card and US Small Business Card.	**Overall commitments continued to decrease month over month due to risk mitigation strategies.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$1,402	$1,340	$1,307	Originations represent US Domestic Card and US Small Business Card.	**The origination amount does not include credit line increases for existing customers. YTD 2009, US Card has granted $18.4B in new line amounts and over $3.1B in credit line increases for existing customers.**
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$606,127	$600,658	$595,210	Commitments represent US Domestic Card and US Small Business Card.	
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$98,491	$98,458	$97,734	Average balances and Originations represent Dealer Financial Services (primarily auto, marine & RV), Consumer Lending, Student Lending, Small Business Lines & Loans, Securities Based Lending and Practice Solutions.	
b. Originations	$3,821	$1,447	$1,886	Average balances and Originations exclude Foreign Consumer, Banking Center loans and other discontinued businesses.	

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$214,793	$213,013	$209,670	C&I is non-real estate commercial loans and leases, includes domestic loans and leases and excludes US Small Business Card, Small Business Lines & Loans and Practice Solutions. Loans held for sale are included.	**Beginning in September 2009, derivative instruments are excluded from new commitments. Demand for bank loans in the large corporate space remains moderate. Overall financing activity has increased in the last half of the year, but many clients are accessing the bond markets instead of relying heavily on bank debt. Middle Market loan demand remains soft, particularly in the Business Banking segment, and is not expected to improve before year end.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$13,788	$14,788	$19,535	Renewals represent credit facilities that expired/matured and were renewed during the period; includes funded and unfunded exposure; includes all instrument types except derivatives (loans held for investment, loans held for sale, LCs, and bankers acceptances).	
c. New Commitments	$4,696	$8,648	$6,569	New commitments represent new credit facilities booked during the period; includes funded and unfunded exposure and includes all instrument types except derivatives (see 1.b above).	
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$71,975	$70,571	$70,141	Commercial Real Estate includes domestic 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.	**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 virtually closed and the lack of permanent financing continues to put pressure on bank deals.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$2,947	$3,020	$4,201	Renewals represent credit facilities that expired/matured and were renewed during the period; includes funded and unfunded exposure; includes all instrument types except derivatives (see 1.b above).	
c. New Commitments	$144	$154	$390	New commitments represent new credit facilities booked during the period; includes funded and unfunded exposure and includes all instrument types except derivatives (see 1.b above).	
SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)					
4. Small Business Loans[3]					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$41,501	$41,341	$40,989	Small Business on lines C4a and C4b represents the businesses that serve companies with revenues up to $20M and is already included in Schedules A4 and B1 above ; includes US Small Business Card, Small Business Lines & Loans, Practice Solutions and Business Banking (companies with revenues of $2.5M to $20M).	
b. Originations	$1,663	$1,214	$1,461	Originations include renewals as well as new loans and new lines of credit.	
SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$27,980	$9,402	$28,505	Mortgage-backed 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.	**Gross MBS purchases for October, November and December were $40,588, $12,720 and $32,811 respectively, while gross MBS sales were $12,609, $3,318 and $4,306 respectively.** **October MBS purchases were restated in November (increased by $9B) due to classification of October forward-MBS purchases not captured previously.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	$300	-$1	$0	Same as 1.a above.	
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	$130,304	$137,114	$115,537	Matched Book Balances represent customer driven ReverseRepo activity. Monthly fluctuations driven by customer demand, ability to apply FIN41 netting and balance sheet capacity.	**MoM increase in debit balances driven by customer activity/demand. Decline in Matched book balance in line with typical end of quarter activity as the business manages to balance sheet targets.**
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	$37,368	$38,188	$40,087		
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$7,228	$7,419	$8,407	Underwriting represents BAC commitment on deals closed in current periods.	**MoM increase in Underwriting driven by customer activity/demand.**
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$24,635	$27,851	$33,196	Same as 3a.	

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: **Bank of America**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2009
Submission date: January 31, 2010
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 59 million consumer and small business relationships with 6,000 retail banking offices, more than 18,000 ATMs and award-winning online banking with nearly 30 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 December 31, 2009, Bank of America had $2.2 trillion in assets, $900 billion in loans and $992 billion in deposits.

Economic Environment

The US economy continues to recover, but consumer spending growth is modest and businesses remain very cautious and have delayed rehiring. Real GDP, which grew at a 2.2% annualized quarterly pace in 2009Q3, accelerated sharply to 5.7% in the 4th Quarter, but this robust growth was driven primarily by a reduction in inventory building, while domestic final sales remained soft, increasing less than 2%. Economic growth is expected to continue in the first half of 2010, with modest gains in domestic final sales—consumption, residential investment and business investment—and strong exports.

Consumer spending is growing modestly, as employment declines and job uncertainty have weighed on disposable income, and households have increased their rates of saving and are paying down debt. The recent holiday retail season was generally weak but above earlier pessimistic expectations. Real consumption is estimated to grow approximately 2% annualized in the first half of 2010.

Home sales and new housing starts fell in December, reflecting bad weather and the temporary ending of the home purchase tax credit, but they rose through most of 2009. The housing sector is expected to continue to improve, as lower and recently stabilizing prices support demand and absorb very high inventories.

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Businesses have increased production in response to the modest rise in product demand, but although the pace of job layoffs has abated, businesses have delayed rehiring, and employment continued to fall through December. This reflects the slow rebound in consumer spending and business uncertainty about the sustainability of the economic recovery and the potential for higher taxes and fees related to high government deficit spending and expanding health insurance costs. This has resulted in a surge in labor productivity, typical for early stages of economic recovery, and a significant rebound in corporate profits.

Employment gains are expected to resume beginning in January, although the unemployment rate is expected to linger close to 10%. Renewed increases in employment and hours worked is expected to boost confidence in the sustainability of the recovery.

Business investment in equipment and software has begun to recover from its sharp recession slide, but investment in structures, including office and industrial space, continues to decline. This sector traditionally is a cyclical laggard, and the large oversupply of nonresidential structures and falling prices may elongate its turnaround during this recovery. The dramatic deterioration in state and local government finances likely will contribute to weakness in this sector.

Credit Markets

In First Mortgage, purchase application volumes in December were essentially unchanged compared to November at 31% of total applications. Daily average applications in December were $1.6 billion, a decrease of 23% from November. December MHA (Making Homes Affordable) application volume is approximately 16.4% of total refinance applications, or $3.4B.

Home Equity fundings (including Reverse Mortgage) in December were $803 million which is 13% lower compared to November. The fundings for Home Equity were down 2% while Reverse Mortgage volumes decreased 18% vs. November.

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 virtually closed and the lack of permanent financing continues to put pressure on bank deals. Demand for bank loans in the large corporate space remains moderate. Overall financing activity has increased in the last half of the year, but many clients are accessing the bond markets instead of relying heavily on bank debt. Commercial clients continue to remain liquid and kept excess cash on deposit through Q4. Middle Market loan demand remains soft, particularly in the Business Banking segment.

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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 December 2009, including commercial renewals of $23.7 billion, was $64.6 billion compared to $58.0 billion in the prior month. New credit, including renewals, included $29.9 billion in mortgages, $26.1 billion in commercial non-real estate, $4.6 billion in commercial real estate, $1.3 billion in domestic consumer and small business card, $803 million in home equity products and $1.9 billion in other consumer credit.

Small Business:

During the month of December, Small Business Banking (servicing clients with annual revenues with less than $2.5 million) extended more than $1.4 billion in new credit and renewals, comprised of credit cards, loans and lines of credit.

Home Ownership/LMI:

In December of 2009, Bank of America funded $30 billion in first mortgages, helping more than 138,422 people either purchase a home or refinance their existing mortgage. Approximately 39% of total originations were for purchases. Additionally, Bank of America originated $7.9 billion in mortgages made to 52,331 low and moderate income borrowers which is up from $6.9B and 45,367 borrowers in November (excludes Merrill Lynch). Also, Bank of America completed 22,221 modifications in December 2009, up 56% compared to November. This is mainly due to an effort to complete FNMA non-MHA loans that were either on hold or in the decisioning process. Total home retention workouts were 24,115 for the same period including Merrill Lynch, compared to 16,866 in November. Bank of America has provided completed modifications to almost 260,000 customers for the full year of 2009.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **CIT Group Inc**
Reporting month(s): December 2009
Original Submission date: February 1, 2010
Submitted on: March 5, 2010
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Peter Justini – 973-422-3678

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

The corporate aviation market appears to be stabilizing with used jet inventories down for the fifth consecutive month and jet aircraft orders/ cancellations remaining at consistent levels. Backlogs at major manufactures of new aircraft are holding steady while flight operations have returned to previous year-over-year levels and are predicted to increase 9-13% over 2009. New aircraft deliveries historically lag economic upturns by six to eight quarters, so no major improvement in new deliveries is forecasted prior to mid-2012.

Transportation Finance – Commercial Aircraft

Consistent with the previous month, for the next several months we continue to expect pressure on margins, reflecting lower lease rates on new deliveries and newly remarketed aircraft. Commercial Air earnings were on plan for December and year-to-date results benefited from strong net finance income resulting from high asset utilization, and controlled credit and operational expenses.

Transportation Finance – Rail Cars

While market conditions have stabilized (weekly rail loadings have improved), weak car loadings and improved train speeds have resulted in significant excess capacity in the rail network; approximately 29% of the North American fleet is being stored. Carriers and shippers continue to shed costs and rationalize fleets. In this market environment, the goal for many companies is to sacrifice rate to keep rail cars on lease to mitigate storage and freight charges, as well as position the fleet for industry turn around.

Leveraged Finance (relative to the Transportation Sector)

The macro industry factors are beginning to ripple through Aerospace supply chain. The slowdown in aircraft build rates, especially in the general aviation sector is beginning to have negative cash flow implications for our borrowers. Those borrowers that are tied to building aircraft are starting to feel the pain of a slowing aviation industry. When production picks up their fortunes will reverse, but there is a lag between general economic activity and aviation build rates.

Deal activity appears to be increasing while pricing levels are coming down. There was a real slowdown in M&A activity in 2009 as compared to the previous year. That decline is beginning to reverse and that drives loan volume. Therefore, the number of financing opportunities is increasing and the cost of that financing is starting to come down as the debt market corrects itself.

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Corporate Finance / Loan Syndication

December continued the market resurgence as investors continue to aggressively buy loans and bonds. December produced another $5.5B of new institutional loan volume totaling $18.0B for quarter, the highest quarterly total since the third quarter of 2008. The high yield market produced another $18.1MM of new issuance in December and totaled a record of $164.6B for the year.

The S&P loan leverage index average rose 2.94% in December, reversing November's slight decline and finishing the year up 51.62%. All rating classes showed similar gains in December as BB rated loans increased 1.91%, single B rated 3.93% and CCC rated were up another 3.15%. This across the board upward movement displays the markets overall appetite for risk. For the year, BB rated loans returned 35.8%, single B rated 61.2% and CCC rated 88.6% highlighting how oversold loans were on the riskier side of the market just a few short quarters ago.

