

US BANCORP \DE\
Form 10-Q
August 06, 2010

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-Q

**☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010

OR

**☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from (not applicable)

Commission file number 1-6880

U.S. BANCORP

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

41-0255900

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

800 Nicollet Mall

Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

651-466-3000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(not applicable)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES ☒ NO ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

YES ☒ NO ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ☒

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting company ☐

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

YES ☐ NO ☒

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

| Class | Outstanding as of July 31, 2010 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Common Stock, \$.01 Par Value | 1,917,160,774 shares |

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Safe Harbor Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements about U.S. Bancorp. Statements that are not historical or current facts, including statements about beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements and are based on the information available to, and assumptions and estimates made by, management as of the date made. These forward-looking statements cover, among other things, anticipated future revenue and expenses and the future plans and prospects of U.S. Bancorp. Forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, and important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated. Global and domestic economies could fail to recover from the recent economic downturn or could experience another severe contraction, which could adversely affect U.S. Bancorp's revenues and the values of its assets and liabilities. Global financial

markets could experience a recurrence of significant turbulence, which could reduce the availability of funding to certain financial institutions and lead to a tightening of credit, a reduction of business activity, and increased market volatility. Stress in the commercial real estate markets, as well as a delay or failure of recovery in the residential real estate markets, could cause additional credit losses and deterioration in asset values. In addition, U.S. Bancorp's business and financial performance is likely to be impacted by effects of recently enacted and future legislation and regulation. U.S. Bancorp's results could also be adversely affected by continued deterioration in general business and economic conditions; changes in interest rates; deterioration in the credit quality of its loan portfolios or in the value of the collateral securing those loans; deterioration in the value of securities held in its investment securities portfolio; legal and regulatory developments; increased competition from both banks and non-banks; changes in customer behavior and preferences; effects of mergers and acquisitions and related integration; effects of critical accounting policies and judgments; and management's ability to effectively manage credit risk, residual value risk, market risk, operational risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk.

For discussion of these and other risks that may cause actual results to differ from expectations, refer to U.S. Bancorp's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the sections entitled "Risk Factors" and "Corporate Risk Profile" contained in Exhibit 13, and all subsequent filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and U.S. Bancorp undertakes no obligation to update them in light of new information or future events.

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| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| (in Millions, Except Per Share Data) | 2010 | 2009 | Percent Change | 2010 | 2009 |
| Income Statement | | | | | |
| Net income (taxable-equivalent basis) (a) | \$2,409 | \$2,104 | 14.5% | \$ 4,812 | \$ 4,199 |
| Net income | 2,131 | 2,074 | 2.7 | 4,083 | 4,060 |
| Other gains (losses), net | (21) | (19) | (10.5) | (55) | (217) |
| Revenue | 4,519 | 4,159 | 8.7 | 8,840 | 8,042 |
| Operating expense | 2,377 | 2,129 | 11.6 | 4,513 | 4,000 |
| Provision for credit losses | 1,139 | 1,395 | (18.4) | 2,449 | 2,713 |
| Income before taxes | 1,003 | 635 | 58.0 | 1,878 | 1,329 |
| Income tax equivalent adjustment | 52 | 50 | 4.0 | 103 | 98 |
| Income tax expense | 199 | 100 | 99.0 | 360 | 201 |
| Income before taxes | 752 | 485 | 55.1 | 1,415 | 1,030 |
| (b) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests | 14 | (14) | * | 20 | (30) |
| Income attributable to U.S. Bancorp | \$766 | \$471 | 62.6 | \$ 1,435 | \$ 1,000 |
| Income applicable to U.S. Bancorp common shareholders | \$862 | \$221 | * | \$ 1,510 | \$ 640 |
| Per Share | | | | | |
| Earnings per share | \$.45 | \$.12 | *% | \$.79 | \$.36 |
| Dividends per share | .45 | .12 | * | .79 | .36 |
| Dividends declared per share | .05 | .05 | | .10 | .10 |
| Book value per share | 13.69 | 11.86 | 15.4 | | |
| Market value per share | 22.35 | 17.92 | 24.7 | | |
| Common shares outstanding | 1,912 | 1,833 | 4.3 | 1,911 | 1,794 |
| Diluted common shares outstanding | 1,921 | 1,840 | 4.4 | 1,920 | 1,801 |
| Ratios | | | | | |
| Return on average assets | 1.09% | .71% | | 1.03% | .76% |
| Return on average common equity | 13.4 | 4.2 | | 12.0 | 6.4 |
| Net margin (taxable-equivalent basis) (a) | 3.90 | 3.60 | | 3.90 | 3.59 |
| Operating ratio (b) | 52.4 | 51.0 | | 50.7 | 48.4 |
| Assets | | | | | |
| Total assets | \$191,161 | \$183,878 | 4.0% | \$ 192,015 | \$ 184,786 |
| Assets held for sale | 4,048 | 6,092 | (33.6) | 3,990 | 5,644 |
| Securities | 47,140 | 42,189 | 11.7 | 46,678 | 42,255 |
| Other assets | 247,446 | 234,265 | 5.6 | 248,133 | 234,786 |
| | 281,340 | 266,107 | 5.7 | 281,530 | 266,171 |
| Interest-bearing deposits | 39,917 | 37,388 | 6.8 | 38,964 | 36,707 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| | 183,318 | 163,220 | 12.3 | 182,927 | 161,880 |
| borrowings | 32,286 | 27,638 | 16.8 | 32,418 | 29,915 |
| debt | 30,242 | 38,768 | (22.0) | 31,343 | 38,279 |
| Bancorp shareholders' equity | 27,419 | 28,202 | (2.8) | 26,919 | 27,514 |

| | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Capital Balances | | | |
| | \$191,584 | \$194,755 | (1.6)% |
| for credit losses | 5,536 | 5,264 | 5.2 |
| securities | 48,367 | 44,768 | 8.0 |
| | 283,243 | 281,176 | .7 |
| | 183,123 | 183,242 | (.1) |
| debt | 29,137 | 32,580 | (10.6) |
| Bancorp shareholders' equity | 28,169 | 25,963 | 8.5 |
| Assets | | | |
| Capital | 10.1% | 9.6% | |
| based capital | 13.4 | 12.9 | |
| | 8.8 | 8.5 | |
| Common equity to risk-weighted assets (c) | 7.4 | 6.8 | |
| Common equity to tangible assets (c) | 6.0 | 5.3 | |
| Common equity to risk-weighted assets (c) | 6.9 | 6.1 | |

* Not meaningful.

(a) Presented on a fully taxable-equivalent basis utilizing a tax rate of 35 percent.

(b) Computed as noninterest expense divided by the sum of net interest income on a taxable-equivalent basis and noninterest income excluding net securities gains (losses).

(c) See Non-Regulatory Capital Ratios beginning on page 26.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

OVERVIEW

Earnings Summary U.S. Bancorp and its subsidiaries (the "Company") reported net income attributable to U.S. Bancorp of \$766 million for the second quarter of 2010 or \$.45 per diluted common share, compared with \$471 million, or \$.12 per diluted common share for the second quarter of 2009. Return on average assets and return on average common equity were 1.09 percent and 13.4 percent, respectively, for the second quarter of 2010, compared with .71 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively, for the second quarter of 2009. Diluted earnings per common share for the second quarter of 2010 included a non-recurring \$.05 benefit related to an exchange of newly issued perpetual preferred stock for outstanding income trust securities ("ITS exchange"), net of related debt extinguishment costs. Also impacting the second quarter of 2010 were \$25 million of provision for credit losses in excess of net charge-offs, net securities losses of \$21 million and a \$28 million gain related to the Company's investment in Visa Inc. The second quarter of 2009 included \$466 million of provision for credit losses in excess of net charge-offs, net securities losses of \$19 million, a \$123 million accrual for a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") special assessment and a reduction to earnings per share from recognition of \$154 million of unaccreted preferred stock discount as a result of the redemption of preferred stock previously issued to the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Total net revenue, on a taxable-equivalent basis, for the second quarter of 2010 was \$360 million (8.7 percent) higher than the second quarter of 2009, reflecting a 14.5 percent increase in net interest income and a 2.7 percent increase in total noninterest income. The increase in net interest income over a year ago was largely the result of continued growth in lower cost core deposit funding and an increase in average earning assets, primarily related to acquisitions. Noninterest income increased over a year ago as a result of higher payments-related and commercial products revenue and other income.

Total noninterest expense in the second quarter of 2010 was \$248 million (11.6 percent) higher than the second quarter of 2009, primarily due to the impact of acquisitions, higher compensation and employee benefits expense and costs related to investments in affordable housing and other tax-advantaged projects, partially offset by lower FDIC deposit insurance expense due to the FDIC special assessment in the second quarter of the prior year.

The provision for credit losses for the second quarter of 2010 was \$1.1 billion, or \$256 million (18.4 percent) lower than the second quarter of 2009. The provision for credit losses exceeded net charge-offs by \$25 million in the second quarter of 2010, compared with \$466 million in the second quarter of 2009. Net charge-offs in the second quarter of 2010 were \$1.1 billion, compared with net charge-offs of \$929 million in the second quarter of 2009. Refer to

Corporate Risk Profile for further information on the provision for credit losses, net charge-offs, nonperforming assets and factors considered by the Company in assessing the credit quality of the loan portfolio and establishing the allowance for credit losses.

The Company reported net income attributable to U.S. Bancorp of \$1.4 billion for the first six months of 2010 or \$.79 per diluted common share, compared with \$1.0 billion, or \$.36 per diluted common share for the first six months of 2009. Return on average assets and return on average common equity were 1.03 percent and 12.0 percent, respectively, for the first six months of 2010, compared with .76 percent and 6.4 percent, respectively, for the first six months of 2009. The Company's results for the first six months of 2010 reflected \$200 million of provision for credit losses in excess of net charge-offs, \$55 million of net securities losses and a \$28 million gain related to the Company's investment in Visa Inc. The first six months of 2009 included \$996 million of provision for credit losses in excess of net charge-offs, \$217 million of net securities losses, the \$123 million FDIC special assessment, the \$154 million preferred stock discount recognition and a \$92 million gain from a corporate real estate transaction.

Total net revenue, on a taxable-equivalent basis, for the first six months of 2010 was \$798 million (9.9 percent) higher than the first six months of 2009, reflecting a 14.6 percent increase in net interest income and a 4.8 percent increase in total noninterest income. The increase in net interest income over a year ago was largely the result of continued growth in lower cost core deposit funding and an increase in average earning assets. Noninterest income increased over a year ago, principally due to higher payments-related and commercial products revenue and a decrease in net securities losses, partially offset by lower mortgage banking revenue and other service charges.

