TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Bank of America | **Submission date: January 30, 2009** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Craig Rosato**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	2008 OCT	2008 NOV	2008 DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$255,343	$253,344	$251,712	Average balance consists of (1-4 family) residential 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).	**Average balance decline was due primarily to sales and the conversion of loans to securities that were subsequently retained within the Investment Portfolio. First Mortgage rates to consumers have dropped substantially in December leading to increased application volume. Origination activity during the month of December was 33% higher than November activity. The increase in volume is primarily due to refinancings into conventional products. The level of FHA and VA product activity has remained relatively flat. No changes in credit standards occurred during December that would have impacted originations.**
b. Total Originations	$17,606	$11,595	$15,410	Originations include both loans originated for the balance sheet as well as loans originated for sale.	
(1) Refinancings	$7,805	$4,951	$7,732		
(2) New Home Purchases	$9,801	$6,645	$7,678		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$152,434	$152,904	$150,794	Average balances represent HELOC, HELOAN and Reverse Mortgage, but do not include discontinued products (sub prime).	**Average balances declined in December due to additional principal writedowns on loans acquired from Countrywide. October and November average balances were not restated**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$1,821	$1,686	$1,819	Originations represent HELOC, HELOAN and Reverse Mortgage, but do not include discontinued products (sub prime).	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$263,418	$260,063	$258,986	Total commitments exclude Reverse Mortgage.	
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$161,122	$161,119	$163,348	Average balances represent US Domestic Card and US Small Business Card.	**Total commitments decreased during the quarter due to fewer line increases and reducing lines on riskier accounts and inactive accounts. As of December 31, 2008, US Card total commitments included $189.5B of inactive customer accounts.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$2,290	$2,022	$2,440	Originations represent US Domestic Card and US Small Business Card.	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$911,276	$907,970	$903,025	Commitments represent US Domestic Card and US Small Business Card.	
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$75,623	$76,363	$76,355	Average balances and Originations represent Dealer Financial Services (organically originated and bulk purchases), Consumer Lending and Student Lending.	**October and December originations are higher due to bulk auto purchases of $2B in October and $1.1B in December. Auto activity has been robust in December and into January 2009. Inconsistent market participation from the captive finance companies is driving increased volume. Marine & RV volume and bookings slowed signifcantly throughout 2008 and into 2009.**
b. Originations	$3,544	$1,083	$2,359	Average balances and Originations exclude Foreign Consumer, Banking Center loans, Small Business Lines & Loans and Global Wealth Investment Management non-real estate 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	$263,551	$262,398	$259,474	C&I is non-real estate commercial loans and leases, includes domestic and foreign loans and leases and excludes U S Small Business Card (which is included in Schedule A above).	**Increased bank borrowings occurred in September '08, particularly after the dislocation in the funding markets post Lehman's bankruptcy filing, when companies also increased borrowings as a result of concern around participant lenders' funding capabilities. As the corporate bond and commercial paper markets recovered in 4Q08, our customers were able to return to their traditional funding sources. As a result, corporate clients retired bank borrowings and draws on credit facilities due to market disruptions were down compared to 3Q08.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$19,519	$15,310	$18,023	Renewals represent credit facilities that expired/matured and were renewed during the period; includes funded and unfunded exposure; includes all instrument types (loans held for investment, loans held for sale, LCs, bankers acceptances and derivatives.	
c. New Commitments	$20,036	$13,472	$15,496	New commitments represent new credit facilities booked during the period; includes funded and unfunded exposure and includes all instrument types (see 1.b above). October 2008 new commitments are estimates due to legacy LaSalle system conversions.	
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$64,092	$64,917	$64,693	Commercial Real Estate includes domestic and foreign 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.	**The shut down of the CMBS securitization market during the second half of 2008, coupled with the commercial real estate market has resulted in a reduction in CRE lending activity.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$2,563	$1,964	$3,457	Renewals represent credit facilities that expired/matured and were renewed during the period; includes funded and unfunded exposure; includes all instrument types (see 1.b above).	
c. New Commitments	$3,190	$1,730	$2,423	New commitments represent new credit facilities booked during the period; includes funded and unfunded exposure and includes all instrument types (see 1.b above). October 2008 new commitments are estimates due to legacy LaSalle system conversions.	
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$40,606	-$12,012	-$8,764	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 purchases for October, November and December were $43,043, $13,679 and $9,080, respectively, while gross sales were $2,437, $25,691 and $17,844, respectively.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	$0	$0	$0	Same as 1.a above.	
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	$49,770	$66,191	$34,975	Matched Book Balances represent customer driven ReverseRepo activity. Monthly fluctuations driven by customer demand, ability to apply FIN41 netting and balance sheet capacity.	
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	$220	$296	$340	Margin Loan balances are minimal following sale of prime brokerage on 9/30/08.	
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$1,674	$3,760	$230	Underwriting represents BAC commitment on deals closed in current periods.	
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$9,227	$7,018	$7,474	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.

Notes:
* Average Total Loan and Lease Balances exclude loans held for sale.
* Q408 data excludes Merrill Lynch as the acquisition was effective January 1, 2009.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Bank of America**
Reporting Month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission Date: January 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Craig Rosato

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, headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina, operates in 32 states, the District of Columbia and more than 30 foreign countries. The company provides a diversified range of banking and non-banking financial services and products domestically and internationally through three business segments: Global Consumer and Small Business Banking (GCSBB), Global Corporate and Investment Banking (GCIB), and Global Wealth and Investment Management (GWIM).

At December 31, 2008, Bank of America had $1.8 trillion in assets, nearly $911 billion in loans and $831 billion in deposits.

Economic Environment

2008 was a year in which the U.S. economy moved into an economic recession that deepened severely in the fourth quarter, triggered in part by the intensifying financial crisis. Housing activity and prices declined sharply throughout the year. Consumer spending in inflation-adjusted terms softened in the first half of 2008, and then declined in the second half, weighed down by the spike in energy prices that reduced real purchasing power, weaker trends in employment and personal income and the loss of household wealth resulting from sharp declines in home prices and stock market valuations. Sales of automobiles, household durables and consumer discretionary items were hit the hardest.

The stress consumers experienced from depreciating home prices, rising unemployment and tighter credit conditions resulted in a higher level of bankruptcy filings during the year as well as higher levels of delinquencies and losses in our consumer and small business portfolios. Housing value declines, a slowdown in consumer spending and the turmoil in the global financial markets also impacted our commercial portfolios where we experienced higher levels of losses, particularly in the homebuilder sector of our commercial real estate portfolio.

Credit Markets

First mortgage rates to consumers dropped substantially in December leading to increased application volume. Origination activity during the month of December was 33% higher than November activity. The increase in volume is primarily due to refinancing into conventional products. The level of FHA and VA product activity has remained relatively flat. No changes in credit standards occurred during December that would have impacted originations. The majority of the recent application volume has been refinance activity. Just over 20% of the volume is related to new purchases. Home equity demand remains sluggish. Auto activity was up in December and into January 2009. Inconsistent market participation from the captive finance companies is driving increased volume. Marine and RV volume and bookings slowed significantly in 2008 and into 2009.

Overall new loan demand for commercial real estate is down due to the lack of new construction activity and the overall condition of the real estate market. The CMBS market remains closed and the lack of permanent financing continues to put pressure on bank deals. Large corporate demand is stable; however there is limited demand for acquisition financing and capital expenditure activity. Middle market demand remains stable.

Bank of America's Response

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

Bank of America extended more than $115 billion in new credit during the fourth quarter of 2008, of which about $49 billion was in commercial non-real estate; $45 billion was in mortgages; nearly $8 billion was in domestic card and unsecured consumer loans; nearly $7 billion was in commercial real estate; more than $5 billion was in home equity products; and approximately $2 billion was in consumer Dealer Financial Services.

Bank of America lent $45 billion through its mortgage unit ($11.3 billion of that to low- and moderate-income borrowers), helping more than 200,000 Americans purchase a home or save money on the home they already own in the fourth quarter alone.

Bank of America committed to assist as many as 630,000 customers to help them stay in their homes, representing more than $100 billion in mortgage financing. In 2008, the company modified approximately 230,000 home loans - representing more than $44 billion in mortgage financing. Bank of America also modified nearly 700,000 credit card loans for borrowers experiencing financial hardship last year.

In 2008, Bank of America extended almost $4.8 billion in new credit to nearly 250,000 small business customers (defined as businesses with less than $2.5 million in revenues and less than $250,000 in credit exposure). During the fourth quarter alone, nearly $1 billion in new credit was extended to more than 47,000 new small business customers.

Bank of America extended about $49 billion in commercial non-real estate lending credit and nearly $7 billion in real estate lending during the fourth quarter to middle market and large corporate clients as

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well as not-for-profit organizations and governments. In 2008, the company also invested $1 billion in affordable housing development financing by using Low Income Housing Tax Credits.

The secondary market created through mortgage-backed securities provides liquidity in the housing market, enabling lenders to provide credit to homebuyers. In the fourth quarter, Bank of America had net purchases of $20 billion in mortgage-backed securities.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Bank of New York Mellon Corporation | **Submission date: January 30, 2009** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Jeffrey D Landau**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	OCT 2008	NOV 2008	DEC 2008	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$4,637	$4,672	$4,694	Secured by 1st liens on closed-end loans for 1-4 family residential properties. Includes jumbo mortgages.	
b. Total Originations	$89	$54	$69		
(1) Refinancings	$37	$17	$25		
(2) New Home Purchases	$52	$37	$44		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$331	$335	$341	Secured by revolving, open-end loans for 1-4 family residential properties extended under lines of credit.	
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$12	$12	$10		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$769	$772	$781	Period end balances plus unused home equity lines of credit.	
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$0	$0	$0		**The company does not make credit card loans.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$0	$0	$0		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$0	$0	$0		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$789	$765	$757	Other consumer loans, excluding other revolving credit plans. These loans include single payment loans and loans for household and other personal expenditures.	
b. Originations	$8	$5	$4		

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$10,445	$10,709	$10,809	Domestic and foreign loans and leases to manufacturers and other commercial businesses, excluding loans made to finance commercial real estate.	**These loans and leases are primarily to investment grade companies. The volume of credit requests declined in the fourth quarter 2008 compared to the third quarter 2008.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$163	$135	$504		
c. New Commitments	$490	$449	$116		
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$3,086	$3,100	$3,074	Loans to finance commercial real estate, construction and land development. Includes real estate loans both secured and unsecured.	**Loans are secured by residential buildings, office buildings, retail properties and other properties. The unsecured portfolio is primarily allocated to REITs under revolving credit agreements. The volume of credit requests declined in the fourth quarter 2008 compared to the third quarter 2008.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$102	$45	$66		
c. New Commitments	$15	$100	$80		
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$202	$1,451	$7	Reported amounts are amounts paid for the securities. Includes $178 million in Oct and $988 million in Nov of Agency Debentures.	**These purchases were made to increase the amount of money available to qualified borrowers in the residential housing market.**
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	Activity less than $50 billion.	
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	$5,344	$4,721	$4,573		**Average total debit balances reflects margin loans recorded by our broker/dealer subsidiary.**
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$0	$0	$0	No equity deals in the 4th quarter.	**Amounts reported represent our portion of the transactions.**
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$129	$305	$336	Represents our portion of the transactions.	

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.

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PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

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

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

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

The majority of The Bank of New York Mellon’s lending activity relates to extending credit (i.e., overdrafts, loans to broker/dealers, etc.) to its institutional client base. Following the Lehman bankruptcy, we experienced a significant increase in (i) demand for loans from our broker/dealer clients and (ii) overdrafts relating to the clearing and securities processing services we provide to clients. Our willingness and ability to extend credit in this manner provided liquidity to the market and our core financial institution client base at the time it was needed most. During the latter part of the fourth quarter 2008, and into January 2009, client demand for these extensions of credit returned to more normal levels. Loans to broker/dealers and overdrafts are included in the aggregate amount of loans that we publicly report, but are not classified as C&I loans.

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

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

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: BB&T Corporation | **Submission date: January 30, 2009** | **Person to be contacted about this report: Daryl N. Bible, Chief Financial Officer**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	2008 OCT	2008 NOV	2008 DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$18,477	$18,362	$18,219	Consists of 1-4 family residential loans originated primarily through BB&T's branch network.	**Mortgage originations in the fourth quarter of 2008 were down slightly from the third quarter; however, lower interest rates late in the quarter drove a 42% increase in mortgage application volume compared to the third quarter of 2008. Approximately 86% of fourth quarter originations were conforming loans sold to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae and FHA / VA loans.**
b. Total Originations	$1,426	$1,008	$1,248		
(1) Refinancings	$672	$461	$666	Includes loans originated for sale and to be included in the mortgage portfolio.	
(2) New Home Purchases	$754	$547	$582		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$5,645	$5,718	$5,809	Item 2 includes only home equity lines. All are originated through BB&T's branch network.	**Growth in home equity lines continues to be challenged by soft demand.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$232	$217	$245		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$15,765	$15,777	$15,788		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$1,930	$1,934	$1,966	Item 3 balances include bank cards and demand deposit protection lines. Bank cards are primarily originated through the banking network and are positioned as a relationship product.	**Revolving credit balances are experiencing strong growth with annualized linked quarter growth of 12% in the fourth quarter of 2008.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$159	$122	$120		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$9,498	$9,565	$9,629		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$18,877	$18,766	$18,653	Item 4 includes non-revolving home equity loans, sales finance and other consumer loans.	**Weak economy and increasing unemployment have contributed to soft consumer markets.**
b. Originations	$462	$352	$294		

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$32,470	$32,947	$33,531	Item 1.a. includes leveraged leases.	**C&I lending is experiencing very strong annual growth of 15.3%, accelerating to 17% annualized in the fourth quarter on average. BB&T is focused on diversifying our commercial portfolio via increased C&I lending and continues to capitalize on credit market disruptions and in-market mergers.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$455	$503	$821		
c. New Commitments	$1,473	$1,372	$1,554		
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$19,366	$19,383	$19,614		**Construction starts have remained at low levels and the inability to sell homes in other parts of the country is having a negative impact on housing sales in the Southeastern U.S. as in-migration of population has slowed. BB&T has seen growth in CRE, primarily due to the collapse of the CMBS market. Point-to-point annualized growth for the fourth quarter was approximately 25%.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$1,142	$911	$1,218		
c. New Commitments	$580	$416	$697		
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$5,313	-$3,723	$10,928	Item 1.a. represents gross purchases, net of gross sales on a trade date basis. Principal paydowns are excluded. All these securities purchases are GSE mortgage-backed securities.	
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]	$127	$117	$110		
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$0	$0	$0		
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$850	$430	$1,304		

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.

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Name of institution: **BB&T Corporation**
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Person to be contacted regarding this report: Daryl N. Bible, 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.

Company Description

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

Overall Loan Growth

In the fourth quarter of 2008, BB&T's average loans and leases increased $1.3 billion, or 5.3% on an annualized link basis, and BB&T's end of period loans increased $2.0 billion, or 8.2% on an annualized link basis, compared to the third quarter of 2008. This growth rate includes runoff in home equity lines, which results as many clients are rolling home equity lines into mortgage refinancing, and lower mortgage balances as BB&T is selling a large percentage of loans originated to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Average commercial loans and leases increased 10.7% on an annualized link quarter basis during the fourth quarter, sales finance increased 3.8%, revolving credit increased 11.5% and loans originated by our specialized lending subsidiaries increased 7.0%, all on the same basis. BB&T originated approximately 54,000 commercial loans during the fourth quarter and 161,000 consumer loans. Total loan originations for the fourth quarter of 2008 were approximately $15 billion.

Commercial Loans and Leases

The commercial loan and lease portfolio represents the largest category of BB&T's loans. It is traditionally targeted to serve small to middle market businesses. BB&T is focusing on diversifying the commercial portfolio by growing commercial and industrial loans at a faster rate than commercial real estate loans. We continue to capitalize on in-market mergers, challenged competitors and credit market disruption and have grown end of period C&I loans by approximately 20% on an annualized link quarter basis. We are gaining market share by picking up good credits at reasonable spreads, while guarding against adverse selection. While we have seen recent growth in lending to our Small Commercial and lower Middle Market clients, much of the growth has also come from our larger client segments.

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<u>Commercial real estate</u>

Overall new loan demand for commercial real estate is slower; however, due to the collapse of the CMBS market, BB&T's other CRE portfolio has experienced growth in 2008, particularly in the multifamily, warehouse / light industrial and hotel / motel segments. End of period growth for the fourth quarter was approximately 25%. This growth is in spite of tighter lending standards imposed mid-year 2008 and was primarily a result of bank and non-bank financial institutions curtailing income property lending. BB&T's other CRE portfolio is very granular, with an average loan size of $515,000.

<u>Consumer</u>

New production continues to decline in most consumer portfolios as these markets continue to reflect recession related weakness.

Our Sales Finance portfolio includes the origination of loans for the purchase of new and used automobiles, boats and recreational vehicles through approved dealers within the 11 state BB&T footprint. New loan volume is highly seasonal. The total Sales Finance portfolio grew slightly in the fourth quarter fueled by growth in recreational lending and floor plan portfolios. Auto loans were down in accordance with seasonal trends coupled with a downturn in new car sales. However, the decrease was not as great as expected because we are gaining market share as other lenders withdraw from our footprint.

Our Bankcard product line is positioned as a relationship product offered to prime credit BB&T clients and business loan clients. We continue to see growth in this portfolio, and are maintaining a consistent conservative posture with respect to risk at account origination. Line utilization has remained relatively consistent for both retail and commercial clients.

<u>Mortgage</u>

Mortgage originations totaled $3.7 billion in the fourth quarter, down slightly compared to the third quarter of 2008. However, application volume was up 42% from the third quarter as mortgage rates declined considerably. Many of these applications were received in the month of December. While mortgage balances were down on average 2.9% on an annualized link quarter basis compared to the third quarter, this decrease reflects loan sales to Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae as approximately 86% of originations were sold in the secondary markets. The vast majority of current origination volume is conforming or FHA / VA.

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Capital Purchase Plan Deployment

The U.S. Treasury invested $3.1 billion in BB&T on November 14, 2008. BB&T pursued quality loans and investments throughout 2008, as evidenced by average loan growth of 8.6% through the first nine months of 2008. Following receipt of the CPP funds and in the spirit of the program, BB&T developed an initial deployment strategy, including a number of initiatives, to aggressively make loans across all lending strata. We have made additional loans in areas that have been negatively affected by liquidity and funding challenges, particularly through initiatives in corporate lending, equipment leasing, insurance premium finance and consumer lending. In addition to our normal lending activities, these special lending initiatives have resulted in an additional $1.6 billion in loans and commitments to lend that were made in the six weeks following receipt of the CPP funds through the end of 2008.

