Quarterly Analysis of Institutions in the Capital Purchase Program
2009 Q2

Introduction

Throughout 2008, the Federal Government launched a series of financial initiatives aimed at stabilizing the economy. The Treasury Department ("Treasury") launched one of its largest initiatives, the Capital Purchase Program (CPP), under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (EESA) in October 2008. Through the CPP, Treasury purchased shares of preferred stock (or comparable instruments) from qualifying financial institutions. By strengthening the capital bases of these financial institutions through CPP, Treasury aimed to enhance market confidence in the entire banking system, thereby increasing the capacity of these institutions to lend to U.S. businesses and consumers and to support the U.S. economy under the difficult financial market conditions.

In an effort to understand better how CPP and other stabilization initiatives may have affected financial institutions and their activities, an interagency group convened to determine and conduct appropriate analyses. The interagency group consists of representatives from Treasury, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Reserve Board of Governors (Board), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), and the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS).

Identifying the effects of EESA programs on lending presents significant conceptual and practical challenges, especially at this early date. Foremost among these challenges are the inherent difficulties in disentangling the relative importance of reduced demand for credit due to weaker economic activity, reduced supply of credit because borrowers appear less creditworthy, or reduced supply of credit because lenders face pressures that restrain them from extending credit, such as possible concerns about their capital. Modifying changes in the latter is the primary goal of the CPP and other measures taken. The close proximity in time of many actions by the U.S. and other governments, including the initial announcement of the CPP and other U.S. initiatives, adds to the challenges of identifying effects of specific programs or groups of programs. Over time, significant repayments of CPP funds will present further analytical challenges as the panel of CPP recipients and their characteristics shift over time. Notwithstanding these challenges, in the interest of providing information to the market and the U.S. public, the interagency group has undertaken, and will continue to produce, this summary of the activities of institutions receiving TARP capital.

By regulation, depository institutions are required each quarter to submit financial data (i.e. income statement, balance sheet, and supporting schedules) to their primary federal regulator in Call Reports and Thrift Financial Reports. Many depository institutions are owned by bank holding companies that may also own securities broker-dealers and other non-depository financial institutions. Large bank holding companies are required to submit consolidated financial data to the Federal Reserve Board of Governors each quarter in Consolidated Financial Statements for Bank Holding Companies (FR Y-9C Reports). The first section ("Section A") of this report analyzes Call Reports and Thrift Financial Reports, and the second section ("Section B") analyzes Y-9C data.[1]

The interagency group selected line items from regulatory filings that measure the status of financial institutions in a concise manner. Summary tables based on regulatory filing data include items in three broad categories: balance sheet and off-balance sheet items, performance ratios, and asset quality measures. The selected line items appear in the following tables, which contain data from fourth quarter 2008 through second quarter 2009.[2] The interagency group recognized that both institution size and the timing of CPP capital investments would likely have a bearing on this type of analysis. Accordingly, these tables distinguish five groups of financial institutions: the largest 21 CPP participant institutions as of the end of June 2009 (Group I), other participant institutions that received CPP funds in the fourth quarter of 2008 (Group II), participant institutions that received CPP funds in the first quarter of 2009 (Group III), participant institutions that received CPP funds in the second quarter of 2009 (Group IV), and the remaining institutions who submitted reports but were not participants in the CPP as of the end of June 2009 (Group V).

While these data accurately reflect the financial results of these different groups, it is difficult to draw specific conclusions about the effectiveness of the CPP from solely these ratios. First, more quarters of data will be needed to fully understand the effects of the CPP on both individual institutions as well as on the financial system as a whole. And second, more analysis needs to occur to create a more accurate control group. This report presents all banks that did not participate in the CPP as the comparison group (Group V). There are substantial differences among the institutions in this comparison group (the range of asset size in particular) that make it difficult to compare aggregate results for Group V with results for the four CPP groups. Designing appropriate comparisons will be a focus of future analysis.

---

[1] Detailed information on reporting can be found at the Federal Financial Institutions Examinations Council website (http://www.ffiec.gov) and at the Board of Governors website (http://www.federalreserve.gov) under "Reporting Forms". In general only bank holding companies with consolidated assets greater than $500 million are required to submit Y-9C reports.

[2] See "Appendix A: Notes to Call and Thrift Financial Report Data Users" and "Appendix B: Notes to Y-9C Data Users" for a more detailed description of the data.

Section A: Call and Thrift Financial Report Analysis

The Call and Thrift Financial Report data are organized into five tables, by group:

Group	Description	Number of CPP participants	Number of Insured institutions	Average asset size of insured institution (billions)
Group I	Subsidiaries of the 21 Largest CPP Participants (as of June 30, 2009)	**21**	**65**	**$126.6**
Group II	Subsidiaries of CPP Participants that were funded in Q4 2008	**193**	**293**	**$3.0**
Group III	Subsidiaries of CPP Participants that were funded in Q1 2009	**318**	**363**	**$1.0**
Group IV	Subsidiaries of CPP Participants that were funded in Q2 2009	**117**	**148**	**$0.3**
Group V	Non CPP Participants (as of June 30, 2009)	**NA**	**7,326**	**$0.5**

Summary of Findings
Note: All changes refer to the change between first quarter 2009 and second quarter 2009, unless otherwise noted.

<u>Selected Balance and Off-Balance Sheet Items</u>

Overall Asset Growth
Group IV was the only group with positive overall asset growth in Q2 2009 (1.6%).

Loan Growth[3]
Group IV was the only group that did not experience negative growth in the total loans in Q2 2009 (0.1%).

Group IV was the only group with positive growth in residential mortgages (1.4%), and showed the largest positive growth in credit card loans (5.2%), other consumer loans (8.8%), and commercial real estate (CRE) loans (2.3%) when compared to the other four groups.

Across all groups, construction and development (C&D) loans and commercial and industrial (C&I) loans fell. CRE loans showed overall positive growth, with only one group experiencing a slight decline (Group I). Although four of the five groups experienced positive growth in home equity lines of credit (HELOCs), a decline of 0.8 percent in HELOCs reported by Group I resulted in an overall decline in these loans.

[3] All loan growth figures refer to the change in outstanding loan balances.

Closed-end Mortgage and Open-end HELOC Originations[4]
In all groups, closed-end mortgage originations (originated for sale and originations sold) increased. Group IV experienced the largest percent increases, with mortgages originated for sale increasing 59.4% and mortgage originations sold increasing 62.8%.

All of the three groups (Groups I, II and V) that reported open-end HELOC originations in Q2 2009 experienced increases in HELOCs originated for sale and decreases in HELOC originations sold.

Securities on Balance Sheet
In Q2 2009, all groups except Group V experienced positive growth in mortgage-backed securities (MBS). Group I experienced the highest positive growth in MBS (6.9%). Asset-backed securities (ABS) rose in all groups except Group II and saw the largest growth in Group IV (111%). Finally, other securities[5] grew in all groups except Group III. Group I saw the largest growth in other securities (14.3%).

Other Asset Growth
Unused commitments decreased in all groups. Group IV had the largest percentage decrease (-8.0%), while Group I had the smallest percentage decrease (-4.2%). The outstanding principal balance of assets sold and securitized with servicing retained also decreased in all groups except Group III, though the range of changes was somewhat small. The largest decrease, which was in Group II, was -2.9%, and the only increase, which was in Group III, was 1.2%. Cash and balances due fell in Groups I and II and rose in Groups III, IV and V. Group I had the largest decrease (-15.5%) and Group III had the largest increase (31.7%).

Liabilities
With the exception of Group IV, all groups experienced decreases in total liabilities. Group IV experienced a slight increase (0.2%) in total liabilities. Conversely, all groups experienced positive growth in deposits. The largest increase in deposits was in Group III (1.4%) and the smallest increases in deposits were in Group II and Group IV (0.3% in both groups).

Total other borrowings[6] and Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances decreased in all groups. Group I experienced the largest decreases in both categories (-17.4% in total other borrowings, -12.2% in FHLB advances), while Group IV experienced the small decreases in both categories (-1.7% in total other borrowings, -2.3% in FHLB advances).

---

[4] Only Call Report filers with assets over $1 billion or more than $10 million in mortgage origination for two consecutive quarters are required to report residential loans originated for sale (see Appendix A: Notes to Call and Thrift Financial Report Data Users).

[5] Defined as total securities less MBS and ABS.

[6] Total other borrowings include FHLB advances and other amounts borrowed by the consolidated bank, exclusive of federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase, liabilities for short positions, and subordinated notes and debentures. This item includes mortgage indebtedness and obligations under capitalized leases.

Equity
As expected, growth in equity capital was strong in Q2 2009 for Group IV (15.0%) as those institutions received capital infusions via CPP in Q2 2009. Group II was the only group experiencing negative growth in total equity capital (-1.5%).

Also expected, stock sales and transactions with the parent holding company during the quarter increased dramatically in Q2 2009 for Group IV (1974.5% increase). All other groups displayed negative growth in stock sales and transactions with the parent holding company. The largest decrease was in Group III, which was expected as Group III displayed a dramatic increase in stock sales and transactions with the parent holding company during Q1 2009 (the quarter of their capital infusions via CPP).