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Total noninterest expense in the first six months of 2010 was \$513 million (12.8 percent) higher than the first six months of 2009, primarily due to the impact of acquisitions, higher compensation and employee benefits expense and costs related to investments in affordable housing and other tax-advantaged projects, partially offset by lower FDIC deposit insurance expense due to the special assessment in the second quarter of 2009.

The provision for credit losses for the first six months of 2010 was \$2.4 billion, or \$264 million (9.7 percent) lower than the first six months of 2009. The provision for credit losses exceeded net charge-offs by \$200 million in the first six months of 2010, compared with \$996 million in the first six months of 2009. Net charge-offs in the first six months of 2010 were \$2.2 billion, compared with net charge-offs of \$1.7 billion in the first six months of 2009. Refer to **Corporate Risk Profile** for further information on the provision for credit losses, net charge-offs, nonperforming assets and factors considered by the Company in assessing the credit quality of the loan portfolio and establishing the allowance for credit losses.

STATEMENT OF INCOME ANALYSIS

Net Interest Income Net interest income, on a taxable-equivalent basis, was \$2.4 billion in the second quarter of 2010, compared with \$2.1 billion in the second quarter of 2009. Net interest income, on a taxable-equivalent basis, was \$4.8 billion in the first six months of 2010, compared with \$4.2 billion in the first six months of 2009. The increases were primarily the result of continued growth in lower cost core deposit funding, increases in average earning assets and a higher net interest margin. Average deposits increased \$20.1 billion (12.3 percent) in the second quarter and \$21.0 billion (13.0 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009. Average earning assets were \$13.2 billion (5.6 percent) higher in the second quarter and \$13.3 billion (5.7 percent) higher in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009, driven by increases in average loans and investment securities. The net interest margin in the second quarter and first six months of 2010 was 3.90 percent, compared with 3.60 percent in the second quarter of 2009 and 3.59 percent in the first six months of 2009. The increases in net interest margin were principally due to the impact of favorable funding rates as a result of the increase in deposits and improved credit spreads. Refer to the **Consolidated Daily Average Balance Sheet and Related Yields and Rates** tables for further information on net interest income.

Total average loans for the second quarter and first six months of 2010 were \$7.3 billion (4.0 percent) and \$7.2 billion (3.9 percent) higher, respectively, than the same periods of 2009, driven by growth in residential mortgages, retail loans, commercial real estate loans and acquired loans covered by loss sharing agreements with the FDIC, partially offset by a decline in commercial loans which was principally the result of lower utilization by customers of available commitments. Residential mortgage growth reflected an increase in activity throughout most of 2009 as a result of market interest rate declines, including an increase in government agency-guaranteed mortgages. Average retail loans increased year-over-year, driven by increases in credit card, home equity and other retail (primarily auto) loans. Average credit card balances for the second quarter and first six months of 2010 were \$2.0 billion (14.0 percent) and \$2.4 billion (17.1 percent) higher, respectively, than the same periods of 2009, reflecting growth in existing portfolios and portfolio purchases of \$1.6 billion during 2009 and \$.5 billion in the second quarter of 2010. Growth in average commercial real estate balances reflected the impact of new business activity, partially offset by customer debt deleveraging. Assets acquired in FDIC-assisted transactions that are covered by loss sharing agreements with the FDIC (**covered assets** or **covered loans**) relate to the fourth quarter 2008 acquisitions of the banking operations of Downey Savings and Loan Association, F.A. and PFF Bank and Trust (**Downey** and **PFF** , respectively) and the fourth quarter 2009 acquisition of the banking operations of First Bank of Oak Park Corporation (**FBOP**). Average covered loans were \$20.5 billion and \$20.9 billion in the second quarter and first six months of 2010, respectively, compared with \$10.7 billion and \$11.0 billion in the same periods of 2009, respectively.

Average investment securities in the second quarter and first six months of 2010 were \$5.0 billion (11.7 percent) and \$4.4 billion (10.5 percent) higher, respectively, than the same periods of 2009, primarily due to purchases of U.S. government agency-related securities and the consolidation of \$.6 billion of held-to-maturity securities held in a variable interest entity (**VIE**) due to the adoption of new authoritative accounting guidance effective January 1, 2010. As a result, the composition of the Company's investment portfolio shifted to a larger concentration in agency

mortgage-backed securities, compared with a year ago.

Average total deposits for the second quarter and first six months of 2010 were \$20.1 billion (12.3 percent) and \$21.0 billion (13.0 percent) higher, respectively, than the same periods of 2009. Excluding deposits from acquisitions, second quarter 2010 average total deposits increased \$6.7 billion (4.1 percent) over the second quarter of 2009.

Average noninterest-bearing

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| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | | Six Months Ended June 30, | | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| (Dollars in Millions) | 2010 | 2009 | Percent Change | 2010 | 2009 | Percent Change |
| Credit and debit card revenue | \$ 266 | \$ 259 | 2.7% | \$ 524 | \$ 515 | 1.7% |
| Corporate payment products revenue | 178 | 168 | 6.0 | 346 | 322 | 7.5 |
| Merchant processing services | 320 | 278 | 15.1 | 612 | 536 | 14.2 |
| ATM processing services | 108 | 104 | 3.8 | 213 | 206 | 3.4 |
| Trust and investment management fees | 267 | 304 | (12.2) | 531 | 598 | (11.2) |
| Deposit service charges | 199 | 250 | (20.4) | 406 | 476 | (14.7) |
| Treasury management fees | 145 | 142 | 2.1 | 282 | 279 | 1.1 |
| Commercial products revenue | 205 | 144 | 42.4 | 366 | 273 | 34.1 |
| Mortgage banking revenue | 243 | 308 | (21.1) | 443 | 541 | (18.1) |
| Investment products fees and commissions | 30 | 27 | 11.1 | 55 | 55 | |
| Securities gains (losses), net | (21) | (19) | (10.5) | (55) | (217) | 74.7 |
| Other | 170 | 90 | 88.9 | 305 | 259 | 17.8 |
| Total noninterest income | \$ 2,110 | \$ 2,055 | 2.7% | \$ 4,028 | \$ 3,843 | 4.8% |

deposits for the second quarter and first six months of 2010 were \$2.5 billion (6.8 percent) and \$2.3 billion (6.1 percent) higher, respectively, than the same periods of 2009, primarily due to growth in corporate and institutional trust balances, higher Consumer and Wholesale Banking business line balances and the impact of acquisitions. Average total savings deposits were \$22.9 billion (29.7 percent) higher in the second quarter and \$25.7 billion (34.9 percent) higher in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009, the result of growth in Consumer Banking, broker-dealer, institutional and corporate trust balances, and the impact of acquisitions. Average time certificates of deposit less than \$100,000 were lower in the second quarter and first six months of 2010 by \$988 million (5.5 percent) and \$396 million (2.2 percent), respectively, compared with the same periods in 2009, as decreases in Consumer Banking balances, reflecting the Company's funding and pricing decisions, were partially offset by acquisition-related growth. Average time deposits greater than \$100,000 were \$4.3 billion (13.9 percent) and \$6.5 billion (19.5 percent) lower in the second quarter and first six months of 2010, respectively, compared with the same periods of 2009, reflecting a decrease in overall wholesale funding requirements, partially offset by the impact of acquisitions.

Provision for Credit Losses The provision for credit losses for the second quarter and first six months of 2010 decreased \$256 million (18.4 percent) and \$264 million (9.7 percent), respectively, from the same periods of 2009. Net charge-offs increased \$185 million (19.9 percent) and \$532 million (31.0 percent) in the second quarter and first six months of 2010, respectively, compared with the same periods of 2009, as borrowers impacted by weak economic conditions and real estate markets defaulted on loans. Overall, however, the loan portfolio experienced decreases in delinquencies in all major loan categories in the second quarter of 2010, compared to the first quarter of 2010. The Company recorded provision for credit losses in excess of net charge-offs of \$25 million in the second quarter and \$200 million in the first six months of 2010, compared with \$466 million in the second quarter and \$996 million in the first six months of 2009. Refer to Corporate Risk Profile for further information on the provision for credit losses, net

charge-offs, nonperforming assets and factors considered by the Company in assessing the credit quality of the loan portfolio and establishing the allowance for credit losses.

Noninterest Income Noninterest income in the second quarter and first six months of 2010 was \$2.1 billion and \$4.0 billion, respectively, compared with \$2.1 billion and \$3.8 billion in the same periods of 2009. The \$55 million (2.7 percent) increase during the second quarter and \$185 million (4.8 percent) increase during the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009, were due to higher payments-related income, due to increased volumes, and increases in commercial products revenue attributable to higher standby letters of credit fees, commercial loan fees and syndication revenue. In addition, noninterest income for the first six months of 2010 also increased over the same period of the prior year due to a favorable variance in net securities losses of \$162 million. Trust and investment management fees declined as low interest rates negatively impacted money market investment fees and lower money market fund balances led to a decline in account-level fees. Deposit service charges decreased as a result of Company-initiated revisions to overdraft fee policies and lower overdraft incidences. Mortgage banking revenue declined principally due to lower loan

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| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | | Six Months Ended June 30, | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| (Dollars in Millions) | 2010 | 2009 | Percent Change | 2010 | 2009 | Percent Change |
| Compensation | \$ 946 | \$ 764 | 23.8% | \$ 1,807 | \$ 1,550 | 16.6% |
| Employee benefits | 172 | 140 | 22.9 | 352 | 295 | 19.3 |
| Net occupancy and equipment | 226 | 208 | 8.7 | 453 | 419 | 8.1 |
| Professional services | 73 | 59 | 23.7 | 131 | 111 | 18.0 |
| Marketing and business development | 86 | 80 | 7.5 | 146 | 136 | 7.4 |
| Technology and communications | 186 | 157 | 18.5 | 371 | 312 | 18.9 |
| Postage, printing and supplies | 75 | 72 | 4.2 | 149 | 146 | 2.1 |
| Other intangibles | 91 | 95 | (4.2) | 188 | 186 | 1.1 |
| Other | 522 | 554 | (5.8) | 916 | 845 | 8.4 |
| Total noninterest expense | \$ 2,377 | \$ 2,129 | 11.6% | \$ 4,513 | \$ 4,000 | 12.8% |
| Efficiency ratio (a) | 52.4% | 51.0% | | 50.7% | 48.4% | |

(a) Computed as noninterest expense divided by the sum of net interest income on a taxable-equivalent basis and noninterest income excluding securities gains (losses), net.

production, partially offset by higher servicing income and favorable net changes in the valuation of mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) and related economic hedging activities. Other income increased in the second quarter and first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009, primarily due to the \$28 million gain related to the Company's investment in Visa Inc., lower retail lease residual valuation losses and improved equity investment income over the prior year. The increases in other income for the first six months of 2010, compared with the first six months of 2009, were partially offset by the \$92 million gain on a corporate real estate transaction that occurred in the first quarter of 2009.