BB&T also invested over $10 billion in GSE mortgage-backed securities following receipt of the CPP funds in the fourth quarter to provide liquidity to mortgage markets. Through these lending and investment initiatives, BB&T increased the balance sheet by the maximum amount possible in the fourth quarter consistent with meeting our minimum capital guidelines in an effort to minimize the dilutive impact of the CPP investment. BB&T's current strategy is to re-deploy the cash flow from our securities portfolio into lending over the course of the year, thereby changing the mix of our balance sheet, but holding total asset levels fairly stable throughout the year to maintain our capital levels.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Capital One Financial Corp | **Submission date: January 30, 2009** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Kevin Murray**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	2008 OCT	2008 NOV	2008 DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$7,339	$7,255	$7,204	Mortgage and Home Equity numbers are end of month figures rather than averages and include run-off portfolio inherited from GreenPoint Mortgage	**Capital One has through most of its history not been an originator of, or investor in, residential mortgage loans. GreenPoint Mortgage - a subsidiary of NorthFork Bancorp - was acquired along with NorthFork in December 2006 but its origination business was closed in August 2007. Mortgage loan balances largely reflect assets acquired from NorthFork which are currently in run-off mode**
b. Total Originations	$3	$0	$4		
(1) Refinancings	$1	$0	$0		
(2) New Home Purchases	$2	$0	$4		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$3,476	$3,449	$3,466	Mortgage and Home Equity numbers are end of month figures rather than averages and include run-off portfolio inherited from GreenPoint Mortgage	**Fluctuations in volume in the measured time period reflect idiosyncratic factors; there have been no changes in credit standards. We continue to originate home equity loans to our customers in our footprint.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$29	$21	$22		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$4,549	$4,510	$4,456		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$51,883	$52,327	$53,568	US Card reflects only consumer card volumes; All numbers reflect managed portfolio	**We tightened credit standards in the fall to reflect continued worsening in the economic outlook triggered by the events in September. The relatively high origination volume in October reflects the last bookings from earlier campaigns prior to the new standards going into effect. The increase in outstandings in December reflects holiday sales. Overall, fourth quarter loan growth in the US Card business was weaker than usual, on the heels of weak holiday spending. Despite weak economic growth, we opened 1 million new consumer credit card accounts in the quarter. We continue to originate new credit card accounts through our direct mail and internet channels.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$1,728	$983	$960		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$178,170	$178,157	$178,091		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$33,781	$33,363	$32,850	Other consumer non-revolving include auto loans, unsecured installment loans and other non-revolving loans secured by boats, RVs, money-market accounts, etc and $200 million of unsecured other consumer revolving lines	**We've observed greater increases in the risk of closed-end loan customers in "Boom and Bust" housing markets as compared to the risk of credit card customers in those housing markets. In response to adverse credit trends, we've had to be very disciplined in originating most closed-end loans. Auto Finance trends continue to show the impacts of broad economic worsening, falling auto sales and the impact of sharply falling used card auction prices.**
b. Originations	$794	$673	$664	For the small volume of revolving loans, the line extended is included in originations.	

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$23,516	$23,722	$23,921	Small Business credit cards are included in C&I avg balance and new commitments numbers.	**Growth in the fourth quarter was moderated by weakening demand which has continued into the first quarter of 2009. Loan demand was moderately weaker for large and middle market firms. For smaller firms, loan demand was substantially weaker. The decrease in demand was attributed to decreasing needs for the financing of plant, equipment, inventory and accounts receivable.** **Not withstanding deteriorating economic conditions, we continue to make new loans across a variety of industry segments.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$220	$189	$167		
c. New Commitments	$514	$716	$699	Unutilized capacity of both small business cards and more broadly C&I lending is not captured anywhere on the "Snapshot."	
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$17,355	$17,421	$17,439		**Despite deteriorating economic conditions, we increased our CRE portfolio modestly. The Retail asset class has softened overall as many retailers have cut back expansion plans or gone into bankruptcy. Office space is not yet showing significant deterioration in our markets, although dramatic job losses could impact this segment in '09. We see softness in construction and development activity due to limited demand and excess supply in some markets. We are watching rents and vacancies in retail and office space closely and factoring trends into new lending decisions. In all sectors, we are maintaining strong covenants and coverage ratios. This has translated into significant declines in new construction projects in all of our markets and cautious growth in other segments.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$58	$23	$102		
c. New Commitments	$132	$220	$406		
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$1,832	$1,212	$1,548		**Asset Backed Securities are predominantly made up of securities backed by credit card and auto loan receivables**
b. Asset Backed Securities	$414	$285	$568		
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	Secured Lending and Underwriting not applicable	
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	n/a	n/a	n/a	Secured Lending and Underwriting not applicable	
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	n/a	n/a	n/a	Secured Lending and Underwriting not applicable	
b. Total Debt Underwriting	n/a	n/a	n/a	Secured Lending and Underwriting not applicable	

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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Capital One Financial Corporation**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: January 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Kevin Murray

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

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

Capital One is a "main street" bank that serves consumers and small-to-medium sized businesses locally in New York, Louisiana and Texas and that serves credit card and auto loan customers nationally, in Canada and in the UK. Capital One and its subsidiaries collectively had $109 billion in deposits and $147 billion in managed loans outstanding as of December 31, 2008. Headquartered in McLean, VA, Capital One has 738 locations, primarily in New York, New Jersey, Texas and Louisiana. Capital One offers a broad spectrum of financial products and services to consumers, small business and commercial clients.

Consumer Lending

In the fourth quarter, we extended billions of dollars in new credit to both new and existing customers across our lending businesses. For example, our consumer credit card customers have access to more than $170 billion in credit lines on their cards to use to make transactions and to finance those purchases as they choose. We continue to originate new credit card accounts through our direct mail and internet channels and opened 1 million new credit card accounts in the fourth quarter. We extended those new customers more than $3 billion in new credit line in the fourth quarter.

While we originated billions of dollars of new loans in the fourth quarter, ending loan balances for the total company did not grow in the quarter, and declined modestly from the prior year. Several factors had a negative impact on ending loan balances in the fourth quarter of 2008. These factors include: rising charge-offs; normal amortization and attrition; declining purchase volumes; and tightened underwriting in the midst of the economic downturn. Together, these factors offset loan originations in the fourth quarter. Of particular note is that total purchase volume on our US Consumer Credit Cards dropped 11% in the Fourth Quarter of 2008 and purchases per active account dropped 6%, which was roughly in-line with the decline in national retail sales figures. In general, the mix of purchases on our cards has mirrored what we're seeing in the broader economy, with consumers reining in discretionary purchases.

As is well documented, economic deterioration accelerated during the fourth quarter and economic worsening is widely projected to continue. We must maintain prudent risk management standards in the face of a worsening economy in order to protect the U.S. taxpayers' investment in us and ensure an

Name of institution: **Capital One Financial Corporation**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: January 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Kevin Murray

appropriate return. Also, we must adapt to an environment in which consumers with strong credit are borrowing less while consumers with weak credit are becoming riskier. Under these conditions, we expect that loan balances will decline going forward even though we remain an active lender across our businesses. For example, auto sales declined significantly in 2008 compared to last year due to weakened consumer confidence, tight credit and rising unemployment. New car sales dropped approximately 18% from 16.2 million in 2007 to 13.3 million in 2008. In Q4 2008, car sales dropped by over 30% compared to the previous year. Despite these headwinds, Capital One originated more than $1.4 billion in auto loans in the Fourth Quarter of 2008.

Commercial and Small Business Lending and Commercial Real Estate Lending

Growth in commercial and Industrial lending in the fourth quarter was moderated by weakening demand which has continued into the first quarter of 2009. C&I loan demand was moderately weaker for large and middle market firms. For smaller firms, loan demand was substantially weaker. The decrease in demand was attributed to decreasing needs for the financing of plant, equipment, inventory and accounts receivable.

Notwithstanding deteriorating economic conditions, we continue to make new loans across a variety of industry segments as evidenced by our more than $2.5 billion in new loan commitments and renewals of existing accounts in the fourth quarter.

Despite deteriorating economic conditions, we increased our CRE portfolio modestly. The Retail asset class has softened overall as many retailers have cut back expansion plans or gone into bankruptcy. Office space is not yet showing significant deterioration in our markets, although dramatic job losses could impact this segment in 2009. We see softness in construction and development activity due to limited demand and excess supply in some markets. We are watching rents and vacancies in retail and office space closely and factoring trends into new lending decisions. In all sectors, we are maintaining strong covenants and coverage ratios. This has translated into significant declines in new construction projects in all of our markets and cautious growth in other segments.

We continue to make new loans across a variety of industry segments, as well as lending in new markets, which contributed to the more than $900 million dollars in new commitments and renewals of existing accounts in the fourth quarter.

Finally, we would note that consistent with our strong commitment to support all sectors of our local communities, Capital One originated more than $440 million in loans and investments in Q4 2008 to support activities such as community development and affordable housing.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Capital One Financial Corporation**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: January 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Kevin Murray

Investment Activity in Support of Consumer Lending

To the extent that falling loan demand limits the extension of new credit directly to our customers, we put our funds to work by purchasing high quality securities backed by consumer loans. Most often, these loans were originated to help consumers to buy homes, autos and a range of discretionary items. In the fourth quarter, we purchased $6 billion of high quality investment securities backed by mortgage and consumer loans. In the current economic and market environment, investing in high-quality, short-duration securities provides appropriate risk-adjusted returns for our shareholders, and supports the recovery and stabilization of secondary markets that are critical to consumer lending and the economy.

Capital One believes that this disciplined stance is in the best interests of both our customers and investors, including the U.S. taxpayer. Although growth in loan balances has slowed in response to rising charge-offs, run-offs in businesses we've exited and reduced consumer spending, we are actively originating billions of dollars of good loans on good terms with our consumer, commercial and small business customers.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: CIT Group Inc. **Submission date: 01/30/2009**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	**OCT**	**2008 NOV**	**DEC**	**Key**	**Comments**
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)					**We closed the home lending origination platform in August 2007 and sold the remaining assets in July, 2008.**
b. Total Originations					
(1) Refinancings					
(2) New Home Purchases					
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance					**We are currently not engaged in any of these activities.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)					
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments					
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed					**We are currently not engaged in any of these activities.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)					
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments					
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$ 12,776	$ 12,692	$ 12,604	Consumer Lending assets consist primarily of our Student Lending business, which is approximately 95% government guaranteed.	**CIT ceased underwriting new student lending business in the second quarter of 2008.**
b. Originations	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1		

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$ 57,085	$ 56,224	$ 55,075	Included in the C & I asset balances is approximately $13 Billion of operating leases.	**Our commercial and industrial business consists of Corporate Finance, Transportation Finance, Trade Finance and Vendor Finance segments.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$ 4,083	$ 3,344	$ 2,960	The Renewal of Existing Accounts is predominately from our Trade Finance business.	
c. New Commitments	$ 1,233	$ 887	$ 1,221		
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$ 882	$ 880	$ 866	Some of our other businesses, such as our Small Business Administration lending, and Energy financing, may also have some of their loans secured by real estate. Those businesses are included in the reported C&I numbers.	**CIT's Commercial Real Estate business ceased underwriting new business in the first half of 2008.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts					
c. New Commitments					
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities					**We are currently not engaged in any of these activities.**
b. Asset Backed Securities					
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]					**We are currently not engaged in any of these activities.**
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]					
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting					**We are currently not engaged in any of these activities.**
b. Total Debt Underwriting					

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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **CIT Group Inc.**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 01/30/2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Ken Reynolds

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.

Founded in 1908, CIT Group Inc. provides financing and leasing products and services to clients in over 30 industries and 50 countries. The majority of our business focuses on commercial clients with a particular focus on middle-market companies. Our largest industries include transportation, particularly aerospace and rail, and a broad range of manufacturing and retailing. We also serve the wholesaling, healthcare, communications, media and entertainment and various service-related industries.

The TARP money was received by CIT on December 31, 2008. The reporting information is based on CIT's internal reporting on the related lending activity. Overall, commercial financing demand has declined due to current economic conditions. Origination volume in our commercial businesses, excluding factoring, was $3.3 billion for the fourth quarter 2008, down from $3.9 billion in the prior quarter, due primarily to economic conditions and balancing of liquidity with customer needs. Fourth quarter business activity by segment is discussed below:

Corporate Finance – Fourth quarter volume was $834 million. Fourth quarter origination was down 44% from the prior quarter and was across each of our industry groups, most notably in the Syndicated Loan, Commercial and Industrial, Energy and Infrastructure and Healthcare units. This trend reflected the continuation of the Company’s liquidity management and tighter underwriting in light of the soft market conditions

Transportation Finance – Fourth quarter volume was $722 million. Fourth quarter origination increased 21% from the prior quarter, with the increase largely in the commercial aerospace unit, as we accepted delivery of additional aircraft and leased them to customers.

Trade Finance – Fourth quarter volume was $10.3 billion. Renewal volume declined 6% from prior quarter consistent with seasonal trends as volume generally peaks in advance of the holiday season. Volume declined 14% from the prior year, reflecting the weak retail environment.

Vendor Finance – Fourth quarter volume was $1.8 billion. Fourth quarter origination was essentially flat with prior quarter as a modest increase in U.S. volume offset reductions in international units. Volume was down 33% from prior year, reflecting continued focus on strategic vendor relationships and tighter underwriting standards.

Consumer – We ceased origination of student loans in the second quarter of 2008 and sold our home lending business in the third quarter of 2008.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Citigroup | **Submission date: January 30, 2009** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Carol Hayles or Peter Bieszard**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	OCT 2008	NOV 2008	DEC 2008	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$158,562	$155,438	$152,369		**First mortgage balances declined from October through December, reflecting increased sales of mortgages and higher repayments, due to refinancing as mortgage interest rates declined. Origination volume was significantly lower than in the prior year, reflecting a decline in mortgage applications, tightened credit standards, declines in purchases from third party originators, and a focus on origination for sale to government-sponsored enterprises. Quantitative data do not include modifications to existing mortgage loans and other mitigation efforts which usually involve a restructuring of terms rather than a new extension of credit.**
b. Total Originations	$6,942	$3,788	$5,545	Originations includes new loans whether for refinance 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	$1,695	$764	$858	If on a refinancing, amounts were added to the existing loan balance, the total amount of the new loan is reported.	
(2) New Home Purchases	$1,136	$551	$489		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$68,986	$68,829	$68,717	Includes HELOC and 2nd mortgages.	**Home Equity balances have remained fairly constant during the period despite significantly declines in new home equity originations during the period. While new home equity originations are down significantly year over year, existing customers continue to draw on their home equity on a regular basis. However, lower housing prices have curbed the consumers ability to take out new home equity loans for debt consolidation or home improvement. Citi no longer purchases home equity loans from third party originators or Wall Street firms.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$369	$362	$391	If a line is increased, the total amount of the new line was included not just the increase. If the line was increased without a simultaneous draw, then you would see an origination amount for the total increase in the line, but no change in the balances.	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$87,496	$86,111	$85,454	If the customer both increased a line and simultaneously drew on the line, then you would see an origination amount for the total increase in the line, and a change in the balances for the drawn amount.	
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$148,344	$147,449	$149,138	Balances do not include commercial card activity.	**Increasing balances during the quarter reflect seasonal spending and slower payment rates, however year-over-year sales declined 15% reflecting the current economic environment. In addition, the managed portfolio is experiencing higher loss rates of 8.04% in Q408 vs. 5.1% in the same quarter of the prior year.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$7,828	$8,913	$10,379		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$1,044,764	$1,023,560	$1,008,069		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$62,515	$62,243	$61,863	Includes Auto, student and personal loans. Student loans includes related deferred fees and lines of credit with schools (which are secured by student loans).	**Minimal auto lending activity relative to prior year with originations down approximately 80% reflecting business consolidation and tighter credit standards; 4th quarter Student Loan originations declined 13% reflecting the Company's temporary withdrawal from the Federal Loan Consolidation market, partially offset by increases in new FFELP volume reflecting increased loan limits and higher penetration at the educational institutions.**
b. Originations	$1,562	$1,344	$1,313		

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$41,740	$42,820	$42,104	Renewals and new commitments are on a facility basis. Facilities include L/Cs. If a loan is rolled over at a higher amount, the total amount of the rollover is reported.	**C&I balances were relatively flat in the quarter, the market evidenced a decline in business investment, M&A activity and investment property purchases in response to the economic outlook for 2009. Small business credit balances remained relatively strong on previously approved credit facilities, although demand for new facilities was low.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$1,180	$1,344	$1,030		
c. New Commitments	$1,232	$1,892	$3,345		
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$25,162	$21,329	$21,169	Renewals and new commitments are on a facility basis. Facilities include L/Cs. If a loan is rolled over at a higher amount, the total amount of the rollover is reported.	**Overall, new loan demand and origination for commercial real estate were down, due to the economic environment and uncertainties in the market, which have resulted in a significant slowdown in transaction activity. Our investor portfolio in Citi's Global Wealth Management business has historically focused on short- to medium- term lending on existing commercial real estate assets, and many clients sought short-term bridge financing of completed projects in the absence of a permanent or commercial mortgage-backed securities market. Our Institutional Client Group is rolling over and extending loans in its existing customer base where it is comfortable with the counterparty and the underlying assets.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$134	$55	$766		
c. New Commitments	$126	$156	$96		
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$10,931	$5,180	$3,421	Does not include maturities and pay downs. Net Purchased Volume is reported using cost basis.	**MBS purchases and sales activity was higher in Dec due primarily to increased agency pass-through pool settlements with both customers and dealers, however sales activity was slightly higher than purchases, resulting in a lower net balance in the month. In addition, $6B of MBS purchases were made to manage liquidity and maintain targeted levels of secured funding. ABS activity was primarily customer trading and purchases of collateralized financing notes issued by the big three auto financing companies.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	$4,502	$284	$3,651		
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	$134,252	$123,197	$122,415	Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo) is before FIN 41 netting. Includes security lending activity.	**Matchbook Secured lending declined from October to December due to reduced customer collateralized financing activity.**
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	$23,457	$22,069	$20,839		
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$91	$6	$15	Equity Underwriting represents Citi's portion of underwritten issue.	**Spreads on corporate bonds rose substantially in October and November and new issuance declined markedly. Credit markets recovered somewhat in December increasing debt market activity after a number of the Federal Reserve initiatives started to take effect and improve the day-to-day functioning of the capital markets.**
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$4,935	$4,708	$11,357	Debt underwriting represents Citi's portion of underwritten issue and extensions of credit to finance specific individual CRE 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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Citigroup Inc.**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: January 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Carol Hayles or Peter Bieszard

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

Company description: Citigroup Inc. ("Citi") does business in the United States through Citibank, Citi Institutional Clients Group, The Citi Private Bank, Smith Barney, Primerica, Diners Club, CitiFinancial, CitiMortgage and Citi Cards. Average loans in North America in the fourth quarter of 2008 were $532.6 billion. Average deposits and other customer liability balances were $279.9 billion.

Consumer Lending: New U.S. consumer lending in the fourth quarter totaled approximately $48.7 billion despite a decline in consumer spending, tighter underwriting standards across the U.S. banking industry in light of the deteriorating credit environment and capital considerations.