Overall, secondary loan pricing rose to 93.04 in December as investors are looking everywhere to deploy cash from bond refinancings. This is up from the December 17, 2008 low of 60.33 and another data point indicating how quickly and far the market has rebounded. While middle pricing finished the year roughly 200 basis points higher than broadly syndicated pricing, an all-time high, contraction is starting to occur. While capital provides remain small in count, competition is starting to drive pricing down.

December marked the end of a crazy year. Credit markets fundamentals finished positively as defaults have assumingly peaked, along with jobless claims and a now an upward trending GDP. In addition, technical indicators are strong as the high yield continues to refinance loans and put a lot of cash in the pockets of loan asset mangers to deploy. Furthermore, many regional banks are increasing their commercial lending efforts and private equity raised a surplus of capital they need to invest. 2010 should continue the positive momentum of the fourth quarter and hopefully result in substantially more loan volume than 2009.

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 up month over month and are down as compared to prior year. VF's ability to lend is being directly impacted by CIT's cost of capital driven by the continued dislocation in the financial markets. Overall economic conditions are also contributing to reduced sales by our vendor partners, thereby reducing our volume of business.

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Consolidation of funding sources within the global vendor markets has increased the overall loan demand for VF type products. December volume increased versus November, but it is still significantly lower than historical levels.

There was limited global syndication activity in the month of December as a result of the limited liquidity in the markets and CIT's uncertainty. Traditional syndication investors (one off deals and portfolio acquisitions) are being careful on their investments and have moved to a "flight to quality"; investors are looking for:

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

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

- **Canada** - like the US, the Canadian economy has begun to emerge from the Global Recession. However, there is concern surrounding the impact of easing stimulus and recent reports from TD Bank warn of sluggish growth over the next decade. The International Monetary Fund predicts the economy to expand by 2.1% versus its expected contraction of 2.5% in 2009. Recent economic boost was experienced from stronger exports to the US and Europe as these economies emerge from recession. Export growth could be slowed by the current strength of the Canadian dollar.
- **Latin American** - the Latin American economy appears to have come out of the recession as GDP growth is expected to be at 4.1% in 2010 after shrinking 1.8% this year, according to forecasts by the UN Economic Commission. Recovery is expected in all countries within the region led by Brazil with a GDP growth forecast of 5.5% in 2010. Brazil's growth can be attributed to demand for commodities including oil and a growing middle class increasing consumer spending. Even Mexico, which was hardest hit by the recession, is expected to have GDP growth of 3.5% in 2010 after contracting 6.7% this year. Latin America's recovery will be more robust than previous slumps mainly because of swift government intervention through rate reductions and stimulus spending. Regional growth is not expected to improve unemployment substantially, which is currently at 8%.
- **Europe UK** - the UK has remained in recession with GDP reducing by 0.4% in Q3. The 2010 outlook for the UK remains poor with full year growth of only 0.3% expected. A general election will take place in the next 6 months and any new government will need to address the huge deficit with material cuts in Government spending a near certainty.
- **Europe Continental Europe** – the overall trend is that Europe is moving out of recession with Germany & France delivering 2 quarters of positive growth, however the recovery is weaker than hoped and the concern remains that there may be a decline in Q4 / Q1 with a spike in insolvencies. Positive Euro Zone growth of 0.5% is being forecast for 2010 however GDP is anticipated to remain at 2007/08 levels.

- **US** - US economic conditions have improved with positive GDP growth of 2.5% in Q3. However, GDP growth was positively impacted by Government stimulus action including the very successful "Cash for Clunkers" program. Continued economic recovery is forecasted but growth is expected to

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be sluggish at best, with minimal employment recovery until late 2010. Consumer spending, a primary driver of growth, is anticipated to remain weak for the foreseeable future particularly in light of unemployment reaching over 10%. As stimulus action is reduced or eliminated, the impact to the economic health remains an unknown and a risk to recovery. Economic conditions in the US have been improving and continued slow growth in the near term is expected. We have now seen 6 consecutive months of increase in the Composite Leading Economic Indicators Index. However, growth is expected to be tempered by high unemployment rates through 2010.

Small Business Lending

CIT Small Business Lending (SBL) continued to provide financing to small businesses, albeit, at levels much reduced from the prior year. The reduction is mainly attributable to the concerns about the viability of CIT and the reluctance of small businesses to incur additional debt in an economic downturn.

Recent Federal Reserve survey data indicates fewer banks tightening their credit standards and more banks experiencing higher loan demand. These factors are intertwined since small businesses are discouraged from seeking financing if they believe they will be unable to meet increasingly strict credit standards. Consequently, stabilization in credit requirements should improve currently anemic loan demand. Loan demand should also get a boost from refinancing of maturing term loans and lines of credit.

A sluggish economic recovery has yet to impact most small businesses, many of which have suffered declines in revenues that will take many months to recoup. Lower revenues have resulted in accompanying reduced earnings. More than half of small businesses responding to a recent National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) survey reported falling profits. To survive, many small businesses are reducing their staff and cutting wages. Although lower than the previous month, ADP's December employment report shows continued small business job losses.

Liquidity, as measured by SBA secondary activity is strong with very favorable pricing for sellers. The market for non-guaranteed small business loans remains extremely limited.

Job losses continued to decline in December but they were well above expectations. Unemployment is the most critical determinant of success for most small businesses. Stubbornly high unemployment will likely contribute to lower retail sales further delaying the small business recovery.

Consumer Lending

The Student lending market has continued to show a positive trend in spreads with deals being executed at 70-75 over Libor in the non- term asset-backed loan facility "TALF" market.

While consumers tend to be slow payers during the holiday period, this year we experienced strong collection effectiveness to finish out the year. Our student loans portfolios performed well in Q4 especially when compared to the previous quarter. Both charge offs and delinquencies have improved over Q3 and full year numbers beat our expectations.

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The Consumer unsecured portfolio continues to liquidate quickly. The charge-off number continues to show a positive trend while in prior years the portfolio consistently experienced deterioration in the 4th quarter. Both charge-offs and delinquencies showed positive trends in Q4

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Citigroup | **Submission date: February 1, 2010** | **Person to be contacted about this report: Carol Hayles or Peter Bieszard**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	2009 NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$136,759	$135,715	$135,434	Consists of residential whole loans. Excludes assets classified as trading assets that are not part of the core mortgage portfolio.	**Citi originated $3.9B in first mortgage loans in December, $0.6B or 17% higher than November levels but below origination volumes reported earlier in 2009. The increase in volumes from November is due to a drop in fixed rates, special pricing to draw in customers and an increase in mailings to customers. First mortgage asset sales for the period were $4.6B, primarily consisting of loans sold in conforming agency pools. Sales volume has contracted from earlier in 2009 due to the scale back of loan origination channels.**
b. Total Originations	$3,297	$3,338	$3,908	Originations includes new loans whether for refinancing of an existing home or the purchase of a home. It does not include troubled debt restructurings which usually includes a restructuring of terms and not additional extensions of credit.	
(1) Refinancings	$1,821	$1,861	$2,213	If on 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.	
(2) New Home Purchases	$446	$410	$476		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$61,890	$61,225	$60,542	Includes HELOC and 2nd mortgages.	**Home equity loans are now primarily sourced through Retail Bank branches resulting in lower originations than in prior years, and are included in Citi's loss mediation and loan modification programs. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in the number of individual lines.** **The increase in originations of 17% is due to seasonality.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$93	$90	$106	If a line is increased, only the amount of the increase is included in originations. If we originated a new HELOC or 2nd, we included the amount drawn in the Ending and Average Balances, and we included the total new line in originations.	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$80,119	$78,054	$77,250		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$140,105	$139,431	$140,261	Balances do not include commercial card activity.	**Purchase sales were up 17% versus prior month and down 7% versus same month of prior year. Average receivables were up 0.6% to prior month. New originations were up 23% over prior month due to increased seasonal sales and new lines. Total Used and Unused Commitments were down 3% versus prior month due in part to a portfolio sale.** **Card members continued to participate in Citi's expanded eligibility forbearance programs; total balances in these programs increased 63% vs. prior year and 2% vs. November with an additional 154,000 card members in December.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$5,672	$6,874	$8,482		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$816,464	$803,603	$781,140		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$57,798	$57,252	$56,477	Includes auto, student and personal loans. Student loans includes related deferred fees and lines of credit with schools (which are secured by student loans).	**Auto Loans: Origination volume is down 1.2% from prior month due to seasonality and a decrease in dealer incentives. Ending receivables continue to liquidate as a result of restructuring actions taken in our distribution network, and is down $0.4B or 2.8% from prior month.** **Personal Installment Loans: Origination volume is down from prior month which benefited from higher marketing programs.**
b. Originations	$822	$888	$978		

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$27,002	$25,677	$24,126	Renewals and new commitments are on a facility basis. Facilities may include L/Cs. Renewals represent credit facilities that expired/matured and were renewed during the period.	**Average balances are down 6%. Renewal of existing accounts are up 13% due to a combination of increased number of renewals and increase in the average balance of loans renewed. The decrease of 64% in new commitments was primarily driven by low M&A activity.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$880	$1,404	$1,583		
c. New Commitments	$1,171	$1,924	$702		
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$24,531	$23,601	$22,784	Renewals and new commitments are on a facility basis. Facilities may include L/Cs. Renewals represent credit facilities that expired/matured and were renewed during the period.	**Average commercial real estate balances were down 4%. Renewal of existing accounts were up 104% due to many REITs going to the capital markets to shore up their balance sheets with both equity and longer term debt.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$407	$139	$282		
c. New Commitments	$158	$37	$294		
SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)					
4. Small Business Loans[3]					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$9,846	$10,413	$10,201		**Average balances were down 2% month on month; while originations were down 16%.**
b. Originations	$131	$128	$107		
SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	-$897	-$2,312	$4,188	Does not include maturities and pay downs. Net Purchased Volume is reported using cost basis.	**The increase in MBS volume was due primarily to increase client demand for both Agency and Non Agency bonds. Net ABS volume is down due to the high volumes in November.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	$563	$1,108	$118		
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	$144,434	$151,238	$152,030	Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo) is before FIN 41 netting. Includes security lending activity.	
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	$15,702	$15,039	$14,782		
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$55	$42	$3,407	Equity Underwriting represents Citi's portion of underwritten issue.	**Industry stats include: 1. 40 High Yield deals in December for a total of $16.8B compared to 42 deals in November for $16.6B. 2. 147 Investment Grade deals in December for a total of $40.2B compared to 167 deals in November for $72.0B. 3. 73 Equity and Linked deals in December for a total of $63.6B compared to 65 deals in November for $15.1B.**
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$16,615	$16,768	$10,370	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.	

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: **Citigroup**
Reporting month(s): December 2009
Submission date: February 1, 2010
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 November 2009, unless otherwise noted.

Consumer Lending: Citi originated $13.5 billion in loans to U.S. consumers and small businesses in December, up 20 percent from November. Although unemployment remained unchanged from November at 10.0 percent, higher loan volumes reflected further indications of improvement in the overall U.S. economy.