Noninterest Expense Noninterest expense was \$2.4 billion in the second quarter and \$4.5 billion in the first six months of 2010, compared with \$2.1 billion in the second quarter and \$4.0 billion in the first six months of 2009, or increases of \$248 million (11.6 percent) and \$513 million (12.8 percent), respectively. The increases in noninterest expense from a year ago were principally due to acquisitions, increased compensation and employee benefits expense, and higher costs related to investments in affordable housing and other tax-advantaged projects. Compensation and employee benefits expense increased reflecting acquisitions, ending a five percent cost reduction program that was in effect during the second quarter of 2009, higher incentives costs related to improved financial results, merit increases, and increased pension costs associated with previous declines in the value of pension assets. Net occupancy and equipment expense and professional services expense increased principally due to acquisitions and other business initiatives. Technology and communications expense increased as a result of payments-related initiatives and acquisitions. Other expense decreased in the second quarter and increased in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009, reflecting the net effect of the \$123 million FDIC special assessment recorded in the second quarter of 2009, offset by higher costs related to investments in affordable housing and other tax-advantaged projects which benefit the Company's income tax expense, higher merchant processing expense, increased other real estate owned (OREO) costs and debt extinguishment expense associated with the ITS exchange.

Income Tax Expense The provision for income taxes was \$199 million (an effective rate of 20.9 percent) for the second quarter and \$360 million (an effective rate of 20.3 percent) for the first six months of 2010, compared with \$100 million (an effective rate of 17.1 percent) and \$201 million (an effective rate of 16.3 percent) for the same periods of 2009. The increases in the effective tax rate for the second quarter and first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of the prior year, primarily reflected the marginal impact of higher pre-tax earnings year-over-year. For further information on income taxes, refer to Note 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

Loans The Company's total loan portfolio was \$191.6 billion at June 30, 2010, compared with \$194.8 billion at December 31, 2009, a decrease of \$3.2 billion (1.6 percent). The decrease was driven primarily by lower commercial and covered loans, partially offset by higher residential mortgages. The \$2.0 billion (4.2 percent) decrease in commercial loans was primarily driven by lower capital spending and uncertain economic conditions decreasing utilization of existing commitments by business customers. The decrease was also due to the consolidation of a VIE and

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the elimination of a related loan balance, the result of the adoption of new authoritative accounting guidance effective January 1, 2010.

Commercial real estate loans decreased \$149 million (.4 percent) at June 30, 2010, compared with December 31, 2009, reflecting customer debt deleveraging, partially offset by the impact of new business activity.

Residential mortgages held in the loan portfolio increased \$1.2 billion (4.6 percent) at June 30, 2010, compared with December 31, 2009. Most loans retained in the portfolio are to customers with prime or near-prime credit characteristics at the date of origination.

Total retail loans outstanding, which include credit card, retail leasing, home equity and second mortgages and other retail loans, decreased \$316 million (.5 percent) at June 30, 2010, compared with December 31, 2009. The decrease was primarily driven by lower student loans and retail leasing balances, partially offset by higher installment loans.

Loans Held for Sale Loans held for sale, consisting primarily of residential mortgages, were \$4.9 billion at June 30, 2010, compared with \$4.8 billion at December 31, 2009, as residential mortgage production volume was similar in the second quarter of 2010 to the fourth quarter of 2009.

Investment Securities Investment securities totaled \$48.4 billion at June 30, 2010, compared with \$44.8 billion at December 31, 2009. The \$3.6 billion (8.0 percent) increase reflected \$2.1 billion of net investment purchases, the consolidation of \$.6 billion of held-to-maturity securities held in a VIE due to the adoption of new authoritative accounting guidance effective January 1, 2010, and a \$.9 billion favorable change in net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities.

The Company conducts a regular assessment of its investment portfolio to determine whether any securities are other-than-temporarily impaired. At June 30, 2010, the Company's net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities was \$226 million, compared with a net unrealized loss of \$635 million at December 31, 2009. The favorable change in net unrealized gains (losses) was primarily due to increases in the fair value of agency mortgage-backed securities. Unrealized losses on securities in an unrealized loss position totaled \$948 million at June 30, 2010, compared with \$1.3 billion at December 31, 2009. When assessing unrealized losses for other-than-temporary impairment, the Company considers the nature of the investment, the financial condition of the issuer, the extent and duration of unrealized loss, expected cash flows of underlying collateral or assets and market conditions. At June 30, 2010, the Company had no plans to sell securities with unrealized losses and believes it is more likely than not it would not be required to sell such securities before recovery of their amortized cost.

There is limited market activity for structured investment related and non-agency mortgage-backed securities held by the Company. As a result, the Company estimates the fair value of these securities using estimates of expected cash flows, discount rates and management's assessment of various other market factors, which are judgmental in nature. The Company recorded \$21 million and \$67 million of impairment charges in earnings during the second quarter and first six months of 2010, respectively, predominately on non-agency mortgage-backed and structured investment related securities. These impairment charges were due to changes in expected cash flows resulting from increases in defaults in the underlying mortgage pools and regulatory actions in the first quarter of 2010 related to an insurer of some of the securities. Further adverse changes in market conditions may result in additional impairment charges in future periods. Refer to Notes 3 and 12 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information on investment securities.

Deposits Total deposits were \$183.1 billion at June 30, 2010, compared with \$183.2 billion at December 31, 2009, the result of increases in savings accounts and noninterest-bearing deposit balances, offset by decreases in time certificates of deposit, money market savings and interest checking balances. Savings account balances increased \$4.1 billion (24.2 percent) primarily due to continued strong participation in a savings product offered by Consumer Banking beginning in 2008. Noninterest-bearing deposits increased \$3.5 billion (9.1 percent) primarily due to increases in corporate and commercial banking, and corporate trust balances. Money market savings balances decreased \$2.8 billion (7.0 percent), reflecting the Company's deposit pricing decisions in relation to other funding sources. Interest checking balances decreased \$861 million (2.2 percent) due to lower Consumer Banking balances.

Time certificates of deposit less than \$100,000 decreased \$2.5 billion (13.2 percent), and time deposits greater than \$100,000 decreased \$1.5 billion (5.0 percent), reflecting the Company's funding and pricing decisions. Time deposits greater than \$100,000 are managed as an alternative to other funding sources, such as wholesale borrowing, based largely on relative pricing.

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| | Available-for-Sale | | | | Held-to-Maturity | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Amortized | | Weighted-Average Weighted-Maturity | | Amortized | | Weighted-Average Weighted-Maturity | |
| June 30, 2010 (Dollars in Millions) | Cost | Fair Value | in Years | Average Yield (d) | Cost | Fair Value | in Years | Average Yield (d) |
| U.S. Treasury and Agencies | | | | | | | | |
| Maturing in one year or less | \$ 1,420 | \$ 1,428 | .1 | 2.29% | \$ | \$ | | % |
| Maturing after one year through five years | 427 | 431 | 1.2 | 2.44 | | | | |
| Maturing after five years through ten years | 35 | 37 | 7.3 | 4.78 | | | | |
| Maturing after ten years | 651 | 651 | 13.7 | 2.16 | 63 | 63 | 11.5 | 1.78 |
| Total | \$ 2,533 | \$ 2,547 | 3.9 | 2.31% | \$ 63 | \$ 63 | 11.5 | 1.78% |
| Mortgage-Backed Securities (a) | | | | | | | | |
| Maturing in one year or less | \$ 2,465 | \$ 2,461 | .7 | 1.86% | \$ | \$ | | % |
| Maturing after one year through five years | 26,879 | 27,700 | 3.3 | 3.47 | 14 | 9 | 2.6 | 2.02 |
| Maturing after five years through ten years | 4,855 | 4,687 | 6.1 | 2.94 | 4 | 3 | 6.1 | .84 |
| Maturing after ten years | 848 | 706 | 11.7 | 2.05 | | | | |
| Total | \$ 35,047 | \$ 35,554 | 3.7 | 3.25% | \$ 18 | \$ 12 | 3.3 | 1.78% |
| Asset-Backed Securities (a) | | | | | | | | |
| Maturing in one year or less | \$ | \$ 3 | .5 | 11.64% | \$ 147 | \$ 136 | .6 | .77% |
| Maturing after one year through five years | 367 | 366 | 2.8 | 8.76 | 97 | 95 | 2.9 | .95 |
| Maturing after five years through ten years | 300 | 312 | 7.3 | 4.06 | 78 | 69 | 7.4 | .99 |
| Maturing after ten years | 398 | 400 | 10.3 | 2.22 | 18 | 11 | 19.9 | .95 |
| Total | \$ 1,065 | \$ 1,081 | 6.9 | 5.00% | \$ 340 | \$ 311 | 3.8 | .88% |
| Obligations of State and Political Subdivisions (b) | | | | | | | | |
| Maturing in one year or less | \$ 128 | \$ 129 | .3 | 1.27% | \$ 2 | \$ 1 | .4 | 7.88% |
| Maturing after one year through five years | 779 | 784 | 4.4 | 6.75 | 5 | 6 | 3.7 | 7.97 |
| | 4,412 | 4,409 | 6.4 | 6.77 | 8 | 9 | 6.5 | 6.85 |

Maturing after five years through ten years

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Maturing after ten years | 1,542 | 1,462 | 21.5 | 6.91 | 15 | 14 | 16.6 | 5.54 |
| Total | \$ 6,861 | \$ 6,784 | 9.4 | 6.70% | \$ 30 | \$ 30 | 10.9 | 6.43% |

Other Debt Securities

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|------|-------|--------|--------|------|-------|
| Maturing in one year or less | \$ 6 | \$ 6 | .4 | .89% | \$ 2 | \$ 2 | .3 | .84% |
| Maturing after one year through five years | 67 | 54 | 1.9 | 6.36 | 16 | 12 | 3.0 | 1.17 |
| Maturing after five years through ten years | 31 | 28 | 7.3 | 6.33 | 88 | 71 | 7.6 | 1.41 |
| Maturing after ten years | 1,402 | 1,129 | 32.1 | 4.36 | 33 | 18 | 10.3 | 1.11 |
| Total | \$ 1,506 | \$ 1,217 | 30.1 | 4.48% | \$ 139 | \$ 103 | 7.6 | 1.31% |

Other Investments \$ 539 \$ 594 13.3 3.50% \$ \$ %

Total investment securities (c) \$ 47,551 \$ 47,777 5.5 3.78% \$ 590 \$ 519 5.9 1.38%