Performance Ratios[7]

Capital Ratios
In Q2 2009, Group IV had the highest tier 1 leverage ratio and Group V had the highest tier 1 risk-based capital ratio and total risk-based capital ratio. Generally, capital ratios increased in all groups except Group II, where the tier 1 leverage ratio and the total risk-based capital ratio decreased and the tier 1 risk-based capital ratio was flat. In Group III, the tier 1 leverage ratio was flat, but the tier 1 risk-based capital ratio and the total risk-based ratio increased. As expected, Group IV experienced the largest increases in all three capital ratios in Q2 2009 (the quarter of their capital infusions via CPP).

Earnings Ratios
In Q2 2009, return on equity and return on assets were negative in all groups except Group I. Across all groups, net interest margins were positive. Return on equity decreased in all groups except for Group II; return on assets increased in Group II, decreased in Groups I, III, and IV, and was flat in Group V. Net interest margins increased slightly in all groups except Groups II and V where they were unchanged.

Loss Coverage Ratios
Coverage ratios (allowance for loan and lease losses to noncurrent loans) declined in all groups except for Group IV, where the coverage ratio was flat. The largest decrease in coverage ratios was in Group III (6.3 percentage points). In Q2 2009, Group I had the highest coverage ratio (69.5%), while Group IV had the lowest coverage ratio (47.3%).

The ratio of loss provisions to net charge-offs (for the quarter) decreased across all groups except Group IV, where the ratio increased by 30.5 percentage points. Group IV also had the highest ratio of loss provisions to net charge-offs in Q2 2009 (150.3%), while Group V had the lowest ratio (127.0%).

[7] Performance ratios reflect weighted averages for each group (see Appendix A: Notes to Call and Thrift Financial Report Data Users).

The ratio of net charge-offs to average loans and leases increased in all groups in Q2 2009. The largest increase was in Group III (1.0 percentage points) and the smallest increase was in Group IV (0.2 percentage points). In Q2 2009, Group I had the highest ratio of net charge-offs to average loans and leases (3.0%) and Group IV had the lowest ratio of net charge-offs to average loans and leases (1.0%).

Asset Quality: Noncurrent Loans

With few exceptions, noncurrent loans as a percentage of loans (within loan category) increased across all groups and loan categories in Q2 2009. All groups experienced increases in the ratio of total noncurrent loans to total loans, as well as increases in the ratio of noncurrent loans to total loans in C&D loans, residential mortgages, and CRE loans.

Groups II and IV experienced decreases in the ratio of noncurrent loans to total loans in two categories each (HELOCs and credit cards loans; other consumer loans and C&I loans). Groups I and III experienced a decrease in the ratio of noncurrent loans to total loans in one category each (HELOCs and credit card loans, respectively). Group V did not experience any decrease in the ratio of noncurrent loans to total loans in any category. Across all groups except Group IV, the largest increase in the ratio of noncurrent loans to total loans was in C&D loans.

The ratio of total noncurrent loans to total loans was highest in Group I (4.8%) and lowest in Group IV (3.3%). Within categories of loans, the ratio of noncurrent loans to total loans was highest in Group I across all but one loan category (C&D loans). The ratio of noncurrent loans to total loans was lowest in Group IV in all but two categories (other consumer loans and C&I loans).

Across all groups, the highest ratio of noncurrent loans to total loans was in C&D loans. The lowest ratios of noncurrent loans to total loans were split between HELOCs (in Groups II and IV) and other consumer loans (in Groups I, II, III, and V).

Asset Quality: Gross Charge-offs

Generally, gross charge-offs as a percentage of total loans (within loan type) increased across all loan categories and groups in Q2 2009. All groups experienced increases in the ratio of total gross charge-offs to total loans, as well as the ratio of gross charge-offs to total loans in credit card loans and C&I loans.

Group I experienced increases in the ratio of gross charge-offs to total loans in all loan categories; Group II experienced increases in the ratio of gross charge-offs to total loans in all loan categories except one (other consumer loans); Group V experienced increases in the ratio of gross charge-offs to total loans in all loan categories except two (other consumer loans and CRE loans); Group III experienced increases in the ratio of gross charge-offs to total loans in all loan categories except three (1-4 family mortgages, HELOCs, and other consumer loans); Group IV experienced increases in the ratio of gross charge-offs to total loans in three categories. In Groups I, IV and V the largest increases in the ratio of gross charge-offs to total loans were in credit card loans; in Group II the largest increases in the ratio of gross charge-offs to total loans were in C&D loans; in Group III the largest increases in the ratio of gross charge-offs to total loans were in C&I loans.

In Q2 2009, the ratio of total gross charge-offs to total loans was highest in Group I (0.8%) and lowest in Group IV (0.3%). Within categories of loans, the ratio of gross charge-offs to total loans was highest in Group I in all but two categories (though in CRE loans, Groups I, II, III and IV all had the same ratio of gross charge-offs to total loans). That ratio was lowest in Group IV in all but two categories.

In all but one group (Group II), the highest ratios of gross charge-offs to total loans was in credit card loans. Generally, the lowest ratios of gross charge-offs to total loans were in CRE loans.

I. Subsidiaries of 21 Largest BHCs Receiving TARP Capital to Date

	Entities in CPP		Institution Count		TARP CPP Funds Disbursed	
	21		65		$171,385	
	Q4 2008		Q1 2009		Q2 2009	
Selected balance and off-balance sheet items	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev
Assets	$8,751,111	1.6%	$8,415,857	-3.8%	$8,228,132	-2.2%
Loans	$4,472,408	-3.1%	$4,352,073	-2.7%	$4,281,083	-1.6%
Construction & development	$197,424	-4.7%	$188,939	-4.3%	$179,716	-4.9%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	$1,144,270	-4.7%	$1,145,935	0.1%	$1,127,106	-1.6%
Home equity	$476,003	1.6%	$479,653	0.8%	$475,957	-0.8%
Credit card	$339,533	6.2%	$292,775	-13.8%	$290,482	-0.8%
Other consumer	$372,969	-5.2%	$376,248	0.9%	$377,664	0.4%
Commercial & Industrial	$975,281	-1.1%	$928,550	-4.8%	$871,622	-6.1%
Commercial real estate	$323,263	0.8%	$324,738	0.5%	$324,631	0.0%
Unused commitments	$5,397,631	-8.1%	$4,942,874	-8.4%	$4,734,197	-4.2%
Securitization outstanding principal	$1,813,493	1.1%	$1,790,264	-1.3%	$1,773,139	-1.0%
Mortgage-backed securities (GSE and private issue)	$746,093	2.3%	$767,268	2.8%	$820,473	6.9%
Asset-backed securities	$110,864	-41.4%	$119,931	8.2%	$123,555	3.0%
Other securities	$265,515	15.5%	$364,149	37.1%	$416,270	14.3%
Cash & balances due	$817,558	45.3%	$766,958	-6.2%	$647,961	-15.5%
Residential mortgage originations						
Closed-end mortgage originated for sale (quarter)	$162,765	-5.1%	$265,854	63.3%	$414,322	55.8%
Open-end HELOC originated for sale (quarter)	$5,678	69.3%	$6,214	9.4%	$6,726	8.3%
Closed-end mortgage originations sold (quarter)	$164,276	-16.2%	$260,358	58.5%	$391,580	50.4%
Open-end HELOC originations sold (quarter)	$4,316	28.6%	$6,324	46.5%	$4,824	-23.7%
Liabilities	$7,973,972	1.9%	$7,562,647	-5.2%	$7,351,527	-2.8%
Deposits	$5,340,946	3.1%	$5,182,007	-3.0%	$5,235,105	1.0%
Total other borrowings	$1,077,990	-4.9%	$999,136	-7.3%	$825,678	-17.4%
FHLB advances	$384,257	-19.0%	$332,595	-13.4%	$291,858	-12.2%
Equity						
Equity capital at quarter end	$777,138	-1.4%	$839,141	8.0%	$862,523	2.8%
Stock sales and transactions with parent holding company during quarter	$60,219	176.1%	$49,171	-18.3%	$15,672	-68.1%

Performance Ratios	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Tier 1 leverage ratio	6.8%	7.5%	7.8%
Tier 1 risk based capital ratio	9.1%	10.0%	10.4%
Total risk based capital ratio	12.6%	13.3%	13.7%
Return on equity[1]	-8.8%	5.8%	0.5%
Return on assets[1]	-0.8%	0.5%	0.1%
Net interest margin[1]	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%
Coverage ratio {(ALLL+Alloc transfer risk)/Noncurrent loans)}	82.3%	72.0%	69.5%
Loss provision to net charge-offs (qtr)	194.2%	165.7%	140.1%
Net charge-offs to average loans and leases[1]	2.1%	2.4%	3.0%

[1] *Quarterly, annualized.*

Asset Quality (% of Total Loan Type)	Noncurrent Loans			Gross Charge-Offs		
	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Construction & development	7.8%	10.4%	13.7%	1.3%	0.8%	1.2%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	6.1%	8.1%	9.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
Home equity	1.9%	2.3%	2.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%
Credit card	2.8%	3.7%	3.8%	1.7%	2.2%	2.9%
Other consumer	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%
Commercial & Industrial	1.8%	2.4%	3.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%
Commercial real estate	1.5%	2.4%	3.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Total loans	3.1%	4.2%	4.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%

Q2 2009	**Less than $1 Billion**	**$1 - $10 Billion**	**$10 - $100 Billion**	**More than $100 Billion**
Insured Institutions by Asset Size	**8**	**17**	**24**	**16**

Source: FDIC Analysis of Call and Thrift Financial Report Data

Notes:

The Hartford Financial Services Group (although a part of Treasury's Monthly Intermediation Snapshot "Top 22" reporting group) is not included in the "21 Largest Bank Holding Companies" group as it is a Thrift Holding Company and not a bank holding company.