First mortgage balances declined from October through December, reflecting increased sales of mortgages and higher repayments, due to refinancing as mortgage interest rates declined. Origination volume was significantly lower than in the prior year, reflecting a decline in mortgage applications, tightened credit standards, declines in purchases from third party originators, and a focus on origination for sale to government-sponsored enterprises. Quantitative data do not include modifications to existing mortgage loans and other mitigation efforts which usually involve a restructuring of terms rather than a new extension of credit.

Average consumer credit card total loan balances increased during the quarter, reflecting seasonal spending and slower payment rates; however, year-over-year sales declined consistent with the current economic environment. Citi's managed net credit loss rate was 8.04 percent in the quarter against 5.1 percent in the prior year, a further sign of the financial strains on U.S. consumers. More than 360,000 card members entered Citi's forbearance programs in the fourth quarter as the Company introduced new programs with broadened eligibility criteria that benefit accounts in earlier stages of delinquency.

Average total balances on other consumer loans, which include auto, student and personal loans, were largely stable over the quarter, while originations declined, reflecting, among other things, a significant decline in personal loan applications. Minimal auto lending activity reflected business consolidation and tighter credit standards, again consistent with the economic environment. Fourth quarter student loans declined over the prior year, reflecting Citi's temporary withdrawal from the Federal Loan Consolidation market. This was partially offset by increases in new Federal Family Loan Education Program (FFLEP) volume. Higher FFELP volume reflected increased loan limits and higher penetration at educational institutions.

Commercial Lending: New U.S. commercial lending (including Commercial Real Estate) of approximately $11.4 billion during the quarter reflects new transactions in support of corporate acquisitions, as well as general corporate financing. While C&I balances were relatively flat in the quarter, the market evidenced a decline in business investment, M&A activity and investment property purchases in response to the economic outlook for 2009. We expect increased renewal activity in 2009, as existing facilities are refinanced and/or restructured.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Citigroup Inc.**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: January 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Carol Hayles or Peter Bieszard

Demand for small business credit remained relatively strong on previously approved credit facilities, although demand for new facilities was low.

Overall, new loan demand and origination for commercial real estate were down, due to the economic environment and uncertainties in the market, which have resulted in a significant slowdown in transaction activity. Our investor portfolio in Citi's Global Wealth Management business has historically focused on short- to medium- term lending on existing commercial real estate assets, and many clients sought short-term bridge financing of completed projects in the absence of a permanent or commercial mortgage-backed securities market. Our Institutional Client Group is rolling over and extending loans in its existing customer base where it is comfortable with the counterparty and the underlying assets.

Other Intermediation Activities: Citi effected net purchases of approximately $28.0 billion of mortgage- and asset-backed securities (MBS/ABS) during the quarter, in a market that was characterized by sharp sell-offs and weak investor demand.

Gross MBS purchases and sales activity jumped in December, due primarily to increased agency pass-through pool settlements with both customers and dealers, however sales activity was slightly higher than purchases, resulting in a lower net balance in the month. In addition, Citi made $6 billion of MBS purchases to maintain targeted levels of secured funding. ABS activity was primarily customer trading and purchases of collateralized financing notes issued by the "Big Three" auto financing companies

Matched Book secured lending declined from October to December, due to reduced customer collateralized financing activity.

Spreads on corporate bonds rose substantially in October and November, and new issuance declined markedly. Credit markets recovered somewhat in December, increasing debt market activity after a number of the Federal Reserve initiatives started to take effect and improve the day-to-day functioning of the capital markets.

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TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: COMERICA INCORPORATED | **Submission date: 1/30/2009** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Darlene Persons**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	OCT 2008	NOV 2008	DEC 2008	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$1,858	$1,853	$1,843	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 ($11 million Oct/$9 million Nov/$9 million Dec).**
b. Total Originations	$36	$26	$21	Consists of loans funded during the period, including those originated for sale.	**Total 4th quarter refinancings by market were $20 million, $23 million and $1 million in Midwest, Western and Texas, respectively.**
(1) Refinancings	$16	$13	$15		**Total 4th quarter new home purchases by market were $21 million, $13 million and $5 million in Midwest, Western and Texas, respectively.**
(2) New Home Purchases	$20	$13	$6		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$1,710	$1,749	$1,774	Consists of both fixed and revolving home equity (2nd lien) loans.	**Total 4th quarter Home Equity originations by market were $46 million, $39 million, $15 million and $2 million in Midwest, Western, Texas and Florida, respectively.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$39	$32	$31	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	$3,330	$3,344	$3,358		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$61	$59	$52	Consists primarily of commercial bankcard loans.	**New account originations include referrals to our consumer card partner ($19 million Oct/$13 million Nov/$23 million Dec).**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$24	$14	$27	Includes new card loans funded during the period and new referrals to our consumer card partner.	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$460	$459	$418		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$878	$830	$805	Consists of consumer installment loans (both secured and unsecured) and student loans.	**Total 4th quarter Other Consumer originations by market were $104 million, $8 million, $2 million, $14 million and $1 million in Midwest, Western, Texas, Florida and National, respectively.**
b. Originations	$49	$23	$57		

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$32,028	$31,697	$31,373	Consists of loans for commercial and industrial purposes to both domestic and international borrowers, lease financing and other non-consumer, non-real estate loans.	**New 4th quarter C & I commitments by market were $354 million, $381 million, $233 million, $25 million and $262 million in Midwest, Western, Texas, Florida and National/International, respectively.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$2,706	$1,517	$2,216	Includes renewals of and increases to lines with existing customers.	
c. New Commitments	$476	$394	$385	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	$15,202	$15,160	$15,085	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.	**New 4th quarter Commercial Real Estate commitments by market were $76 million, $82 million, $86 million, $21 million and $19 million in Midwest, Western, Texas, Florida and National, respectively.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$393	$250	$372	Includes renewals of and increases to lines with existing customers.	
c. New Commitments	$107	$44	$133	Consists of binding commitments to new customers and new lines to existing customers, net of participations sold.	
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$0	$0	$0	Represents purchases (net of sales, if any) of mortgage-backed securities (AAA-rated agency securities) for investment portfolio available-for-sale on a trade date basis. Excludes principal paydowns.	**Does not include commitments to purchase $2 billion of mortgage-backed securities to be delivered between Jan-Mar of 2009.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	$432	$664	$17	Represents purchases (net of sales) of asset-backed auction-rate securities purchased as an accomodation to customers from October through December 2008 for investment portfolio available-for-sale, on a trade date basis.	**Asset-backed net purchases represent purchases of student loan auction-rate securities and auction-rate preferred stocks.**
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 in manager or co-manager of the issue. All done on "best efforts" basis.	
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$5,000	$20	$2,020	Amount of debt securities underwritten where the Corporation in manager or co-manager of the issue. 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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **COMERICA INCORPORATED**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 1/30/09
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; 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.

National growth has been hampered by turmoil in the financial markets, declining home values and rising unemployment rates. California lagged national growth primarily due to continued problems in the state's real estate sector. Michigan continued to contract for a fifth consecutive year. The sharp decline in car sales nationally, the restructuring in the auto sector and the recession nationally were major factors holding back the Michigan economy. A wide variety of economic reports consistently showed that Texas continued to outperform the nation in 2008, though growth clearly slowed from the rapid pace seen in 2007. Texas continued to benefit from its energy sector and a much more modest retrenchment in homebuilding than in most other states.

Due to the above economic conditions in our markets in the spring of 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. This was done as loans were renewed. The process took a few months to implement and was in full effect beginning in the summer of 2008. As a result, loans were expected to decline $2-3 billion from June 2008 to June 2009. In the fourth quarter 2008, with the receipt of TARP proceeds, Management's focus moved toward establishing new and expanding existing relationships, particularly in Small Business, Middle Market and Wealth Management in Texas and California, with appropriate pricing and credit standards. The change in Management focus is evidenced by a fourth quarter 2008 annualized decline in average loans of 1 percent, significantly lower than the third quarter annualized decline of 7 percent.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **COMERICA INCORPORATED**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 1/30/09
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Darlene Persons

Overall, loan demand declined in the fourth quarter 2008, as business customers continued to be cautious due to the deteriorating economic conditions in our markets. Commercial lending renewals and new commitments were $7.5 billion and $1.5 billion, respectively, both lower than the third quarter 2008. New commitments and renewals were lower in the three largest markets (Midwest, Western and Texas), although new commitments declined the least in Texas, a less weak economy. There were $380 million of new commitments in consumer lending in the fourth quarter.

Residential mortgage lending was facilitated through purchases of mortgage-backed securities and through lending to customers in our Mortgage Banker (part of Commercial Real Estate) and Financial Services Divisions. Since receiving TARP proceeds, $2 billion of mortgage-backed securities were purchased for delivery in the first quarter of 2009. In addition, during October through December, 2008, $808 million of renewals were booked in the Mortgage Banker and Financial Services Divisions.

Debt underwriting through our broker/dealer subsidiary during the fourth quarter of 2008 of $7.0 billion provided access to liquidity for corporate customers.

During the fourth quarter 2008, $1.3 billion of auction-rate securities were purchased from customers, assisting with customer liquidity.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Fifth Third Bancorp | **Submission date: 1/30/09** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Blane Scarberry**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	2008 NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$12,448	$12,347	$12,332	Average loan balances are based upon classifications consistent with the Y9C Report, Call Report and FR 2416 Report.	**In the fourth quarter of 2008, Fifth Third's average consumer loans and leases were flat from the third quarter. This result was primarily driven by the first mortgage portfolio where the majority of originations are sold in to the secondary market. Mortgage applications increased sequentially driven by attractive interest rates within the agency conforming categories. During the fourth quarter, 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 focused on tightening loan to value requirements within real estate backed products, given an outlook for further U.S. home price depreciation.**
b. Total Originations	$975	$622	$954		
(1) Refinancings	$518	$326	$600		
(2) New Home Purchases	$457	$295	$354		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$12,001	$12,034	$12,067	Average loan balances are based upon classifications consistent with the Y9C Report, Call Report and FR 2416 Report.	**Fourth quarter overall loan demand for non-mortgage consumer credit (home equity, credit card, auto) compared to third quarter was slightly weaker, as expected, particularly given seasonality trends. During the fourth quarter, 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 focused on tightening loan to value requirements within real estate backed products, given an outlook for further U.S. home price depreciation.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$178	$117	$150		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$21,194	$21,159	$21,137		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$1,999	$2,041	$2,081	Average loan balances are based upon classifications consistent with the Y9C Report, Call Report and FR 2416 Report.	**Fourth quarter overall loan demand for non-mortgage consumer credit (home equity, credit card, auto) compared to third quarter was slightly weaker, as expected, particularly given seasonality trends.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$155	$139	$247		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$14,190	$14,380	$14,578		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$9,966	$9,364	$9,487	Average loan balances are based upon classifications consistent with the Y9C Report, Call Report and FR 2416 Report.	**Fourth quarter overall loan demand for non-mortgage consumer credit (home equity, credit card, auto) compared to third quarter was slightly weaker, as expected, particularly given seasonality trends.**
b. Originations	$344	$328	$514		

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$31,345	$31,312	$30,906	Average loan balances are based upon classifications consistent with the Y9C Report, Call Report and FR 2416 Report.	**Lending in the Commercial, Business Banking and Private Banking segments continues to qualified borrowers exhibiting average risk or better. Continued emphasis is placed on prudent underwriting and demonstrated ability to repay as we are seeing certain borrowers' sales weaken, profit margins narrow and the number of business bankruptcies rise. Overall, loan demand is down as we are seeing reduced confidence in the economy from our C&I borrowers, which varies by geography. Customers are deleveraging and increasing liquidity through asset sales and reduced inventories versus expanding operations and purchasing equipment.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$330	$213	$300	The renewal of existing accounts (b) only includes the renewal of loans. The renewal of existing commitments is captured in the New Commitments (c) for C&I and Commercial Real Estate.	
c. New Commitments	$3,870	$4,500	$3,463		
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$20,542	$20,372	$19,883	Average loan balances are based upon classifications consistent with the Y9C Report, Call Report and FR 2416 Report.	**Average CRE balances decreased slightly, down $200 million in the fourth quarter compared with the third quarter. Fifth Third continues to engage in lending on owner occupied properties. Fifth Third continues to suspend lending to new non-owner occupied properties and non new homebuilders and developer projects in order to manage existing portfolio positions. We believe this is prudent given that we do not believe added exposure in those sectors is warranted and given our expectations for continued negative trends in the performance of those portfolios. Existing construction borrowers are taking advantage of mini-perm options as their options for longer term financing in the market has diminished.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$311	$220	$791		
c. New Commitments	$862	$275	$701		
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	-$185	-$211	-$709	The amounts reported are the net securities purchased less securities sold for the reporting period.	**MBS volume in the 4th quarter was largely a function of managing the hedge for the Mortgage Servicing Rights (MSR) asset. We, from time to time, use MBS to hedge the basis exposure we have in the MSR asset. We were fairly active in selling MBS and buying Agency debt for the hedge during the 4th quarter as rates declined. The ABS decline in the 4th quarter was due to a reduction in the amount of asset backed commercial paper (ABCP) held in the investment portfolio. During the 4th quarter, $300 million of the CP was placed into the Federal Reserves' new financing program (CPFF).**
b. Asset Backed Securities	-$563	-$83	-$264		
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo) [1]	$0	$0	$0		
b. Average Total Debit Balances [2]	$0	$0	$0		
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$0	$0	$0		
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$786	$203	$483		

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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Fifth Third Bancorp**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 1/30/09
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.

<u>Company description</u>: Fifth Third Bancorp is a diversified financial services company headquartered in Cincinnati, Ohio. As of December 31, 2008, the Company had $120 billion in assets, operated 18 affiliates with 1,307 full-service Banking Centers, including 92 Bank Mart locations open seven days a week inside select grocery stores and 2,341 ATM's in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Florida, Tennessee, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Georgia and North Carolina. Fifth Third operates five main businesses: Commercial Banking, Branch Banking, Consumer Lending, Investment Advisors and Fifth Third Processing Solutions. Fifth Third is among the largest money managers in the Midwest and, as of December 31, 2008, had $179 billion in assets under care, of which it managed $25 billion for individuals, corporations and not-for-profit organizations.

The Treasury's preferred stock investment in Fifth Third was made on December 31, 2008. As a result, fourth quarter results discussed below did not include the effect or benefit of the presence of those funds or capital.

<u>Consumer:</u> Fourth quarter overall loan demand for non-mortgage consumer credit (home equity, credit card and auto) compared to third quarter was slightly weaker, as expected, particularly given seasonality trends. Mortgage applications increased sequentially driven by attractive interest rates within the agency conforming product categories.

During the fourth quarter, 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 focused on tightening loan to value requirements within real estate backed products, given an outlook for further U.S. home price depreciation. Fifth Third also enhanced our credit requirements for non real estate lending due to projected further stress within the U.S. economy.

Fifth Third continues to lend to qualified borrowers. In the month of December 2008, we originated more than 4,400 mortgages, nearly 3,500 equity loans and over 23,200 auto loans.

In the fourth quarter of 2008, Fifth Third's average consumer loans and leases were flat from the third quarter. This result was primarily driven by the first mortgage portfolio where the majority of originations are sold into the secondary market.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Fifth Third Bancorp**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 1/30/09
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Blane Scarberry

CRE: Average CRE balances decreased slightly, down $200 million in the fourth quarter compared with the third quarter. Fifth Third continues to engage in lending on owner occupied properties. Fifth Third continues to suspend lending on new non-owner occupied properties and on new homebuilders and developer projects in order to manage existing portfolio positions. We believe this is prudent given that we do not believe added exposure in those sectors is warranted and given our expectations for continued negative trends in the performance of those portfolios. Existing construction borrowers are taking advantage of mini-perm options as their options for longer term financing in the market has diminished.

C&I: Lending in the Commercial, Business Banking and Private Banking segments continues to qualified borrowers exhibiting average risk or better. Continued emphasis is placed on prudent underwriting and demonstrated ability to repay as we are seeing certain borrowers' sales weaken, profit margins narrow and the number of business bankruptcies rise. Overall, loan demand is down as we are seeing reduced confidence in the economy from our C&I borrowers, which varies by geography. Customers are deleveraging and increasing liquidity through asset sales and reduced inventories versus expanding operations and purchasing equipment.

Demand for Small Business credit is still relatively stable but showing signs of weakening as application volume is starting to slow. Business Banking loan originations continue to be made using prudent underwriting standards. In the fourth quarter of 2008, we originated or renewed over $800 million of loan balances representing over 3,000 loans. Nearly half of those balances were originated or renewed in the month of December.

The primary market for syndicated credit and large corporate deals has slowed in the fourth quarter as demand has decreased. Given the outlook for the economy, many companies have scaled back plans for capital expenditures and inventory build, which in turn has reduced the need for financing. Merger and acquisition activity has also slowed significantly. Terms and covenants have tightened somewhat and spreads have widened, which has also served to reduce demand.