- (a) Information related to asset and mortgage-backed securities included above is presented based upon weighted-average maturities anticipating future prepayments.
- (b) Information related to obligations of state and political subdivisions is presented based upon yield to first optional call date if the security is purchased at a premium, yield to maturity if purchased at par or a discount.
- (c) The weighted-average maturity of the available-for-sale investment securities was 7.1 years at December 31, 2009, with a corresponding weighted-average yield of 4.00 percent. The weighted-average maturity of the held-to-maturity investment securities was 8.4 years at December 31, 2009, with a corresponding weighted-average yield of 5.10 percent.
- (d) Average yields are presented on a fully-taxable equivalent basis under a tax rate of 35 percent. Yields on available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities are computed based on historical cost balances. Average yield and maturity calculations exclude equity securities that have no stated yield or maturity.

| (Dollars in Millions) | June 30, 2010 | | December 31, 2009 | |
|---|----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Amortized Cost | Percent of Total | Amortized Cost | Percent of Total |
| U.S. Treasury and agencies | \$ 2,596 | 5.4% | \$ 3,415 | 7.5% |
| Mortgage-backed securities | 35,065 | 72.9 | 32,289 | 71.1 |
| Asset-backed securities | 1,405 | 2.9 | 559 | 1.2 |
| Obligations of state and political subdivisions | 6,891 | 14.3 | 6,854 | 15.1 |
| Other debt securities and investments | 2,184 | 4.5 | 2,286 | 5.1 |
| Total investment securities | \$ 48,141 | 100.0% | \$ 45,403 | 100.0% |

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Borrowings The Company utilizes both short-term and long-term borrowings to fund growth of assets in excess of deposit growth. Short-term borrowings, which include federal funds purchased, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, borrowings secured by high-grade assets and other short-term borrowings, were \$33.8 billion at June 30, 2010, compared with \$31.3 billion at December 31, 2009. The \$2.5 billion (7.9 percent) increase in short-term borrowings reflected wholesale funding associated with the Company's asset growth and asset/liability management activities.

Long-term debt was \$29.1 billion at June 30, 2010, compared with \$32.6 billion at December 31, 2009, reflecting a \$2.6 billion net decrease in Federal Home Loan Bank advances, \$4.0 billion of medium-term note maturities and repayments and the extinguishment of \$.6 billion of junior subordinated debentures in connection with the ITS exchange, partially offset by \$2.3 billion of medium-term note and subordinated debt issuances and the consolidation of \$1.7 billion of long-term debt related to certain VIEs at June 30, 2010. Refer to the Liquidity Risk Management section for discussion of liquidity management of the Company.

CORPORATE RISK PROFILE

Overview

Managing risks is an essential part of successfully operating a financial services company. The most prominent risk exposures are credit, residual value, operational, interest rate, market and liquidity risk. Credit risk is the risk of not collecting the interest and/or the principal balance of a loan, investment or derivative contract when it is due. Residual value risk is the potential reduction in the end-of-term value of leased assets. Operational risk includes risks related to fraud, legal and compliance risk, processing errors, technology, breaches of internal controls and business continuation and disaster recovery risk. Interest rate risk is the potential reduction of net interest income as a result of changes in interest rates, which can affect the re-pricing of assets and liabilities differently. Market risk arises from fluctuations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and security prices that may result in changes in the values of financial instruments, such as trading and available-for-sale securities and derivatives that are accounted for on a mark-to-market basis. Liquidity risk is the possible inability to fund obligations to depositors, investors or borrowers. In addition, corporate strategic decisions, as well as the risks described above, could give rise to reputation risk. Reputation risk is the risk that negative publicity or press, whether true or not, could result in costly litigation or cause a decline in the Company's stock value, customer base, funding sources or revenue.

Credit Risk Management

The Company's strategy for credit risk management includes well-defined, centralized credit policies, uniform underwriting criteria, and ongoing risk monitoring and review processes for all commercial and consumer credit exposures. In evaluating its credit risk, the Company considers changes, if any, in underwriting activities, the loan portfolio composition (including product mix and geographic, industry or customer-specific concentrations), trends in loan performance, the level of allowance coverage relative to similar banking institutions and macroeconomic factors, such as changes in unemployment rates, gross domestic product and consumer bankruptcy filings. Refer to

Management's Discussion and Analysis - Credit Risk Management in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, for a more detailed discussion on credit risk management processes.

The Company manages its credit risk, in part, through diversification of its loan portfolio and limit setting by product type criteria and concentrations. As part of its normal business activities, the Company offers a broad array of commercial and retail lending products. The Company's retail lending business utilizes several distinct business processes and channels to originate retail credit, including traditional branch lending, indirect lending, portfolio acquisitions and a consumer finance division. Generally, loans managed by the Company's consumer finance division exhibit higher credit risk characteristics, but are priced commensurate with the differing risk profile. With respect to residential mortgages originated through these channels, the Company may either retain the loans on its balance sheet or sell its interest in the balances into the secondary market while retaining the servicing rights and customer relationships. For residential mortgages that are retained in the Company's portfolio and for home equity and second mortgages, credit risk is also diversified by geography and managed by adherence to loan-to-value and borrower

credit criteria during the underwriting process.

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The following tables provide summary information of the loan-to-values of residential mortgages and home equity and second mortgages by distribution channel and type at June 30, 2010 (excluding covered loans):

| Residential mortgages (Dollars in Millions) | Interest Only | Amortizing | Total | Percent of Total |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Consumer Finance | | | | |
| Less than or equal to 80% | \$ 1,304 | \$ 3,967 | \$ 5,271 | 49.9% |
| Over 80% through 90% | 556 | 1,911 | 2,467 | 23.4 |
| Over 90% through 100% | 519 | 2,154 | 2,673 | 25.3 |
| Over 100% | | 149 | 149 | 1.4 |
| Total | \$ 2,379 | \$ 8,181 | \$ 10,560 | 100.0% |
| Other Retail | | | | |
| Less than or equal to 80% | \$ 1,986 | \$ 13,335 | \$ 15,321 | 91.8% |
| Over 80% through 90% | 65 | 590 | 655 | 3.9 |
| Over 90% through 100% | 85 | 631 | 716 | 4.3 |
| Over 100% | | | | |
| Total | \$ 2,136 | \$ 14,556 | \$ 16,692 | 100.0% |
| Total Company | | | | |
| Less than or equal to 80% | \$ 3,290 | \$ 17,302 | \$ 20,592 | 75.6% |
| Over 80% through 90% | 621 | 2,501 | 3,122 | 11.5 |
| Over 90% through 100% | 604 | 2,785 | 3,389 | 12.4 |
| Over 100% | | 149 | 149 | .5 |
| Total | \$ 4,515 | \$ 22,737 | \$ 27,252 | 100.0% |

Note: Loan-to-values determined as of the date of origination and adjusted for cumulative principal payments, and consider mortgage insurance, as applicable.

| Home equity and second mortgages (Dollars in Millions) | Lines | Loans | Total | Percent of Total |
|---|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Consumer Finance (a) | | | | |
| Less than or equal to 80% | \$ 911 | \$ 206 | \$ 1,117 | 45.5% |
| Over 80% through 90% | 415 | 163 | 578 | 23.6 |
| Over 90% through 100% | 348 | 274 | 622 | 25.4 |
| Over 100% | 56 | 80 | 136 | 5.5 |
| Total | \$ 1,730 | \$ 723 | \$ 2,453 | 100.0% |
| Other Retail | | | | |
| Less than or equal to 80% | \$ 11,769 | \$ 1,428 | \$ 13,197 | 78.2% |
| Over 80% through 90% | 1,985 | 499 | 2,484 | 14.7 |
| Over 90% through 100% | 709 | 408 | 1,117 | 6.6 |
| Over 100% | 51 | 24 | 75 | .5 |
| Total | \$ 14,514 | \$ 2,359 | \$ 16,873 | 100.0% |

Total Company

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| Less than or equal to 80% | \$ 12,680 | \$ 1,634 | \$ 14,314 | 74.1% |
| Over 80% through 90% | 2,400 | 662 | 3,062 | 15.8 |
| Over 90% through 100% | 1,057 | 682 | 1,739 | 9.0 |
| Over 100% | 107 | 104 | 211 | 1.1 |
| Total | \$ 16,244 | \$ 3,082 | \$ 19,326 | 100.0% |

(a) *Consumer finance category includes credit originated and managed by the consumer finance division, as well as the majority of home equity and second mortgages with a loan-to-value greater than 100 percent that were originated in the branches.*

Note: Loan-to-values determined on original appraisal value of collateral and the current amortized loan balance, or maximum of current commitment or current balance on lines.

Within the consumer finance division, at June 30, 2010, approximately \$2.3 billion of residential mortgages were to customers that may be defined as sub-prime borrowers based on credit scores from independent credit rating agencies at loan origination, compared with \$2.5 billion at December 31, 2009.

The following table provides further information on the loan-to-values of residential mortgages specifically for the consumer finance division at June 30, 2010:

| (Dollars in Millions) | Interest Only | Amortizing | Total | Percent of Division |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Sub-Prime Borrowers | | | | |
| Less than or equal to 80% | \$ 6 | \$ 1,012 | \$ 1,018 | 9.7% |
| Over 80% through 90% | 3 | 529 | 532 | 5.0 |
| Over 90% through 100% | 14 | 697 | 711 | 6.7 |
| Over 100% | | 60 | 60 | .6 |
| Total | \$ 23 | \$ 2,298 | \$ 2,321 | 22.0% |
| Other Borrowers | | | | |
| Less than or equal to 80% | \$ 1,298 | \$ 2,955 | \$ 4,253 | 40.3% |
| Over 80% through 90% | 553 | 1,382 | 1,935 | 18.3 |
| Over 90% through 100% | 505 | 1,457 | 1,962 | 18.6 |
| Over 100% | | 89 | 89 | .8 |
| Total | \$ 2,356 | \$ 5,883 | \$ 8,239 | 78.0% |
| Total Consumer Finance | \$ 2,379 | \$ 8,181 | \$ 10,560 | 100.0% |

In addition to residential mortgages, at June 30, 2010, the consumer finance division had \$.6 billion of home equity and second mortgage loans to customers that may be defined as sub-prime borrowers, unchanged from December 31, 2009.