First mortgage loan originations rose 17 percent from November to $3.9 billion, the first significant monthly increase since June. These higher loan volumes were driven by a reduction in fixed rates, pricing changes and an increase in marketing activity. Average mortgage loan balances were $135.4 billion, or approximately flat with November levels.

Average home equity loan balances in December were $60.5 billion, declining 1 percent from November. Used and unused commitments also declined moderately to $77.3 billion, or 1 percent on a month-to-month basis.

As in previous months, Citi continued to expand participation in its loss mitigation efforts and programs focused on helping homeowners facing financial difficulty to modify their loans. Through initiatives like the Citi Homeownership Assistance Program, the CitiFinancial Home Affordable Mortgage Program and the Home Affordable Mortgage Program, Citi modified approximately 13,000 first mortgage and home equity loans with a total value of approximately $2.3 billion in December.

In December, Citi issued new credit card lines totaling $8.5 billion, an increase of 23 percent from November. Seasonal consumer spending contributed to a 17 percent increase in purchase sales on a month-to-month basis, while declining 7 percent compared with December 2008.

Card members continue to participate in Citi's expanded eligibility forbearance programs. More than 154,000 card members enrolled in these programs in December, compared with 158,000 in November. Total balances covered by Citi's forbearance programs increased by 2 percent on a month-to-month basis and 63 percent from the prior year period.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Citigroup**
Reporting month(s): December 2009
Submission date: February 1, 2010
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Carol Hayles or Peter Bieszard

Total originations in other consumer lending categories increased for the second consecutive month to $978.4 million, or 10 percent higher than November. Average total loan balances for these categories totaled $56.5 billion, declining 1 percent on a month-to-month basis. Auto loan origination continued to be impacted by lower seasonal demand and fewer dealer incentive programs in December, resulting in a 1 percent month-to-month decline. Personal installment originations declined 30 percent from November volumes, which benefitted from higher levels of marketing associated with annual customer appreciation programs.

Commercial Lending: Commercial lending activity declined in December, as Citi originated $16.6 billion in corporate loans, down 18 percent from November.

New Commercial & Industrial (C&I) loan commitments totaled $702.3 million, declining 64 percent from November as a result of lower M&A activity during December. Renewals of existing accounts rose 13 percent to $1.6 billion, driven by higher renewal volumes and an increase in average loan balances. Average C&I loan balances were $24.1 billion, or 6 percent lower than November levels.

New Commercial Real Estate (CRE) loan commitments in December increased eight-fold to $294.4 million. Loan renewals more than doubled to $282.3 million, reflecting an increase in capital-raising activities by real estate investment trusts. Average total CRE loan and lease balances totaled $22.8 billion, 3 percent lower than in November.

Other Intermediation Activities: Citi recorded net purchases of $4.3 billion in mortgage- and asset-backed securities (MBS/ABS) in December. MBS activity reflected an increase in customer demand for agency and non-agency bonds, more than offsetting a month-to-month decline in ABS activity.

Citi's total debt underwriting was $10.4 billion in December, a decline of 38 percent from the prior month, reflecting lower deal volume. High yield underwriting activity included 40 deals totaling $16.8 billion, compared with 42 transactions with a cumulative value of $16.6 billion in November. Citi lead managed 6 deals with an aggregate value of $1.1 billion. In December, Citi also participated in 147 investment grade transactions with an aggregate value of $40.2 billion, compared with 167 deals totaling $72.0 billion in November. Citi lead managed 18 of these transactions with a total value of $3.2 billion. Citi participated in 73 equity and linked deals with an aggregate value of $63.6 billion in December, compared with 65 deals totaling $15.1 billion in November. Citi lead managed 11 of these deals with a total value of $21.7 billion. Total equity underwriting was positively impacted by an increase in deal volume and average principal per deal.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: COMERICA INCORPORATED | **Submission date: 01/29/2010** | **Person to be contacted about this report: Darlene Persons**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	2009 OCT	2009 NOV	2009 DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$1,675	$1,664	$1,652	Consists of 1st lien 1-4 family residential mortgage and construction loans originated by Comerica Bank.	**First mortgage originations include loans originated and sold to our mortgage partner ($12M December '09/$14M November '09/$15M October '09).**
b. Total Originations	$30	$34	$36	Consists of loans funded during the period, including those originated for sale.	
(1) Refinancings	$17	$16	$21		
(2) New Home Purchases	$13	$18	$15		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$1,803	$1,799	$1,804	Consists of both fixed and revolving home equity (2nd lien) loans.	**December originations increased $1M vs. November.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$18	$9	$10	Excludes commitments/originations where home equity collateral is provided for multiple purposes (personal and business), which are included in Commercial Lending commitments (Schedule B).	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$3,225	$3,229	$3,220		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$56	$58	$56	Consists primarily of commercial bankcard loans.	**New account originations include referrals to our consumer card partner ($14M December '09/$10M November '09/$11M October '09).**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$23	$18	$23	Includes new card loans funded during the period and new referrals to our consumer card partner.	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$389	$389	$385		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$670	$655	$650	Consists of consumer installment loans (both secured and unsecured) and student loans.	**December other consumer originations increased $15M vs. November, primarily in the Midwest market ($21M), partially offset by a decrease in the Western market ($5M).**
b. Originations	$37	$26	$41		

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$24,654	$24,458	$24,316	Consists of loans for commercial and industrial purposes to both domestic and international borrowers, lease financing and other non-consumer, non-real estate loans.	**December renewals decreased $684M vs. November (a decrease of $1,095M in the Texas market, partially offset by increases of $220M, $118M, $56M and $24M in the Midwest, Western, National/Other and Florida markets, respectively). By line of business, the decrease was in National Dealer Services ($986M), offset by increases of $114M, $108M, $62M, $12M and $8M in Global Corporate Banking, Private Banking, Middle Market, Small Business and Commercial Real Estate, respectively. November included an unusually large renewal of $1,150M in the National Dealer Services division in the Texas market.** **December new commercial (C & I) commitments decreased $45M vs. November (decreases of $163M and $10M in the Western and National/Other markets, respectively, partially offset by increases of $111M and $22M in the Midwest and Texas markets, respectively). By line of business, there were decreases of $98M and $10M in Specialty Businesses and Global Corporate Banking, respectively, partially offset by increases of $28M, $23M and $15M in Commercial Real Estate, Private Banking and Middle Market, respectively.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$2,032	$2,935	$2,251	Includes renewals of and increases to lines with existing customers.	
c. New Commitments	$333	$461	$416	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).	
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$14,187	$14,111	$13,988	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.	**December commercial real estate (CRE) renewals increased $24M vs. November (increases of $33M and $18M in the Midwest and Western markets, respectively, offset by a decrease of $27M in the National/Other market).** **December new CRE commitments decreased $49M vs. November (decreases of $24M, $20M and $19M in the Midwest, National/Other and Texas markets, respectively, offset by a $14M increase in the Western market).**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$225	$326	$350	Includes renewals of and increases to lines with existing customers.	
c. New Commitments	$21	$80	$31	Consists of binding commitments to new customers and new lines to existing customers, net of participations sold.	
SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)					
4. Small Business Loans[3]					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$3,782	$3,752	$3,723	Includes Small Business Administration loans and loans to other entities generally with annual sales of less than $10 million at initial relationship.	**December originations increased $22 vs. November (increases of $21M and $8M in the Texas and Western markets, respectively, offset by a decrease of $7M in the Midwest market).**
b. Originations	$189	$151	$173	Consists of renewals and new commitments to both existing and new customers.	
SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$0	$600	$1,249	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. Excludes principal paydowns.	
b. Asset Backed Securities	-$10	-$9	$0	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.	
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	N/A	N/A	N/A		
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A		
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$0	$0	$0	Amount of equity securities underwritten where the Corporation was manager or co-manager of the issue. All done on "best efforts" basis.	
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$9,508	$9,467	$18,919	Amount of debt securities underwritten where the Corporation had either a manager or co-manager role. All done on "best efforts" basis.	

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: **COMERICA INCORPORATED**
Reporting month(s): December 2009
Submission date: January 29, 2010
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Darlene Persons**

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 December 2009.

<u>Consumer Lending</u>

Consumer lending activity in December compared to November 2009 varied across the lending categories. Originations increased in the Home Equity and Other Consumer categories. In the First Mortgage category, residential refinancings increased while new home purchases decreased. Application volumes decreased in the Home Equity and Other Consumer categories in December compared to November 2009. Application volumes increased in the First Mortgage category during this period.

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

Divisions. Renewals and new commitments of $147 million were booked in the Mortgage Banker and Financial Services Divisions in November 2009.

<u>Commercial Lending</u>

C&I lending renewals decreased in December from November 2009. December activity was a return to normal as November included an unusually large renewal in the National Dealer Services division in the Texas market. The decrease in the National Dealer Services division from this November renewal was offset with smaller increases in the Global Corporate Banking, Private Banking and Middle Market divisions. By market, the decrease in the Texas market was partially offset by increases in the Midwest, Western and National/Other and Florida markets. C&I new commitments decreased in December from November 2009, primarily in the Western and National/Other markets, partially offset by increases in the Midwest and Texas markets.

Commercial real estate renewals increased in December from November 2009. The increase in renewals was concentrated primarily in the Commercial Real Estate, Small Business and Private Banking lending divisions. The increase was largely offset by a decrease in the Specialty Businesses lending division (Mortgage Banker). Commercial real estate new commitments decreased in December from November 2009 with the decrease concentrated in the Mortgage Banker, Private Banking and Commercial Real Estate lending divisions.

<u>Small Business Lending</u>

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 and CRE renewals as well as First Mortgage refinancings increased in December from November 2009. By market, the C&I renewal increase was concentrated in the Texas market while the CRE renewal increase was spread across all markets. Small Business C&I new commitments decreased primarily in the Midwest market. CRE new commitments were flat in December compared to November 2009.