II. Independent Banks and Subsidiaries of Holding Companies Receiving TARP Capital in Q4 2008

(excludes Top 21 BHCs)

	Entities in CPP 193		Institution Count 293		TARP CPP Funds Disbursed $19,543	
	Q4 2008		**Q1 2009**		**Q2 2009**	
Selected balance and off-balance sheet items	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev
Assets	$895,420	2.5%	$891,673	-0.4%	$880,708	-1.2%
Loans	$647,684	0.3%	$640,409	-1.1%	$633,418	-1.1%
Construction & development	$97,361	-4.7%	$93,800	-3.7%	$87,594	-6.6%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	$118,078	-0.3%	$118,356	0.2%	$117,596	-0.6%
Home equity	$43,264	4.4%	$44,140	2.0%	$44,681	1.2%
Credit card	$2,095	0.0%	$2,025	-3.3%	$2,060	1.8%
Other consumer	$30,140	-2.5%	$28,334	-6.0%	$27,285	-3.7%
Commercial & Industrial	$126,462	0.9%	$122,776	-2.9%	$119,468	-2.7%
Commercial real estate	$170,246	2.6%	$172,019	1.0%	$174,608	1.5%
Unused commitments	$181,622	-4.4%	$176,252	-3.0%	$163,181	-7.4%
Securitization outstanding principal	$41,752	2.5%	$41,663	-0.2%	$40,454	-2.9%
Mortgage-backed securities (GSE and private issue)	$91,222	12.4%	$96,179	5.4%	$97,480	1.4%
Asset-backed securities	$2,933	-16.0%	$2,862	-2.4%	$458	-84.0%
Other securities	$43,912	4.9%	$42,114	-4.1%	$45,627	8.3%
Cash & balances due	$30,245	44.4%	$34,646	14.5%	$32,910	-5.0%
Residential mortgage originations						
Closed-end mortgage originated for sale (quarter)	$6,439	-31.3%	$15,598	142.2%	$18,692	19.8%
Open-end HELOC originated for sale (quarter)	$41	35.7%	$46	12.4%	$46	2.1%
Closed-end mortgage originations sold (quarter)	$6,114	-47.7%	$13,864	126.7%	$17,393	25.5%
Open-end HELOC originations sold (quarter)	$20	34.4%	$19	-3.7%	$14	-24.1%
Liabilities	$801,240	2.0%	$798,916	-0.3%	$789,336	-1.2%
Deposits	$636,137	3.9%	$649,017	2.0%	$650,852	0.3%
Total other borrowings	$91,067	-7.8%	$79,334	-12.9%	$73,791	-7.0%
FHLB advances	$69,654	-14.1%	$58,858	-15.5%	$55,979	-4.9%
Equity						
Equity capital at quarter end	$94,180	6.0%	$91,831	-2.5%	$90,454	-1.5%
Stock sales and transactions with parent holding company during quarter	$9,539	1099.8%	$1,510	-84.2%	$1,440	-4.7%

Performance Ratios	**Q4 2008**	**Q1 2009**	**Q2 2009**
Tier 1 leverage ratio	8.5%	8.4%	8.3%
Tier 1 risk based capital ratio	10.1%	10.2%	10.2%
Total risk based capital ratio	12.3%	12.4%	12.3%
Return on equity[1]	-17.1%	-15.8%	-10.1%
Return on assets[1]	-1.8%	-1.6%	-1.0%
Net interest margin[1]	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%
Coverage ratio {(ALLL+Alloc transfer risk)/Noncurrent loans)}	66.6%	59.5%	57.8%
Loss provision to net charge-offs (qtr)	170.0%	143.4%	138.4%
Net charge-offs to average loans and leases[1]	1.8%	1.8%	2.5%

[1] *Quarterly, annualized.*

Asset Quality (% of Total Loan Type)	**Noncurrent Loans**			**Gross Charge-Offs**		
	Q4 2008	**Q1 2009**	**Q2 2009**	**Q4 2008**	**Q1 2009**	**Q2 2009**
Construction & development	9.0%	11.1%	12.9%	1.4%	1.2%	2.2%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	2.5%	3.4%	4.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Home equity	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Credit card	2.5%	2.8%	2.7%	1.5%	1.7%	2.0%
Other consumer	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%
Commercial & Industrial	1.6%	2.1%	2.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Commercial real estate	1.4%	2.0%	2.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Total loans	2.8%	3.4%	4.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%

Q2 2009	**Less than $1 Billion**	**$1 - $10 Billion**	**$10 - $100 Billion**	**More than $100 Billion**
Insured Institutions by Asset Size	**156**	**112**	**25**	**0**

Source: FDIC Analysis of Call and Thrift Financial Report Data

III. Independent Banks and Subsidiaries of Holding Companies Receiving TARP Capital in Q1 2009

(excludes Top 21 BHCs)

	Entities in CPP		Institution Count		TARP CPP Funds Disbursed	
	318		363		$7,841	
	Q4 2008		Q1 2009		Q2 2009	
Selected balance and off-balance sheet items	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev
Assets	$355,248	3.2%	$367,596	3.5%	$367,574	0.0%
Loans	$264,338	3.7%	$265,770	0.5%	$263,775	-0.8%
Construction & development	$34,392	-1.6%	$33,504	-2.6%	$31,758	-5.2%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	$53,912	0.0%	$56,119	4.1%	$55,374	-1.3%
Home equity	$10,963	5.0%	$11,230	2.4%	$11,495	2.4%
Credit card	$27,331	32.0%	$25,882	-5.3%	$25,613	-1.0%
Other consumer	$11,750	0.2%	$12,001	2.1%	$12,016	0.1%
Commercial & Industrial	$39,957	2.3%	$39,721	-0.6%	$39,145	-1.4%
Commercial real estate	$65,391	3.8%	$66,696	2.0%	$68,074	2.1%
Unused commitments	$254,087	-3.9%	$238,183	-6.3%	$224,934	-5.6%
Securitization outstanding principal	$23,410	-17.4%	$22,673	-3.1%	$22,938	1.2%
Mortgage-backed securities (GSE and private issue)	$30,361	8.6%	$32,757	7.9%	$33,999	3.8%
Asset-backed securities	$927	14.2%	$1,071	15.6%	$1,304	21.7%
Other securities	$20,385	-2.8%	$27,937	37.0%	$23,938	-14.3%
Cash & balances due	$16,480	12.7%	$14,730	-10.6%	$19,393	31.7%
Residential mortgage originations						
Closed-end mortgage originated for sale (quarter)	$5,265	9.4%	$9,857	87.2%	$12,747	29.3%
Open-end HELOC originated for sale (quarter)	$0	-100.0%	$0	n/a	$0	n/a
Closed-end mortgage originations sold (quarter)	$5,045	2.1%	$9,277	83.9%	$12,275	32.3%
Open-end HELOC originations sold (quarter)	$0	36.4%	$0	-100.0%	$0	n/a
Liabilities	$323,096	3.6%	$330,278	2.2%	$329,861	-0.1%
Deposits	$268,115	3.5%	$275,583	2.8%	$279,412	1.4%
Total other borrowings	$34,784	2.5%	$35,515	2.1%	$30,058	-15.4%
FHLB advances	$31,636	-0.9%	$29,154	-7.8%	$27,101	-7.0%
Equity						
Equity capital at quarter end	$32,152	-1.1%	$37,090	15.4%	$37,484	1.1%
Stock sales and transactions with parent holding company during quarter	$470	-17.4%	$5,329	1033.6%	$993	-81.4%

Performance Ratios	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Tier 1 leverage ratio	8.2%	9.3%	9.3%
Tier 1 risk based capital ratio	10.0%	11.5%	12.0%
Total risk based capital ratio	11.3%	12.8%	13.4%
Return on equity[1]	-13.6%	-1.4%	-3.5%
Return on assets[1]	-1.3%	-0.1%	-0.4%
Net interest margin[1]	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%
Coverage ratio {(ALLL+Alloc transfer risk)/Noncurrent loans)}	72.0%	68.6%	62.3%
Loss provision to net charge-offs (qtr)	201.6%	176.8%	128.1%
Net charge-offs to average loans and leases[1]	1.9%	1.6%	2.6%

[1] *Quarterly, annualized.*

Asset Quality (% of Total Loan Type)	Noncurrent Loans			Gross Charge-Offs		
	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Construction & development	8.2%	8.6%	11.4%	1.2%	0.7%	1.1%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	3.1%	3.6%	4.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Home equity	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Credit card	2.7%	3.3%	3.1%	1.5%	1.9%	2.3%
Other consumer	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Commercial & Industrial	1.6%	2.6%	2.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%
Commercial real estate	1.7%	2.1%	2.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Total loans	2.8%	3.4%	4.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%

Q2 2009	**Less than $1 Billion**	**$1 - $10 Billion**	**$10 - $100 Billion**	**More than $100 Billion**
Insured Institutions by Asset Size	289	69	5	