The following table provides further information on the loan-to-values of home equity and second mortgages specifically for the consumer finance division at June 30, 2010:

| (Dollars in Millions) | Lines | Loans | Total | Percent of Total |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|

Sub-Prime Borrowers

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|--------|------|
| Less than or equal to 80% | \$ 38 | \$ 121 | \$ 159 | 6.5% |
| Over 80% through 90% | 43 | 98 | 141 | 5.7 |
| Over 90% through 100% | 6 | 167 | 173 | 7.1 |
| Over 100% | 36 | 62 | 98 | 4.0 |

Total

| | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| \$ 123 | \$ 448 | \$ 571 | 23.3% |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|

Other Borrowers

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| Less than or equal to 80% | \$ 873 | \$ 85 | \$ 958 | 39.1% |
| Over 80% through 90% | 372 | 65 | 437 | 17.8 |
| Over 90% through 100% | 342 | 107 | 449 | 18.3 |
| Over 100% | 20 | 18 | 38 | 1.5 |

Total

| | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|-------|
| \$ 1,607 | \$ 275 | \$ 1,882 | 76.7% |
|----------|--------|----------|-------|

Total Consumer Finance

| | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| \$ 1,730 | \$ 723 | \$ 2,453 | 100.0% |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|

The total amount of residential mortgage, home equity and second mortgage loans, other than covered loans, to customers that may be defined as sub-prime borrowers represented only 1.0 percent of total assets at June 30, 2010, compared with 1.1 percent at December 31, 2009. Covered loans include \$1.8 billion in loans with negative-amortization payment options at June 30, 2010, compared with \$2.2 billion at December 31, 2009. Other than covered loans, the Company does not have any residential mortgages with payment schedules that would cause balances to increase over time.

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| | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| 90 days or more past due excluding nonperforming loans | | |
| Commercial | | |
| Commercial | .24% | .25% |
| Lease financing | .03 | |
| Total commercial | .21 | .22 |
| Commercial Real Estate | | |
| Commercial mortgages | .11 | |
| Construction and development | .04 | .07 |
| Total commercial real estate | .09 | .02 |
| Residential Mortgages | 1.85 | 2.80 |
| Retail | | |
| Credit card | 2.38 | 2.59 |
| Retail leasing | .05 | .11 |
| Other retail | .48 | .57 |
| Total retail | .95 | 1.07 |
| Total loans, excluding covered loans | .72 | .88 |
| Covered Loans | 4.91 | 3.59 |
| Total loans | 1.16% | 1.19% |

| | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| 90 days or more past due including nonperforming loans | | |
| Commercial | 1.89% | 2.25% |
| Commercial real estate | 4.84 | 5.22 |
| Residential mortgages (a) | 4.08 | 4.59 |
| Retail (b) | 1.32 | 1.39 |
| Total loans, excluding covered loans | 2.61 | 2.87 |
| Covered loans | 11.72 | 9.76 |
| Total loans | 3.56% | 3.64% |

(a) *Delinquent loan ratios exclude loans purchased from Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) mortgage pools whose repayments are insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs. Including the guaranteed amounts, the ratio of residential mortgages 90 days or*

more past due including nonperforming loans was 12.67 percent at June 30, 2010, and 12.86 percent at December 31, 2009.

- (b) *Delinquent loan ratios exclude student loans that are guaranteed by the federal government. Including the guaranteed amounts, the ratio of retail loans 90 days or more past due including nonperforming loans was 1.53 percent at June 30, 2010, and 1.57 percent at December 31, 2009.*

Loan Delinquencies Trends in delinquency ratios are an indicator, among other considerations, of credit risk within the Company's loan portfolios. The Company measures delinquencies, both including and excluding nonperforming loans, to enable comparability with other companies. Accruing loans 90 days or more past due totaled \$2.2 billion (\$1.2 billion excluding covered loans) at June 30, 2010, compared with \$2.3 billion (\$1.5 billion excluding covered loans) at December 31, 2009. The \$286 million decrease, excluding covered loans, reflected a moderation in the level of stress in economic conditions in the first six months of 2010. These loans are not included in nonperforming assets and continue to accrue interest because they are adequately secured by collateral, are in the process of collection and are reasonably expected to result in repayment or restoration to current status, or are managed in homogeneous portfolios with specified charge-off timeframes adhering to regulatory guidelines. The ratio of accruing loans 90 days or more past due to total loans was 1.16 percent (.72 percent excluding covered loans) at June 30, 2010, compared with 1.19 percent (.88 percent excluding covered loans) at December 31, 2009.

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The following table provides summary delinquency information for residential mortgages and retail loans, excluding covered loans:

| (Dollars in Millions) | Amount | | As a Percent of Ending Loan Balances | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
| Residential mortgages | | | | |
| 30-89 days | \$ 477 | \$ 615 | 1.75% | 2.36% |
| 90 days or more | 504 | 729 | 1.85 | 2.80 |
| Nonperforming | 607 | 467 | 2.23 | 1.79 |
| Total | \$ 1,588 | \$ 1,811 | 5.83% | 6.95% |
| Retail | | | | |
| Credit card | | | | |
| 30-89 days | \$ 311 | \$ 400 | 1.86% | 2.38% |
| 90 days or more | 399 | 435 | 2.38 | 2.59 |
| Nonperforming | 175 | 142 | 1.04 | .84 |
| Total | \$ 885 | \$ 977 | 5.28% | 5.81% |
| Retail leasing | | | | |
| 30-89 days | \$ 20 | \$ 34 | .46% | .74% |
| 90 days or more | 2 | 5 | .05 | .11 |
| Nonperforming | | | | |
| Total | \$ 22 | \$ 39 | .51% | .85% |
| Home equity and second mortgages | | | | |
| 30-89 days | \$ 172 | \$ 181 | .89% | .93% |
| 90 days or more | 131 | 152 | .68 | .78 |
| Nonperforming | 31 | 32 | .16 | .17 |
| Total | \$ 334 | \$ 365 | 1.73% | 1.88% |
| Other retail | | | | |
| 30-89 days | \$ 198 | \$ 256 | .85% | 1.10% |
| 90 days or more | 73 | 92 | .32 | .40 |
| Nonperforming | 31 | 30 | .13 | .13 |
| Total | \$ 302 | \$ 378 | 1.30% | 1.63% |

The following table provides information on delinquent and nonperforming loans, excluding covered loans, as a percent of ending loan balances, by channel:

| Consumer Finance (a) | | Other Retail | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |

Residential mortgages

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 30-89 days | 2.63% | 3.99% | 1.19% | 1.30% |
| 90 days or more | 2.48 | 4.00 | 1.45 | 2.02 |
| Nonperforming | 3.50 | 3.04 | 1.42 | .98 |
| Total | 8.61% | 11.03% | 4.06% | 4.30% |

Retail**Credit card**

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|-------|-------|
| 30-89 days | % | % | 1.86% | 2.38% |
| 90 days or more | | | 2.38 | 2.59 |
| Nonperforming | | | 1.04 | .84 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | % | % | 5.28% | 5.81% |
|--------------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|

Retail leasing

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|------|------|
| 30-89 days | % | % | .46% | .74% |
| 90 days or more | | | .05 | .11 |
| Nonperforming | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | % | % | .51% | .85% |
|--------------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|

Home equity and second mortgages

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|------|------|
| 30-89 days | 2.12% | 2.54% | .71% | .70% |
| 90 days or more | 1.55 | 2.02 | .55 | .60 |
| Nonperforming | .16 | .20 | .16 | .16 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 3.83% | 4.76% | 1.42% | 1.46% |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

Other retail

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 30-89 days | 3.93% | 5.17% | .77% | 1.00% |
| 90 days or more | .65 | 1.17 | .30 | .37 |
| Nonperforming | | .16 | .14 | .13 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 4.58% | 6.50% | 1.21% | 1.50% |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

(a) Consumer finance category includes credit originated and managed by the consumer finance division, as well as the majority of home equity and second mortgages with a loan-to-value greater than 100 percent that were originated in the branches.

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Within the consumer finance division at June 30, 2010, approximately \$425 million and \$73 million of these delinquent and nonperforming residential mortgages and other retail loans, respectively, were with customers that may be defined as sub-prime borrowers, compared with \$557 million and \$98 million, respectively, at December 31, 2009.

The following table provides summary delinquency information for covered loans:

| (Dollars in Millions) | Amount | | As a Percent of Ending Loan Balances | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
| 30-89 days | \$ 998 | \$ 1,195 | 4.99% | 5.46% |
| 90 days or more | 982 | 784 | 4.91 | 3.59 |
| Nonperforming | 1,360 | 1,350 | 6.81 | 6.18 |
| Total | \$ 3,340 | \$ 3,329 | 16.71% | 15.23% |

Restructured Loans In certain circumstances, the Company may modify the terms of a loan to maximize the collection of amounts due when a borrower is experiencing financial difficulties or is expected to experience difficulties in the near-term. In most cases the modification is either a concessionary reduction in interest rate, extension of the maturity date or reduction in the principal balance that would otherwise not be considered. Concessionary modifications are classified as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) unless the modification is short-term, or results in only an insignificant delay or shortfall in the payments to be received. TDRs accrue interest as long as the borrower complies with the revised terms and conditions and has demonstrated repayment performance at a level commensurate with the modified terms over several payment cycles.

Short-Term Modifications The Company makes short-term modifications to assist borrowers experiencing temporary hardships. Consumer programs include short-term interest rate reductions (three months or less for residential mortgages and twelve months or less for credit cards), deferrals of up to three past due payments, and the ability to return to current status if the borrower makes required payments during the short-term modification period. At June 30, 2010, loans modified under these programs represented less than 1.0 percent of total residential mortgage loan balances and less than 2.5 percent of credit card receivable balances, respectively. Because these changes have an insignificant impact on the economic return on the loan, the Company does not consider loans modified under these hardship programs to be TDRs. The Company determines applicable allowances for loan losses for these loans in a manner consistent with other homogeneous loan portfolios.

The Company may also modify commercial loans on a short-term basis, with the most common modification being an extension of the maturity date of twelve months or less. Such extensions generally are used when the maturity date is imminent and the borrower is experiencing some level of financial stress but the Company believes the borrower will ultimately pay all contractual amounts owed. These extended loans represented approximately 1.1 percent of total commercial and commercial real estate loan balances at June 30, 2010. Because interest is charged during the extension period (at the original contractual rate or, in many cases, a higher rate), the extension has an insignificant impact on the economic return on the loan. Therefore, the Company does not consider such extensions to be TDRs. The Company determines the applicable allowance for loan loss on these loans in a manner consistent with other commercial loans.

Troubled Debt Restructurings Many of the Company's TDRs are determined on a case-by-case basis in connection with ongoing loan collection processes. However, the Company has also implemented certain restructuring programs that may result in TDRs. The consumer finance division has a mortgage loan restructuring program where certain

qualifying borrowers facing an interest rate reset who are current in their repayment status, are allowed to retain the lower of their existing interest rate or the market interest rate as of their interest reset date. The Company also participates in the U.S. Department of the Treasury Home Affordable Modification Program (HAMP). HAMP gives qualifying homeowners an opportunity to refinance into more affordable monthly payments, with the U.S. Department of the Treasury compensating the Company for a portion of the reduction in monthly amounts due from borrowers participating in this program. Both the consumer finance division modification program and the HAMP program require the customer to complete a trial period, where the loan modification is contingent on the customer satisfactorily completing the trial period and the loan documents are not modified until that time. The Company reports loans that are modified following the satisfactory completion of the trial period as TDRs. Loans in the pre-modification trial phase represented less than 1.0 percent of residential mortgage loan balances at June 30, 2010. In addition, the Company has also modified certain mortgage loans according to provisions in FDIC-assisted transaction loss sharing agreements. Losses associated with modifications on these loans, including the

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economic impact of interest rate reductions, are generally eligible for reimbursement under the loss sharing agreements.