Average total commercial loan and lease balances grew 3 percent for the fourth quarter compared with the third quarter. During the fourth quarter, commercial loan and lease average loans grew by approximately $1.7 billion primarily due to the use of contingent liquidity facilities related to certain off-balance sheet programs. Excluding these items, commercial loan balances in the fourth quarter were consistent with third quarter balances. During the fourth quarter, $1.3 billion in commercial loans were either sold or transferred to held-for-sale, but there was minimal impact to average loan balances due to the timing of these actions.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc. | **Submission date: January 30, 2009** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: David A. Viniar**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	OCT 2008	NOV 2008	DEC 2008	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$4,445	$4,631	$5,040	Amounts, reflected as principal balances, include whole loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties originated or purchased by Goldman Sachs and purchased portfolios of distressed loans.	**The residential mortgage market remains challenging as mortgage spreads continue to widen, liquidity continues to decline and investors de-lever. There was no new issuance in the non-agency mortgage securitization market as banks extending jumbo loans are holding the loans on their books. In November, Goldman Sachs closed on the $1.2 billion purchase of loans and mortgage servicing assets from Popular, Inc., helping to provide additional liquidity to the mortgage market.**
b. Total Originations	$214	$782	$90	Primarily reflects loans purchased.	
(1) Refinancings	$113	$719	$46		
(2) New Home Purchases	$101	$63	$44		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$0	$75	$151	Amounts, reflected as principal balances, include purchased home equity lines of credit.	**Goldman Sachs is largely a wholesale institution with no meaningful business lines engaged in direct consumer lending through retail channels (including home equity, credit card and other consumer).**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$0	$150	$0		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$0	$37	$39		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$0	$0	$0		**Goldman Sachs is largely a wholesale institution with no meaningful business lines engaged in direct consumer lending through retail channels (including home equity, credit card and other consumer).**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$0	$0	$0		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$0	$0	$0		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$1,438	$1,531	$1,584	Amounts, reflected as principal balances, include secured mixed use consumer loans.	**Goldman Sachs is largely a wholesale institution with no meaningful business lines engaged in direct consumer lending through retail channels (including home equity, credit card and other consumer).**
b. Originations	$0	$203	$0		

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$98,861	$91,618	$86,907	Amounts reflect principal balances and include purchased and originated loans, purchased portfolios of distressed loans and the aggregate carrying value of investments in certain merchant banking funds that invest in corporate mezzanine debt.	**For most of the calendar fourth quarter, constrained credit markets caused a difficult operating environment, including declining asset prices, wider corporate credit spreads, higher levels of volatility and reduced levels of liquidity. However, in the middle of December, the lending environment in some markets eased to a degree, though conditions remain in flux. Investment grade credit spreads tightened in early December with a dramatic increase toward the end of the year. The primary market for high yield issuance gradually reopened for seasoned names in defensive sectors. There were no primary issues in the high yield market in November 2008, the first month without new issuance since March 1991. In December 2008, there were two high yield transactions that came to market.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$268	$153	$150		
c. New Commitments	$1,009	$367	$2,310		
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$29,359	$28,735	$29,271	Amounts reflect principal balances and include purchased and originated loans, purchased portfolios of distressed loans and the aggregate carrying value of investments in certain merchant banking funds that invest in real estate debt.	**Commercial real estate assets were under particular pressure with virtually no new issuance during the end of 2008 due to limited syndicated financing opportunities. Over the calendar fourth quarter, the IYR (US Real Estate ETF) declined 42 percent and CMBX AA index widened by nearly 60 percent. Higher cap rates, weaker cash flows and continued weakening in the gaming and lodging sectors due to decreased consumer spending further impacted this market. Also, the continuing weakness in residential home prices negatively impacted the land development sector.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$0	$10	$0		
c. New Commitments	$0	$0	$0		
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$5,277	$2,985	$163,691	Volumes reflect net settled proceeds on purchases and sales.	**Despite world-wide government programs which have started to improve credit markets, uncertainty over the potential for bankruptcy cram-downs resulted in deterioration of liquidity in the non-agency secondary market. In December, however, pricing began to stabilize, volumes began to marginally increase, and agency debenture spreads tightened with the implementation of the Fed's purchase program. The large increase in volumes reflected in December is driven by agency mortgage dollar roll short term financing trades.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	-$14	-$355	-$266	Volumes reflect net settled proceeds on purchases and sales.	
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	$234,854	$205,294	$221,720	Balances are presented prior to netting by counterparty under FIN 41 and FIN 39. In addition to resale and repurchase agreements, balances include securities borrowed of $121B, $109B and $108B for Oct, Nov and Dec respectively.	**Securities lending and financing, including match book, stock borrow, and margin debits experienced declines consistent with broader global markets and client de-leveraging trends, Overall, balances tended to stabilize in December.**
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	$111,641	$76,754	$70,637	Debit balances are reflected on a gross basis prior to any FIN 39 netting.	
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$1,813	$5,089	$2,389	Total equity underwriting volumes were sourced from Thomson Reuters.	**Although, Goldman Sachs has participated in several noteworthy transactions including GE's $12.2B common share offering and Ecolab's $1.9B common share offering, weak new issuance and significant credit market dislocation have resulted in a decrease in debt and equity underwriting issuances.**
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$326,000	$198,162	$234,198	Debt issuances include commercial paper, agency debt issuances, and corporate debt underwriting. Total debt underwriting volumes (excluding commercial paper and tax exempt municipals) were sourced from Thomson Reuters.	

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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc.**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: January 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: David A. Viniar

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

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

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

The investment-grade new issue market remained essentially closed through early October and only reopened at mid month when IBM came to market. Conditions continued to be fragile, however, with the market only open to bellwether names. November was not a strong month for issuance though Altria's transaction marked the first BBB issue since the summer. Credit spreads began to tighten in early December with a dramatic increase toward the end of the year and into the first half of January.

While the primary market for high yield issuance has gradually reopened thus far in 2009 for seasoned names in defensive sectors, looking back to late 2008, issuance was minimal. In October, there was only one primary issue – a $750mm notional senior secured offering for MGM Mirage. There were no primary issues in the high yield market in November 2008, the first month without new issuance since March 1991. Two high yield transactions came to market in December 2008.

The high-yield CDX index reached an all-time wide level at the end of November, as the secondary market continued to trade off amidst continued credit and macroeconomic concerns. Secondary market levels improved into the end of December. Demand for defensive names improved, however all other names continued to remain under pressure.

The primary market for corporate bank loans was essentially closed during the calendar fourth quarter of 2008. The non-agency mortgage securitization market remains essentially closed to new issuance. To the extent banks are making jumbo loans, they are keeping these loans on their books. Non-agency secondary market liquidity has deteriorated due to uncertainty over the potential for bankruptcy cram-downs, though liquidity is better than it was at its worst. Agency debenture spreads have tightened with the implementation of the Fed's purchase program.

Municipal new issuance activity in the fourth quarter was impacted by the turmoil in the broader credit markets. In particular, institutional demand for municipal securities was crimped by deleveraging and credit-related losses sustained by institutional investors. The primary source of demand for municipal credits was retail related. There was negligible issuance in October though activity picked up somewhat toward the end of the quarter. Municipalities were hesitant to raise fresh funds due to higher borrowing costs.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: JPMorgan Chase & Co | **Submission date: 1/30/09** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Adam Gilbert**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW[1,2]

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	2008 OCT	2008 NOV	2008 DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$55,257	$54,669	$54,163	Consists of residential whole loans. Excludes assets classified as trading assets and other warehouse loan balances that are not part of the core mortgage portfolio.	Originations were down in the quarter reflecting significant overall decline in real estate market activity. More recently refinancing applications increased due to lower rates as a result of Federal Reserve actions. Approval rates for mortgages remained fairly consistent throughout the fourth quarter 2008.
b. Total Originations	$10,736	$8,939	$8,596	Includes both loans originated for the balance sheet as well as loans originated for sale.	
(1) Refinancings	$5,346	$4,570	$4,336		
(2) New Home Purchases	$5,391	$4,369	$4,260		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$94,713	$94,553	$94,434	First and second lien home equity loan and line balances.	Home equity applications declined in the fourth quarter as a result of macroeconomic factors such as home price depreciation.
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$724	$455	$427	Home equity loans funded, new lines committed, and increases to existing lines committed.	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$153,520	$152,016	$150,569	Outstanding balances plus undrawn home equity line commitments.	
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$156,454	$156,419	$158,989	Credit card includes consumer and small business credit cards. Excludes international balances.	Credit card balances were up slightly (2% higher in December vs. October). Overall approval rates remained flat. Total commitments decreased 2% during the quarter (October to December).
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$6,800	$5,900	$5,200	Originations include initial line amounts for new cards but not line increases for existing customers.	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$733,696	$736,759	$716,357	Ending balance for Total Used and ending unfunded for Unused Commitments. Excludes accounts with zero balances that were closed during the quarter, the vast majority of which had been inactive for 24 months or more.[3]	
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$78,497	$78,299	$78,426	Consists of small business loans and lines; auto loans, leases, and lines; student loans; and other consumer loans and lines.	Applications declined in the fourth quarter.
b. Originations	$2,235	$1,602	$2,200	Includes small business loans funded, lines committed, increases to existing lines committed, and renewals of existing commitments; auto loans originated, leases and lines funded or committed, and increases to existing lines; student loans funded; and other consumer loans funded and new lines committed.	

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$173,465	$171,019	$167,795	Loans and Leases comprise of retained loans, which primarily exclude Loans Held For Sale (HFS) and are calculated using the simple monthly average of the spot balances. Loans and Leases also exclude $52B in interbank lending balances.	Wholesale balances declined 3% between October and December. Originations volume trended lower during the quarter, affected by the decline of wholesale business activity. For Large and Mid corporates, the decrease was primarily driven by lower demand in the secondary markets for loan products in the syndication and trade finance businesses. In addition, customer de-leveraging in line with higher market pricing of credit risk has contributed to lower balances. For middle market companies, loan demand slowed, as evidenced by the declining number of proposals submitted (credit applications among middle market customers dropped by more than 50% in the last two months of the year) and low utilization in the fourth quarter. Companies across the spectrum are borrowing less due to lower working capital and fixed asset spending requirements. Lower mergers and acquisition activity also dampened bank loan demand. Fourth quarter seasonal loan demand was driven down further by weak retail sales and reduced consumer spending.
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$18,606	$17,203	$21,318	Renewals consist of any increases to existing facilities and extensions of maturities. Renewals and New Commitments include funded and unfunded exposure.	
c. New Commitments	$20,013	$15,797	$12,723		
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$23,145	$22,955	$22,534	Commercial Real Estate is defined by the NAICS Industry Code for Commercial Real Estate. All Other exposures roll into C&I.	
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$481	$787	$1,425		
c. New Commitments	$1,597	$519	$444		
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$15,648	$2,987	$35,945	Only includes securities in the firm's investment portfolio. Balances are mostly agency MBS. Represents gross purchases, net of gross sales on a trade date basis. Principal paydowns are excluded.	During the fourth quarter, JPMC purchased $60 billion of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities.
b. Asset Backed Securities	$3,202	$1,175	$1,108	Only includes securities in the firm's investment portfolio.	
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	$164,350	$118,950	$118,500	Includes Reverse Repo/Sec Borrowing (after Fin41 netting) less related short bond and equity liabilities	The Matched Book business saw a broad-based decline as clients deleveraged and required less secured financing.
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	$21,772	$19,846	$15,891	Reflects Net Debit Balances of margin loans included in customer receivables.	
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$12,927	$14,786	$1,251	Includes Bookrunner and Co-manager transactions.	Activity in the equity markets was limited in the fourth quarter due to market volatility and lack of investor confidence, causing both the IPO and convertibles markets to effectively close and limiting volume in follow-on issues for the quarter. On the debt side, the High Yield origination market was also effectively closed due to continued market volatility. Many High Grade new issues remained on hold until late in the quarter. Commercial debt issuances under the FDIC Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program contributed significant volumes in December.
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$7,350	$23,550	$62,410	Represents issue size where JPM was a lead, co-lead or joint books.	

Notes:
1. All numbers exclude acquired Washington Mutual balances.
2. Excludes overdraft activity and balances.
3. Commitments were restated to exclude zero balance inactive accounts that were closed during the quarter. Zero balance inactive accounts that were closed totaled $80 billion in November and $46 billion in December.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **JPMorgan Chase & Co**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: January 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Adam Gilbert

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

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

A. Consumer lending

Overall consumer balances were little changed during the 4th quarter. In general, consumer and small business applications for credit decreased. Approval rates for consumer loans remained fairly constant throughout the quarter (slightly declining).

- First mortgage originations were down in the quarter reflecting significant overall decline in real estate market activity. More recently, refinancing applications increased due to lower rates as a result of Federal Reserve actions. Home equity applications declined in the fourth quarter as a result of macroeconomic factors including home price depreciation. Approval rates for mortgages remained fairly constant throughout the fourth quarter. During the quarter JPMC approved more than 60,000 mortgages and home equity loans and lines.

- Credit card balances were up slightly (2% higher in December vs. October). Overall approval rates remained flat. Total commitments decreased 2% from October to December. During the quarter JPMC approved more than 3.5 million new credit card applications and more than 1 million credit card line increases.

- Applications for other consumer loans (small business, auto loans and education) declined in the fourth quarter. During the quarter, JPMC approved 470,000 auto loans and 5,000 small business loans and lines.

- Approval rates declined slightly during the quarter for most products. Consumer underwriting standards are regularly adjusted based on changes in consumer behavior, portfolio performance and the external environment, including home prices and unemployment. Thus, over the last 18 months, continuing into the fourth quarter, lending standards were generally tightened across most consumer products.

B. Commercial Lending (C&I and CRE)

Wholesale balances declined 3% between October and December. Including interbank lending, wholesale balances were 20% *higher* in December compared to October.

While there were no material changes in underwriting standards during the 4th quarter, pricing and structure were adjusted somewhat to reflect the changing environment.

Wholesale balances and originations volume trended lower during the quarter, affected by the decline of wholesale business activity.

Name of institution: **JPMorgan Chase & Co**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: January 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Adam Gilbert

- For Large and Mid corporates, the decrease was primarily driven by lower demand in the secondary markets for loan products in the syndication and trade finance businesses. In addition, customer de-leveraging in line with higher market pricing of credit risk has contributed to lower balances.
- For middle market companies, loan demand slowed, as evidenced by the declining number of proposals submitted (credit applications among middle market customers dropped by more than 50% in the last two months of the year) and low utilization in the fourth quarter (i.e., clients were generally not drawing additional credit on lines that were available to them).
- Companies across the spectrum are borrowing less due to lower working capital and fixed asset spending requirements. Lower mergers and acquisition activity also dampened bank loan demand. Fourth quarter seasonal loan demand was driven down further by weak retail sales and reduced consumer spending.

Declines in wholesale balances are typical in a recession. For example, during the 2001-2002 recession, JPMC wholesale balances decreased by more than 10% between 3Q and 4Q01.

C. Other intermediation activities

The Matched Book business saw a broad-based decline as clients deleveraged and required less secured financing.

Activity in the equity markets was limited in the fourth quarter due to market volatility and lack of investor confidence, causing both the IPO and convertibles markets to effectively close and limiting volume in follow-on issues for the quarter.

On the debt side, the High Yield origination market was also effectively closed due to continued market volatility. Many High Grade new issues remained on hold until late in the quarter. Commercial debt issuances under the FDIC Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program contributed significant volumes in December.

E. Overall lending summary

Given this background, JPMC maintained a significant level of lending activity in the 4th quarter, extending over $150 billion in new loans and lines to retail and wholesale clients, including:

- More than $50 billion in new consumer originations, in the form of credit cards, mortgages, home equity loans and lines, student loans and auto loans – representing over 5 million new loans and lines[1] to consumers.
- More than $20 billion in new credit extended to 5,000 small businesses[2] and 3,000 mid-sized businesses,

[1] Includes ~1 million credit card line increases extended during the time period
[2] Small business originations include new and renewed loans and lines and are included as part of "Consumer Lending Other" (Schedule A, 4b)

governments and non-profits[3].

- Approximately $90 billion in new and renewed commitments to Large Corporates and JPMC's full range of Treasury and Security Services and Asset Management clients.

JPMC also lent an average of $50 billion to other banks through the interbank market – providing additional liquidity to the system. Finally, during the 4th quarter, JPMC purchased almost $60 billion of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities.

In addition, during the 4th quarter, JPMC:

- Took a number of significant steps to help more homeowners stay in their homes.
    - On October 31st, Chase announced significant enhancements to its mortgage modification program, including: a systematic review of its entire portfolio to identify homeowners most likely to require help; proactive modification offers in writing; 24 new Chase Homeownership Centers in areas with high mortgage delinquencies; and the addition of new loan counselors to provide better help to troubled borrowers, bringing the total number of counselors to more than 2,500. This effort is expected to help 400,000 homeowners with a total of $70 billion worth of Chase-owned mortgages.
    - More recently, Chase announced that it would extend its mortgage modification efforts to include $1.1 trillion of investor-owned mortgages it services (including those in securitizations).
- Committed to extend an incremental $5 billion in lending to the state and local government and non-profit sector in the U.S. over the next year
- Purchased the entire amount of a $1.4 billion bond offering to help the state of Illinois after it previously failed to clear the markets.

[3] New commitments and renewal of existing accounts. Included as part of Commercial Lending (Schedule B)

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: KeyCorp | **Submission date: 1/30/09** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Robert L. Morris**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	2008 OCT	2008 NOV	2008 DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$3,663	$3,667	$3,630	First Mortgage includes loans secured by 1-4 family residential properties including home equity loans secured by first liens.	**Residential mortgage demand was comparable to third quarter levels with a spike in refinance applications beginning in December. Prime residential mortgage credit standards remained unchanged during fourth quarter, after considerable tightening in previous quarters.**
b. Total Originations	$109	$114	$92	Total Originations include both portfolio and held-for-sale loan originations.	
(1) Refinancings	$54	$51	$44		
(2) New Home Purchases	$55	$63	$48		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$7,773	$7,852	$7,941	Home Equity includes home equity lines of credit only (Home equity loans secured by first liens are included with First Mortgages above).	**Application volume decreased throughout the fourth quarter as consumer confidence appears to have impacted demand.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$165	$151	$151		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$16,294	$16,359	$16,411		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$6	$6	$6	US Card - Managed includes Credit Card loans.	**Key does not originate new credit card receivables for its own portfolio. The existing portfolio was acquired through a bank acquisition.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$0	$0	$0		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$48	$48	$49		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$8,396	$8,354	$8,313	Other Consumer includes all other non-revolving consumer loans.	**Key discontinued several higher risk, nonrelationship loan programs in 2008 including Indirect Marine, RV and non-guaranteed student loans. The volatility of originations during the fourth quarter is typically heavily impacted by guaranteed student loan funding schedules.**
b. Originations	$73	$54	$110		

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$37,491	$37,100	$36,506	C & I includes lease financing receivables, commercial and industrial loans, agricultural loans, loans to depository institutions and other nonconsumer loans.	**Borrower credit inquiries decreased moderately during the fourth quarter. Loan demand was moderately weaker for large and middle market firms. For smaller firms, loan demand was substantially weaker. The decrease in demand was attributed to decreasing needs for the financing of plant, equipment, inventory and accounts receivable.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$906	$853	$1,679	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	$745	$636	$994	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	$19,332	$19,359	$19,224	Commercial Real Estate includes construction and land loans, loans secured by multi-family residential properties and by other nonresidential properties.	**CRE loan demand, already very weak, was even weaker during the fourth quarter. The collapse of the CMBS securitization market during the second half of 2008, coupled with the economic conditions and Commercial Real Estate market outlook, contributed to a considerable reduction in CRE lending activities. Refinancing activity was up in the fourth quarter as alternative and permanent financing markets, such as CMBS and Life Companies, have been weak. Primary refinancing activity has been in the multi-family space with Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and FHA agencies.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$723	$589	$1,263	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	$517	$273	$229	New commitments include outstanding balances and unused commitments. Commitment amounts exclude standby letters of credit.	
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	-$27	-$120	$146	Oct. MBS includes $82.8 MM in purchases offset by $109.3 MM in paydowns, calls and maturities. Nov. MBS includes $119.5 million in paydowns, calls and maturities. Dec. MBS includes $246.5 MM in purchases offset by $100.5 MM in paydowns, calls and maturities.	**Purchases of GSE-guaranteed MBS and CMO security types are targeted to replace maturing or prepaying volumes.**
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	$3	$4	$0		**Equity underwriting activity was low industry-wide during the quarter due to extreme market volatility and pressure on valuations. Investor interest in the investment grade bond market picked up in late November with the success of the FDIC's Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program.**
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$176	$362	$519		

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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **KeyCorp**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 1/30/09
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Robert L. Morris

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

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

Cleveland-based KeyCorp is one of the nation's largest bank-based financial services companies with assets of approximately $105 billion at December 31, 2008. 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 four geographic regions: Northwest, Rocky Mountains, Great Lakes and Northeast. National Banking includes those corporate and consumer business units that operate from offices within and outside Key's 14-state branch network. Its reach extends across the U.S. and to 26 countries.