<u>Other Intermediation Activities</u>

Debt underwriting in which our broker/dealer subsidiary participated as a manager or a co-manager during December 2009 totaled $18.9 billion, providing access to liquidity for municipalities and corporate customers.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Fifth Third Bancorp | **Submission date: January 29, 2010** | **Person to be contacted about this report: Blane Scarberry**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	2009 NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$11,072	$11,287	$11,022	Average balance consists of 1-4 family residential mortgage loans consistent with the classification of the FR Y9C report. This includes loans held for sale and held for investment.	**Total originations for the month increased $183 million which totaled $1.8 billion driven by $1.4 billion of refinancing activity and nearly $450 million of new home purchases.**
b. Total Originations	$1,668	$1,648	$1,831		
(1) Refinancings	$1,117	$1,105	$1,386		
(2) New Home Purchases	$551	$543	$446		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$11,761	$11,697	$11,649	Average balance consists of HELOC and HELOAN accounts consistent with the classification of the FR Y9C report.	**Fifth Third extended $102 million of new home equity lines of credit during the month.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$94	$75	$102		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$19,828	$19,727	$19,582		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$2,258	$2,254	$2,258	Average balance consists of US cards for consumer obligors only, consistent with the classification of the FR Y9C report. Business cards are included in C&I balances.	**December new credit card extensions were $121 million, an increase over our $103 million of extensions in November.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$125	$103	$121		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$11,260	$11,012	$10,923		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$9,474	$9,446	$9,453	Average balance consists of auto and other consumer loans and leases consistent with the classification of the FR Y9C report.	**Other consumer loan originations, which include new car loans, were $352 million in December. This was an increase of approximately $45 million from November.**
b. Originations	$304	$307	$352		

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$27,480	$27,360	$27,213	Average balance consists of non-real estate commercial loans and leases consistent with the classification of the FR Y9C report. This includes business cards.	**New C&I commitments originated in December 2009 increased to $1.9 billion compared to $1.1 billion in November 2009. Renewal levels for existing accounts in December 2009 of $2.4 billion were up from November 2009 at $1.5 billion.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$1,750	$1,548	$2,407	Includes renewed funded loans and renewed commitments.	
c. New Commitments	$830	$1,078	$1,919	Includes new commitments both funded and unfunded	
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$18,084	$17,949	$17,719	Average balance consists of real estate secured commercial loans consistent with the classification of the FR Y9C report.	**New CRE commitments originated in December 2009 were $196 million, which was up slightly from $132 million in November 2009. Renewal levels for existing accounts increased significantly in December 2009 to $1.2 billion versus November 2009 at $471 million due to normal year end seasonal trends.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$443	$471	$1,226	Includes renewed funded loans and renewed commitments.	
c. New Commitments	$153	$132	$196	Includes new commitments both funded and unfunded	
SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)					
4. Small Business Loans[3]					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$5,354	$5,312	$5,238	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.	**Small Business commitments originated in December 2009 were $408 million, which was up from $275 million in November 2009.**
b. Originations	$247	$275	$408		
SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$492	$1,476	$632	Consists of MBS purchases less sales for the month.	**December investment portfolio activity included the re-investment of portfolio cash flows and the allocation of additional balance sheet liquidity into agency MBS. For the month net Agency MBS purchase totaled $632 million.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	$41	-$8	-$69	Consists of ABS purchases less sales for the month.	
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	NA	NA	NA		
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	NA	NA	NA		
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	NA	NA	NA		
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$598	$663	$251		

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): December 2009
Submission date: January 29, 2010
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 1.3% in December 2009 compared to November 2009. New CRE commitments originated in December 2009 were $196 million, which was up almost 50% from $132 million in November 2009. Renewal levels for existing accounts increased significantly in December 2009 to $1.2 billion versus November 2009 at $471 million due to normal year end seasonal trends. Even though combined originations and renewals were higher in December than November, payments and dispositions of troubled CRE outpaced the higher levels of activity causing the overall balances to continue to decline. As commercial vacancy rates continue to rise, Fifth Third continues to monitor the CRE portfolios and 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 feel this is prudent given that we do not believe added exposure in those sectors is warranted given our expectations for continued elevated loss trends in the performance of those portfolios.

C&I: Average C&I balances decreased by approximately 0.5% in December 2009 compared to November 2009 as new loans were more than offset by borrowers continuing to deleverage their balance sheets. New C&I commitments originated in December 2009 increased to $1.9 billion compared to $1.1 billion in November 2009. Renewal levels for existing accounts in December 2009 of $2.4 billion were up from November 2009 at $1.5 billion. Lending in the Commercial segment 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. While corporate profits are up, business investment growth continues to be negative. 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 remains soft in December 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 December. Terms and covenants continue to be somewhat tighter than

Name of institution: **Fifth Third Bancorp**
Reporting month(s): December 2009
Submission date: January 29, 2010
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Blane Scarberry**

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.

Small Business: Average Small Business balances decreased by approximately 1.4% in December 2009 compared to November 2009. Small Business commitments originated in December 2009 were $408 million, which was up from $275 million in November 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 0.8% in December 2009 compared to November 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 December.

Consumer section
Consumer: December 2009 overall loan demand for non-mortgage consumer credit (home equity, credit card and auto) was up compared to November 2009 given increase in all non-mortgage consumer credit demand.

December 2009 was another high volume month for mortgage lending, driven by attractive interest rates. Total originations for the month increased $183 million which totaled $1.8 billion driven by $1.4 billion of refinancing activity and nearly $450 million of new home purchases. We also extended $102 million of new home equity lines of credit during the month.

December new credit card extensions were $121 million, an increase over our $103 million of extensions in November. Other consumer loan originations, which include new car loans, were $352 million in December. This was an increase of approximately $45 million from November.

During the month of December, 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 December of 2009, Fifth Third's portfolio of consumer loans and leases was flat relative to November 2009.

Treasury Section
December investment portfolio activity included the re-investment of portfolio cash flows and the allocation of additional balance sheet liquidity into agency MBS. For the month net Agency MBS purchase totaled $632 million.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc. **Submission date: January 29, 2010** **Person to be contacted about this report: Shannon Lapierre**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	2009 OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$199	$198	$198		**The Hartford's activities in Consumer Lending - First Mortgages are limited to those of Federal Trust Bank, which it acquired on June 24, 2009.**
b. Total Originations	$0	$0	$0		
(1) Refinancings	$0	$0	$0		
(2) New Home Purchases	$0	$0	$0		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$10	$10	$9		**The Hartford's activities in Consumer Lending - Home Equity are limited to those of Federal Trust Bank, which it acquired on June 24, 2009.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$0	$0	$0		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$16	$16	$16		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	N/A	N/A	N/A		**Neither The Hartford nor Federal Trust Bank, acquired on June 24, 2009, have engaged in Consumer Lending - US Card-Managed activity.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	N/A	N/A	N/A		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	N/A	N/A	N/A		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$0	$0	$0		**The Hartford's activities in Consumer Lending - Other Consumer are limited to those of Federal Trust Bank, which it acquired on June 24, 2009.**
b. Originations	$0	$0	$0		

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$10	$10	$9	Reflects a daily average.	**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 December 31, 2009, The Hartford held $36.5 billion of corporate debt securities. (See further discussion on The Hartford's other intermediation activities in Part II. Qualitative Overview)**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$1	$0	$0		
c. New Commitments	$0	$0	$0		
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$6,087	$6,024	$5,853	Average loan balance for loans issued by Federal Trust Bank is calculated as the mean of daily closing balances. The average loan balance for all other commercial real estate mortgage loan investments made by The Hartford is calculated as the mean of the beginning- and end-of-period carrying amounts.	**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.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$0	$0	$1	The Hartford's activities in Commercial Real Estate - Renewals are limited to those of Federal Trust Bank, which it acquired on June 24, 2009.	
c. New Commitments	$0	$0	$0		
SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)					
4. Small Business Loans[3]					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$0	$0	$0		**The Hartford's activities in Small Business Lending are limited to those of Federal Trust Bank, which it acquired on June 24, 2009.**
b. Originations	$0	$0	$0		
SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$14,396	$14,199	$13,830	Represents carrying value as of December 31, 2009, including CMBS of $8,544 million, CREs of $439 million and RMBS of $4,847 million.	**Net sales were approximately $621 million in ABS, CMBS, and RMBS securities for the month ending December 31, 2009, related primarily to low-rated and selective ABS and CMBS securities.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	$4,961	$4,942	$4,976	Represents carrying value as of December 31, 2009, including ABS of $2,523 million, CLOs of $2,439 million and Other CDOs of $14 million.	
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	N/A	N/A	N/A		
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc.**
Reporting month(s): December 2009
Submission date: January 29, 2010
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Shannon Lapierre**

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. Net sales were approximately $621 million in ABS, CMBS, and RMBS securities for the month ending December 31, 2009, related primarily to low-rated and selective ABS and CMBS securities.

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 December 31, 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 December 31, 2009, Federal Trust Bank held $208 million (carrying value) of residential mortgage loans.

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 December, The Hartford was a net purchaser of marketable securities. During the month, The Hartford purchased predominantly investment grade corporate credits of $2,752 million, offset by $1,157 million in sale transactions. In the investment grade corporate credit space, repositioning included net purchases in companies well positioned in the current economic environment, coupled with net sales aimed to selectively reduce the company's overall concentration in financials, real estate and other single-name concentrations.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: KeyCorp | **Submission date: 1/28/10** | **Person to be contacted about this report: Robert L. Morris**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	2009 NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$3,173	$3,181	$3,176	First Mortgage includes loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties including home equity loans secured by first liens.	After reaching a year-to-date monthly high in October, loan application volume decreased in November and again in December, with the December volume 20% below that experienced in November.
b. Total Originations	$135	$153	$150	Total Originations include both portfolio and held-for-sale loan originations.	
(1) Refinancings	$70	$88	$85		
(2) New Home Purchases	$65	$65	$65		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$8,401	$8,401	$8,396	Home Equity includes home equity lines of credit only (Home equity loans secured by first liens are included with First Mortgages above).	Home Equity loan demand continues to be weak, with the application volume for December down 11% from the November level and 45% from the level in December 2008.
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$71	$71	$57		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$16,435	$16,408	$16,357		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$5	$5	$0	US Card - Managed includes Credit Card loans.	KeyCorp does not originate new credit card receivables for its own portfolio. In December, KeyCorp sold its existing portfolio, which was acquired through a bank acquisition.
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$0	$0	$0		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$41	$41	$0		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$7,542	$7,473	$7,423	Other Consumer includes all other non-revolving consumer loans.	The significant increase in December originations reflects the seasonality of KeyCorp's federally-guaranteed student loan volume. (See comment under the "Consumer" heading on page 1 of the qualitative analysis)
b. Originations	$34	$17	$66		

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$28,002	$27,427	$27,051	C & I includes lease financing receivables, commercial and industrial loans, agricultural loans, loans to depository institutions and other nonconsumer loans.	New commitments in December, which totaled $530 million, increased from the November level of $519 million. The highest volume of new commitments occurred in the Leasing, Institutional Bank and Middle Market portfolios. Although overall C & I demand remains weak, new Leasing approvals in December reached their highest monthly level since March 2009. December renewal activity was strong across all segments.
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$778	$1,073	$1,269	Renewals of existing accounts include outstanding balances and unused commitments for which the terms were extended or changed. A renewed commitment may or may not have an active draw.	
c. New Commitments	$366	$519	$530	New commitments include outstanding balances and unused commitments. Commitment amounts exclude standby letters of credit.	
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$16,994	$16,599	$16,000	Commercial Real Estate includes construction and land loans, loans secured by multi-family residential properties and by other nonresidential properties.	CRE loan demand remained weak during December. KeyCorp's primary lending activities in CRE continue to be extending and modifying existing credits given the lack of liquidity and refinancing options available in the CRE market. Management expects loan extensions and modifications to continue into 2010. Primary refinancing activity continues to occur in the multi-family space, with Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and FHA agencies financing these assets.
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$457	$693	$880	Renewals of existing accounts include outstanding balances and unused commitments for which the terms were extended or changed. A renewed commitment may or may not have an active draw.	
c. New Commitments	$56	$72	$88	New commitments include outstanding balances and unused commitments. Commitment amounts exclude standby letters of credit.	
SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)					
4. Small Business Loans[3]					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$3,341	$3,303	$3,267	Small Business includes loans guaranteed by the Small Business Administration ("SBA") and other loans internally classified as small business loans.	Small Business loan demand remains weak; however, December loan application volume increased from the November level. December loan approvals totaled $45 million, slightly below the monthly average for 2009. SBA lending approvals totaled nearly $13 million for December. December 2009 renewals of $134 million were down $6 million from the November 2009 level.
b. Originations	$37	$40	$45		
SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$818	-$63	$508	December MBS net purchased volume includes $750 million in purchases and $242 million in sales, paydowns, calls and maturities.	The December purchase of an additional $750 million of collateralized mortgage obligations issued by government-sponsored entities supports KeyCorp's strategy for improving overall balance sheet liquidity.
b. Asset Backed Securities	$0	$0	$0		
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	N/A	N/A	N/A		
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A		
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$55	$46	$226	Represents KeyCorp's equity underwriting commitments.	KeyCorp was the co-manager on six equity deals, which totaled $226 million in underwriting commitments. Taxable debt underwriting commitments totaled $174 million, including three deals that are investment grade and three that are high yield. Municipal debt underwriting totaled $148 million in underwriting commitments.
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$147	$646	$322	Represents KeyCorp's taxable and municipal debt underwriting commitments.	