Acquired loans restructured after acquisition are not considered TDRs for purposes of the Company's accounting and disclosure if the loans evidenced credit deterioration as of the acquisition date and are accounted for in pools.

The following table provides a summary of TDRs by loan type, including the delinquency status for TDRs that continue to accrue interest and TDRs included in nonperforming assets (excluding covered loans):

| June 30, 2010 | Performing TDRs | As a Percent of Performing TDRs | | | Total TDRs |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------|---------------|
| | | 30-89 Days Past Due | 90 Days or more Nonperforming Past Due | TDRs | |
| (Dollars in Millions) | | | | | |
| Commercial | \$ 51 | 8.9% | 5.4% | \$ 77(b) | \$ 128 |
| Commercial real estate | 69 | | | 104(b) | 173 |
| Residential mortgages(a) | 1,672 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 157 | 1,829 |
| Credit card | 234 | 12.5 | 10.3 | 175(c) | 409 |
| Other retail | 86 | 9.6 | 7.0 | 22 | 108 |
| Total | \$ 2,112 | 6.9% | 6.6% | \$ 535 | \$ 2,647 |

(a) Excludes loans purchased from GNMA mortgage pools whose repayments are insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and loans in the trial period under HAMP or the Company's program where a legal modification of the loan is contingent on the customer successfully completing the trial modification period.

(b) Primarily represents loans less than six months from the modification date that have not met the performance period required to return to accrual status (generally six months) and, for commercial, small business credit cards with a modified rate equal to 0%.

(c) Represents consumer credit cards with a modified rate equal to 0%.

The following table provides a summary of TDRs, excluding covered loans, that are performing in accordance with the modified terms, and therefore continue to accrue interest:

| (Dollars in Millions) | Amount | | As a Percent of Ending Loan Balances | |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
| Commercial | \$ 51 | \$ 35 | .11% | .07% |
| Commercial real estate | 69 | 110 | .20 | .32 |
| Residential mortgages (a) | 1,672 | 1,354 | 6.14 | 5.20 |
| Credit card | 234 | 221 | 1.40 | 1.31 |
| Other retail | 86 | 74 | .18 | .16 |
| Total | \$ 2,112 | \$ 1,794 | 1.10% | .92% |

- (a) *Excludes loans purchased from GNMA mortgage pools whose repayments are insured by the Federal Housing Administration or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and loans in the trial period under HAMP or the Company's program where a legal modification of the loan is contingent on the customer successfully completing the trial modification period.*

TDRs, excluding covered loans, that are performing in accordance with modified terms were \$318 million higher at June 30, 2010, than at December 31, 2009, primarily reflecting loan modifications for certain residential mortgage and consumer credit card customers in light of current economic conditions. The Company continues to work with customers to modify loans for borrowers who are having financial difficulties, but expects increases in TDRs to moderate.

Nonperforming Assets The level of nonperforming assets represents another indicator of the potential for future credit losses. At June 30, 2010, total nonperforming assets were \$5.9 billion, unchanged from December 31, 2009. Excluding covered assets, nonperforming assets were \$3.7 billion at June 30, 2010, compared with \$3.9 billion at December 31, 2009. The \$170 million (4.4 percent) decrease in nonperforming assets, excluding covered assets, was principally in the construction, land development and financial institution portfolios, as the Company continued to reduce the exposure to these assets. Nonperforming covered assets at June 30, 2010 were \$2.2 billion, compared with \$2.0 billion at December 31, 2009. These assets are covered by loss sharing agreements with the FDIC that substantially reduce the risk of credit losses to the Company. In addition, the majority of the nonperforming covered assets were considered credit-impaired at acquisition and recorded at their estimated fair value at acquisition. The ratio of total nonperforming assets to total loans and other real estate was 3.05 percent (2.17 percent excluding covered assets) at June 30, 2010, compared with 3.02 percent (2.25 percent excluding covered assets) at December 31, 2009. The Company expects nonperforming assets, excluding covered assets, to trend lower in the third quarter of 2010.

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| (Dollars in Millions) | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Commercial | | |
| Commercial | \$ 669 | \$ 866 |
| Lease financing | 115 | 125 |
| Total commercial | 784 | 991 |
| Commercial Real Estate | | |
| Commercial mortgages | 601 | 581 |
| Construction and development | 1,013 | 1,192 |
| Total commercial real estate | 1,614 | 1,773 |
| Residential Mortgages | 607 | 467 |
| Retail | | |
| Credit card | 175 | 142 |
| Retail leasing | | |
| Other retail | 62 | 62 |
| Total retail | 237 | 204 |
| Total nonperforming loans, excluding covered loans | 3,242 | 3,435 |
| Covered Loans | 1,360 | 1,350 |
| Total nonperforming loans | 4,602 | 4,785 |
| Other Real Estate (b)(c) | 469 | 437 |
| Covered Other Real Estate (c) | 791 | 653 |
| Other Assets | 23 | 32 |
| Total nonperforming assets | \$ 5,885 | \$ 5,907 |
| Total nonperforming assets, excluding covered assets | \$ 3,734 | \$ 3,904 |
| Excluding covered assets: | | |
| Accruing loans 90 days or more past due | \$ 1,239 | \$ 1,525 |
| Nonperforming loans to total loans | 1.89% | 1.99% |
| Nonperforming assets to total loans plus other real estate (b) | 2.17% | 2.25% |
| Including covered assets: | | |
| Accruing loans 90 days or more past due | \$ 2,221 | \$ 2,309 |
| Nonperforming loans to total loans | 2.40% | 2.46% |
| Nonperforming assets to total loans plus other real estate (b) | 3.05% | 3.02% |

Changes in Nonperforming Assets

| | Commercial and Commercial | Retail and Residential Mortgages | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|----------|
| (Dollars in Millions) | Real Estate | (e) | Total |
| Balance December 31, 2009 | \$ 4,727 | \$ 1,180 | \$ 5,907 |
| Additions to nonperforming assets | | | |
| New nonaccrual loans and foreclosed properties | 2,201 | 679 | 2,880 |
| Advances on loans | 118 | | 118 |
| Total additions | 2,319 | 679 | 2,998 |
| Reductions in nonperforming assets | | | |
| Paydowns, payoffs | (1,043) | (108) | (1,151) |
| Net sales | (259) | (232) | (491) |
| Return to performing status | (335) | (14) | (349) |
| Charge-offs (d) | (902) | (127) | (1,029) |
| Total reductions | (2,539) | (481) | (3,020) |
| Net additions to (reductions in) nonperforming assets | (220) | 198 | (22) |
| Balance June 30, 2010 | \$ 4,507 | \$ 1,378 | \$ 5,885 |

- (a) Throughout this document, nonperforming assets and related ratios do not include accruing loans 90 days or more past due.
- (b) Excludes \$475 million and \$359 million at June 30, 2010, and December 31, 2009, respectively, of foreclosed GNMA loans which continue to accrue interest.
- (c) Includes equity investments whose only asset is other real estate owned.
- (d) Charge-offs exclude actions for certain card products and loan sales that were not classified as nonperforming at the time the charge-off occurred.
- (e) Residential mortgage information excludes changes related to residential mortgages serviced by others.

Other real estate, excluding covered assets, was \$469 million at June 30, 2010, compared with \$437 million at December 31, 2009, and was primarily related to foreclosed properties that previously secured loan balances. The increase in other real estate assets reflected continuing stress in residential construction and related supplier industries.

Table of Contents**Table 7** Net Charge-offs as a Percent of Average Loans Outstanding

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Commercial | | | | |
| Commercial | 2.23% | 1.50% | 2.32% | 1.21% |
| Lease financing | 1.41 | 3.29 | 1.78 | 3.29 |
| Total commercial | 2.12 | 1.72 | 2.25 | 1.46 |
| Commercial Real Estate | | | | |
| Commercial mortgages | 1.11 | .47 | .92 | .35 |
| Construction and development | 7.31 | 3.79 | 7.06 | 4.30 |
| Total commercial real estate | 2.67 | 1.44 | 2.47 | 1.51 |
| Residential Mortgages | 2.06 | 1.94 | 2.14 | 1.74 |
| Retail | | | | |
| Credit card (a) | 7.79 | 7.36 | 7.76 | 6.86 |
| Retail leasing | .37 | .80 | .41 | .91 |
| Home equity and second mortgages | 1.64 | 1.72 | 1.76 | 1.60 |
| Other retail | 1.70 | 1.80 | 1.81 | 1.77 |
| Total retail | 3.16 | 2.99 | 3.23 | 2.81 |
| Total loans, excluding covered loans | 2.61 | 2.15 | 2.64 | 1.98 |
| Covered Loans | .10 | .07 | .08 | .15 |
| Total loans | 2.34% | 2.03% | 2.36% | 1.87% |

(a) Net charge-offs as a percent of average loans outstanding, excluding portfolio purchases where the acquired loans were recorded at fair value at the purchase date, were 8.53 percent and 8.47 percent for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively.

The following table provides an analysis of OREO, excluding covered assets, as a percent of their related loan balances, including geographical location detail for residential (residential mortgage, home equity and second mortgage) and commercial (commercial and commercial real estate) loan balances:

| | Amount | | As a Percent of Ending Loan Balances | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| (Dollars in Millions) | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
| Residential | | | | |
| Minnesota | \$ 26 | \$ 27 | .47% | .49% |
| California | 17 | 15 | .29 | .27 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|------|------|
| Arizona | 13 | 6 | 1.23 | .58 |
| Illinois | 10 | 8 | .36 | .29 |
| Missouri | 8 | 7 | .30 | .26 |
| All other states | 134 | 110 | .47 | .39 |
| Total residential | 208 | 173 | .45 | .38 |
| Commercial | | | | |
| Nevada | 48 | 73 | 3.52 | 3.57 |
| Oregon | 33 | 28 | .98 | .81 |
| California | 25 | 43 | .18 | .30 |
| Texas | 21 | 3 | .52 | .07 |
| Virginia | 19 | 8 | 3.97 | 1.21 |
| All other states | 115 | 109 | .20 | .15 |
| Total commercial | 261 | 264 | .32 | .32 |
| Total OREO | \$ 469 | \$ 437 | .27% | .25% |

Analysis of Loan Net Charge-Offs Total net charge-offs were \$1.1 billion and \$2.2 billion for the second quarter and first six months of 2010, respectively, compared with net charge-offs of \$929 million and \$1.7 billion for the same periods of 2009. The ratio of total loan net charge-offs to average loans outstanding on an annualized basis for the second quarter and first six months of 2010 was 2.34 percent and 2.36 percent, respectively, compared with 2.03 percent and 1.87 percent, for the same periods of 2009. The year-over-year increases in total net charge-offs were driven by the weakening economy and rising unemployment throughout most of 2009 affecting the residential housing markets, including homebuilding and related industries, commercial real estate properties and credit costs associated with credit card and other consumer and commercial loans. The Company expects the level of net charge-offs to trend lower in the third quarter of 2010.