General

Overall, loan balances trended lower at year-end 2008. The fourth quarter of 2008 was characterized by the continued general weakening of credit demand across all client segments. Key tightened some additional credit standards during the fourth quarter, subsequent to the tightening of credit standards during the third quarter.

Key's lending strategies focus on serving the needs of existing and new relationship clients while being mindful of risk-reward and strategic capital allocation.

Consumer

Overall loan demand for consumer credit (excluding residential first mortgage and credit card) was weaker as is typically the case for Consumer in the fourth quarter compared to the third quarter, since the fourth quarter generally marks a seasonal low point for the year. Based on the number of applications received by Key, the demand for consumer credit during the fourth quarter of 2008 was moderately weaker than that experienced during the fourth quarter of 2007.

During the fourth quarter there was modest tightening of Key's consumer credit standards, especially pricing-related changes as performance-based pricing necessitated increases in practically all products. This tightening of credit also reflects the elevated cost of funds that Key and others in the banking industry continued to experience as the availability of long-term funding remained restricted.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **KeyCorp**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 1/30/09
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Robert L. Morris

Residential mortgage demand was comparable to third quarter levels with a spike in refinance applications beginning in December. Prime residential mortgage credit standards remained unchanged during fourth quarter, after considerable tightening in previous quarters.

C & I

Borrower credit inquiries decreased moderately during the fourth quarter. Loan demand was moderately weaker for large and middle market firms. For smaller firms, loan demand was substantially weaker. The decrease in demand was attributed to decreasing needs for the financing of plant, equipment, inventory and accounts receivable. Also contributing to the decrease in Key's average C & I loans during the fourth quarter were client paydowns made on previous draws as a result of improved liquidity conditions in the commercial paper markets. Loan demand declined with all borrowers including those with desirable risk profiles.

Key had previously taken action to limit and/or manage its exposure to higher risk industries. During the fourth quarter, an even more cautious approach was taken to lending to these industries. These changes were prompted by the unfavorable economic outlook, worsening of industry-specific problems, decreased liquidity in the secondary market, and business decisions regarding the strategic use of capital.

Considerable focus was placed on pricing for risk during the third quarter. Continuing into the fourth quarter, credit line costs increased and premiums were charged on riskier deals. The use of interest rate floors in commercial credit agreements also became much more prevalent during the fourth quarter given trends in overnight and 30-day LIBOR, and the increased cost associated with term liquidity, including customer deposits.

Commercial Real Estate

CRE loan demand, already very weak, was even weaker during the fourth quarter. The collapse of the CMBS securitization market during the second half of 2008, coupled with the economic conditions and Commercial Real Estate market outlook, contributed to a considerable reduction in CRE lending activities.

During the fourth quarter, Key continued to tighten CRE credit standards and price for risk. Refinancing activity was up in the fourth quarter as alternative and permanent financing markets, such as CMBS and Life Companies, have been weak. Primary refinancing activity has been in the multi-family space with Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and FHA agencies.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **KeyCorp**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 1/30/09
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Robert L. Morris

Underwriting

Equity underwriting activity was low industry-wide during the quarter due to extreme market volatility and pressure on valuations. Overall, only 32 transactions came to market during the quarter, with Key being involved in two, versus the 177 transactions per quarter pace seen between 2000 and 2008.

Investor interest in the investment grade bond market picked up in late November with the success of the FDIC's Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program. The modest rally in credit spreads opened the window for large, well-known, issuers of investment grade bonds, however poor economic data and expectations for weak fourth quarter earnings left some potential issuers of debt, including high yield, unable to attract investors.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Marshall & Ilsley Corporation | **Submission date: 1/30/09** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Gregory A. Smith**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	OCT 2008	NOV 2008	DEC 2008	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$8,111	$8,089	$8,092	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.	**• November unemployment rates for all M&I Bank regions increased or remained the same month over month. While most M&I regions remain below the U.S. national average, three M&I regions, St. Louis, Orlando and Tampa have unemployment rates exceeding the U.S. national average**
b. Total Originations	$141	$88	$183	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.	**• 1-4 family residential real estate applications have experienced a significant increase in refinance activity at the end of the 4Q'08 which is expected to impact closings in 1Q'09.**
(1) Refinancings	$76	$39	$124		
(2) New Home Purchases	$65	$48	$59		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$2,616	$2,648	$2,682	Includes Home Equity Lines only	**• Macroeconomic factors continue to create headwinds in Home Equity lending as depreciating home prices negatively impact loan levels and decreased consumer sentiment has impacted demand.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$56	$38	$36		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$5,153	$5,166	$5,172		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$266	$266	$275	Includes Consumer Card only	
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$6	$5	$5		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$1,359	$1,367	$1,377		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$1,794	$1,819	$1,847	Includes consumer PRA & LOCs. Subcategories include Auto Leases, Dealer Finance, Personal, Securities Loans, and Student Loans	**• Auto Lending has experienced growth despite macroeconomic conditions and decrease in overall automobile sales due to decreased lending by the captives.**
b. Originations	$41	$45	$68	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	$15,656	$15,358	$15,251	Includes A/R and Inventory, Dealer Commercial, Agricultural, IRB's and Muni, and Commercial Leases.	**• The aggregate decline in commercial loans during the 4th Quarter was largely a result of customer seasonal borrowing patterns. Large pay downs from customers in the retail and agriculture sectors offset the increases from new borrowers and growth in existing customers. • Declining economic conditions have resulted in borrowers reducing expenses and paying down debt, delaying capital expenditure programs, experiencing declines in working capital assets, and not engaging in acquisition activity, all of which reduces customer borrowing activity. Competition for credit business from other financial institutions still exists, particularly for traditional commercial & industrial companies.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$362	$525	$431		
c. New Commitments	$364	$215	$199	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	$21,938	$22,009	$22,020	Includes Business Purpose 1-4 and Construction, Development, & Vacant Land (Commercial and Residential)	**• Commercial Real Estate average loan balances have remained flat during the past three months. Retail space has softened as many retailers have cut back expansion plans or gone into bankruptcy. Office space is in "relative" balance in most of our markets, although dramatic job losses could impact this segment in '09. • Multi-family, medical office building, and warehousing segments continue to offer opportunities, but we do see softness in construction and development activity. This has translated into significant declines in new construction in all of our markets, with our Arizona and Florida markets impacted the most.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$110	$130	$127		
c. New Commitments	$252	$135	$157	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: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$3	$0	$384		**• Acquisition activity for investment portfolio. December volumes were mostly comprised of agency mortgage backed securities.**
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**
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]					
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting					**N/A**
b. Total Debt Underwriting					

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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Marshall & Ilsley Corporation**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 1/30/09
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 is a diversified financial services corporation headquartered in Milwaukee, Wis., with $63.8 billion in assets, $50.2 billion in loans and leases, and $7.7 B in shareholder equity. M&I Marshall & Ilsley Bank is the largest Wisconsin-based bank, with 193 offices throughout the state. In addition, M&I has 53 locations throughout Arizona; 32 offices in Indianapolis and nearby communities; 34 offices along Florida's west coast and in central Florida; 15 offices in Kansas City and nearby communities; 25 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 has increased lending in the markets we serve and has effectively grown the balance sheet gross of 4th quarter chargeoffs and loan sales for a net gain of $437 million in the 4th quarter of 2008.

We are aggressively addressing our housing-related construction issues in Florida and Arizona; and during 2008 we sold approximately $780 million in problem loans. We expect that the bulk of our Florida challenges are now behind us, and we continue to devote extraordinary resources to address our Arizona construction challenges.

In Commercial Real Estate, we continue to see less investor activity in new construction projects, with multi-family and medical office being least impacted. Long term fixed rate non recourse loans reflect the lack of liquidity in the CMBS/Conduit market. As a result, some maturing Bank CRE financing which would have paid off upon completion of construction and lease-up will have to be extended to provide an interim solution.

We expect softness to continue throughout 2009 in C&I lending. Declining economic conditions have resulted in borrowers reducing expenses and paying down debt, delaying capital expenditure programs, experiencing declines in working capital assets, and not engaging in acquisition activities. All of these factors reduce customer borrowing activity. Additionally, existing customers that have historically been large seasonal borrowers, such as contractors, agriculture based companies, and retailers have reduced borrowing levels as a result of softness in their own markets. Competition for credit business from other financial institution still exists, particularly for traditional commercial & industrial companies.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Marshall & Ilsley Corporation**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 1/30/09
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Gregory A. Smith

Consumer businesses have also been impacted by the economic downturn. Consumers are experiencing reduced capacity to borrow as a result of lower household income due to lower wages and/or the loss of two income earners, resulting in lower credit scores as income has been tighter (higher credit line usage and payment issues). Loss of home equity and tighter industry underwriting has also reduced the consumer's ability to borrow. M&I has focused on transitioning the residential mortgage originations from balance sheet to secondary market lending.

Our Wealth Management business, with assets under management of $30.4 billion and assets under administration $104.4 billion, has faced headwinds in the fourth quarter. The primary issues were overall equity market declines and the shifting of higher fee assets into cash equivalents. Looking at the components, our Trust businesses are reflective of general market conditions. Sales activities slowed; however, pipelines remained at levels comparable to the prior quarter. Outsourcing revenues continued to grow with the addition of new clients, and pipeline opportunities remain strong for 2009.

M&I has also worked to provide intermediary activities for our clients and the financial markets as a whole.

- M&I has provided liquidity for investment customers who were holding securities, but because of recent market disruptions, were unable to sell these securities.
- M&I has proactively supported the issuers of variable-rate-demand notes (VRDN) backed by the bank's LC. This includes providing liquidity to the market by purchasing notes that were "put" or tendered. Additionally, borrowings tied to the disruption in the VRDN market were paid off in October, 2008, as the VRDN market stabilized and trading normalized.
- M&I has implemented a franchise-wide foreclosure abatement program designed to keep families in their homes, including a 90-day foreclosure moratorium on certain owner-occupied residential loans.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Morgan Stanley | **Submission date: 1/30/2009** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Fred Gonfiantini**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	2008 OCT	2008 NOV	2008 DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$4,748	$4,692	$4,581	Consists of (1-4 family) residential whole loans originated by or purchased from third party mortgage brokers. Note: amounts are month-end balances.	**While our consumer lending business is on a much smaller scale than our capital markets and commercial lending businesses, we increased credit facilities in Other Consumer Loan Originations of approximately $650MM during the period as a result of Morgan Stanley's continuing effort to expand our retail banking product solutions for our clients.**
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	$2,625	$2,601	$2,500	Home Equity Lines Of Credit, consisting of loans originated by or purchased from third party mortgage brokers. Note: amounts are month-end balances.	
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$0	$0	$0		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$0	$0	$0		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$0	$0	$0		
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$0	$0	$0		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$0	$0	$0		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$5,861	$5,845	$5,874	Consists of Non Purpose Loans (loans excluding Margin lending), and Small Business Lending. Note: amounts are month-end balances.	
b. Originations	$185	$235	$237		

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$71,433	$75,287	$73,078	Includes Corporate and Industrial loans that are: Closed, Under Client Consideration, Accepted Not Closed. Also, includes other Warehouse loans (non-Commercial Real Estate). Note: amounts are month-end balances.	**Morgan Stanley approved $10.6Bn in new loans for the quarter, although demand from clients remained below prior years. We received a total of 41 lending commitment requests (totaling $12.7Bn) of which 36 of these requests ($10.6Bn) were approved.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$935	$105	$58		
c. New Commitments	$667	$5,963	$2,875		
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$13,260	$13,205	$12,954	Includes Commercial Real Estate Whole Loans and Warehouse Loans. Note: amounts are month-end balances.	**Balances remained relatively flat as demand was limited.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$0	$0	$0		
c. New Commitments	$0	$0	$0		
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	-$34,556	-$3,101	$660	MBS includes agency and non-agency residential and commercial mortgage backed securities, Interest Only (IO), and residual securities at market value.	**As a result of Morgan Stanley becoming a Financial Holding Company in September, and the attendant regulatory leverage ratio requirements, we began reducing our balance sheet by deleveraging liquid, self financing assets which is reflected in the net change in MBS volume for October.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	-$974	-$537	-$158	Automobile, Consumer Credit Cards, and Student Loans, Interest Only (IO), and residual securities at market value.	
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	$128,320	$124,344	$106,839	Matched book represents the weekly average gross assets before any counterparty netting under FIN39 & FIN41. Included in the balances are securities borrowed of $61Bn, $62Bn, and $60Bn for the months ending Oct, Nov, and Dec respectively.	**The Matched Book business saw a broad-based decline (Oct-Dec) as clients deleveraged and required less secured financing.**
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	$44,341	$33,838	$28,935	Debit balances are reflected on a gross basis prior to any netting. Margin Lending includes both Prime Brokerage and Retail. Note: amounts are month-end balances.	**Morgan Stanley's Prime Brokerage clients reduced leverage during this period due to the extreme volatility and sharp declines in the equity markets.**
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$2,812	$3,176	$2,730	Amounts are Fair Values	**Participated in equity transactions that raised $40Bn for clients (Oct-Dec).**
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$4,816	$9,483	$16,524		**Participated in debt transactions that raised $56Bn for clients and $10Bn for Morgan Stanley (Oct-Dec).**

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.
Amounts are in par commitments / notional at month-end except where noted

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Morgan Stanley**
Reporting Month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 01/30/2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Fred Gonfiantini

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

COMMENTARY:

- During 2008, a severe downturn in the economy led to price declines and a period of unprecedented volatility across various asset classes. Losses that began in 2007 with the subprime mortgage sector, spread in 2008 to the residential and commercial mortgage markets and the credit markets in general. The magnitude of these declines led to a crisis of confidence in the financial sector as a result of concerns about the capital base and viability of certain financial institutions. During this period, interbank lending and commercial paper borrowing fell sharply, precipitating a credit freeze for both institutional and individual borrowers.
- The landscape of the U.S. financial services industry changed dramatically, especially during the fourth quarter of 2008. In the U.S., credit conditions worsened considerably over the course of the year, and the U.S. entered into a recession and the credit crisis assumed global proportions. Concerns about future economic growth, lower levels of consumer spending, a high rate of unemployment and lower corporate earnings continued to challenge the U.S. economy and the equity markets.
- Overall, our capital position has allowed Morgan Stanley to participate in debt transactions that raised a total of $56Bn for clients and an additional $10Bn for Morgan Stanley in the quarter and equity transactions that raised a total of $40Bn in the quarter. It also allowed us to approve $10.6Bn in new loans during the quarter. However, demand from clients and investors for credit and equity is still down significantly from prior years. The following qualitative analysis is provided to better describe Morgan Stanley's role in and assessment of the financial and lending markets for the fourth quarter of 2008:

DEBT UNDERWRITING:

October 2008

- October issuances were relatively light; market volumes were down 21% from September and the number of issuances was down 23% from September.
- Morgan Stanley underwrote approximately 10% of U.S. dollar denominated debt raised (an increase of 274% from the prior month) predominately as a result of our role in major issuances for Pepsi/Pepsi Bottling ($3.3Bn), and Verizon Communications ($3.3Bn).
- There were no financial issuances as issuers did not begin using the FDIC's Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program (TLGP) until November. New issue premiums remained relatively elevated (in the 75-100 bps range).

November 2008

- New issue activity picked up in November, primarily due to the addition of TLGP supply. Goldman Sachs ($5Bn) was the first to tap the government guaranteed market on

Name of institution: **Morgan Stanley**
Reporting Month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 01/30/2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Fred Gonfiantini

November 25, followed by Morgan Stanley ($5.8Bn), and JPMorgan ($6.5Bn). Market volumes were up 23%.

- Morgan Stanley participated in several large corporate issuances. Morgan Stanley underwrote approximately 16% of U.S. dollar denominated debt raised (an increase of 62% from the prior month) including $2Bn for Time Warner Cable, $3.5Bn for Verizon Wireless and $3Bn for BP Capital Markets. New issue premiums remained elevated (in the 75 bps range).

December 2008

- The breadth of new issue business in December was strong. TLGP issuances were active and new corporate issue premiums came down significantly (40-50 bps). Market volumes were up 155% and the number of issuances completed was up 33%.
- Morgan Stanley underwrote approximately 10% of U.S. dollar denominated debt raised. Morgan Stanley was able to underwrite issuances for clients in both the high-yield debt and emerging market debt markets – effectively opening these markets to the issuers. On December 9, we priced a $500MM offering for El Paso Corp (rated Ba3/BB-) and on December 15, we priced $190MM for Kansas City Southern Railway (rated B2/BB-).

EQUITY UNDERWRITING:
October 2008

- Morgan Stanley assisted clients in raising nearly $17Bn in equity capital in October. Morgan Stanley underwrote approximately 11% of all equity capital raised globally in October. This included the largest transaction of the month, a $12Bn issuance by General Electric.
- Equity issuances in the market were weighted towards the beginning of the month of October, dominated by General Electric (which included an additional $3Bn preferred stock investment by Berkshire Hathaway) and Bank of America's $10Bn in self-issuance.
- Pricing discounts were deep with Bank of America and MetLife both pricing down approximately 30% from announcement of the transactions.

November 2008

- Morgan Stanley assisted clients raise $13.5 billion in equity in November.
- Morgan Stanley underwrote approximately 7% of all equity raised globally – a lower level than in October because we did not participate in two large European rights issuances totaling nearly $20Bn. We did act as joint lead underwriter in the largest offering of the month, a $13Bn follow-on for Wells Fargo, and as lead underwriter on the only two utility offerings in the month.
- Demand for equity issuance in the market saw a slight improvement as Wells Fargo was able to secure nearly $13Bn in financing at a modest discount, Anheuser-Busch InBev raised $9.9Bn through a rights offering, and Henkel was able to sell nearly $2Bn of Ecolab. Grand Canyon Education raised $145MM in the last US IPO of the year though at nearly a 40% discount to the original filing range.
- Equity indices continued their decline to lose 11% on the month, hindering widespread access to the primary equity markets.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Morgan Stanley**
Reporting Month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 01/30/2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Fred Gonfiantini

December 2008

- Morgan Stanley served as lead underwriter for 10 transactions helping clients raise over $10Bn in equity. Morgan Stanley underwrote approximately 9% of all equity raised globally.
- Equity issuance across the global markets gained 20% by number of issuances while the average size decreased as issuers of varying sizes and industries launched offerings into a rising market. The S&P 500 gained 11.5% in the first two weeks of December providing a strengthening backdrop for equity issuers.