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: **KeyCorp**
Reporting month(s): December **2009**
Submission date: **1/28/10**
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 $93 billion at December 31, 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

December credit demand in the Commercial Real Estate ("CRE") segment remained weak, while there was modest improvement in the Commercial Lending ("C & I") segment. The increase in credit demand in the C & I segment was attributable mainly to the Leasing portfolio, as new approvals in December reached their highest monthly level since March 2009. Consumer loan approval volume continued to decline in December.

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

In December, seasonality and consumer hesitancy to take on additional debt contributed to the continued decline in branch-based application volume.

In September 2009, management decided to discontinue the education lending business and to focus on the growing demands from schools for integrated, simplified billing, payment and cash management solutions. In December, KeyCorp stopped accepting new applications for student loans. Funding of previously approved loan applications will continue through March 2010.

There were no material changes in KeyCorp's underwriting standards in December.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **KeyCorp**
Reporting month(s): December **2009**
Submission date: **1/28/10**
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Robert L. Morris**

C & I
In December, new loan approvals for new and existing Middle Market clients increased from the November level to $115 million. New lease approvals increased to $275 million in December from November, representing the third highest monthly approval volume for the year.

In the Small Business segment, credit-worthy clients continue to act conservatively and are resistant to adding capacity or additional debt. Small Business loan demand remains weak; however, December loan application volume increased from the November level. December loan approvals in the Small Business segment totaled $45 million, slightly below the monthly average for 2009. SBA lending for the month was strong, with nearly $13 million in loans approved. For the year, SBA loan approvals were down 8% from 2008, while KeyCorp's Small Business loan activity as a whole was down 54%.

Commercial Real Estate
There was no change in loan demand trends in the CRE segment during December. The CRE market outlook continues to be weak. Of the $88 million in new commitments originated in December, 65% was attributable to new commitments in the Real Estate Capital portfolio and 28% was attributable to new commitments in the Small Business and Middle Market portfolios.

During December, KeyCorp continued to extend and modify existing credits given the lack of liquidity and refinancing options available in the CRE market. Renewal volume of $880 million was up 27% from the November level of $693 million. 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 December, KeyCorp increased the size of its investment portfolio with the purchase of an additional $750 million of collateralized mortgage obligations issued by government-sponsored entities.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Marshall & Ilsley Corporation | **Submission date: 02/01/2010** | **Person to be contacted about this report: Gregory A. Smith**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	2009 NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$7,155	$7,132	$7,037	Includes all closed end residential RE; First Mortgages and Home Equity Loans (Approximately 80% of Home Equity Loans are held in first position). This excludes construction and vacant land loans which are included in the Commercial Real Estate section as average loan balances.	**Mortgage originations decreased slightly from November to December reflecting the decrease in applications from October to November. An increase in refinancing activity (due to favorable November rates) was offset by a decrease in December new home originations which is seasonally typical. The Average Loan Balance decline year-over-year is attributed to originations being sold in the secondary market, periodic loan sales and amortization of the portfolio. We continue to focus on serving customer needs as evidenced by $3.3 billion of total mortgage originations in 2009.**
b. Total Originations	$192	$203	$198	1-4 Family Residential Mortgage Originations - includes loans held by M&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.	
(1) Refinancings	$106	$125	$135		
(2) New Home Purchases	$86	$78	$63		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$2,747	$2,737	$2,733	Includes Home Equity Lines only.	**Home Equity outstanding balances were effectively flat month over month. Application volume has continued to drop, consistent with seasonal trends.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$61	$64	$57		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$4,988	$4,957	$4,935		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$276	$277	$287	Includes Consumer Card only.	**Average Balances and purchase activity increased due to holiday shopping.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$5	$6	$6		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$1,274	$1,282	$1,291		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$2,152	$2,128	$2,096	Includes consumer PRA & LOCs. Subcategories include Auto Leases, Dealer Finance, Personal, Securities Loans, and Student Loans.	**Average Loan Balances were down slightly month over month.**
b. Originations	$43	$43	$59	Includes Additional Notes and Refinances to existing customers and notes to new customers.	

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$13,350	$13,214	$13,042	Includes A/R and Inventory, Dealer Commercial, Agricultural, IRB's and Muni, and Commercial Leases.	**Average balances continue to decrease as line utilization rates are at historical lows. Companies continue to reduce capital expenditures, pay down debt, delay investments in infrastructure and lower merger and acquisition activity, all of which influences customer borrowing needs. Although new commitment levels are lower than the previous year, they were higher than November.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$151	$182	$161	Renewals include renewal of existing accounts where new money is requested, terms are modified, or new master line is established.	
c. New Commitments	$98	$65	$146	Includes New Loans to New Customers and Unused Commitments to C&I (Also includes Unused Commitments to: Finance Agricultural Production and Other).	
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$20,130	$19,941	$19,560	Includes Business Purpose 1-4 and Construction, Development, & Vacant Land (Commercial and Residential).	**Commercial Real Estate average balances decreased month-over-month led by Construction and Development loans and is in line with prior month trends. This is also consistent with our corporate goal of reducing Construction and Development concentrations to no more than 10% of total loans.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$51	$43	$64	Renewals include renewal of existing accounts where new money is requested, terms are modified, or new master line is established.	
c. New Commitments	$88	$40	$71	Includes New Loans to New Customers and Unused Commitments for CRE (Also includes Unused Commitments to: New Construction, Land Development and Other Land; Farmland; 1-4 Family Residential Properties; Multi-Family (5 or more) Residential Properties).	
SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)					
4. Small Business Loans[3]					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$3,506	$3,462	$3,426	Includes SBA-guaranteed loans and Business Loans & Commitments < $1 million to customers with Revenue < $1 million. Excludes Letters of Credit.	**Average Balances were slightly lower from November to December. Pipelines again ran lower due to a decrease in demand as customers continue to address impacts from current economic conditions.**
b. Originations	$19	$12	$31		
SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$48	$202	$895	Includes Mortgage Backed security purchase activities net of any security MBS sale activities, within the consolidated investment holdings. At Qtr-end this may also include Traded-not-settled transactions.	
b. Asset Backed Securities	$0	$0	$0		
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	N/A	N/A	N/A		
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Marshall & Ilsley Corporation
Reporting month(s): December 2009
Submission date: 02/01/2010
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Gregory A. Smith**

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 (M&I) is a diversified financial services corporation headquartered in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. M&I Marshall & Ilsley Bank is the largest Wisconsin-based bank, with 192 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 $500 million of new credit to new and existing customers in December for a total of over $6.4 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 March 31, 2010.

In Commercial and Industrial loans, loan demand continues to be weak across all of our markets. Economic uncertainty has continued to result in borrowers reducing capital expenditures, delaying investment in infrastructure (plants and equipment), experiencing lower inventories and receivables, and lower merger and acquisition activity, all of which influence customer borrowing needs.

In Commercial Real Estate, Construction and Development concentrations continue to decline in-line with our corporate goal of reducing credit exposure in this sector. Continued economic uncertainty has 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 decreased slightly (approximately 3%) from November to December. An increase in refinancing activity (due to favorable November rates) was offset by a decrease in December new home originations which is seasonally typical. During the same period, mortgage application volume decreased by approximately 11% overall. The drop in application volume is due to a decrease in refinance applications driven by rates increasing in December. The Average Loan Balance decline year-over-year is attributed to originations being sold in the secondary market, periodic loan

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Marshall & Ilsley Corporation
Reporting month(s): December 2009
Submission date: 02/01/2010
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Gregory A. Smith**

sales and amortization of the portfolio. We continue to focus on serving customer needs as evidenced by $3.3 billion of total mortgage originations in 2009.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: PNC Financial Services Group | **Submission date: 1/29/2010** | **Person to be contacted about this report: Quantitative-Ronald Lewis; Qualitative-Shaheen Dil**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	OCT 2009	NOV 2009	DEC 2009	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$20,143	$19,827	$19,701	First Mortgage originations in the table represent PNC Mortgage originations (effective November 2009 National City Mortgage Company became PNC Mortgage), as well as PNC purchases of loans originated by PNC Mortgage, LLC, a 49.9% PNC owned joint venture with Wells Fargo, which ceased operation in November 2009.	
b. Total Originations	$824	$761	$686		
(1) Refinancings	$470	$454	$437		
(2) New Home Purchases	$354	$307	$249		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$36,260	$36,091	$35,977		
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$301	$264	$283		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$56,342	$55,040	$54,453		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$6,620	$6,488	$6,514	• Line 3 represents credit cards and other revolving products exposure. • Total outstandings for Credit card alone were up from $4,126 million in November to $4,200 million in December. New account volume for Credit Card alone fell 14.69% from November level.	
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$176	$137	$119		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$24,966	$24,968	$24,747		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$12,719	$12,987	$13,407		
b. Originations	$265	$210	$463		

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$61,024	$61,115	$59,941		
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$3,587	$3,607	$5,580		
c. New Commitments	$1,903	$2,000	$2,709		
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$24,063	$23,306	$23,399		
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$772	$401	$888		
c. New Commitments	$182	$159	$426		
SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)					
4. Small Business Loans[3]					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$11,693	$11,530	$11,438	The Small Business loans include PNC Business Banking (Retail line of business) plus those small business loans that are managed in our C&IB portfolio.	
b. Originations	$293	$241	$285		
SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$300	-$235	$1,139	Trade Date was used to determine the month in which the purchase occurred. The Mortgage Backed Securities include MBS, CMBS, CMO's (both agency and non-agency). Also, the Net Purchased amount consists of Purchases less sells for the month.	
b. Asset Backed Securities	$355	$182	$442		
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	N/A	N/A	N/A	PNC matched book activity is less than $50 billion and is therefore not being reported, per Treasury's guidance in footnote 1.	
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	PNC is not a prime broker and does not offer other margin lending services to clients. Therefore, per Treasury's guidance in footnote 2, this section is not applicable to PNC.	
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$9	$21	$68		
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$376	$492	$759		

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: **PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.**
Reporting month(s): **December 2009**
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Shaheen Dil**
Submission date: **January 29, 2010**

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. 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 December 2009 PNC approved new and renewed commercial loans of approximately $7.6 billion, up from $5.8 billion in November 2009. Overall, PNC originated approximately $11.2 billion in loans and commitments to lend in December, $3.7 billion (48%) more than in November, driven by increased renewals and new commitments in Commercial lending.