Commercial and commercial real estate loan net charge-offs for the second quarter of 2010 were \$472 million (2.35 percent of average loans outstanding on an annualized basis), compared with \$353 million (1.61 percent of average loans outstanding on an annualized basis) for the second quarter of 2009. Commercial and commercial real estate loan net charge-offs for the first six months of 2010 were \$941 million (2.34 percent of average loans outstanding on an annualized basis), compared with \$650 million (1.48 percent of average loans outstanding on an annualized basis) for the first six months of 2009. The year-over-year increases in net charge-offs reflected stress in commercial real estate and residential housing, especially homebuilding and related industry sectors, along with the impact of current uncertain economic conditions on the Company's commercial loan portfolios.

Residential mortgage loan net charge-offs for the second quarter of 2010 were \$138 million (2.06 percent of average loans outstanding on an annualized basis), compared with \$116 million (1.94 percent of average loans outstanding on an annualized basis) for the second quarter of 2009. Residential mortgage loan net charge-offs for the first six months of 2010 were \$283 million (2.14 percent of average loans outstanding on an annualized basis), compared with \$207 million

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(1.74 percent of average loans outstanding on an annualized basis) for the first six months of 2009. Retail loan net charge-offs for the second quarter of 2010 were \$499 million (3.16 percent of average loans outstanding on an annualized basis), compared with \$458 million (2.99 percent of average loans outstanding on an annualized basis) for the second quarter of 2009. Retail loan net charge-offs for the first six months of 2010 were \$1.0 billion (3.23 percent of average loans outstanding on an annualized basis), compared with \$852 million (2.81 percent of average loans outstanding on an annualized basis) for the first six months of 2009. The retail loan net charge-offs percentage was impacted by credit card portfolio purchases recorded at fair value beginning in the second quarter of 2009. The year-over-year increases in residential mortgage and retail loan net charge-offs reflected the continuing adverse impact of economic conditions on consumers, as rising unemployment levels increased losses in the prime-based residential mortgage and credit card portfolios.

The following table provides an analysis of net charge-offs as a percent of average loans outstanding managed by the consumer finance division, compared with other retail loans:

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | | | Six Months Ended June 30, | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | Average Loans | | Percent of Average Loans | | Average Loans | | Percent of Average Loans | |
| (Dollars in Millions) | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Consumer Finance | | | | | | | | |
| (a) | | | | | | | | |
| Residential mortgages | \$ 10,487 | \$ 9,751 | 3.71% | 3.87% | \$ 10,415 | \$ 9,824 | 3.93% | 3.43% |
| Home equity and second mortgages | 2,462 | 2,457 | 5.38 | 7.02 | 2,468 | 2,437 | 5.80 | 6.62 |
| Other retail | 610 | 565 | 1.97 | 5.68 | 606 | 546 | 3.33 | 6.65 |
| Other Retail | | | | | | | | |
| Residential mortgages | \$ 16,334 | \$ 14,213 | 1.01% | .62% | \$ 16,201 | \$ 14,116 | 1.00% | .57% |
| Home equity and second mortgages | 16,870 | 16,857 | 1.09 | .95 | 16,899 | 16,826 | 1.17 | .87 |
| Other retail | 22,747 | 22,188 | 1.69 | 1.70 | 22,744 | 22,323 | 1.77 | 1.65 |
| Total Company | | | | | | | | |
| Residential mortgages | \$ 26,821 | \$ 23,964 | 2.06% | 1.94% | \$ 26,616 | \$ 23,940 | 2.14% | 1.74% |
| Home equity and second mortgages | 19,332 | 19,314 | 1.64 | 1.72 | 19,367 | 19,263 | 1.76 | 1.60 |
| Other retail | 23,357 | 22,753 | 1.70 | 1.80 | 23,350 | 22,869 | 1.81 | 1.77 |

(a) Consumer finance category includes credit originated and managed by the consumer finance division, as well as the majority of home equity and second mortgages with a loan-to-value greater than 100 percent that were originated in the branches.

The following table provides further information on net charge-offs as a percent of average loans outstanding for the consumer finance division:

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| | Average Loans | | Average Loans | |
| | Percent of Average Loans | | Percent of Average Loans | |

| (Dollars in Millions) | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-----------|----------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|
| Residential mortgages | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-prime borrowers | \$ 2,347 | \$ 2,721 | 6.15% | 6.34% | \$ 2,390 | \$ 2,779 | 6.41% | 5.66% |
| Other borrowers | 8,140 | 7,030 | 3.01 | 2.91 | 8,025 | 7,045 | 3.19 | 2.55 |
| Total | \$ 10,487 | \$ 9,751 | 3.71% | 3.87% | \$ 10,415 | \$ 9,824 | 3.93% | 3.43% |
| Home equity and second mortgages | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-prime borrowers | \$ 581 | \$ 687 | 10.36% | 12.84% | \$ 595 | \$ 700 | 10.85% | 11.81% |
| Other borrowers | 1,881 | 1,770 | 3.84 | 4.76 | 1,873 | 1,737 | 4.20 | 4.53 |
| Total | \$ 2,462 | \$ 2,457 | 5.38% | 7.02% | \$ 2,468 | \$ 2,437 | 5.80% | 6.62% |

Analysis and Determination of the Allowance for Credit Losses The allowance for loan losses reserves for probable and estimable losses incurred in the Company's loan and lease portfolio and includes certain amounts that do not represent loss exposure to the Company because those losses are recoverable under loss sharing agreements with the FDIC. Management evaluates the allowance each quarter to ensure it appropriately reserves for incurred losses. Several factors were taken into consideration in evaluating the allowance for credit losses at June 30, 2010, including the risk profile of the portfolios, loan net charge-offs during the period, the level of nonperforming assets, accruing loans 90 days or more past due, delinquency ratios and changes in TDR loan balances. Management also considered the uncertainty related to certain industry sectors, and the extent of credit exposure to specific borrowers within the portfolio. In addition, concentration risks associated with commercial real estate and the mix of loans, including credit cards, loans originated through the consumer finance division and residential mortgage balances, and their relative credit risks, were evaluated. Finally, the Company considered current economic conditions that might impact the portfolio.

Table of Contents**Table 8** Summary of Allowance for Credit Losses

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| (Dollars in Millions) | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Balance at beginning of period | \$ 5,439 | \$ 4,105 | \$ 5,264 | \$ 3,639 |
| Charge-offs | | | | |
| Commercial | | | | |
| Commercial | 232 | 183 | 483 | 300 |
| Lease financing | 35 | 66 | 80 | 129 |
| Total commercial | 267 | 249 | 563 | 429 |
| Commercial real estate | | | | |
| Commercial mortgages | 71 | 28 | 118 | 42 |
| Construction and development | 159 | 94 | 310 | 211 |
| Total commercial real estate | 230 | 122 | 428 | 253 |
| Residential mortgages | 141 | 116 | 287 | 209 |
| Retail | | | | |
| Credit card | 333 | 279 | 661 | 504 |
| Retail leasing | 7 | 13 | 16 | 28 |
| Home equity and second mortgages | 83 | 85 | 177 | 157 |
| Other retail | 119 | 126 | 251 | 244 |
| Total retail | 542 | 503 | 1,105 | 933 |
| Covered loans (a) | 6 | 2 | 9 | 8 |
| Total charge-offs | 1,186 | 992 | 2,392 | 1,832 |
| Recoveries | | | | |
| Commercial | | | | |
| Commercial | 9 | 6 | 17 | 11 |
| Lease financing | 13 | 11 | 24 | 19 |
| Total commercial | 22 | 17 | 41 | 30 |
| Commercial real estate | | | | |
| Commercial mortgages | | | 1 | 1 |
| Construction and development | 3 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Total commercial real estate | 3 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| Residential mortgages | 3 | | 4 | 2 |
| Retail | | | | |
| Credit card | 16 | 16 | 32 | 29 |
| Retail leasing | 3 | 3 | 7 | 5 |
| Home equity and second mortgages | 4 | 2 | 8 | 4 |

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| | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Other retail | 20 | 24 | 41 | 43 |
| Total retail | 43 | 45 | 88 | 81 |
| Covered loans (a) | 1 | | 1 | |
| Total recoveries | 72 | 63 | 143 | 115 |
| Net Charge-offs | | | | |
| Commercial | | | | |
| Commercial | 223 | 177 | 466 | 289 |
| Lease financing | 22 | 55 | 56 | 110 |
| Total commercial | 245 | 232 | 522 | 399 |
| Commercial real estate | | | | |
| Commercial mortgages | 71 | 28 | 117 | 41 |
| Construction and development | 156 | 93 | 302 | 210 |
| Total commercial real estate | 227 | 121 | 419 | 251 |
| Residential mortgages | 138 | 116 | 283 | 207 |
| Retail | | | | |
| Credit card | 317 | 263 | 629 | 475 |
| Retail leasing | 4 | 10 | 9 | 23 |
| Home equity and second mortgages | 79 | 83 | 169 | 153 |
| Other retail | 99 | 102 | 210 | 201 |
| Total retail | 499 | 458 | 1,017 | 852 |
| Covered loans (a) | 5 | 2 | 8 | 8 |
| Total net charge-offs | 1,114 | 929 | 2,249 | 1,717 |
| Provision for credit losses | 1,139 | 1,395 | 2,449 | 2,713 |
| Net change for credit losses to be reimbursed by the FDIC | 72 | | 72 | |
| Acquisitions and other changes | | | | (64) |
| Balance at end of period | \$ 5,536 | \$ 4,571 | \$ 5,536 | \$ 4,571 |
| Components | | | | |
| Allowance for loan losses, excluding losses to be reimbursed by the FDIC | \$ 5,248 | \$ 4,377 | | |
| Allowance for credit losses to be reimbursed by the FDIC | 72 | | | |
| Liability for unfunded credit commitments | 216 | 194 | | |
| Total allowance for credit losses | \$ 5,536 | \$ 4,571 | | |
| Allowance for credit losses as a percentage of | | | | |
| Period-end loans, excluding covered loans | 3.18% | 2.66% | | |
| Nonperforming loans, excluding covered loans | 168 | 152 | | |
| Nonperforming assets, excluding covered assets | 146 | 137 | | |
| Annualized net charge-offs, excluding covered loans | 122 | 123 | | |
| Period-end loans | 2.89 | 2.51 | | |