SECURED LENDING:

- As part of the Firm's institutional business, Morgan Stanley enters into secured lending/financing transactions where it loans cash or securities and receives securities or cash as collateral for loans. In general, secured lending does not require a large need for funding as the collateral received in the lending transaction is used to finance the loan.
- Morgan Stanley's secured lending is generally performed as part of its 'Matched Book' and Prime Brokerage businesses. The Matched Book business saw a broad based decline in the fourth quarter of 2008 as clients deleveraged and required less secured financing. Similarly, Morgan Stanley's Prime Brokerage clients (primarily hedge funds) reduced leverage during this period due to the extreme volatility and sharp declines in the equity markets.

MBS/ABS:

- Morgan Stanley supports the Mortgage Backed Securities markets by providing liquidity in the secondary trading markets which benefits issuers of mortgages. As a result of Morgan Stanley becoming a Financial Holding Company in September, and the attendant regulatory leverage ratio requirements, we began reducing our balance sheet by deleveraging liquid, self financing assets which is reflected in the net change in MBS volume for October.

COMMERCIAL LENDING C&I:

- Overall syndicated market loan volume dropped 55% in 2008. The non-investment grade market was extremely challenging in 2008 with new issue leveraged loan volume down 61% and secondary spreads which widened to all time levels. New deals for investment grade loans are being syndicated primarily for 364-day tenors, with few multi-year facilities coming to market.
- Morgan Stanley approved $10.6Bn in new loans for the quarter, although demand from clients remained below prior years.
- We received a total of 41 lending commitment requests (totaling $12.7Bn) that were reviewed by our capital commitment committee and 36 of these requests ($10.6Bn) were approved.
- Our total loan and lease balance increased by $1.2Bn from $71.9Bn at the end of September 2008 to $73.1Bn at the end of December 2008.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Morgan Stanley**
Reporting Month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 01/30/2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Fred Gonfiantini

- Our lending commitment pipeline, which is included in our total loan and lease balance, increased by $700MM for this same period to $2.9Bn as of December 2008. During the fourth quarter, the requests for lending commitments declined in December.

CONSUMER LENDING:

- While our consumer lending business is on a much smaller scale than our capital markets and commercial lending businesses, we increased credit facilities during the period as a result of Morgan Stanley's continuing effort to expand our retail banking product solutions for our clients. The majority of the lending requests during the period were to offer loans to clients seeking financing or re-financing of residential and commercial real estate and capital for small businesses - at a time, when traditional sources of capital were difficult and/or expensive to secure.
- We made approximately $650MM of new loans in this area. A no-cost application process, competitive pricing and expedited cycles times have contributed to the growth of these loan portfolios.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Northern Trust Corporation | **Submission date: January 30, 2009** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Patricia K. Bartler**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	2008 NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$8,088	$8,154	$8,184	All information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data.	**Residential real estate loans totaled $10.4 billion as of 12/31/08; a 13% increase from the prior year and a 4% increase from the prior quarter.**
b. Total Originations	$89	$85	$66	All information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data. Purchased first mortgages have been included as a source supporting mortgage availability.	
(1) Refinancings	$29	$19	$21		
(2) New Home Purchases	$60	$66	$45	CRA purchases are not separately classified as refinancings and new home purchases; CRA purchases are included in the new home purchases figures.	
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$2,157	$2,238	$2,315	All information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data.	
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$120	$63	$136	All information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data. Renewals are included.	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$4,278	$4,333	$4,423	All information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data.	**Approximately 50% of total commitments were used during the reporting period.**
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	N/A	N/A	N/A		**Northern Trust does not have a managed credit card portfolio.**
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	$2,212	$2,161	$2,180	All information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data. Includes revolving and non-revolving, loans to purchase/carry securities and overdraft protection on consumer accounts.	**Other Consumer includes revolving and non-revolving loans; over 90% is revolving (i.e., personal lines of credit).**
b. Originations	$156	$147	$118	All information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data. Renewals are included.	

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$12,611	$12,449	$12,794	All information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data. Includes agricultural loans, loans to purchase/carry securities, and other/trust advances.	
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$283	$512	$287	All information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data.	
c. New Commitments	$1,182	$535	$992	All information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data.	
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$2,970	$3,023	$3,040	All information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data.	**Commercial real estate loans totaled $3 billion as of 12/31/08; a 28% increase from the prior year and a 2.5% increase from the prior quarter.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$22	$8	$42	All information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data.	
c. New Commitments	$133	$15	$169	All information is domestic and estimated based on a combination of internal and regulatory reporting data.	
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$0	$479	$18	All information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.	**Northern Trust purchases, on a regular basis, debt securities of Government Sponsored Enterprises and US financial institutions that are participating in the FDIC Guarantee Debt Program.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	$0	$0	$0	All information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.	
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	N/A	N/A	N/A		**Secured lending is not separated from our other lending.**
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A		
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	N/A	N/A	N/A		**Northern Trust does not engage in equity underwriting.**
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$0	$0	$0	All information is domestic and estimated based on internal reporting data.	

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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Northern Trust Corporation**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 01.30.09
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Patricia K. Bartler

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

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

Company Description: Northern Trust Corporation (NTC) provides investment management, asset and fund administration, fiduciary and banking services for corporations, institutions and successful individuals worldwide. As of December 31, 2008, our loans and leases totaled $30.8 billion, a 21% increase from 12/31/07 and a 3% increase from 9/30/08. Assets under custody totaled $3 trillion, and assets under management totaled $575 billion.

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

Northern Trust has consistently adhered to prudent and conservative management practices, which include: strong capital levels; a high-quality balance sheet; and a focused business model thereby providing stability to our clients through various business and interest rate cycles. Businesses in which we have actively chosen to not participate include sub-prime mortgage underwriting, asset backed commercial paper conduits, credit cards, auto loans, and investment banking. Although our focus is principally on investment management and administration, we continue to use our balance sheet to provide loan and deposit services to our clients.

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

We are aware of growing stresses for some of our borrowers. We are endeavoring to provide tools for borrowers with short-term payment issues, and a willingness and ability to pay in the long term that might allow them to stay in their homes. Options we have utilized include: past due payment postponements; modifications; forbearance agreements; short sales; and deed-in-lieu of foreclosure. In addition, we have established a Homeownership Retention Program. As part of this Program, a committee will review all home mortgages with payment problems in order to avoid preventable foreclosures. These efforts provide for consistent and equitable treatment with regard to modifications, extensions, or foreclosure (if deemed appropriate).

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

While early in the process, we have seen a substantive increase in mortgage applications mainly consisting of the refinance of existing mortgages. Applicants are finding appraisal values have decreased making qualification more difficult to obtain.

Our deposit business continues to be strong with depositors of all types seeking confidence through strength of the institution in addition to the guarantees of FDIC. Our domestic deposits were $24.3 billion at 12/31/08, a 53% increase from 12/31/07 and a 36% increase from 9/30/08.

***Corporate & Institutional**:* In the large corporate market, we have seen more companies lose access to public funding sources (commercial paper and long-term public debt), and are thus relying primarily on their bank credit facilities. In the middle market segment, we continue to see opportunities to add new clients due to apparent capital constraints faced by other banks who have traditionally supported this segment. In addition, commercial loan growth has been helped by increased utilization of existing facilities. This growth has been offset by a slow down in lending in the Commercial Real Estate segment.

The public finance (health care, not-for-profit, municipal, etc.) market has returned to bank borrowing due to the demise of the auction rate securities market and a subdued market for variable rate demand bonds. In addition, foundations and endowments have become more aware of the need for liquidity lines of credit, particularly due to the illiquidity of some of their alternative investments. Utilization of facilities continues to be stronger than prior year.

Intermediation Activity: Northern Trust continues to use its capital to support high quality loan growth, benefiting consumers and institutions. Northern Trust has also taken these further actions on a voluntary basis to support clients, including consumers, businesses, and investors, to preserve assets and enhance liquidity:

- Allocated up to $550 million to provide capital support for certain cash investment funds, thereby providing financial protection and confidence for consumers, businesses and others who invested retirement, pension and other assets in those funds;
- Provided $167.6 million to support securities lending clients, including many that are pension funds, retirement funds, endowments and other entities that represent US consumers; and
- Established a program to purchase up to $600 million illiquid auction rate securities from consumers, thereby restoring purchasing power and liquidity to many of our personal clients.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Northern Trust Corporation**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 01.30.09
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Patricia K. Bartler

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: PNC Financial Services Group | **Submission date: 1/30/09** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Quantitative - Pat Jablonski; Qualitative - Shaheen Dil**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	OCT 2008	NOV 2008	DEC 2008	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$8,700	$8,616	$8,475	A significant portion of PNC's First Mortgage Loan Portfolio is comprised of first mortgages, which were purchased in the national market as part of PNC's asset and liability management activities. The remaining portfolio was acquired in acquisitions or originated.	**PNC acquired National City Corp. ("NCC") after close of business on 12/31/08 and their numbers are therefore not included in the data. Loans Held for Sale are excluded from all catergories.**
b. Total Originations	$9	$8	$3	First Mortgage originations in the table represent PNC purchases of loans originated by PNC Mortgage, LLC, a 49.9% PNC owned joint venture with Wells Fargo	
(1) Refinancings	$3	$3	$0	PNC Mortgage, LLC, which is not consolidated by PNC, had total new loan originations of $132.5 mm in October, $106.1 mm in November, and $130.1 mm in December.	
(2) New Home Purchases	$7	$5	$3		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$14,916	$14,956	$14,991	These loans are concentrated in PNC's primary geographic markets.	**This was evident by our lending activity within our home equity, education lending, credit card, auto, and unsecured product lines. This lending activity was consistent throughout the markets in which we operate.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$269	$240	$258	Home Equity loan originations include new installment loans as well as new and increased lines of credit. These loans are concentrated in PNC's primary geographic markets.	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$16,413	$16,494	$16,582		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$290	$301	$321	PNC Card data includes consumer and business card balances and originations to PNC's customer base.	
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$48	$95	$57		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$1,699	$1,767	$1,807		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$6,370	$6,444	$6,511	PNC's other consumer loans include indirect and direct auto, education loans and other direct unsecured installment loans.	
b. Originations	$186	$136	$229	Originations include new loans and a small amount of new direct unsecured installment lines	

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: PNC Financial Services Group | **Submission date: 1/30/09** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Quantitative - Pat Jablonski; Qualitative - Shaheen Dil**

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$35,261	$35,356	$35,429	PNC's C&I loan portfolio includes loans to the following types of entities: Retail/Wholesale, Manufacturing, Other service providers, Real estate related (customers in the real estate and construction industries but not secured by real estate), Financial services, Health care, Dealer floor plan and Other.	**C&I - Highlights include: 1) a significant increase in utilization by our large corporate clients who have been impacted by declines in the commercial paper and other public debt markets (although recent signs suggest utilization rates are now leveling off), and 2) a strong increase in 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. Business Banking - Application volume from our retail distribution system in the 4th quarter was down 39% from the same period one year earlier. In addition to new loan activity, PNC Business Banking reaffirmed and renewed in excess of 15,000 loans and lines of credit in the 4th quarter, continuing to make funds available to small businesses.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$8,640	$2,561	$4,153	The portfolio includes loans to small businesses, middle market and large corporate customers.	
c. New Commitments	$1,513	$1,779	$2,255	New commitments include both new loans and new unfunded commitments.	
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$9,645	$9,503	$9,596	PNC's loans include real estate projects and mortgages held in the loan portfolio and exclude loans held for sale (including CMBS).	**The dramatic slowdown in the overall market, coupled with the substantial combined exposure of PNC and National City (acquired 12/31/08), suggests that aggregate loan balances will be flat at best for some time. Also, as loans made in prior periods mature but cannot be paid off because of the lack of a viable refinancing market, PNC continues to work with borrowers to restructure and modify their loans.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$449	$350	$510		
c. New Commitments	$160	$1,144	$611	New commitments include loans originated and booked in both held for sale and portfolio loans, as well as new unused commitments.	
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$781	$9	$109	Trade Date was used to determine the month in which the purchase occurred. The Mortgage Backed Securities included MBS,CMBS and CMOs (both agency and non-agency). The Net Purchased amount consists of Purchases less sells for the month.	
b. Asset Backed Securities	$0	$5	$88		
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		**PNC remains active in underwriting Economic Development Bonds, many of which require letters of credit provided by PNC. PNC provided $287 mm in Letters of Credit in conjunction with Bonds underwritten in the 4th quarter.**
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$171	$255	$225	Data includes PNC's share of Loan Underwriting/Syndications, Taxable Bond Underwritings, and Public Finance Underwritings. In addition to the loans underwritten, Loan Syndications arranged for middle market borrowers the following: Oct/2008: 4 deals for $1,205 mm; Nov/2008: 10 deals for $1,252 mm and Dec/2008: 7 deals for $670 mm.	

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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.**
Reporting month(s): **Oct-Nov-Dec 2008**
Submission date: **January 30, 2009**
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Shaheen Dil**

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

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; specialized services for corporations and government entities, including corporate banking, real estate finance and asset-based lending; wealth management; asset management and global fund services. As of December 31, 2008, our average loans and leases totaled $72 billion, assets under custody and other nondiscretionary assets totaled $466 billion, and assets under management totaled $57 billion. On that same day, we acquired National City Corporation (NCC). This raised our spot loans and leases to $175 billion, assets under custody and other nondiscretionary assets to $504 billion, and assets under management to $110 billion. The NCC acquisition makes PNC the 5th largest deposit taking institution in the country, and expands our market presence from the East Coast to the Midwest and Florida. The quantitative snapshot provides average numbers on legacy PNC, while the qualitative snapshot includes commentary on the combined portfolios.

First Mortgage*

New loan demand increased dramatically as a result of government intervention and the resulting drop in interest rates beginning in late November. December production of $1.36 billion was 82% higher than November levels. Refinances accounted for 64% of the total compared to 42% in November.

Macroeconomic trends coupled with troubled housing markets require continued focus on expanding homeownership preservation programs. Loss mitigation in-flows have increased 380% over 2007 levels. New loss mitigation cases initiated in December 2008 increased over November by 40%. Foreclosure referrals have increased 106% over 2007 levels. December 2008 foreclosure referrals spiked to 4,633 units. Foreclosure referrals averaged 2,400 units for the previous three months. NCM has been and continues to deploy aggressive and streamlined efforts to prevent as many avoidable foreclosures as possible, including implementation of the HOPE NOW alliance programs and the GSE Streamlined Modification Program (SMP). NCM mailed 8,856 HOPE NOW solicitation letters in December 2008. During December 2008, NCM's Borrower Outreach Team attended foreclosure prevention events sponsored by Hope Now Alliance and Helping Hands Community Outreach in Sacramento, Los Angeles, CA and Dayton Ohio. Seventy-seven troubled borrowers met face to face with homeownership preservation representatives. Loss mitigation options were reviewed. NCM achieved a 2008 Tier 1 rating from HUD in December for loss mitigation efforts. NCM's homeownership preservation ratio for 2008 was 60.1%.

Consumer Lending

Consumer loan demand is down due to current recessionary economic conditions. However, PNC Bank continued to provide qualified customers access to credit. This was evident by our lending activity within our home equity, education lending, credit card, auto, and unsecured product lines. This lending activity was consistent throughout the markets in which we operate.

***** *Since PNC did not own a mortgage company prior to 12/31/08, the "First Mortgage" section relates to the former National City Mortgage Corporation (NCM).*

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.**
Reporting month(s): **Oct-Nov-Dec 2008**
Submission date: **January 30, 2009**
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Shaheen Dil**

PNC Bank continues to pursue loss mitigation activities and tools that assist home owners who are experiencing financial hardship. To that end, we have significantly increased staff in the Loss Mitigation Group. We work closely with the customer to set up new repayment schedules, loan modifications and/or forbearance programs. Where appropriate, short sales and other more aggressive methods are employed as well. Our programs have a cash flow analysis completed to determine if a customer's cash flow at the reduced payment and/or term can service the new debt. In addition, where the need is to refinance/consolidate debt, those accounts will be viewed by the underwriting group, where a more extensive cash flow analysis and credit evaluation is conducted.

We have been actively training our collection groups to ask the proper questions to determine the needs of the customer and will transfer calls immediately to trained Loss Mitigation specialists for resolution. The main focus is to help the customer stay in their homes if they qualify for one of the programs available.

Business Banking

Demand to borrow is down due to economic conditions. Application volume from our retail distribution system in the 4th quarter was down 39% from the same period one year earlier. Much of the softening demand is from the micro-business segment (those that borrow less than $100,000) during all of 2008. Even so, PNC approved over 1,500 loans in amounts less than $100,000 each during the 4Q '08. In addition to new loan activity, PNC Business Banking reaffirmed and renewed in excess of 15,000 loans and lines of credit in the 4th quarter, continuing to make funds available to small businesses.

In the 4th quarter, Business Banking generated $569 million in new loan volume. The average loan generated from our retail system was $115,000, ensuring money is getting to the smallest borrowers.

To stimulate demand, PNC offered a special promotion to new borrowers. Rates were discounted below market rates on lines of credit and term loans for equipment, expansion and commercial owner-occupied real estate. Additionally, PNC offers special financing rates on 'Green' purpose loans, loans to businesses in Low- or Moderate-Income areas, and where new branches have been opened. PNC continues to offer these promotions in the 1st quarter of 2009 and is working with former National City distribution system to leverage the same.

Former National City Business Banking distribution received access to PNC's liquidity and capital as of Dec. 31, 2008, which allowed PNC to make more credit available at lower rates. This was evidenced by a reduction in published rates as soon as the acquisition was finalized.

C&I

The continued economic slowdown is affecting all aspects of the US economy. In our calling efforts, we continue to hear from many C&I clients and prospects that they are being very cautious in their own planning, choosing to protect their existing capital and to maintain existing credit facilities in order to avoid the new realities of today's market pricing and structure requirements. Nevertheless, PNC's commercial banking businesses continue to actively call in all of our target markets and have set 2009 sales goals that meet and, in many cases, exceed 2008 sales goals. We remain keenly focused on providing credit to credit-worthy companies.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **PNC Financial Services Group, Inc.**
Reporting month(s): **Oct-Nov-Dec 2008**
Submission date: **January 30, 2009**
Person to be contacted regarding this report: **Shaheen Dil**

In National City's legacy markets, our primary focus for 2009 is on client retention during the integration and conversion process. Our recent goal in most of these markets has been to call on every client in the first month after the closing and to reassure them that PNC is "open for business". We have also been focused on recovering corporate deposits that were lost over the past 12 months and we have now successfully recovered nearly $1 billion in the month of January alone. In PNC's legacy markets, which are not significantly impacted by the acquisition, we remain highly focused in 2009 on generating new sales across our product and service set. To help reinforce our strategy, we are implementing a specific sales incentive program that will reward those markets that most exceed their goals in 2009.

We have seen a significant increase in utilization by our large corporate clients who have been impacted by declines in the commercial paper and other public debt markets (although recent signs suggest utilization rates are now leveling off), and a strong increase in 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. Some of this opportunity will be offset by a drop in loan balances associated with lower inventory and receivables levels, both of which are related to lower sales levels and the declining value of many commodity assets. We should also recognize that loan growth may be impacted in 2009 by the need to 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

The dramatic slowdown in the overall Commercial Real Estate market, coupled with the substantial combined exposure of PNC and National City, suggests that aggregate loan balances will be flat at best for some time. Also, as loans made in prior periods mature but cannot be paid off because of the lack of a viable refinancing market, PNC continues to work with borrowers to restructure and modify their loans. In many cases, this results in loans remaining on our books and consuming capital that would have otherwise become available to make new loans. PNC remains very active in commercial 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 our capital to support loss sharing arrangements.