First Mortgage

New first mortgage applications in December were $1.19 billion, up 3% from November, a result of a drop in interest rates that caused a brief surge in new refinance applications. Closed loan fundings totaled $686 million for the month, of which $673 million was originated by PNC Mortgage. This represented a decrease of approximately 11% from November reflecting normal seasonality trends. Conventional loans were 69% of the total, including loans originated for sale to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac as well as jumbo loans originated for portfolio. FHA insured and VA guaranteed loans accounted for 31% of the total. Fixed rate mortgages represented 93% of the total.

Execution of the Home Affordable Refinance Program (HARP) and the Home Affordable Modification Program (HAMP) continues. During December, 247 HARP refinances totaling $49.0 million were funded. The HARP program to date has funded 2,102 HARP refinances totaling $425.9 million. Through December, 70,284 HAMP solicitations have been sent to eligible borrowers. 19,413 HAMP Trial Plan offers have been extended. 13,237 borrowers are active in HAMP Trial Modifications. 61 borrowers have been converted to final HAMP loan modifications.

Consumer Lending

Home Equity outstandings continue to decline month-over-month, as payments and payoffs outpace December new originations at 7% growth. We have taken active steps to move up marketing efforts while ensuring that we are well positioned in each of our markets from a pricing perspective.

In Other Consumer loans, Education Lending is experiencing a seasonal increase due to the second disbursements of loans applied for in the peak summer season, coinciding with the start of second semester. December's Education Lending volume was up 55% from December 2008. Other installment loan volume was flat year over year. A customer mailing strategy has been implemented with internet advertising support to help increase originations. With respect to Indirect Lending, December originations increased 6% compared to November. Full year 2009 Indirect originations represent a 32% increase over full year 2008. Although originated volume increased from November to December, dealers have still not returned their inventory to historical levels, mainly due to lack of supply.

In Loss Mitigation – Distressed Assets – Home Equity, Non-Prime Mortgage, Bank Owned Mortgage and Construction Lending, we are looking to launch a new Florida-based Home Loan Assistance Center to aid troubled borrowers in and around the West Palm area. This center is expected to be operational by the end of the first quarter. With respect to our non-prime borrowers, we are poised to launch market research efforts aimed at increasing distressed borrower contact rate, and soliciting customer feedback concerning loan modification customer experience improvements.

US Credit Cards (excluding other revolving exposure)

Total outstandings for the Credit card portfolio in December ($4.200 billion) grew from November ($4.126 billion). New account volume was lower than the prior month (down 14.69%). Total accounts booked in December were 11.9 thousand, of which 9.5 thousand were new consumer accounts and 2.5 thousand were business card accounts. The average credit line granted was $8,501 for consumer cards and $8,458 for business cards. Total credit line granted for new accounts was lower in December ($101.5 million versus $119.6 million in November). Total credit available was $23,684 million for December versus $23,928 million in November. The branch network continues to be the main driver of new account activity for the Credit Card portfolio.

Business Banking (in Retail line of business)

Balances in Business Banking (customers with annual revenues less than $10 million) declined less than 1% in December from prior month. During December, PNC Business Banking extended $285 million in credit commitments to small businesses including SBA loans. Volume improved by 18% over the previous month due to a longer month and increased demand for credit. Targeted leads were provided to the branches and direct sales force in late December and early January. Several other initiatives are in process to generate more small business lending in 2010.

C&I

PNC remains keenly focused on providing credit to qualified C&I borrowers. During 2009, we led more than 120 syndicated financing transactions, totaling more than $6.3 billion, for middle market companies located across the country.

PNC is highly focused on generating new sales across our entire product and service set. In fact, 2009 sales results for most of our commercial banking businesses in the legacy PNC markets were substantially ahead of 2008 sales results. And we expect similar sales strength in the legacy National City markets as most of those markets convert to PNC during the first half of 2010.

At the same time, we continue to hear from many C&I clients and prospects that they remain 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. Borrowers continue to pay down bank credit with debt and equity issuances, which rose toward the end of 2009 as issuers sought to price deals before the end of the year. And, we continue to see loan utilization rates at historically low levels as our clients' working capital needs remain low in this economy.

We also continue to see the loan market become increasingly competitive. Spreads peaked in the second quarter and have steadily tightened since. Tenors are also lengthening, as we are beginning to see four- and 5-year deals again, whereas earlier in the year almost no deals went beyond 3 years. We have not seen any other material changes in structure, so discipline remains generally strong.

In the past few weeks we have begun to see M&A deals across our segments, although it's too early to declare a trend. The deals have been driven by strategic buyers and post transaction leverage remains moderate in the transactions we have seen. We are hopeful that this M&A activity and leveling of utilization rates are indicators that loan demand will begin to increase as 2010 progresses.

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. The strong demand in 2009 resulted in a record number of new business originations and a pipeline of new loan opportunities that remains healthy. In fact, we are currently planning to add staff in order to pursue these opportunities. The growth provided by new lending opportunities and seasonal borrowings of existing clients has reversed the yearlong decline in customer loan balances associated with lower inventory and receivables levels resulting from lower sales volumes and better balance sheet management. Line utilization remains in line with the industry averages of 39%, which is almost 10% lower than a year ago.

We must continue to note that PNC's loan growth will be moderated 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, suggests 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. 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 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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Regions Financial Corporation | **Submission date: January 29, 2010** | **Person to be contacted about this report: Irene M. Esteves, Chief Financial Officer**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)		2009			
1. First Mortgage	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**	**Key**	**Comments**
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$16,186	$16,283	$16,404	First and second residential 1-4 family mortgages, including residential mortgages held for sale.	The mortgage division originated mortgage loans totaling $644 million in December of 2009. Overall production decreased 6.6% from the prior month. New purchase originations declined from the prior month 12.4%, and refinancing activity decreased 2.2%. Application activity in December decreased 6.9% due primarily to seasonality (i.e., less activity is generally seen in the winter/holiday months). December originations included approximately $54 million related to 318 loans refinanced under the Home Affordable Refinance Program.
b. Total Originations	$619	$689	$644	Loan originations designated for the secondary market and those to be held in portfolio on Regions' balance sheet.	
(1) Refinancings	$311	$393	$384	Total originations designated as refinance status.	
(2) New Home Purchases	$308	$296	$260	Total originations designated as new purchase status.	
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$15,599	$15,509	$15,436	Average balances include Home Equity loans and HELOCs.	Home Equity production increased 22% in December to $94 million due in part to response to the preapproved HELOC offer mailed to approximately 195,000 Regions' customers without a HELOC in October that expired in December. Home Equity Lending production remains low, down 25% compared to same period prior year. Lower production is the result of reduced application volume and declining home values limiting the qualifying amount for homeowners, thus driving lower loan sizes. Overall Home Equity average balances declined $73 million or 0.5% in December to $15.4 billion. The HELOAN portfolio declined $32 million, 1.7%, while HELOC balances declined $42 million, 0.3%, reflecting portfolio paydowns in excess of new production.
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$87	$77	$94	New Home Equity loans, lines and increases.	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$26,039	$25,840	$25,749	Total portfolio of Home Equity loans and funded and unfunded HELOCs. Funded portion included in average balance above.	
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A - Regions Financial Corp is an Agent Bank.	N/A
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	N/A	N/A	N/A		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	N/A	N/A	N/A		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$4,265	$4,191	$4,094	Includes consumer direct, indirect, other revolving (i.e., overdraft lines) and student loans held for sale.	Overall, December loan balances decreased as a result of the continued run-off in the Indirect Lending portfolio. December originations increased when compared to November, primarily as a result of the seasonality in the student lending portfolio.
b. Originations	$123	$76	$91	Includes direct and student lending origination activity.	

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)					
1. C & I	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**	**Key**	**Comments**
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$21,843	$21,489	$21,376	Average outstanding funded balances (net of deferred fees and costs) for non-real estate, commercial related loans and leases.	**In December, loan demand remained weak as the slower economy is driving more conservative leverage positions. Outstanding loan balances decreased in December partially due to the remarketing of Variable Rate Demand Notes. The number of new and renewed C&I commitments totaled 5,291 for the three month period (1,941 in December).**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$1,502	$1,415	$1,249	Renewal of existing funded and unfunded commitments for non-real estate, commercial related loans based upon posting date of renewal. Also includes letters of credit.	
c. New Commitments	$681	$862	$1,123	New funded and unfunded commitments for non-real estate, commercial related loans based upon posting date of the commitment. Also includes letters of credit and leases. Variable Rate Demand Note (VRDN) fundings are excluded from new commitment activity.	
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$36,030	$35,770	$35,304	Average outstanding funded balances (net of deferred fees and costs) for commercial related loans secured by real estate. Also includes Commercial loans held for sale.	**In December, commercial real estate balances decreased $466 million from November levels, primarily driven by decreases in investor owned real estate. In December, new loan demand remained low. The $300 million in new real estate commitments primarily resulted from owner occupied real estate production. The focus in commercial real estate lending is on renewing and restructuring real estate loans with existing clients versus active pursuit of new real estate loans. Renewal activity includes loan restructuring, remargining and repricing, consistent with the current credit quality of the sponsor, the performance of the project and the current market.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$1,612	$1,439	$1,916	Renewal of existing funded and unfunded commitments for commercial related loans secured by real estate based upon posting date of renewal. Also includes letters of credit.	
c. New Commitments	$194	$173	$300	New funded and unfunded commitments 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.	
SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)					
4. Small Business Loans[3]					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$13,955	$13,852	$13,780	Average outstanding funded balances (net of deferred fees and costs) for commercial and commercial real estate related loans made to small business clients, which we generally define as clients with revenues up to $10 million. Theses balances are reflected as components of C&I , Commercial Real Estate and First Mortgage reported above.	**Small businesses are experiencing lower working capital requirements resulting from lower sales volumes and are reluctant to make capital investments given the economic outlook. As a result, we are seeing small businesses build cash in their operating accounts.**
b. Originations	$563	$542	$630	New and renewed production of funded and unfunded commitments made to small business clients, which we generally define as clients with revenues up to $10 million. These originations are reflected as components of C&I and Commercial Real Estate reported above.	
SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$3,724	$516	$1,726	Net purchase volume as captured in bond accounting system. Reflects settlement date.	**Consists of Agency Fixed-Rate Mortgage-Backed Products.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	$0	$0	$0		
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	N/A	N/A	N/A		
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	$839	$801	$805	Reflects average margin receivables as recorded on the general ledger.	
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$36	$21	$73	Total equity underwriting activity. Represents Regions' participation percentage.	**The Morgan Keegan Equity department saw increased offering activity in December. We participated in 2 equity underwritings in October, 3 in November, and 7 in December. Gross debt issuance for October, November, and December was $9.9 billion, $13.2 billion, and $11.8 billion respectively.**
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$1,442	$1,470	$1,724	Debt issuances delivered monthly. Represents Regions' participation percentage.	