Source: FDIC Analysis of Call and Thrift Financial Report Data

IV. Independent Banks and Subsidiaries of Holding Companies Receiving TARP Capital in Q2 2009

	Entities in CPP		Institution Count		TARP CPP Funds Disbursed	
	117		148		$4,424	
	Q4 2008		Q1 2009		Q2 2009	
Selected balance and off-balance sheet items	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev
Assets	$46,424	0.5%	$47,165	1.6%	$47,899	1.6%
Loans	$35,772	-0.2%	$35,890	0.3%	$35,927	0.1%
Construction & development	$5,860	-8.6%	$5,633	-3.9%	$5,228	-7.2%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	$6,526	2.4%	$6,731	3.1%	$6,826	1.4%
Home equity	$1,976	6.6%	$2,033	2.9%	$2,041	0.4%
Credit card	$14	-30.7%	$13	-4.6%	$14	5.2%
Other consumer	$718	-4.2%	$667	-7.1%	$726	8.8%
Commercial & Industrial	$5,469	-0.3%	$5,307	-3.0%	$5,246	-1.2%
Commercial real estate	$11,891	2.2%	$12,161	2.3%	$12,443	2.3%
Unused commitments	$6,335	-7.8%	$5,998	-5.3%	$5,519	-8.0%
Securitization outstanding principal	$139	-1.4%	$135	-2.6%	$132	-1.8%
Mortgage-backed securities (GSE and private issue)	$3,103	7.7%	$3,134	1.0%	$3,174	1.3%
Asset-backed securities	$4	2.4%	$9	109.8%	$20	111.0%
Other securities	$3,116	-0.2%	$3,133	0.6%	$3,253	3.8%
Cash & balances due	$1,570	13.6%	$1,872	19.2%	$2,275	21.5%
Residential mortgage originations						
Closed-end mortgage originated for sale (quarter)	$412	18.8%	$1,440	249.4%	$2,296	59.4%
Open-end HELOC originated for sale (quarter)	$0	n/a	$0	n/a	$2	n/a
Closed-end mortgage originations sold (quarter)	$380	4.3%	$1,313	245.4%	$2,138	62.8%
Open-end HELOC originations sold (quarter)	$0	n/a	$0	n/a	$0	n/a
Liabilities	$42,178	0.6%	$42,901	1.7%	$42,995	0.2%
Deposits	$36,762	0.3%	$37,959	3.3%	$38,077	0.3%
Total other borrowings	$3,985	3.1%	$3,699	-7.2%	$3,637	-1.7%
FHLB advances	$3,775	1.3%	$3,447	-8.7%	$3,367	-2.3%
Equity						
Equity capital at quarter end	$4,245	-0.5%	$4,264	0.4%	$4,904	15.0%
Stock sales and transactions with parent holding company during quarter	$31	-39.3%	$30	-0.9%	$633	1974.5%

Performance Ratios	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Tier 1 leverage ratio	8.8%	8.6%	9.5%
Tier 1 risk based capital ratio	10.6%	10.6%	11.8%
Total risk based capital ratio	11.9%	11.9%	13.1%
Return on equity[1]	-3.8%	3.1%	-0.2%
Return on assets[1]	-0.4%	0.3%	0.0%
Net interest margin[1]	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%
Coverage ratio {(ALLL+Alloc transfer risk)/Noncurrent loans)}	56.1%	47.3%	47.3%
Loss provision to net charge-offs (qtr)	150.2%	119.8%	150.3%
Net charge-offs to average loans and leases[1]	1.2%	0.8%	1.0%

[1] *Quarterly, annualized.*

Asset Quality (% of Total Loan Type)	Noncurrent Loans			Gross Charge-Offs		
	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Construction & development	6.5%	7.6%	7.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	2.2%	2.7%	3.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Home equity	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Credit card	1.0%	1.4%	1.5%	0.9%	0.5%	1.6%
Other consumer	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Commercial & Industrial	2.0%	2.5%	2.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%
Commercial real estate	1.9%	2.5%	2.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Total loans	2.6%	3.1%	3.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%

Q2 2009	**Less than $1 Billion**	**$1 - $10 Billion**	**$10 - $100 Billion**	**More than $100 Billion**
Insured Institutions by Asset Size	**143**	**5**	**0**	**0**

Source: FDIC Analysis of Call and Thrift Financial Report Data

V. Insured Institutions Not in Groups Receiving TARP Capital

	Institution Count 7,326					
	Q4 2008		Q1 2009		Q2 2009	
Selected balance and off-balance sheet items	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev
Assets	$3,750,155	2.8%	$3,796,758	1.2%	$3,777,141	-0.5%
Loans	$2,424,519	0.8%	$2,426,851	0.1%	$2,413,882	-0.5%
Construction & development	$252,314	-2.8%	$242,938	-3.7%	$231,464	-4.7%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	$701,416	0.3%	$708,871	1.1%	$705,193	-0.5%
Home equity	$132,891	4.9%	$136,706	2.9%	$138,707	1.5%
Credit card	$75,625	9.4%	$82,283	8.8%	$80,064	-2.7%
Other consumer	$167,093	1.0%	$167,292	0.1%	$164,167	-1.9%
Commercial & Industrial	$346,557	0.0%	$335,809	-3.1%	$329,429	-1.9%
Commercial real estate	$493,699	2.7%	$499,717	1.2%	$506,770	1.4%
Unused commitments	$1,309,744	-13.7%	$1,255,542	-4.1%	$1,179,382	-6.1%
Securitization outstanding principal	$29,824	1.9%	$29,492	-1.1%	$28,970	-1.8%
Mortgage-backed securities (GSE and private issue)	$423,908	2.2%	$412,589	-2.7%	$410,478	-0.5%
Asset-backed securities	$15,732	3.4%	$16,412	4.3%	$18,326	11.7%
Other securities	$272,313	5.1%	$315,042	15.7%	$338,402	7.4%
Cash & balances due	$235,386	73.0%	$230,763	-2.0%	$234,955	1.8%
Residential mortgage originations						
Closed-end mortgage originated for sale (quarter)	$40,012	-6.7%	$77,591	93.9%	$92,740	19.5%
Open-end HELOC originated for sale (quarter)	$86	-41.0%	$43	-50.3%	$62	43.8%
Closed-end mortgage originations sold (quarter)	$41,134	-2.1%	$70,539	71.5%	$92,066	30.5%
Open-end HELOC originations sold (quarter)	$8	-58.4%	$327	4033.4%	$48	-85.2%
Liabilities	$3,362,390	3.3%	$3,394,243	0.9%	$3,365,543	-0.8%
Deposits	$2,734,189	4.4%	$2,794,704	2.2%	$2,817,160	0.8%
Total other borrowings	$377,235	-2.5%	$366,393	-2.9%	$337,833	-7.8%
FHLB advances	$286,400	-6.6%	$267,351	-6.7%	$256,184	-4.2%
Equity						
Equity capital at quarter end	$387,765	-1.4%	$400,014	3.2%	$409,145	2.3%
Stock sales and transactions with parent holding company during quarter	$8,618	-13.3%	$9,767	13.3%	$8,626	-11.7%

Performance Ratios	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Tier 1 leverage ratio	9.0%	9.0%	9.1%
Tier 1 risk based capital ratio	12.3%	12.4%	12.6%
Total risk based capital ratio	13.8%	14.0%	14.2%
Return on equity[1]	-12.4%	-1.7%	-2.2%
Return on assets[1]	-1.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Net interest margin[1]	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%
Coverage ratio {(ALLL+Alloc transfer risk)/Noncurrent loans)}	65.2%	57.5%	51.7%
Loss provision to net charge-offs (qtr)	181.4%	154.3%	127.0%
Net charge-offs to average loans and leases[1]	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%

[1] *Quarterly, annualized.*

Asset Quality (% of Total Loan Type)	Noncurrent Loans			Gross Charge-Offs		
	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Construction & development	9.1%	11.5%	13.9%	1.3%	0.7%	1.3%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	2.3%	2.9%	3.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Home equity	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Credit card	2.3%	2.7%	2.8%	1.7%	1.7%	2.2%
Other consumer	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Commercial & Industrial	1.4%	1.8%	2.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%
Commercial real estate	1.8%	2.2%	2.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total loans	2.5%	3.1%	3.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%

Q2 2009	**Less than $1 Billion**	**$1 - $10 Billion**	**$10 - $100 Billion**	**More than $100 Billion**
Insured Institutions by Asset Size	**6907**	**375**	**41**	**3**

Source: FDIC Analysis of Call and Thrift Financial Report Data

Appendix A: Notes to Call and Thrift Financial Report Data Users

The Treasury Department invested $203 billion in banking organizations participating in the Troubled Asset Relief Program's Capital Purchase Program between October 28, 2008, and June 30, 2009. These investments went to 649 independent banks and bank and thrift holding companies. Treasury and the bank regulatory agencies use quarterly Call Report and Thrift Financial Report data to analyze changes in balance sheets, loan provisioning, and intermediation activities. The summary tables above present aggregated Call and Thrift Financial Report data for the FDIC-insured institutions in banking organizations that received TARP capital under the CPP.