PNC also remains active in underwriting Economic Development Bonds, many of which require letters of credit provided by PNC. These transactions support investments in buildings and equipment and stimulate manufacturing employment. PNC also continues to purchase Low Income Housing Tax Credits that provide equity for the construction of low income housing projects. Once again, neither of these activities results in loans on our balance sheet. However, they do inject growth capital into the economy and they do require substantial use of our own capital base.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Regions Financial Corp. | **Submission date: 1/30/09** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Irene Esteves**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	2008 OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$16,551	$16,374	$16,257	First and second residential 1-4 family mortgages, including residential mortgages held for sale.	**During 4th quarter, secondary market production increased significantly relative to the portfolio.** **December 2008 Mortgage volume increase is driven by U.S. Treasury drop in conforming mortgage rates in mid December.**
b. Total Originations	$350	$223	$450	Loans originations designated for the secondary market and those to be held in portfolio on Regions' balance sheet.	
(1) Refinancings	$143	$83	$274	Total originations designated as refinance status.	
(2) New Home Purchases	$207	$140	$176	Total originations designated as new purchase status.	
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$15,953	$16,046	$16,109	Average balances include Home Equity loans and HELOCs.	**Home Equity loan balances and portfolio commitments remain relatively consistent in 4th quarter 2008.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$225	$137	$126	New Home Equity loans, lines and line increases.	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$27,841	$27,782	$27,641	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	$0	$0	$0	NA - Regions Financial Corp. is an Agent Bank.	
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$0	$0	$0		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$0	$0	$0		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$6,243	$5,656	$5,463	Includes consumer direct, indirect, over revolving (i.e., overdraft lines) and student loans held for sale.	**Other Consumer primarily reflects direct, indirect and student lending. During the 4th quarter, student loan sales in the normal course of business totaled $600 million**
b. Originations	$160	$75	$75	Includes direct, indirect and student lending origination activity. Indirect originations included in October only as we ceased originations during the month of October.	

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$24,655	$24,065	$23,643	Average outstanding funded balances (net of deferred fees and costs) for non-real estate, commercial related loans and leases.	**Loan fundings related to Variable Rate Demand Note letters of credit peaked in October. While Variable Rate Demand Note remarketings resulted in lower November and December balances, the number of new and renewed C&I commitments totaled 6,469 for the quarter (2,062 in December).**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$1,715	$1,537	$1,334	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	$1,009	$572	$1,047	New funded and unfunded commitments for non-real estate, commercial related loans based upon posting date of 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	$37,658	$37,638	$37,555	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.	**Residential homebuilder and condominium exposure continues to decline as a result of property dispositions and paydowns.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$1,838	$1,520	$2,109	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	$698	$601	$692	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. VRDN fundings are excluded from commercial real estate new commitment activity.	
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$0	$902	$1,050	Net purchase volume as captured in bond accounting system. Reflects settlement date.	**MBS consists of 30 year agency fixed-rate mortgage backed passthroughs.**
b. Asset Backed Securities					
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]	$595	$638	$846	Reflects average margin receivables as recorded on the general ledger.	
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$10	$0	$0	Total equity underwriting activity - represents Regions' participation percentage.	**Increase in December debt underwriting is primarily due to commercial debt issuances related to the FDIC's recently established Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program.**
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$284	$795	$1,945	Debt issuances delivered monthly. Represents Regions' participation percentage.	**Gross debt issuance size for October, November and December was $935 million, $2.4 billion and $12.3 billion respectively. Gross equity issuance for October was $194 million.**

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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Regions Financial Corporation**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: January 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Irene Esteves

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, 2008, Regions had total consolidated assets of approximately $146.2 billion, total loans of $97.4 billion, total deposits of approximately $90.9 billion and total consolidated stockholders' equity of approximately $16.8 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. Consumer Lending

A. Mortgage Lending

The mortgage division originated mortgage loans totaling $1.0 billion during the fourth quarter of 2008. Production was down the first part of the quarter due to a challenging rate environment and general stresses in the housing sector; however, December production improved significantly due primarily to the U.S. Treasury influencing a drop in conforming mortgage rates in mid December and a dramatic increase in refinance activity over the prior two months. Consistent with the increase in December production, Regions experienced an increase in demand for new loans as evidenced by an almost two-fold increase in the number of new loan applications in the final month of the quarter.

B. Home Equity Lending

Home Equity Lending is a key component of the Consumer product offering and includes equity loans and equity lines of credit. The Bank approaches this business from a long-term perspective, and did not participate in broker or correspondent generated Home Equity or Sub-Prime Lending. Lending production is down because of declining home sales and values (especially in the Florida markets). Specifically, during the fourth quarter of 2008 the Bank experienced a decline in new production resulting from fewer loan applications as well as lower approval rates. Even though production declined, average equity line balances were up compared to the third quarter, which led to combined equity loan and line balances increasing during fourth quarter of 2008. The favorable balance sheet growth trend is due largely to reductions in the pace of customers paying down existing balances and continued account utilization.

Given the economic slowdown and the necessary emphasis on lending to creditworthy borrowers, Regions enacted a range of policies to address changing economic conditions during the second half of 2008. Regions has seen an increase in the number of customers having difficulty making home equity payments, and this difficulty usually stems from debt service increases. These increases are often tied to the higher rates on adjustable rate mortgages where Regions home equity may be in second position. To help customers who are having difficulty making their loan payments, we are offering flexible repayment programs on second mortgages that can be used while customers restructure their first mortgage. We also offer a fixed payment option to our customers with home equity lines that are based on a variable rate.

C. Other Consumer Lending

While we did not have significant changes to credit underwriting or pricing, Regions other consumer lending demand declined in the fourth quarter compared to the third quarter (as is typical). Demand in the fourth quarter of 2008 was weaker than experienced in the fourth quarter of 2007 as individuals deleveraged given the economic slowdown. Additionally, Regions made the decision to cease originations in the Dealer Retail Indirect business in October 2008 which caused a decline in production for this product in the fourth quarter.

D. Customer Assistance Program

Regions launched an extensive Customer Assistance Program (CAP) for troubled borrowers in late 2007, well before the full effects of the credit crisis were realized by most consumers and businesses. During the first year of the CAP, Regions was able to contact upward of 125,000 residential first mortgage and home equity customers.

As a result, Regions has taken steps including renegotiating the terms of mortgages, keeping families in their homes and allowing Regions to maintain a foreclosure rate well below industry average for residential first mortgages. As of the fourth quarter, Regions has restructured more than $400 million in mortgages.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Regions Financial Corporation**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: January 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Irene Esteves

III. Commercial Lending

A. C & I Lending

Borrowing for working capital increased, but this has been partially offset by reduced expansion and capital expenditure needs. Line utilization in middle market and large commercial edged up slightly in the fourth quarter of 2008. Credit quality requirements have become more conservative and the retail syndication market is very tight.

In the middle market we are seeing some decline in clients' appetite for additional debt and utilization of cash to pay down debt. The slower economy is driving more conservative leverage positions; however, the large commercial market remains active. Continued tightness in the bond markets has resulted in senior bank debt frequently being the only alternative for clients. Loan pipelines continue to decline, down 15% - 20% from September to December 2008.

In the small business market there is a clear weakening in loan demand, with the loan pipeline at half of its peak in the spring of 2008. This decline is attributed to weakness in business conditions, creditworthiness and general reluctance to make business investments in this environment.

B. CRE Lending

New loan demand has continued to slow as developers are reluctant to begin new projects or purchase existing projects under current economic conditions. The lack of permanent financing from CMBS and insurance companies has also slowed the refinancing of construction and bridge loans. Our focus has been on renewing and restructuring these loans to provide clients additional time to wait for the markets to recover. Our underwriting criteria have been adjusted to account for the risk of declining property prices and stressed cash flows for both developers and individual projects.

IV. 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.

The third and fourth quarters of 2008 were characterized by unprecedented levels of interest rate volatility, credit market dislocation, and pervasive illiquidity. These factors led to an increasingly asset sensitive profile for Regions. 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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Regions Financial Corporation**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: January 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Irene Esteves

V. Equity and Debt Activities at Morgan Keegan

During the fourth quarter, the capital markets continued to be frozen with very few deals. The company's broker dealer subsidiary Morgan Keegan participated in one underwriting during the fourth quarter as a co-manager. Municipal underwritings were very slow in the fourth quarter as markets and liquidity were in question. When stability returned, November and December were stronger months for debt underwritings and Morgan Keegan was involved in a large number of them. About half of the December underwriting volume involves three FDIC guarantee deals.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: STATE STREET CORPORATION | **Submission date: Jan. 30, 2009** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: James Malerba**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	2008 OCT	2008 NOV	2008 DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$0	$0	$0	Schedule A is not applicable	**State Street is a Trust bank and as such, does not directly provide retail banking services including mortgage, credit card or other consumer credit activities**
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	$0	$0	$0	Schedule A is not applicable	**State Street is a Trust bank and as such, does not directly provide retail banking services including mortgage, credit card or other consumer credit activities**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$0	$0	$0		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$0	$0	$0		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$0	$0	$0	Schedule A is not applicable	**State Street is a Trust bank and as such, does not directly provide retail banking services including mortgage, credit card or other consumer credit activities**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$0	$0	$0		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$0	$0	$0		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$0	$0	$0	Schedule A is not applicable	**State Street is a Trust bank and as such, does not directly provide retail banking services including mortgage, credit card or other consumer credit activities**
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	$15,198	$10,873	$10,538	Includes Fund facilities, overdraft lines, leases and lines of credit to insurance and other corporate borrowers	**Following the bankruptcy filing of Lehman Brothers, demand for short term extensions of credit rose to record levels due to extrodinarily high redemption requests in money market and equity mutual funds. Demand for these extensions returned to more normal levels as market conditions stabilized. During the quarter, we set a target to increase new commitments by $2 billion, and closed $820 million of new facilities and approved an additional $630 million of lines of credit which are in process of being finalized. In addition, we renewed $2.045 billion of loan commitments to current customers, providing considtent credit support for our existing customer base.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$364	$604	$1,077	Primarily renewal of credit facilities to Fund clients	
c. New Commitments	$240	$192	$458	Consist primarily of credit facility commitments to Fund clients	
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$797	$800	$800		**State Street had indemnification obligations with respect to customer repurchase agreements with Lehman Brothers Inc. or certain of its affiliates ("Lehman"). In the case of some of our customers that entered into repurchase agreements with Lehman, we indemnified obligations totaling approximately $1 billion and, following the bankruptcy of Lehman, paid this amount to our customers and took possession of the collateral, consisting of commercial real estate obligations. We recorded the commercial real estate at estimated fair market value of $800 million. The commercial real estate acquired, is reflected as New Commitments made in October, 2008.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$0	$0	$0		
c. New Commitments	$800	$0	$0		
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$1,085	-$268	-$224	The number reported for C.1. represents gross purchases, net of gross sales on a settlement date basis. Principal paydowns are included.	**During October, November and December we purchased approximately $2.49 billion, $70 million, and $52 million, respectively, of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. We experienced maturities and run-off in our mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities portfolio of $535 million, $536 million and $514 million in October, November and December, respectively.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	$870	-$198	-$238		
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]					
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]					
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting					
b. Total Debt Underwriting					

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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **STATE STREET CORPORATION**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date**:** January 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: James Malerba

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.

State Street Corporation ("State Street") provides investment servicing and investment management services to institutional investors, including pension funds, mutual funds, and other collective investment pools. Unlike more traditional banks, we do not directly provide ordinary retail banking services, including mortgages, credit cards, or other consumer credit, nor do we engage in investment banking activities. Our loan activity primarily relates to provision of credit to our core customer base of institutional investors. While we do not service retail customers, we take in deposits for our institutional clients as part of their investing activities, we provide lines of credit and overdrafts that help smooth the operation of the financial markets, and provide custody services to institutional investors. As a bank, we also have access to the payment systems and the Fed window, enabling us to do what we do for our customers.

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

As of December 31, 2008, we had consolidated total assets of $174 billion, loans (which include overdrafts) and leases of $9.1 billion, assets under custody of $12.0 trillion and assets under management of $1.4 trillion.

While our customer relationships are with institutional investors, our services indirectly benefit retirees, mutual fund investors and other individuals participating in these collective investments. Our role enables the investment process to run smoothly and as intended, and ultimately, to help our customers'

customers -- citizens with savings -- to be able to access their investments when they need to. Since our business model and client base differ significantly from traditional commercial and investment banks, our use of the capital that we received under the TARP Capital Purchase Program ("CPP") is necessarily different. Accordingly, much of our application of the additional funding capacity created by the CPP capital is directed at maintaining the functioning of the securities settlement process, in which we play a central role due to our custodial services, and providing short and long term funding when necessary to our customers, which is the focus of our business in managing and servicing cash pools, including money market funds, collateral pools or similar mandates.

Since the collapse of Lehman Brothers, in mid-September, we have increased our credit commitments and provision of liquidity to our core customer base of institutional investors. After we received the CPP investment, we determined the use of the funding that most directly reflected our role in the financial markets was to increase the level of available credit and liquidity that we are providing to our mutual fund, pension fund and other institutional investor customers. In November, State Street's Asset and Liability Committee set a target to increase new commitments by $2 billion to these clients. During the fourth quarter of 2008, $820 million of facilities were approved and closed, supplemented by an additional $630 million of lines of credit which received internal credit approval and await completion of documentation. Equally important is the $2.045 billion of loan commitment renewals that have been approved by State Street since mid-October providing consistent credit support for our existing customer base.

In some cases, these credit facilities replace sources of liquidity made unavailable to these clients by the recent market crisis. The combination of a dysfunctional credit market and unprecedented redemption requests has placed considerable liquidity strains on these clients. For example, mutual funds have faced unprecedented demands for liquidity from investors. By increasing our committed lines of credit, and providing short-term liquidity to support settlement and redemption activity, the funds received under the CPP support our efforts to help protect investors in difficult and volatile markets. While the specific amount of credit extended will vary with market conditions and the unique circumstances of these institutional investors, State Street's provision of credit enhances their ability to adopt a more normalized investment policy despite unexpected levels of cash demands for redemption or settlement purposes.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **STATE STREET CORPORATION**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date**:** January 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: James Malerba

Our average total lending for the reported three month period was higher than the previous quarter, driven primarily by extraordinary high peak demand for short-term credit facilities by mutual funds and other funds due to fund redemption activity following the collapse of Lehman Brothers. Overdrafts to customers peaked at $19.6 billion during the period and ended the year at $4.6 billion. Overall loan demand trended towards more normal levels at year-end, as fund managers adjusted portfolios, redemptions declined and markets became more stabilized.

During October, we purchased approximately $2.5 billion of mortgage-and asset-backed securities. We experienced maturities and run-off of approximately $500 to $600 million per month in each of the three months. Future purchases of securities will depend on market conditions, target capital rations, and other factors. We continued to provide liquidity to the inter-bank and Fed Funds markets, though demand varied depending on market conditions and the availability of alternative sources of liquidity by central banks.

The CPP investment also provides us potential additional capacity for other activities consistent with the goals of the EESA, including new commitments and funding in low-income housing investments, energy investments and municipal bond liquidity and credit enhancements. During the quarter, our new commitments in these areas totaled $287 million.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: SunTrust Banks, Inc. **Submission date: 1/30/09** **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Barry Koling**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	2008 OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$34,040	$33,317	$32,603	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 transaction. Includes loans retained in SunTrust's loan portfolio and loans currently recorded in loans held for sale.	**Originations totaled $7.2 billion during the fourth quarter of 2008. This figure represents a decline from previous quarters, driven by weak application volume throughout most of 2008 associated with housing market conditions and the interest rate environment.** **Home mortgage applications increased sharply in December, as rates declined. Increased activity is driven by strong refinancing demand, while applications related to new home purchases remain weak.**
b. Total Originations	$2,703	$1,873	$2,630	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	$1,106	$709	$1,269		
(2) New Home Purchases	$1,597	$1,164	$1,361		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$18,728	$18,767	$18,778	Average balance, originations, and commitments include both Home Equity Lines and Home Equity Loans.	**Market conditions and consumer sentiment had a negative impact on home equity originations during the fourth quarter.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$190	$122	$128		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$34,319	$33,818	$33,351		
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$995	$1,007	$996	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 partner and booked to the loan portfolio.	**New account origination volumes are dependent on the timing of large commercial card program implementations and result in origination volume fluctuations on a month to month basis. SunTrust did not purchase any consumer portfolios during the fourth quarter.** **Total used and unused commitments generally decrease over a quarter as consumer accounts purchased from a third party service provider naturally attrite. Total used and unused commitments increase when consumer accounts are purchased from the third party service provider.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$17	$25	$11	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	$3,768	$3,765	$3,746	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	$12,610	$12,612	$12,633	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.	**Student lending originations, which represent approximately 50% of the loans in this category, have remained very strong despite overall economic conditions. Consumer demand for other consumer lending products has softened.**
b. Originations	$398	$358	$395		

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$40,423	$40,797	$40,477	Includes average outstandings for Commercial & Industrial loans and leases extended to small business, commercial, middle market, and large corporate clients.	**The reduction in economic activity has resulted in lower customer demand for working capital, inventory and new equipment loans. Overall loan volume remained stable from month to month due to the increase in advances under existing lines of credit to large corporate customers.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$1,730	$1,014	$1,330	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	$1,644	$832	$1,152	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	$25,522	$25,279	$25,153	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.	**New residential home builder loan demand is negligible and we are seeing fewer commercial transaction opportunities. Non-investor commercial loans secured by real estate have remained fairly stable.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$359	$278	$461	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	$571	$325	$407	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: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$66	$2,369	$2,938	The numbers represent net purchase volume within the reporting period. These securities are reported in SunTrust's available-for-sale portfolio.	**SunTrust purchased $5.4 billion of mortgage backed securities during the fourth quarter. The majority of these securities were purchased after SunTrust received proceeds from the sale of preferred securities through the Capital Purchase Program.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	$8	-$15	$4	The numbers represent net purchase volume within the reporting period. These figures include securities reported through 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	$0	$2	$30	Includes total dollars allocated to STRH in equity underwriting transactions that settled within the reporting period.	**The equity underwriting market was very soft during the fourth quarter. The debt underwriting markets were also weak, although the investment grade fixed income market strengthened during the quarter as a result of the FDIC's Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program. SunTrust's results were consistent with the market environment.**
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$364	$505	$533	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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **SunTrust Banks, Inc.**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 1/30/09
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 $189 billion on December 31, 2008, 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 1,692 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.