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: **Regions Financial Corporation**
Reporting month(s): December, 2009
Submission date: **January 29, 2010**
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Irene M. Esteves, Chief Financial Officer**

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 December 31, 2009, Regions had total consolidated assets of approximately $142 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 December, new and renewed commitments were up $0.7 billion to $5.4 billion and average balances were down $0.6 billion from November to $92.6 billion.

The month over month increase in new and renewed commitments was driven primarily by a 30.3% increase in new commitments in C&I and by renewals in Commercial Real Estate, reflecting typical month to month fluctuations in renewal volumes as most commercial real estate loans are project based and renewal activity is driven by the life cycle of each project.

III. Consumer Lending

A. Mortgage Lending

The mortgage division originated mortgage loans totaling $644 million in December of 2009. Overall production decreased 6.6% from the prior month. New purchase originations declined from the prior month 12.4%, and refinancing activity decreased 2.2%. Application activity in December decreased 6.9% due primarily to seasonality (i.e., less activity is generally seen in the winter/holiday months).

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. December originations included approximately $54 million related to 318 loans refinanced under the Home Affordable Refinance Program.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Regions Financial Corporation**
Reporting month(s): December, 2009
Submission date: **January 29, 2010**
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Irene M. Esteves, Chief Financial Officer**

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 937 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 December, Regions completed 128 modifications totaling $20.3 million in unpaid principal. Regions currently services approximately $20.0 billion of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac mortgages.

B. Home Equity Lending

Home Equity production increased 22% in December to $94 million due in part to response to the preapproved HELOC offer mailed to approximately 195,000 Regions' customers without a HELOC in October that expired in December. Home Equity Lending production remains low, down 25% compared to same period prior year. Lower production is the result of reduced application volume and declining home values limiting the qualifying amount for homeowners, thus driving lower loan sizes.

Overall Home Equity average balances declined $73 million or 0.5% in December to $15.4 billion. The HELOAN portfolio declined $32 million, 1.7%, while HELOC balances declined $42 million, 0.3%, reflecting portfolio paydowns in excess of new production.

C. Other Consumer Lending

Overall, Other Consumer Lending balances decreased 2.3% in December compared to November primarily as a result of the continued run-off in the Indirect Lending portfolio. Overall, December originations decreased when compared to November, primarily as a result of the seasonality in the student lending portfolio.

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. As unemployment levels continue to elevate and the housing crisis lingers our goal remains the same - to ensure customers who encounter financial difficulty know they have options and we want to work with them.

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. (1.80% for Regions vs. 4.47% nationally in the third quarter of 2009.) Since inception of the program, Regions has restructured more than $1.8

billion in mortgages, including $1.1 billion in 2009. Regions has assisted more than 24,000 homeowners with solutions.

In addition, Regions introduced the U.S. Treasury sponsored Home Affordable Modification Program for loans serviced on behalf of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac back in late March 2009. To date, we have initiated 1,068 trial period modifications for $165 million and of those, 438 have been completed for $69 million.

IV. Commercial Lending

A. Commercial and Industrial Lending

Loan demand remained soft in December, as the stagnant economy continues to drive more conservative leverage positions. Renewed loan commitments decreased for the month, while new loan commitments increased. Outstanding loan balances decreased in December partially 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 current economic outlook.

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 current economic outlook. As a result, we are seeing small businesses build cash in their operating accounts. Loan pipelines ended December 2009 at 87% of the prior year level and down 12% versus November.

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. Renewal activity includes loan restructuring, remargining and repricing, consistent with the current credit quality of the sponsor, the performance of the project and the current market. As homebuilders sell existing inventory, we continue to convert lot loans to residential construction loans, in turn, reducing our land and lot portfolio.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Regions Financial Corporation**
Reporting month(s): December, 2009
Submission date: **January 29, 2010**
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Irene M. Esteves, Chief Financial Officer**

In December, commercial real estate balances decreased $466 million from November levels, primarily driven by decreases in investor owned real estate. In December, new loan demand remained low. The $300 million in new real estate commitments primarily resulted from owner occupied real estate production. Developers are reluctant to begin new projects or purchase existing projects under current economic conditions.

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. Mortgage-Backed security activity in December totaled $1.7 billion, which consists of Agency Fixed-Rate Mortgage-Backed Products.

VI. Equity and Debt Activities at Morgan Keegan

Morgan Keegan Equity underwriting saw a pickup in offerings during December. Morgan Keegan's capability to be involved in issuer's credit via Regions continues to assist us with REIT offerings and we are hopeful to see those relationships expand into the Master Limited Partnership market as well as others. The IPO backlog continues to improve with over 70 deals currently in registration. The most active industry sectors continue to be REIT's, technology, and healthcare. One other point of interest is the bought deal activity. The 2009 year saw bought deal volume grow some 85% compared to 2008. We anticipate 2010 seeing more IPO business being executed as the economy and the general markets continue to improve. The Morgan Keegan Debt underwriting department has seen continued strong issuance in December. This is consistent with the usual end-of-year push in bond issuance by our clients. We expect January and February issuance to be much lower.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: SunTrust Banks, Inc. **Submission date: 02/01/10** **Person to be contacted about this report: Barry Koling**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	2009 NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$32,439	$32,589	$32,385	Consists of (1-4 family) residential whole loans and closed end loans secured by junior liens originated as part of a home purchase or refinance transactions. Includes loans retained in SunTrust's loan portfolio and loans currently recorded in loans held for sale.	**Originations decreased 5% over prior month to $2.7 billion in December 2009. Average balances also decreased $204 million compared to November 2009 due to pay downs and increased sales of loans held for sale into the secondary market.**
b. Total Originations	$2,828	$2,867	$2,724	Includes 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.	
(1) Refinancings	$1,544	$1,688	$1,617		
(2) New Home Purchases	$1,284	$1,179	$1,107		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$17,873	$17,688	$17,680	Average balance, originations, and commitments include both Home Equity Lines and Home Equity Loans.	**Average balances outstanding declined slightly compared to November 2009 balances; however, home equity originations increased from November.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$100	$89	$110		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$33,738	$33,462	$33,243		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$990	$1,000	$997	SunTrust originates commercial credit cards and carries them in the loan portfolio. Consumer credit cards are originated through a third party service provider. Consumer portfolios are periodically purchased from the provider and booked to the loan portfolio.	**Throughout 2009, consumer credit card lines were originated by a third-party service. In late December, SunTrust purchased consumer credit card accounts originated by the third party consisting of $717 million in new credit lines and over $100 million in funded credit card receivables. This purchase contributed significantly to the $721 million in new account originations for the month. The full impact of the additional $100 million in funded credit card receivables will not be reflected in average balances until January due to the timing of the purchase.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$4	$4	$721	Originations may 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.	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$3,536	$3,514	$4,139	Commitments include both commercial and consumer credit cards. Consumer commitments are reflected in total commitments, upon purchase from the third party service provider.	
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$12,294	$12,306	$12,209	Average balances and originations include student loans, direct installment loans (auto and non-auto), indirect installment loans (auto and marine), and unsecured personal credit lines.	**Average balances decreased slightly over prior month; however, originations were up 53.5% from November 2009.**
b. Originations	$381	$316	$485		

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$33,293	$32,993	$32,369	Includes average outstandings for Commercial & Industrial loans and leases extended to small business, commercial, middle market, and large corporate clients.	**Average loan balances declined slightly in December compared to November. Large corporate clients continued to reduce funded balances from revolving lines of credit and term loan balances. In contrast, originations of new and renewing credit facilities, predominantly related to businesses with annual revenue of $5-$100 million, increased compared to November.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$982	$966	$1,427	Renewals represent credit facilities and stand-alone notes that matured and were renewed during the reporting period. Includes funded loans and unfunded commitments, but does not include letters of credit or derivatives.	
c. New Commitments	$945	$851	$1,184	Includes new facilities, stand-alone notes, and leases extended to new or existing clients. Reflects both funded loans and unfunded commitments. Does not include takedowns under existing commitments, letters of credit, or derivatives.	
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$22,974	$22,604	$22,231	Includes commercial loans secured by owner occupied or non-owner occupied real estate. Includes loans extended for real estate financing as well as loans made for other purposes and collateralized by real estate.	**Commercial real estate demand has remained soft; however, both new commitments and renewals of existing accounts increased moderately from November.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$186	$210	$341	Renewals represent credit facilities and stand-alone notes that matured and were renewed during the reporting period. Includes funded loans and unfunded commitments, but does not include letters of credit or derivatives.	
c. New Commitments	$202	$171	$215	Includes new facilities and stand-alone notes extended to new or existing clients. Reflects both funded loans and unfunded commitments. Does not include takedowns under existing commitments, letters of credit, or derivatives.	
SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)					
4. Small Business Loans[3]					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$5,397	$5,346	$5,311	Average balances and originations include loans originated in the business banking group which includes loans guaranteed by the SBA. Business Banking primarily serves clients with annual sales of $5 million or less.	
b. Originations	$40	$46	$52		
SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$3,738	$736	$229	The numbers represent net purchase volume within the reporting period. These securities are reported in SunTrust's available-for-sale and trading portfolios.	**SunTrust purchased an additional $229 million of available for sale mortgage-backed securities in December.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	$0	$0	$0	The numbers represent net purchase volume within the reporting period. These figures include securities reported in SunTrust's available-for-sale and trading portfolios.	
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	SunTrust Bank has less than $50 billion in matched book repos. SunTrust Robinson Humphrey "STRH", an institutional broker dealer, is fully disclosed on the equity side through a third party service provider and does not hold customer accounts.	
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	Although STRH self-clears institutional fixed income transactions, STRH does not carry customer accounts.	
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$127	$28	$28	Includes total dollars allocated to STRH in equity underwriting transactions that settled within the reporting period.	**Equity underwriting transactions for December totaled $28 million. Total debt underwriting consisted of investment-grade debt underwriting of $120 million, municipal underwriting of $292 million, and $73 million of high-yield offerings in December.**
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$564	$1,478	$485	Includes total dollars allocated to STRH in investment grade fixed income, high yield fixed income, and municipal debt underwriting transactions that settled within the reporting period.	

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: **SunTrust Banks, Inc.**
Reporting month(s): December 2009
Submission date: 02/01/10
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Barry Koling**

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 $174.2 billion on December 31, 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 1,683 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.