Four groups of entities receiving TARP funds have been created for this report:

- (I) The 21 largest bank holding companies that have received TARP funds. The 65 insured subsidiaries of these BHCs include the largest domestic banks. These 21 entities each submit consolidated monthly lending reports to Treasury.[8]
- (II) Independent banks and smaller bank and thrift holding companies that received TARP funds in the fourth quarter of 2008.
- (III) Independent banks and bank and thrift holding companies that received TARP funds in the first quarter of 2009.
- (IV) Independent banks and bank and thrift holding companies that received TARP funds in the second quarter of 2009.

These four groups represent 87 independent banks and 562 bank and thrift holding companies. A total of 782 insured institutions are subsidiaries of the 562 holding companies.

- (V) The 7,326 FDIC-insured institutions that were not in groups that had received TARP capital as of June 30, 2009, make up the fifth group. About 94% of these institutions have total assets of less than $1 billion.

Templates summarizing selected balance sheet items and performance and condition ratios were developed after consultation with members of an interagency working group. Quarterly changes in loan balances, commitments, securities, and residential real estate loan originations for sale address banks' credit intermediation activities.[9] Changes in total equity capital at quarter-end, as

[8] Treasury requested detailed consolidated monthly lending reports ("Monthly Lending and Intermediation Snapshot") from the 21 largest bank holding companies in the program, supplemented by monthly reports ("CPP Monthly Lending Report") by all TARP CPP participants of three data points: average consumer loans outstanding, average commercial loans outstanding, and total loans. These monthly reports have been published on the Treasury web site at http://www.financialstability.gov/impact/surveys.htm. The Hartford, a thrift holding company, submits a Monthly Lending and Intermediation Snapshot to Treasury as well, but is not included in Group I.

[9] Call Report filers with assets over $1 billion or more than $10 million in mortgage origination for two consecutive quarters report residential loans originated for sale.

well as changes in stock sales and transactions with parent holding companies during the quarter are summed for each group (banks were instructed to report TARP capital infusions in these items). Weighted average performance ratios were calculated for each group, as were weighted average noncurrent rates and gross charge-off rates (not net of recoveries) for major loan types. These summary tables allow comparison of growth, asset quality, performance and condition between groups based on size, whether or not they received TARP capital, and timing of receipt of TARP capital.

Data were collected for five quarters, Q2 2008 through Q2 2009, and percent changes from the previous quarter were calculated for Q4 2008, Q1 2009, and Q2 2009. Data items were "merger-adjusted" to include institutions that had been acquired during the period from June 30, 2008, to June 30, 2009.

Insured Institutions by Asset Size Category (as of Q2 2009)

	Entities in CPP	Insured Institutions	Less than $1 Billion	$1 - $10 Billion	$10 - $100 Billion	More than $100 Billion
I. Subsidiaries of Largest BHCs Receiving TARP Funds	21	65	8	17	24	16
II. Independent Banks and Subsidiaries of Smaller Holding Companies Receiving TARP Funds in 4Q 2008	193	293	156	112	25	0
III. Independent Banks and Subsidiaries of Holding Companies Receiving TARP Funds in 1Q 2009	318	363	289	69	5	0
IV. Independent Banks and Subsidiaries of Holding Companies Receiving TARP Funds in 2Q 2009	117	148	143	5	0	0
V. Insured Institutions Not in Groups Receiving TARP Funds		7,326	6,907	375	41	3
Total	**649**	**8,195**	**7,503**	**578**	**95**	**19**

Source: FDIC Analysis of Call and Thrift Financial Report Data

Section B: Consolidated Financial Statements for Bank Holding Companies (FR Y-9C Data) Analysis

Many of Treasury's investments through CPP have been made in bank holding companies, which own subsidiary depository institutions and may also own other permitted types of subsidiaries.[10] Many institutions in CPP indicated their intention to "downstream" funds to their subsidiary depository institutions, which are the primary vehicles for financial intermediation and traditional lending activity. The activity of these depository subsidiaries is thus included in Call and Thrift Financial Report data, which are filed by individual depository institutions.

The Y-9C Report captures *consolidated* financial information from bank holding companies. That is, the Y-9C Report captures not only the financial information of the subsidiary depository institution(s) owned by a bank holding company, but also the financial information of any other subsidiary owned by that bank holding company. Examples of other subsidiaries that may be owned by bank holding companies include broker dealers, insurance companies, finance companies, and asset management firms. This type of information is not captured in Call and Thrift Financial Report data. As a result, Y-9C data typically present a fuller picture of banking-related activity for the banking organizations required to file them than Call and Thrift Financial Report data.

In order to examine the possible effects of CPP and other stabilization initiatives on a range of financial institutions, the interagency group chose to present Y-9C data in addition to Call and Thrift Financial Report data. However, the aggregated Y-9C data can be somewhat more volatile, particularly in this period of financial crisis, for multiple reasons. In some cases those bank holding companies with large non-depository subsidiaries were subject to greater or different market pressures. In addition, the population of reporting holding companies shifted significantly during this period as a noteworthy set of large financial firms chose to convert to bank holding company status between fourth quarter 2008 and first quarter 2009. Those institutions filed their first Y-9C reports in first quarter 2009, which resulted in large increases in line items from fourth quarter 2008 to first quarter 2009. The increases are most pronounced in Group I (the Top 21 CPP Participants). Four of the 21 institutions in Group I converted to bank holding companies in the fourth quarter of 2008.[11] Similarly, two large financial firms in Group III (U.S. Top Tier Bank Holding Companies receiving TARP Funds in Q1 2009) converted to bank holding companies in the fourth quarter of 2008. Finally, two of the institutions in Group I

[10] Investments were made at the bank holding company level for all depository institutions owned by a bank holding company. Similarly, investments were made at the thrift holding company level for all depository institutions owned by a thrift holding company. Thrift holding companies are not required to file detailed consolidated financial reports.

[11] The Hartford, part of Treasury's Monthly Intermediation Snapshot "Top 22" reporting group, is a thrift holding company and does not file a Y-9C Report.

acquired large bank holding companies in Q4 2008. A merger adjustment has been made for those two institutions, but otherwise the data are not merger adjusted.[12]

Because the content of the Y-9C report closely follows that of the Call Report and Thrift Financial Report, the same line items that appear in the Call and Thrift Financial Report tables appear in the Y-9C data tables. For more detailed information on the data tables, see Appendix B: Note to Y-9C Data Users.

The data tables are split into five groups which mirror the five reporting groups presented in the Call and Thrift Financial Report tables. The groups, which consist solely of top tier bank holding companies, are:

Group	Description	Number of Institutions in Q2 2009
Group I	The 21 Largest CPP Participants (as of June 30, 2009)	**21**
Group II	CPP Participants that were funded in Q4 2008	**126**
Group III	CPP Participants that were funded in Q1 2009	**131**
Group IV	CPP Participants that were funded in Q2 2009	**29**
Group V	Non-CPP Participants (as of June 30, 2009)	**718**

While percentage changes from Q3 2008 to Q4 2008 and Q4 2008 to Q1 2009 are presented for balance sheet items, these numbers should be used with caution for reasons discussed above.

[12] The financial information for Wachovia Corporation (acquired by Wells Fargo & Company) and National City Corporation (acquired by PNC Financial Services Group) is included in the Q3 2008 figures for Group I.

Summary of Findings

Note: All changes refer to the change between first quarter 2009 and second quarter 2009, unless otherwise noted.

<u>Selected Balance and Off-Balance Sheet Items</u>

Overall Asset Growth
Asset growth varied across groups. Groups I, II and V saw negative asset growth, while groups III and IV saw positive asset growth. Group V had the largest decrease in total assets (-2.4%). Group IV, which received CPP funds during Q2 2009, saw the largest growth in assets (2.0%).

Loan Growth[13]
Three groups experienced negative growth in total loans (Groups I, II and V), and two groups experienced positive growth in total loan balances (Groups III and IV). Group IV, which received CPP funds during Q2 2009, experienced the highest growth in total loan balances (1.8%).

Changes in outstanding loan balances by specific loan category varied both by loan category and group. In all groups, C&D loans and C&I loans decreased, and all groups except Group I experienced growth in home equity lines of credit (HELOCs). All other loan categories experienced mixed growth by group.

Group I experienced negative growth across all loan categories. The largest decreases were in C&I loans (-5.1%) and C&D loans (-4.4%). Group V experienced negative loan growth across all categories except one (HELOCs).

Groups II, III and IV experienced mixed growth across loan categories. Group II had positive growth in three categories (HELOCs, credit card loans, and CRE loans) and negative growth in four categories (C&D, mortgages, other consumer loans, and C&I loans). Group III had positive growth in four categories (mortgages, HELOCs, other consumer loans, and CRE loans) and negative growth in three categories (C&D, credit card loans, and C&I loans). Group IV had positive growth in five categories (mortgages, HELOCs, credit card loans, other consumer loans, and CRE loans) and negative growth in two categories (C&D and C&I loans).

Closed-end Mortgage and Open-end HELOC Originations[14]
Closed-end mortgage originations (mortgages originated for sale and originations sold) increased in all groups except Group V. The largest increases were in Group IV (60.4% increase in mortgages originated for sale, 63.7% in originations sold).

---

[13] All loan growth figures refer to the change in outstanding loan balances.