The Company's December average loan balances, including loans held for sale, totaled $130.6 billion. These outstandings are evenly split between consumer portfolios ($65 billion) and the commercial portfolios ($65.6 billion). These balances do not include loans extended to customers that were sold to third parties. This fact is particularly relevant when considering the mortgage portfolio, since a significant majority of new originations and refinancings are sold to third parties. New originations and renewals extended to consumers and businesses during the fourth quarter totaled almost $19 billion.

Mortgage originations totaled $7.2 billion during the fourth quarter of 2008. This figure represents a decrease from the fourth quarter of 2007. While housing market conditions and the lack of a secondary market for non-agency product contributed to lower application volumes for the quarter, SunTrust experienced a sharp increase in applications in December, as rates declined in response to Federal Reserve and US Treasury efforts. Increased application volume was driven by strong refinancing demand. Applications related to new home purchases remain weak.

Market conditions and consumer sentiment had a negative impact on home equity originations during the fourth quarter. The significant depreciation in home values in Florida (historically the source of 1/3 of SunTrust's home equity volume) has severely diminished the population of borrowers with equity available to support lending. During the fourth quarter, new line and loan production continued the steady downward trend that SunTrust has experienced all year. Both application volume and loan closings were down more than 60% compared to fourth quarter 2007.

Credit cards represent a small percentage of SunTrust's loan portfolio and drive a relatively immaterial percentage of the Bank's new credit originations. A third-party service provider originates consumer card accounts for SunTrust. Consumer portfolios are acquired and originations recognized, only when large pools of accounts are accumulated. Additionally, new account originations for commercial and

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **SunTrust Banks, Inc.**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 1/30/09
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Barry Koling

purchase cards are dependent on the timing of large program implementations. Both of these factors cause origination volume to fluctuate significantly from month to month. Average loan balance trends during the fourth quarter were driven by slowing purchase volume (account usage) and balance attrition related to newer consumer accounts as special interest rate offers expired.

Other consumer loans are primarily composed of Student and Auto Loans. Student lending originations have remained very strong despite overall economic conditions. Consumer demand for automobile loans has softened; however, auto loan volume in December was 90% of same month volume in 2007.

Commercial & Industrial loan balances remained stable during the quarter. New extensions of credit have been offset by reduced borrowings under existing credit arrangements due to decreased economic activity. Commercial clients have reduced working capital assets (receivables and inventory), thereby reducing the need to borrow.

Commercial Real Estate loans remained relatively stable during the quarter. New residential home builder loan demand is negligible and demand is lower for commercial transactions. Cap rates are rising and property prices have started to fall, resulting in fewer sellers and cautious buyers. Owner occupied commercial loans secured by real estate have remained fairly stable.

Beyond lending to consumers and businesses, SunTrust participates in various additional intermediation activities. During the fourth quarter, SunTrust recorded net purchases of $5.4 billion of mortgage backed securities. The majority of these securities were purchased after SunTrust received proceeds from the sale of preferred securities though the Capital Purchase Program. Net purchase volume for asset backed securities was minimal during the fourth quarter.

The investment grade fixed income market was very weak in October, but the market strengthened throughout the quarter and finished strong. SunTrust's investment grade fixed income activity was consistent with market conditions. SunTrust underwrote 25 deals representing $701.7 million. The traditional high yield primary market saw little activity during the fourth quarter and SunTrust participated in one of three deals in the market, underwriting $7.6 million of the transaction. The municipal market was also weak during the fourth quarter. SunTrust participated in 53 deals, underwriting $692.3 million for municipal clients.

Equity underwriting issuance activity softened in the fourth quarter, reflecting weakness driven by ongoing economic uncertainty and investor instability. Consistent with this environment, SunTrust priced two transactions during the fourth quarter, underwriting $32 million.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: U.S. Bancorp | **Submission date: 1/30/09** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Anthony D. Kelley**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	OCT (2008)	NOV (2008)	DEC (2008)	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$26,337	$29,480	$35,066	Residential Real Estate includes Loans held for sale and all 1-4 family secured by closed end first liens. Average balances include the acquisition of Downey and PFF. 90% of originations are held for sale.	**Residential Mortgage (1-4 family) originations were high due to lower interest rates and an increase in the demand for refinancing.**
b. Total Originations	$2,873	$2,532	$2,985	Includes both loans originated for the balance sheet as well as loans originated for sale.	
(1) Refinancings	$1,158	$990	$1,367	Of the originations during the month, the amount that were for the refinance of current mortgage.	
(2) New Home Purchases	$1,715	$1,542	$1,618	Of the originations during the month, the amount that was for new home purchases.	
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$18,327	$18,640	$19,105	Home equity includes all 1-4 family open end revolving and closed end junior liens.	**Overall demand for home equity decreased during the quarter given the continued decline in home values.**
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$596	$418	$413	Originations include the loan amount for closed end junior liens and the line amount for open-end revolving.	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$34,125	$34,769	$34,838	Ending balance for Total Used and Ending unfunded for Unused Commitments.	
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$12,674	$12,849	$13,399	Credit card includes consumer credit cards only.	**Credit Card balances and commitments increased during the fourth quarter primarily due to higher utilization of existing accounts and new account originations.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$942	$829	$1,115	Originations include initial line amounts for new cards but not line increases for existing customers.	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$69,874	$70,105	$71,139	Ending balance for Total Used and Ending unfunded for Unused Commitments.	
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$28,376	$28,433	$28,611	Other consumer includes consumer installment loans, other revolving (i.e. overdraft lines and unsecured lines of credit), consumer leases, student loans, and consumer loans secured by securities.	**Demand for auto loans and leases remains high due to fewer lending programs being offered by competitors.**
b. Originations	$893	$769	$1,030	Originations during the month of the above mentioned products.	

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$52,997	$54,057	$54,831	Commercial loans include loans to depository institutions, agricultural loans to others than farmers, commercial and industrial loans, leases, loans to finance RE not secured by RE, and all other loans (i.e. State and Political and tax exempt.)	**Many borrowers are increasing line usage to offset reductions in operating cash flow. Demand to finance expansion or growth initiatives is weak.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$3,612	$3,050	$4,851	Renewal of existing accounts represents the commitment balance.	
c. New Commitments	$2,753	$2,087	$4,222	New commitments issued during the month for either new or existing customers	
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$35,181	$35,649	$36,530	Commercial RE loans include construction loans, land development loans, secured by farmland, secured by multifamily, and other commercial RE loans.	**Increased activity due to the lack of a CMBS market for short term bridge financing to complete projects. New loan demand on construction lending is down due to current market conditions and the decrease in construction activity.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$758	$991	$1,706	Renewal of existing accounts represents the commitment balance.	
c. New Commitments	$944	$568	$940	New commitments issued during the month for either new or existing customers	
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$0	$1	$611	MBS/ABS includes net securities acquired during the quarter. Activity in the fourth quarter was all MBS.	**Activity represents replacing attrition and the expectation of increased prepayment speeds.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	$0	$0	$0		
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	$0	$0	$0		**Not applicable**
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	$0	$0	$0		
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$0	$0	$0		**Not applicable**
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$0	$0	$0		

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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **U.S. Bancorp**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 1/30/09
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Anthony D. Kelley

PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

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

Company Description: Minneapolis-based U.S. Bancorp ("USB"), with $266 billion in assets, is the parent company of U.S. Bank. The Company operates 2,791 banking offices and 4,897 ATMs in 24 states, and provides a comprehensive line of banking, brokerage, insurance, investment, mortgage, trust and payment services products to consumers, businesses and institutions.

Total Average Loans and Leases: In the fourth quarter of 2008, U.S. Bancorp's average loans and leases increased 6.4 percent (3.1 percent excluding acquisitions, 12.4 percent annualized) over the third quarter of 2008. Total commercial loans grew 4.3 percent, driven primarily by new account originations and the utilization of credit lines. Total commercial real estate grew 2.9 percent. Consumer Loans increased 3.6 percent as credit card balances and home equity and second mortgages increased during the quarter.

C&I: Loan demand related to business investment and growth initiatives (e.g. expansion capex and/or acquisitions) is weak, but many customers have increased borrowing in order to offset reduced operating cash flow and/or to finance operating activities that would have normally been executed in the public markets or the private non-bank markets. Generally, the Bank's underwriting standards have not changed, however, new transactions are being underwritten with financing structures and leverage levels that consider risks that reflect the current state of market conditions. We are benefiting from a flight-to-quality, as we continue to see new lending opportunities and actively work with existing customers on new money requests, extensions, amendments and waivers.

Demand for Small Business credit is still relatively strong, evidenced by new application volume. This application volume reflects the flight-to-quality effect to banks with liquidity and strong capital levels. Approval rates are generally lower than prior year, due to weakening performance of borrowers in higher risk segments (e.g., contractors). Common metrics of origination quality, such as booked credit scores and proportion of high risk industries, are similar or better than they were a year ago.

CRE: Overall new loan demand for commercial real estate is down due to the lack of new construction activity and the condition of the real estate markets. Our investor and developer portfolio has historically focused on construction lending, so new deal requests have decreased, but bridge or short term financing is experiencing demand. The lack of a permanent or CMBS market has brought many clients to the Bank to seek short term financing of completed projects. In general, our underwriting standards tightened somewhat to reflect the uncertainties in the market.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **U.S. Bancorp**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: 1/30/09
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Anthony D. Kelley

First Mortgage: Overall demand for residential mortgages continues to remain high. With the current turmoil in the industry, U.S. Bank continues to experience strong levels of mortgage applications driven by customer concern regarding with whom they conduct business and the Bank's ability to fund qualifying customers. Over ninety percent of the originations are approved under government agency programs and are underwritten based on standards for approval under those programs. For mortgage loans retained in the Bank's portfolio, loan-to-value standards have changed to reflect the current real estate market conditions and continued decline in home prices, however, several program enhancements were implemented in an effort to offer credit to more qualified customers based on regional market conditions.

Credit Card: Overall demand for credit card balances remains strong. The Bank's portfolio is primarily a prime portfolio and lending criteria for new accounts has remained consistent with that standard. Payment rates (payments/balances) have decreased, revolve rates (percent of accounts revolving) have increased, and average balances have increased. This is partially offset by a reduction in the average transaction volume per account which is a reflection of the slowing economy and lower consumer spending. During the fourth quarter of 2008, the Bank experienced seasonally higher application volume and origination of new accounts.

Consumer Loans: Overall demand for new loans remains high in the consumer loan portfolio as competitors continue to exit some of these lending programs. Specifically, within the auto loan and lease portfolio, demand remains strong as other lenders have either reduced their programs or eliminated them entirely. Over the last twelve months, changes in underwriting standards have been made to respond to the changing market conditions for new and used auto values and changing residual values for auto leases. Also, demand for revolving credit and student loans remains strong, while home equity demand has declined.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: Wells Fargo & Company | **Submission date: 1/30/09** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Karen B Nelson**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	2008 OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$90,444	$93,629	$89,489	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.	**The Company's residential real estate originations were $50 billion in fourth quarter 2008. Home mortgage applications were $116 billion in fourth quarter 2008, up 40% from third quarter 2008, as rates declined significantly in response to actions by the Federal Reserve to lower interest rates. The low rate environment contributed to strong refinancing demand. Applications of $63 billion in December 2008 were the fourth highest month on record for the Company in what is traditionally a seasonally slow period. At the end of 2008, the Company's mortgage application pipeline was $71 billion, including $5 billion from Wachovia.**
b. Total Originations	$19,009	$13,860	$15,320		
(1) Refinancings	$7,789	$5,542	$6,565	Reflects portion of loan originations to refinance existing mortgage loans.	
(2) New Home Purchases	$11,220	$8,318	$8,755	Reflects portion of loan originations used for new home purchases.	
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$85,523	$85,791	$85,921	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.	
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$593	$516	$627	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	$135,975	$134,159	$133,319	Reflects aggregate funded and unfunded loan commitments at the end of the period.	
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	$20,400	$20,541	$20,934	Reflects average balance of domestic credit card loans consistent with line 6.a. on Form FR Y-9C.	**Credit card average balances continued to increase during the quarter due to higher utilization rates as consumers continue to use credit cards as a payment mechanism.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	$1,262	$1,245	$1,208	Reflects newly established accounts and line increases.	
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$95,406	$93,417	$92,979	Reflects aggregate funded and unfunded loan commitments at the end of the period.	
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$48,151	$47,589	$46,984	Reflects average balance of other domestic consumer loans (single payment, installment and student loans) consistent with line 6.c. on Form FR Y-9C.	**Other consumer loan originations include Wells Fargo Education Financial Services. Education loan demand remains strong, and fourth quarter 2008 originations increased 21% over the same period a year ago.**
b. Originations	$1,005	$715	$851	Reflects newly funded other consumer loans (non-revolving) during the period.	

SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	OCT	NOV	DEC	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$99,295	$100,570	$99,838	Reflects average balance of domestic commercial and industrial loans consistent with line 4.a. on Form FR Y-9C and domestic leases consistent with line 10.b. on Form FR Y-9C.	**The Company's Wholesale and Commercial Banking Business, which serves primarily middle market customers and select niches in the large corporate market, continued to have solid loan demand during a period where others have pulled back from commercial lending. Loan growth in fourth quarter 2008 was broad based across many of the commercial businesses including double-digit growth in asset-based lending, middle market lending, commercial real estate and specialized financial services. Loans to small businesses (loans primarily less than $100,000 on the Company's Business Direct platform) for 2008 were up 8% from the prior year.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$4,092	$3,319	$3,504	Reflects renewal of commercial and industrial loans and commitments to current customers during the period.	
c. New Commitments	$6,295	$4,687	$6,641	Reflects new commercial and industrial loans and commitments during the period.	
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$62,368	$63,127	$63,988	Reflects average balance of construction loans, multifamily residential, and nonfarm nonresidential real estate loans consistent with lines 1.a.(1), 1.a.(2), 1.d, 1.e.(1) and 1.e(2) on Form FR Y-9C.	**The commercial real estate loans added to the Company's portfolio during the quarter were largely with customers we have done business with over many years and many cycles.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$891	$1,385	$1,765	Reflects renewal of loans and commitments to current customers during the period.	
c. New Commitments	$1,926	$1,146	$1,343	Reflects new loans and commitments during the period.	
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$18,106	-$9,101	-$9,813	Reflects purchases of mortgage backed securities, net of sales activity.	**Net purchased volume of MBS/ABS reflects purchases of securities in the quarter, offset by sales, including sales of securities associated with Wells Fargo Home Mortgage operations.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	$7,777	$599	$167	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.	
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	$332	$296	$300	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	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not applicable.	
b. Total Debt Underwriting	N/A	N/A	N/A	Not applicable.	

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.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Wells Fargo & Company**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: January 30, 2009
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.

Effective December 31, 2008, Wells Fargo & Company acquired Wachovia Corporation. The amounts reflected for line items included in the accompanying Snapshot such as average loans, loan originations and new and renewed commitments do not reflect balances for Wachovia because the acquisition was completed at the end of 2008.

Approximately 18 months ago—in mid 2007—the U.S. economy began to soften, credit began to tighten and capital market liquidity began to contract. These trends continued into the fourth quarter of 2008 and were coupled with an abrupt contraction in the U.S. economy late in the quarter. Short-term interest rates declined significantly as the Federal Reserve eased monetary policy. Aggregate credit demand softened somewhat in Q4 2008 but credit spreads other than mortgage spreads continued to widen throughout the quarter as many lenders tightened underwriting and /or retreated from the lending markets.

Throughout the current credit crisis, Wells Fargo has continued to extend credit to its consumer, small business and commercial customers. Despite the weak economy and difficult market conditions in many secondary markets, Wells Fargo extended over one-half trillion dollars in new loan commitments and mortgage originations in the last 18 months. Despite the further deceleration of the economy and associated moderation in credit demand in Q4 2008, Wells Fargo extended $22 billion in new loan commitments, $50 billion in new home first mortgage originations, and took $116 billion in new mortgage applications in the three month period of October, November and December 2008, up 40% from the third quarter of 2008. December 2008 mortgage applications of $63 billion were the fourth highest month in the Company's history. Lower mortgage rates in Q4 helped stimulate mortgage refinance activity. About 2/3 of mortgage applications in Q4 were for refis but about $40 billion of the applications we took were for home purchases, a relatively solid increase in a typically seasonally soft quarter. In total, Wells Fargo extended over $75 billion in new credit in the fourth quarter of 2008, more than three times the amount of capital it received from the U.S. Treasury.

Average consumer loans increased 4% in Q4 2008 from a year ago. The growth Wells Fargo achieved in consumer credit extension was broad based including growth in first mortgages, credit cards, education loans, and unsecured personal credit. Growth in home equity lending and auto finance were more moderate with increases in credit extended in these products through the Bank's direct to consumer (retail) networks moderated reduced lending through higher risk indirect channels. Wells Fargo maintained in Q4 2008 its longstanding policy of not originating interest only, stated income, option ARM or negative amortizing mortgage loans.

TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: **Wells Fargo & Company**
Reporting month(s): Oct-Nov-Dec 2008
Submission date: January 30, 2009
Person to be contacted regarding this report: Karen B Nelson

Reflective of on-going stress in the housing market and upward pressure on foreclosure rates in the industry, Wells Fargo has continued to work closely with customers who face potential financial difficulties. Wells Fargo has taken a lead role in developing repayment plans, modifications, and other loss mitigation options to help homeowners avoid foreclosure. During the last year, Wells Fargo provided about 500,000 solutions to its homeowners to modify loans; in the Q4 about 165,000 solutions were provided. The main driver of these solutions is Wells Fargo's outreach programs. Wells Fargo has reached 94% of its customers whose mortgages are two or more payments past due. For every 10 of these customers, we have worked with seven on a solution. Of those who received a loan modification, one year later, approximately 70% were either current or less than 90 days past due.

Commercial loan growth at Wells Fargo increased 11% in Q4 2008 from a year ago and 10% annualized linked quarter, reflecting the Company's commitment to extend credit to all of its creditworthy customers at a time when many of Wells Fargo's competitors have retracted from commercial lending. Commercial loan growth at Wells Fargo in Q4 2008 continued to be broad-based by geography and by product type with growth for example in small business lending (up 8%), asset based lending, middle market commercial lending, commercial real estate (largely owner-occupied financing) and selected niches in large corporate lending.

Wells Fargo increased total loans outstanding (consumer and commercial) by approximately $10 billion in Q4, a 10% (annualized) linked quarter growth rate. This occurred at a time when aggregate loans among large U.S. banks grew less than 10%; i.e. Wells Fargo's commitment to extending credit resulted in an increased market share of lending in Q4 2008. Virtually all of Wells Fargo's lending to both consumers and businesses is originated by Wells Fargo relationship officers through our direct origination channels. Wells Fargo has either never participated in certain third party, indirect, or brokered channels or eliminated such origination channels over a year ago. As a result, the principal driver of Wells Fargo loan growth has been needs-based selling to existing customers as well as growth in new customers. Wells Fargo added over 400,000 new household customers in the last year.