Average loans in December, including loans held for sale, totaled $117.9 billion, down $1.3 billion or 1.1% from November. 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. Balance declines continued in all segments, but the trend was mainly influenced by the actions of large corporate clients. The contraction in overall business demand prompted wholesale borrowers to utilize excess capital and liquidity to reduce their outstanding debt. Average balances in consumer lending categories declined $312 million, or 0.5%, from November, while the corresponding decline for commercial lending was $997 million, or 1.8%, from November. Within the commercial lending category, the percentage declines from November average balances were over 2% for the large corporate (annual revenue over $100 million) and commercial real estate lines of business, but were less than 1% in the small business (annual revenue up to $5 million) and core commercial lines of business (annual revenue of $5-$100 million).

In contrast, total new loan originations, commitments, and renewals extended to all borrowers in December totaled $7.2 billion, an increase of 31.7% from November. Nearly seventy percent of the increase was attributable to increased demand for loans and lines of credit from the core commercial segment and to the purchase of consumer credit card accounts from a third-party service. Generally, loan demand in the large corporate and small business lines of business remained weak.

Consumer Lending

Mortgage originations totaled $2.7 billion during December, representing a 5.0% decrease from November, but a 3.6% increase over December 2008. Relative to November, average mortgage balances decreased $204 million, or 0.6%, during December. The decrease was impacted by sales into the secondary market as the average balance of mortgage loans held for sale decreased $25 million or 0.8%. Loans funded for new home purchases and refinancing in December decreased by 6.1% and 4.2%, respectively, relative to November.

During December, new home equity line and loan production increased $21 million, or 24.2%, from November. December production was the highest since August 2009, but was 14% below the average monthly production for the year.

Credit cards balances represent a small percentage of SunTrust's loan portfolio and drive a relatively immaterial percentage of SunTrust's total annual loan originations. Consumer credit card lines are originated by a third-party service and periodically purchased by SunTrust in pools of consumer credits from the third-party service. In late December, SunTrust purchased consumer credit card accounts originated by the third party consisting of $717 million in new credit lines and over $100 million in funded credit card receivables. This purchase contributed significantly to the $721 million in new account originations for the month. The full impact of the additional $100 million in funded credit card receivables will not be reflected in average balances until January due to the timing of the purchase.

Other consumer loans are primarily composed of student, auto, and other consumer loans. December fundings for indirect auto, student, and other consumer loans increased 53.5% from November. December student loan originations increased from November by 171.6% due to seasonality. December indirect auto production also increased 25.7% from November.

Commercial Lending

Average Commercial and Industrial loan balances decreased approximately 1.9% in December to $32.4 billion. Most of the decline resulted from loan pay downs and reduced utilization of existing corporate revolving lines of credit by large corporate clients. Renewals of existing credit facilities and stand-alone notes totaled $1.4 billion in December, an increase of 47.7%, or $461 million, from November renewals. New commitments and new funded loans increased in December by $333 million, a 39.1% increase compared to November. $482 million, or 60.7%, of the increase in total Commercial & Industrial facilities was attributable to increased origination of loans and various lines of credit from the core commercial line of business (annual revenue of $5-$100 million). While the growth in production was encouraging, the increase in new and renewed lines of credit in December in the core commercial line of business was not able to reverse the trend of consecutive monthly declines in total lines of credit since September.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **SunTrust Banks, Inc.**
Reporting month(s): December 2009
Submission date: 02/01/10
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Barry Koling**

Average Commercial Real Estate loans decreased $373 million, or 1.7%, compared to the November average. New residential home builder loan demand was negligible and demand for commercial development projects remained low as property values trended downward and investment activity declined. The increase in origination activity for the month of December was primarily driven by renewals of existing loans and lines of credit. Average balances of commercial loans secured by owner-occupied real estate remained fairly stable.

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 December, the average loan balance was $5.3 billion, down 0.7% from November. December originations increased 12.3% from November to $52 million.

Other Intermediation Activities

Beyond lending to consumers and businesses, SunTrust participates in various additional intermediation activities. In December 2009, SunTrust added $229 million of U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities to the investment portfolio.

SunTrust participated in nineteen debt issues in December with a total notional value of $5.4 billion. SunTrust's allocation of underwritten debt included $120 million in high-grade fixed-income issues, $292 million in municipal debt issues, and $73 million in high-yield fixed-income offerings, which in the aggregate was almost $1 billion below November activity.

In December, SunTrust participated in three equity offerings with a total notional value of $640 million, of which our allocation was $28 million, unchanged from November.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Wells Fargo & Company | **Submission date: January 29, 2010** | **Person to be contacted about this report: Karen B. Nelson**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	2009 NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$248,619	$247,736	$249,930	Reflects average balance of closed-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties, consistent with line 1.c.(2)(a) on Form FR Y-9C.	**First Mortgage originations were $33 billion for December, up approximately 7% from November 2009. Mortgage applications were $42 billion for the month and $144 billion for fourth quarter 2009. The Company's unclosed application pipeline was $57 billion at the end of December.**
b. Total Originations	$28,001	$31,161	$33,306		
(1) Refinancings	$15,473	$18,970	$21,246	Reflects portion of loan originations to refinance existing mortgage loans.	
(2) New Home Purchases	$12,528	$12,191	$12,060	Reflects portion of loan originations used for new home purchases.	
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$124,827	$124,136	$123,251	Reflects average balance of loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties, including revolving, open-end loans and extended under lines of credit and closed-end loans secured by junior liens, consistent with lines 1.c.(1) and line 1.c.(2)(b) on Form FR Y-9C.	**Average balances for Home Equity loans were $123 billion for December 2009. Home Equity originations were $484 million for December, compared with $379 million in November 2009.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$529	$379	$484	Reflects combination of newly established lines and line increases and funding of newly originated closed-end loans secured by junior liens during the period.	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$205,674	$204,498	$203,413	Reflects aggregate funded and unfunded commitments under revolving, open-end loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties and extended under lines of credit at the end of the period.	
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$23,810	$23,580	$23,897	Reflects average balance of domestic credit card loans consistent with line 6.a. on Form FR Y-9C.	**December Average loan balances were $23.9 billion, up slightly from November 2009. U.S. Card originations were $1 billion for the month.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$1,313	$1,209	$1,034	Reflects newly established accounts.	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$100,284	$98,816	$98,231	Reflects aggregate funded and unfunded loan commitments at the end of the period.	
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$92,938	$92,283	$92,143	Reflects average balance of other revolving credit plans (except credit cards), other domestic consumer loans (single payment, installment and student loans), and consumer leases, consistent with lines 6.b, 6.c and 10.a on Form FR Y-9C.	**Other Consumer average balances were $92.1 billion for December, consistent with November 2009. December loan originations include $1.2 billion in auto loans and $793 million in education loans.**
b. Originations	$2,006	$1,809	$2,089	Reflects newly funded other consumer loans (non-revolving) and consumer leases, and new commitments on other credit plans (except credit cards) during the period.	

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$169,925	$171,370	$165,705	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, 4.a, 9.a, 9.b and 10.b. on Form FR Y-9C.	**December renewals of existing accounts totaled $8.6 billion for December and $26.3 billion for fourth quarter 2009. Commercial new loan commitments were $6.3 billion for the month and $20.9 billion for the quarter.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$9,472	$8,217	$8,638	Reflects renewal of loans and commitments to current customers during the period.	
c. New Commitments	$5,393	$9,223	$6,311	Reflects new commitments during the period.	
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$132,548	$133,500	$132,780	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.	**Commercial Real Estate average balances were $133 billion for December 2009. Renewals of existing Commercial Real Estate accounts were $3.6 billion for the month. December Commercial Real Estate new commitments were $2.8 billion.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$2,441	$2,014	$3,586	Reflects renewal of loans and commitments to current customers during the period.	
c. New Commitments	$1,422	$862	$2,829	Reflects new loans and commitments during the period.	
SCHEDULE C: MEMORANDA - SMALL BUSINESS LENDING (Millions $)					
4. Small Business Loans[3]					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$73,534	$73,414	$72,012	Reflects average balances of small business lending activity including SBA loans and credit cards issued to small business customers included in categories above.	**Loan originations to small businesses were $2.5 billion for December 2009.**
b. Originations	$2,669	$2,031	$2,459	Reflects all small business lending activity including SBA loans and credit cards issued to small business customers.	
SCHEDULE D: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	-$259	-$182	-$193	Reflects purchases of mortgage backed securities, net of sales activity.	**Includes sales of CMO's ($230 million) in December 2009.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	$818	$68	$308	Reflects purchases of asset backed securities, net of sales activity.	
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not applicable as matched book activity does not exceed $50 billion.	**Average debit balances were $3.8 billion for December 2009.**
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	$3,756	$3,783	$3,843	Reflects average balance of brokerage margin loans included in line 6.c. of Form FR Y-9C and also reflected on Schedule A, line 4(a) above.	
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$423	$372	$325		**Underwriting activities reflect businesses acquired from Wachovia.**
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$6,284	$7,222	$6,391		

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: **Wells Fargo & Company**
Reporting month(s): December 2009
Submission date: January 29, 2010
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Karen B. Nelson**

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 and 12,000 ATMs and the internet (wellsfargo.com) across North America and internationally.

Overall Lending Summary

Wells Fargo continues to extend credit to all of our credit-worthy borrowers and aid the nation's economic recovery. The Company extended $164 billion in loans and lines of credit to consumers and businesses in the fourth quarter and $711 billion in 2009. In addition, Wells Fargo provided mortgage payment relief to nearly half a million homeowners through active trial and completed loan modifications this past year.

First Mortgages and Home Equity

Total residential real estate (including first mortgage and home equity) originations were $34 billion for December 2009. Refinance activity remained strong, accounting for approximately 64% of December first mortgage originations. First mortgage applications were $42 billion for the month.

Residential Real Estate originations totaled $94 billion for fourth quarter 2009 and $420 billion for the year. First mortgage applications totaled $144 billion for the quarter. The Company's mortgage application pipeline was $57 billion at the end of December. Based on the size of the unclosed pipeline at the end of the month, solid origination activity is expected to continue into January 2010.

U.S. Card and Other Consumer

New credit card account originations were $1 billion for December 2009 and $3.6 billion for fourth quarter 2009. Credit card applications were approximately 483,000 for the month and 1.6 million for the fourth quarter. Other consumer loan originations were $2.1 billion in December, including $1.2 billion for auto loans and $793 million of education loans. For fourth quarter 2009, other consumer loan originations were $5.9 billion.

Commercial and Commercial Real Estate

Renewals of existing commercial accounts totaled $8.6 billion for December 2009 and $26.3 billion for the fourth quarter. Commercial new loan commitments were $6.3 billion for the month and $20.9 billion for the fourth quarter 2009. December commercial real estate activity included $3.6 billion of renewals of existing accounts and $2.8 billion in new loan commitments. For the fourth quarter 2009, renewals of existing commercial real estate accounts totaled $8 billion and new loan commitments

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Wells Fargo & Company**
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totaled $5.1 billion. Loan originations to small businesses were $2.5 billion for December and $7.2 billion for fourth quarter 2009.

<u>Other Intermediation Activities</u>
Total debt and equity underwriting was $6.7 billion for December 2009 and $21 billion for fourth quarter 2009.

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.