[14] Only Y-9C filers with assets over $1 billion or more than $10 million in mortgage origination for two consecutive quarters are required to report residential loans originated for sale (see Appendix B: Notes Y-9C Data Users).

All of the three groups (Groups I, II and V) that reported open-end HELOC originations in Q2 2009 experienced increases in HELOCs originated for sale and decreases in HELOC originations sold.

Securities on Balance Sheet
Four groups experienced growth in mortgage-backed securities (MBS); two groups (Groups I and III) experienced moderate growth (11.1% and 5.9%, respectively) and two groups (Groups II and V) experienced slight growth (0.3% and 0.2%, respectively). Group IV was the only group to experience a decrease in MBS (-1.0%). Non-mortgage asset-backed securities (ABS) increased in all groups except Group II, where ABS decreased by 86.1%. The largest increase in ABS was in Group IV, which saw a 73.3% increase. Other securities[15] increased in all groups except Group III, where other securities decreased (-14.7%).

Other Asset Growth
Unused commitments decreased in all groups. Group IV had the largest percentage decrease (-8.6%), while Group I had the smallest percentage decrease (-2.7%). Securitization outstanding principal decreased across all groups expect Group III (1.3%). Group V had the largest percentage decrease (-6.4%). Growth in cash & balances due was mixed. Groups I, II and V experienced decreases and Groups III and IV experienced increases. The largest increase was in Group III (36.0%) and the largest decrease was in Group I (-12.6%).

Liabilities
Total liabilities decreased in Groups I, II and V and increased in Groups III and IV. Group V had the largest decrease in total liabilities (-2.6%) and Group III had the largest increase in total liabilities (1.1%). Deposits grew in all groups except Group V, where deposits decreased 2.1%. Group III saw the largest growth in total deposits (3.0%). Other borrowed money decreased in all groups, with Group III experiencing the largest decrease (-19.3%).

Equity
As expected, growth in equity capital was strong in Q2 2009 for Group IV (14.7%) as those institutions received capital infusions via CPP in Q2 2009. Group II was the only group experiencing negative growth in total equity capital (-3.3%).

Performance Ratios[16]

Capital Ratios
All capital ratios increased in Groups I, IV and V. The largest increases were in Group IV, which received CPP capital in Q2. In Group III, the tier 1 leverage ratio decreased, but the tier 1 risk-based capital ratio and the total risk-based capital ratio increased. In Group II, all three capital ratios decreased. In Q2 2009, Group III had the highest tier 1 leverage ratio (10.5%), and

[15] Defined as Total securities less MBS and ABS.

[16] Performance ratios reflect weighted averages for each group (see Appendix B: Notes to Y-9C Data Users).

tier 1 risk-based capital ratio (13.1%) and Group I had the highest total risk based capital ratio (15.1%). Group V had the lowest capital ratios in both Q1 2009 and Q2 2009.

Earnings Ratios
Return on equity and return on assets were negative in all groups except Group I in Q2 2009. Group II experienced increases in both return on equity and return on assets in Q2 2009; Groups III and V experienced decreases in both return on equity and return on assets in Q2 2009.

Net interest margins were positive for all groups in Q2 2009. Groups III and V both experienced increases in net interest margins, while net interest margins were flat from Q1 2009 to Q2 2009 in groups I, II and IV.

Loss Coverage Ratios
Coverage ratios (allowance for loan and lease losses to noncurrent loans) decreased in all groups except Group IV, where the coverage ratio increased 0.3 percentage points. In Q2 2009, group I had the highest coverage ratio (69.1%).

The ratio of loss provisions to net charge-offs (for the quarter) decreased in Groups I, III, and V, and increased in Groups II and IV. The largest increase was in Group IV (23.5 percentage points). In Q2 2009, Group I had the highest ratio of loss provisions to net charge-offs (149.9%).

Net charge-offs to average loans and leases increased in all groups (the largest increase was in Group III). In Q2 2009, Group I had the highest ratio of net charge-offs to average loans and leases (2.8%) while Group IV had the lowest ratio of net charge-offs to average loans and leases (1.1%).

Asset Quality: Noncurrent Loans
Total noncurrent loans as a percentage of total loans increased across all groups. The largest increase in the ratio of total noncurrent loans to total loans was in Group I (0.7 percentage points). In Q2 2009, Group I had the highest ratio of total noncurrent loans to total loans (5.0%).

Group I had the highest ratio of noncurrent loans to total loans in five loan categories (mortgages, HELOCs, credit card loans, C&I loans, and CRE loans), Group V had the highest ratio of noncurrent loans to total loans in two loan categories (C&D loans and other consumer loans). Group IV had the lowest ratio of noncurrent loans to total loans in four loan categories (C&D loans, mortgages, HELOCs, and credit card loans), and Group III and Group II had the lowest ratio of noncurrent loans to total loans in one category each (other consumer loans and CRE loans, respectively).

Across all groups, the ratio of noncurrent loans to total loans increased in C&D loans and CRE loans. In mortgages and C&I loans, the ratio of noncurrent loans to total loans increased in all groups except in Group V (no change in mortgages) and in Group IV (decline in C&I).

Asset Quality: Gross Charge-offs
Total charge-offs as a percentage of outstanding balances increased in all groups. In Q2 2009, Group I had the highest ratio of total charge-offs to total loans (0.8%), while Group IV had the lowest ratio of total charge-offs to total loans in Q2 2009 (0.4%).

Across all groups, the ratio of charge-offs to total loans increased in all groups in C&I loans, and increased in all groups but one in C&D loans (Group IV) and CRE loans (Group V). The only decreases in the ratio of charge-offs to total loans were in credit card loans (Groups III & V) and other consumer loans (Groups II & III). In all groups except Group II, the ratio of gross charge-offs to total loans was highest in credit card loans.

I. 21 Largest BHCs Receiving CPP Funds to Date

	Q4 2008		Q1 2009		Q2 2009	
Selected Balance Sheet and Off Balance Sheet items	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev
Number of Institutions Reporting	21		21		21	
Assets	$9,557,630	-1.8%	$11,225,532	17.5%	$11,128,030	-0.9%
Loans	$4,521,980	-3.1%	$4,615,432	2.1%	$4,515,984	-2.2%
Construction & development	$194,790	-5.4%	$188,233	-3.4%	$179,946	-4.4%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	$1,169,954	-3.5%	$1,196,790	2.3%	$1,175,381	-1.8%
Home Equity	$462,618	1.3%	$475,274	2.7%	$472,985	-0.5%
Credit Card	$336,821	5.6%	$311,810	-7.4%	$308,823	-1.0%
Other Consumer	$479,054	-4.8%	$498,292	4.0%	$486,545	-2.4%
Commercial & Industrial	$961,573	-1.4%	$947,774	-1.4%	$899,134	-5.1%
Commercial Real Estate	$323,510	0.8%	$334,734	3.5%	$331,834	-0.9%
Unused commitments	$5,124,379	-8.7%	$4,959,633	-3.2%	$4,826,991	-2.7%
Securitization outstanding principal	$2,726,241	1.5%	$2,554,020	-6.3%	$2,484,736	-2.7%
Mortgage-backed securities (GSE and private issue)	$751,940	3.7%	$805,942	7.2%	$895,168	11.1%
Asset-backed securities	$140,643	-42.0%	$140,293	-0.2%	$152,057	8.4%
Other securities	$352,033	12.0%	$452,067	28.4%	$463,836	2.6%
Cash & balances due	$792,175	39.6%	$873,977	10.3%	$763,465	-12.6%
Residential mortgage originations						
Closed-end mortgage originated for sale (quarter)	$160,052	-9.2%	$279,797	74.8%	$357,212	27.7%
Open-end HELOC originated for sale (quarter)	$3,927	53.4%	$4,473	13.9%	$5,288	18.2%
Closed-end mortgage originations sold (quarter)	$158,971	-16.6%	$255,774	60.9%	$333,907	30.5%
Open-end HELOC originations sold (quarter)	$2,535	-3.3%	$4,262	68.2%	$3,111	-27.0%
Liabilities	$8,720,923	-2.8%	$10,200,463	17.0%	$10,084,892	-1.1%
Deposits	$4,879,878	1.8%	$4,836,860	-0.9%	$4,890,147	1.1%
Other borrowed money	$1,763,347	-6.6%	$2,343,688	32.9%	$2,182,492	-6.9%
Equity						
Total equity capital at quarter end	$824,390	10.8%	$1,008,262	22.3%	$1,022,590	1.4%
Stock sales and relatedtransactions (during quarter)	$153,367	1876.7%	$44,038	-71.3%	$121,356	175.6%

Performance Ratios	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Tier 1 leverage ratio	7.9%	7.3%	7.6%
Tier 1 risk based capital ratio	10.2%	11.0%	11.4%
Total risk based capital ratio	13.9%	14.6%	15.1%
Return on equity[1]	-2.0%	5.5%	5.5%
Return on assets[1]	-0.2%	0.5%	0.5%
Net interest margin (FTE)[1]	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%
Coverage ratio (ALLL/Noncurrent loans)	81.0%	72.6%	69.1%
Loss provision to net charge-offs (quarter)	177.3%	164.0%	149.9%
Net charge-offs to average loans and leases[1]	1.7%	2.5%	2.8%

[1] *Quarterly, annualized.*

Asset Quality (% of Total Loan Type)	Noncurrent Loans			Gross Charge-Offs		
	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Construction & development	7.7%	10.4%	13.4%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	6.4%	8.2%	9.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%
Home equity	1.6%	1.9%	2.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%
Credit card	3.1%	3.6%	4.0%	1.8%	2.4%	2.9%
Other consumer	1.5%	1.8%	1.9%	0.8%	1.2%	1.2%
Commercial & Industrial	1.9%	2.6%	3.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%
Commercial real estate	1.6%	2.7%	3.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Total loans	3.3%	4.3%	5.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%

Source: Federal Reserve Board Analysis of Y-9C Data

II. U.S. BHCs Receiving CPP Funds in 4th Quarter 2008

(excluding Top 21)

	Q4 2008		Q1 2009		Q2 2009	
Selected Balance Sheet and Off Balance Sheet items	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev
Number of Institutions Reporting	123		127		126	
Assets	$814,248	1.8%	$815,352	0.1%	$803,998	-1.4%
Loans	$585,716	-0.4%	$583,962	-0.3%	$577,798	-1.1%
Construction & development	$88,773	-3.7%	$86,702	-2.3%	$81,223	-6.3%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	$97,518	-1.1%	$98,924	1.4%	$98,449	-0.5%
Home Equity	$39,813	3.7%	$40,888	2.7%	$41,306	1.0%
Credit Card	$2,060	0.1%	$1,992	-3.3%	$2,031	2.0%
Other Consumer	$30,652	-3.7%	$28,888	-5.8%	$27,951	-3.2%
Commercial & Industrial	$119,469	-0.7%	$116,993	-2.1%	$113,645	-2.9%
Commercial Real Estate	$156,019	2.1%	$159,091	2.0%	$161,813	1.7%
Unused commitments	$172,093	-4.4%	$167,273	-2.8%	$155,333	-7.1%
Securitization outstanding principal	$41,718	-8.2%	$41,630	-0.2%	$40,234	-3.4%
Mortgage-backed securities (GSE and private issue)	$80,003	11.7%	$84,907	6.1%	$85,186	0.3%
Asset-backed securities	$3,077	-12.0%	$3,065	-0.4%	$427	-86.1%
Other securities	$41,782	1.7%	$39,304	-5.9%	$43,214	9.9%
Cash & balances due	$27,780	49.1%	$32,265	16.1%	$30,132	-6.6%
Residential mortgage originations						
Closed-end mortgage originated for sale (quarter)	$6,189	-33.5%	$15,094	143.9%	$18,393	21.9%
Open-end HELOC originated for sale (quarter)	$41	35.0%	$46	12.4%	$46	2.1%
Closed-end mortgage originations sold (quarter)	$6,402	-45.4%	$13,355	108.6%	$17,123	28.2%
Open-end HELOC originations sold (quarter)	$357	2385.0%	$19	-94.7%	$14	-24.1%
Liabilities	$725,382	0.2%	$730,425	0.7%	$721,846	-1.2%
Deposits	$565,732	2.2%	$584,292	3.3%	$586,964	0.5%
Other borrowed money	$80,293	-10.4%	$71,100	-11.4%	$64,396	-9.4%
Equity						
Total equity capital at quarter end	$88,250	17.0%	$83,981	-4.8%	$81,204	-3.3%
Stock sales and relatedtransactions (during quarter)	$17,958	4143.9%	$204	-98.9%	$2,049	903.9%

Performance Ratios	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Tier 1 leverage ratio	9.9%	9.5%	9.3%
Tier 1 risk based capital ratio	11.5%	11.3%	11.1%
Total risk based capital ratio	14.2%	13.9%	13.6%
Return on equity[1]	-4.1%	-18.8%	-17.0%
Return on assets[1]	-0.4%	-1.9%	-1.7%
Net interest margin (FTE)[1]	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Coverage ratio (ALLL/Noncurrent loans)	66.9%	58.9%	58.5%
Loss provision to net charge-offs (quarter)	155.3%	143.5%	144.0%
Net charge-offs to average loans and leases[1]	1.2%	1.9%	2.3%

[1] *Quarterly, annualized.*

Asset Quality (% of Total Loan Type)	Noncurrent Loans			Gross Charge-Offs		
	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Construction & development	8.9%	11.3%	12.8%	1.4%	1.3%	2.3%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	2.8%	3.8%	4.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Home equity	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Credit card	2.5%	2.8%	2.7%	1.5%	1.7%	2.0%
Other consumer	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%
Commercial & Industrial	1.6%	2.1%	2.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Commercial real estate	1.4%	2.0%	2.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Total loans	2.9%	3.6%	4.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%

Source: Federal Reserve Board Analysis of Y-9C Data

III. U.S. BHCs Receiving CPP Funds in 1st Quarter 2009

(excludes Top 21)

	Q4 2008		Q1 2009		Q2 2009	
Selected Balance Sheet and Off Balance Sheet items	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev
Number of Institutions Reporting	118		131		131	
Assets	$234,478	5.6%	$291,244	24.2%	$294,233	1.0%
Loans	$170,285	4.6%	$205,782	20.8%	$207,036	0.6%
Construction & development	$25,544	-0.9%	$26,248	2.8%	$25,562	-2.6%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	$34,064	3.0%	$35,026	2.8%	$35,642	1.8%
Home Equity	$7,655	8.0%	$8,087	5.6%	$8,401	3.9%
Credit Card	$272	1.2%	$25,853	9394.9%	$25,586	-1.0%
Other Consumer	$8,710	0.3%	$10,649	22.3%	$10,765	1.1%
Commercial & Industrial	$30,468	9.2%	$32,185	5.6%	$31,998	-0.6%
Commercial Real Estate	$48,522	6.3%	$51,596	6.3%	$53,245	3.2%
Unused commitments	$36,528	-2.7%	$224,297	514.0%	$214,679	-4.3%
Securitization outstanding principal	$598	0.2%	$23,289	3793.4%	$23,586	1.3%
Mortgage-backed securities (GSE and private issue)	$23,605	9.0%	$25,170	6.6%	$26,662	5.9%
Asset-backed securities	$107	30.6%	$1,330	1145.9%	$1,561	17.4%
Other securities	$17,024	3.2%	$27,173	59.6%	$23,177	-14.7%
Cash & balances due	$7,785	58.3%	$11,540	48.2%	$15,696	36.0%
Residential mortgage originations						
Closed-end mortgage originated for sale (quarter)	$5,076	12.3%	$9,787	92.8%	$12,751	30.3%
Open-end HELOC originated for sale (quarter)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Closed-end mortgage originations sold (quarter)	$4,841	4.2%	$9,215	90.3%	$12,273	33.2%
Open-end HELOC originations sold (quarter)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Liabilities	$215,946	5.9%	$259,887	20.3%	$262,872	1.1%
Deposits	$176,292	6.2%	$213,590	21.2%	$220,006	3.0%
Other borrowed money	$21,204	2.5%	$25,829	21.8%	$20,853	-19.3%
Equity						
Total equity capital at quarter end	$18,443	2.2%	$31,305	69.7%	$31,309	0.0%
Stock sales and relatedtransactions (during quarter)	$140	70.8%	$6,035	4204.5%	$1,165	-80.7%

Performance Ratios	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Tier 1 leverage ratio	7.9%	10.8%	10.5%
Tier 1 risk based capital ratio	9.7%	12.7%	13.1%
Total risk based capital ratio	11.4%	14.3%	14.7%
Return on equity[1]	0.4%	0.5%	-0.5%
Return on assets[1]	0.0%	0.1%	-0.1%
Net interest margin (FTE)[1]	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%
Coverage ratio (ALLL/Noncurrent loans)	56.3%	73.8%	64.8%
Loss provision to net charge-offs (quarter)	159.3%	180.2%	149.2%
Net charge-offs to average loans and leases[1]	0.8%	1.7%	2.2%

[1] *Quarterly, annualized.*

Asset Quality (% of Total Loan Type)	Noncurrent Loans			Gross Charge-Offs		
	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Construction & development	8.0%	8.5%	11.7%	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	3.1%	3.6%	4.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Home equity	0.6%	1.1%	1.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
Credit card	1.1%	6.5%	3.1%	1.4%	3.9%	2.3%
Other consumer	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Commercial & Industrial	1.7%	2.9%	3.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%
Commercial real estate	1.7%	2.1%	2.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Total loans	2.9%	3.6%	4.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%

Source: Federal Reserve Board Analysis of Y-9C Data

IV. U.S. BHCs Receiving CPP Funds in 2nd Quarter 2009

	Q4 2008		Q1 2009		Q2 2009	
Selected Balance Sheet and Off Balance Sheet items	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev
Number of Institutions Reporting	27		28		29	
Assets	$27,874	5.5%	$28,707	3.0%	$29,279	2.0%
Loans	$21,522	5.0%	$21,925	1.9%	$22,313	1.8%
Construction & development	$3,650	0.8%	$3,578	-2.0%	$3,318	-7.3%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	$3,447	9.6%	$3,659	6.1%	$3,861	5.5%
Home Equity	$1,299	10.1%	$1,369	5.4%	$1,384	1.1%
Credit Card	$7	1.5%	$7	-7.5%	$7	5.1%
Other Consumer	$434	4.5%	$407	-6.3%	$445	9.3%
Commercial & Industrial	$3,160	3.3%	$3,116	-1.4%	$3,107	-0.3%
Commercial Real Estate	$7,430	5.4%	$7,692	3.5%	$8,020	4.3%
Unused commitments	$4,091	-6.8%	$3,895	-4.8%	$3,559	-8.6%
Securitization outstanding principal	$139	-1.4%	$135	-2.6%	$132	-1.8%
Mortgage-backed securities (GSE and private issue)	$1,939	9.8%	$1,927	-0.6%	$1,907	-1.0%
Asset-backed securities	$8	32.6%	$11	42.1%	$19	73.3%
Other securities	$1,708	3.7%	$1,837	7.5%	$1,909	3.9%
Cash & balances due	$913	23.4%	$1,030	12.9%	$1,214	17.8%
Residential mortgage originations						
Closed-end mortgage originated for sale (quarter)	$339	17.7%	$1,234	264.3%	$1,980	60.4%
Open-end HELOC originated for sale (quarter)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Closed-end mortgage originations sold (quarter)	$310	5.7%	$1,115	259.3%	$1,825	63.7%
Open-end HELOC originations sold (quarter)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Liabilities	$25,642	5.7%	$26,445	3.1%	$26,696	0.9%
Deposits	$21,869	5.7%	$22,831	4.4%	$22,979	0.7%
Other borrowed money	$2,483	12.3%	$2,377	-4.3%	$2,195	-7.6%
Equity						
Total equity capital at quarter end	$2,162	3.4%	$2,191	1.3%	$2,512	14.7%
Stock sales and relatedtransactions (during quarter)	$21	901.7%	$8	-63.3%	$288	3664.8%

Performance Ratios	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Tier 1 leverage ratio	8.4%	8.3%	9.8%
Tier 1 risk based capital ratio	10.0%	10.1%	12.1%
Total risk based capital ratio	11.7%	11.9%	14.3%
Return on equity[1]	1.2%	-3.6%	-3.7%
Return on assets[1]	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%
Net interest margin (FTE)[1]	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%
Coverage ratio (ALLL/Noncurrent loans)	50.7%	42.3%	42.6%
Loss provision to net charge-offs (quarter)	130.1%	111.2%	134.7%
Net charge-offs to average loans and leases[1]	0.9%	0.9%	1.1%

[1] *Quarterly, annualized.*

Asset Quality (% of Total Loan Type)	Noncurrent Loans			Gross Charge-Offs		
	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Construction & development	7.5%	8.6%	9.2%	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	2.6%	3.0%	3.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Home equity	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Credit card	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	2.7%	1.2%	3.0%
Other consumer	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%
Commercial & Industrial	1.9%	2.7%	2.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%
Commercial real estate	2.2%	2.8%	3.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Total loans	2.9%	3.5%	3.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%

Source: Federal Reserve Board Analysis of Y-9C Data

V. U.S. Top Tier BHCs Not Receiving CPP Funds

	Q4 2008		Q1 2009		Q2 2009	
Selected Balance Sheet and Off Balance Sheet items	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev	$ millions	%chg from prev
Number of Institutions Reporting	688		726		718	
Assets	$3,522,549	-14.8%	$3,514,113	-0.2%	$3,430,762	-2.4%
Loans	$1,578,142	-1.1%	$1,560,244	-1.1%	$1,508,376	-3.3%
Construction & development	$160,769	-3.0%	$157,461	-2.1%	$144,623	-8.2%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	$361,451	-2.6%	$360,634	-0.2%	$346,828	-3.8%
Home Equity	$78,946	5.1%	$81,487	3.2%	$82,062	0.7%
Credit Card	$69,242	-0.8%	$63,881	-7.7%	$61,716	-3.4%
Other Consumer	$124,090	-1.3%	$122,070	-1.6%	$116,445	-4.6%
Commercial & Industrial	$247,424	-0.3%	$240,433	-2.8%	$233,344	-2.9%
Commercial Real Estate	$321,352	1.8%	$329,995	2.7%	$315,759	-4.3%
Unused commitments	$670,221	-10.0%	$652,600	-2.6%	$621,392	-4.8%
Securitization outstanding principal	$75,786	-13.0%	$71,933	-5.1%	$67,355	-6.4%
Mortgage-backed securities (GSE and private issue)	$267,901	-2.6%	$268,164	0.1%	$268,815	0.2%
Asset-backed securities	$24,275	-13.5%	$25,022	3.1%	$26,695	6.7%
Other securities	$334,506	5.0%	$333,520	-0.3%	$362,831	8.8%
Cash & balances due	$252,255	59.0%	$204,535	-18.9%	$190,127	-7.0%
Residential mortgage originations	$31,122	-0.9%	$58,723	88.7%	$45,218	-23.0%
Closed-end mortgage originated for sale (quarter)	$82	-42.6%	$24	-71.2%	$25	6.6%
Open-end HELOC originated for sale (quarter)	$38,294	12.0%	$54,586	42.5%	$47,679	-12.7%
Closed-end mortgage originations sold (quarter)	$4	-64.5%	$325	8164.3%	$47	-85.4%
Open-end HELOC originations sold (quarter)						
Liabilities	$3,274,895	-15.4%	$3,257,546	-0.5%	$3,173,535	-2.6%
Deposits	$1,506,038	4.8%	$1,513,493	0.5%	$1,481,425	-2.1%
Other borrowed money	$574,181	-5.1%	$534,845	-6.9%	$505,502	-5.5%
Equity						
Total equity capital at quarter end	$238,783	-6.1%	$247,749	3.8%	$248,330	0.2%
Stock sales and relatedtransactions (during quarter)	$7,367	161.3%	$3,690	-49.9%	$3,857	4.5%
Performance Ratios	Q4 2008		Q1 2009		Q2 2009	
Tier 1 leverage ratio		4.4%		4.9%		5.1%
Tier 1 risk based capital ratio		7.9%		8.3%		8.4%
Total risk based capital ratio		9.7%		10.1%		10.2%
Return on equity[1]		-4.8%		0.1%		-7.1%
Return on assets[1]		-0.3%		0.0%		-0.5%
Net interest margin (FTE)[1]		2.6%		2.5%		2.6%
Coverage ratio (ALLL/Noncurrent loans)		75.3%		69.2%		67.5%
Loss provision to net charge-offs (quarter)		141.5%		146.6%		131.9%
Net charge-offs to average loans and leases[1]		1.6%		1.8%		2.1%
[1] *Quarterly, annualized.*						
Asset Quality (% of Total Loan Type)	Noncurrent Loans			Gross Charge-Offs		
	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q4 2008	Q1 2009	Q2 2009
Construction & development	10.4%	12.6%	14.2%	1.4%	0.8%	1.3%
Closed-end 1-4 family residential	3.7%	4.7%	4.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Home equity	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Credit card	3.4%	3.8%	3.8%	2.1%	2.9%	2.8%
Other consumer	3.2%	2.6%	2.6%	1.1%	1.1%	1.6%
Commercial & Industrial	1.3%	1.7%	1.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Commercial real estate	1.7%	2.1%	2.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total loans	3.1%	3.7%	4.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%

Source: Federal Reserve Board Analysis of Y-9C Data

Appendix B: Notes to Y-9C Data Users

- Data are from the Consolidated Financial Statements for Bank Holding Companies Y-9C Report Form. Only top tier holding companies with $500 million or more in consolidated assets are required to file Y-9C Reports.[17]

- GMAC is excluded from all groups as GMAC received TARP funds under the Automotive Industry Financing Program.

- Generally, data are not adjusted to reflect subsequent mergers between bank holding companies, which can contribute to shifts in reporting populations after the date of the merger. The data are only adjusted to reflect the acquisition of Wachovia Corporation (acquired by Wells Fargo & Company) and National City Corporation (acquired by PNC Financial Services Group) in Q4 2008.

- Unused commitments include home equity lines, credit card lines, securities underwriting, other unused commitments and unused commitments (unsecured and secured by real estate) to fund commercial real estate, construction, and land development.

- Securitization outstanding principal includes the principal balance of assets sold and securitized with servicing retained or with recourse or other seller-provided credit enhancements.

- Residential Mortgage Origination data comes from schedule HC-P of the Y-9C which is completed only by bank holding companies with $1,000,000,000 or more in total assets; and by bank holding companies with less than $1,000,000,000 in total assets with 1-4 family mortgage originations and purchases for resale exceeding $10,000,000 two quarters in a row.

- Stock sales and related transactions equals the sale of perpetual preferred and common stock net of conversion or retirement of like stock plus sale of treasury stock net of purchase adjusted to provide quarterly figures.

- Weighted average performance ratios were calculated for each group.

- The ratios ROE, ROA, net interest margin, net charge-offs to average loans are annualized.

---

[17] In some cases, "BHCs meeting certain criteria may be required to file this report, regardless of size. However, when such BHCs own or control, or are owned or controlled by, other BHCs, only top-tier holding companies must file this report for the consolidated holding company organization." See The Federal Reserve Board's "Reporting Forms" page for more detailed information (http://federalreserve.gov/reportforms/default.cfm).

- Coverage ratio equals the allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of nonaccrual loans or loans past due 90 or more days and still accruing.

- Gross charge-off rates use average of period end assets for denominator and are adjusted to provide quarterly figures.

Source: Federal Reserve Board Analysis of Y-9C Data