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|
| Nonperforming loans | 120 | 135 |
| Nonperforming assets | 94 | 114 |
| Annualized net charge-offs | 124 | 123 |

*Note: At June 30, 2010, \$2.4 billion of the total allowance for credit losses related to incurred losses on retail loans.
(a) Relates to covered loan charge-offs and recoveries not reimbursable by the FDIC.*

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At June 30, 2010, the allowance for credit losses was \$5.5 billion (2.89 percent of total loans and 3.18 percent of loans excluding covered loans), compared with an allowance of \$5.3 billion (2.70 percent of total loans and 3.04 percent of loans excluding covered loans) at December 31, 2009. During the second quarter of 2010, the Company increased the allowance for credit losses by \$72 million to reflect covered loan losses reimbursable by the FDIC. The ratio of the allowance for credit losses to nonperforming loans was 120 percent (168 percent excluding covered loans) at June 30, 2010, compared with 110 percent (153 percent excluding covered loans) at December 31, 2009. The ratio of the allowance for credit losses to annualized loan net charge-offs was 124 percent at June 30, 2010, compared with 136 percent of full year 2009 net charge-offs at December 31, 2009.

Residual Value Risk Management

The Company manages its risk to changes in the residual value of leased assets through disciplined residual valuation setting at the inception of a lease, diversification of its leased assets, regular residual asset valuation reviews and monitoring of residual value gains or losses upon the disposition of assets. As of June 30, 2010, no significant change in the amount of residual values or concentration of the portfolios had occurred since December 31, 2009. Refer to

Management's Discussion and Analysis – Residual Value Risk Management in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, for further discussion on residual value risk management.

Operational Risk Management

The Company manages operational risk through a risk management framework and its internal control processes. Within this framework, the Risk Management Committee of the Company's Board of Directors provides oversight and assesses the most significant operational risks facing the Company within its business lines. Under the guidance of the Risk Management Committee, enterprise risk management personnel establish policies and interact with business lines to monitor significant operating risks on a regular basis. Business lines have direct and primary responsibility and accountability for identifying, controlling, and monitoring operational risks embedded in their business activities. Refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis – Operational Risk Management in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, for further discussion on operational risk management.

Interest Rate Risk Management

In the banking industry, changes in interest rates are a significant risk that can impact earnings, market valuations and the safety and soundness of an entity. To minimize the volatility of net interest income and the market value of assets and liabilities, the Company manages its exposure to changes in interest rates through asset and liability management activities within guidelines established by its Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) and approved by the Board of Directors. The ALCO has the responsibility for approving and ensuring compliance with the ALCO management policies, including interest rate risk exposure. The Company uses net interest income simulation analysis and market value of equity modeling for measuring and analyzing consolidated interest rate risk.

Net Interest Income Simulation Analysis Management estimates the impact on net interest income of changes in market interest rates under a number of scenarios, including gradual shifts, immediate and sustained parallel shifts, and flattening or steepening of the yield curve. The following table summarizes the projected impact to net interest income over the next 12 months of various potential interest rate changes. The ALCO policy limits the estimated change in net interest income in a gradual 200 basis point (bps) rate change scenario to a 4.0 percent decline of forecasted net interest income over the next 12 months. At June 30, 2010, and December 31, 2009, the Company was within policy. Refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis – Net Interest Income Simulation Analysis in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, for further discussion on net interest income simulation analysis.

Market Value of Equity Modeling The Company also manages interest rate sensitivity by utilizing market value of equity modeling, which measures the degree to which the market values of the Company's assets and liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments will change given a change in interest rates. Management measures the impact of

changes in market interest rates under a number of scenarios, including immediate and sustained parallel shifts and flattening or steepening of the yield

Sensitivity of Net Interest Income

| | June 30, 2010 | | | December 31, 2009 | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Down 50 bps Immediate | Up 50 bps Immediate | Down 200 bps Gradual* | Up 200 bps Gradual | Down 50 bps Immediate | Up 50 bps Immediate | Down 200 bps Gradual* | Up 200 bps Gradual |
| Net interest income | * | 1.00% | * | 1.65% | * | .43% | * | 1.00% |

* Given the current level of interest rates, a downward rate scenario cannot be computed.

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curve. The ALCO policy limits the change in market value of equity in a 200 bps parallel rate shock to a 15.0 percent decline. A 200 bps increase would have resulted in a 3.4 percent decrease in the market value of equity at June 30, 2010, compared with a 4.3 percent decrease at December 31, 2009. A 200 bps decrease, where possible given current rates, would have resulted in a 6.7 percent decrease in the market value of equity at June 30, 2010, compared with a 2.8 percent decrease at December 31, 2009. Refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis Market Value of Equity Modeling in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, for further discussion on market value of equity modeling.

Use of Derivatives to Manage Interest Rate and Other Risks To reduce the sensitivity of earnings to interest rate, prepayment, credit, price and foreign currency fluctuations (asset and liability management positions), the Company enters into derivative transactions. The Company uses derivatives for asset and liability management purposes primarily in the following ways:

- To convert fixed-rate debt, issued to finance the Company, from fixed-rate payments to floating-rate payments;
- To convert the cash flows associated with floating-rate debt, issued to finance the Company, from floating-rate payments to fixed-rate payments; and
- To mitigate changes in value of the Company's mortgage origination pipeline, funded mortgage loans held for sale and MSRs.

To manage these risks, the Company may enter into exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivative contracts including interest rate swaps, swaptions, futures, forwards and options. In addition, the Company enters into interest rate and foreign exchange derivative contracts to accommodate the business requirements of its customers (customer-related positions). The Company minimizes the market and liquidity risks of customer-related positions by entering into similar offsetting positions with broker-dealers. The Company does not utilize derivatives for speculative purposes.

The Company does not designate all of the derivatives that it enters into for risk management purposes as accounting hedges because of the inefficiency of applying the accounting requirements. In particular, the Company enters into U.S. Treasury futures, options on U.S. Treasury futures contracts and forward commitments to buy residential mortgage loans to mitigate fluctuations in the value of its MSRs, but does not designate those derivatives as accounting hedges.

Additionally, the Company uses forward commitments to sell residential mortgage loans at specified prices to economically hedge the interest rate risk in its residential mortgage loan production activities. At June 30, 2010, the Company had \$10.3 billion of forward commitments to sell mortgage loans hedging \$4.7 billion of mortgage loans held for sale and \$10.6 billion of unfunded mortgage loan commitments. The forward commitments to sell and the unfunded mortgage loan commitments are considered derivatives under the accounting guidance related to accounting for derivative instruments and hedge activities, and the Company has elected the fair value option for the mortgage loans held for sale.

Derivatives are subject to credit risk associated with counterparties to the contracts. Credit risk associated with derivatives is measured by the Company based on the probability of counterparty default. The Company manages the credit risk of its derivative positions by diversifying its positions among various counterparties, entering into master netting agreements with its counterparties, requiring collateral agreements with credit-rating thresholds and, in certain cases, though insignificant, transferring the counterparty credit risk related to interest rate swaps to third-parties through the use of risk participation agreements.

For additional information on derivatives and hedging activities, refer to Note 11 in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Market Risk Management

In addition to interest rate risk, the Company is exposed to other forms of market risk related to its trading activities, which are principally customer-based, supporting their management of foreign currency, interest rate risks and funding activities. The ALCO established the Market Risk Committee (MRC), which oversees market risk management. The MRC monitors and reviews the Company's trading positions and establishes policies for market risk

management, including exposure limits for each portfolio. The Company also manages market risk of non-trading business activities, including its MSRs and loans held-for-sale. The Company uses a Value at Risk (VaR) approach to measure general market risk. Theoretically, VaR represents the amount the Company has at risk of loss to adverse market movements over a specified time horizon. The Company measures VaR at the ninety-ninth percentile using distributions derived from past market data. On average, the Company expects the one day VaR to be exceeded two to three times per year. The Company monitors the effectiveness of its risk program by back-testing the performance of its VaR models, regularly updating the historical data used by the VaR models and stress testing. The

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| (Dollars in Millions) | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Tier 1 capital | \$ 24,021 | \$ 22,610 |
| As a percent of risk-weighted assets | 10.1% | 9.6% |
| As a percent of adjusted quarterly average assets (leverage ratio) | 8.8% | 8.5% |
| Total risk-based capital | \$ 31,890 | \$ 30,458 |
| As a percent of risk-weighted assets | 13.4% | 12.9% |

Company's trading VaR did not exceed \$5 million during the first six months of 2010 and \$2 million during the first six months of 2009.

Liquidity Risk Management

The ALCO establishes policies and guidelines, as well as analyzes and manages liquidity, to ensure adequate funds are available to meet normal operating requirements, and unexpected customer demands for funds in a timely and cost-effective manner. Liquidity management is viewed from long-term and short-term perspectives, including various stress scenarios, as well as from an asset and liability perspective. Management monitors liquidity through a regular review of maturity profiles, funding sources, and loan and deposit forecasts to minimize funding risk.

Since 2008, the financial markets have been challenging for many financial institutions. As a result of these financial market conditions, many banks experienced liquidity constraints, substantially increased pricing to retain deposits or utilized the Federal Reserve System discount window to secure adequate funding. The Company's profitable operations, sound credit quality and strong capital position have enabled it to develop a large and reliable base of core deposit funding within its market areas and in domestic and global capital markets. This has allowed the Company to maintain a strong liquidity position, as depositors and investors in the wholesale funding markets seek stable financial institutions. Refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis—Liquidity Risk Management in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, for further discussion on liquidity risk management. At June 30, 2010, parent company long-term debt outstanding was \$11.9 billion, compared with \$14.5 billion at December 31, 2009. The \$2.6 billion decrease was primarily due to repayments and maturities of \$3.9 billion of medium-term notes and the extinguishment of \$0.6 billion of junior subordinated debentures in connection with the ITS exchange, partially offset by \$1.8 billion of medium-term note issuances. As of June 30, 2010, total parent company debt scheduled to mature in the remainder of 2010 was \$0.9 billion.

Federal banking laws regulate the amount of dividends that may be paid by banking subsidiaries without prior approval. The amount of dividends available to the parent company from its banking subsidiaries after meeting the regulatory capital requirements for well-capitalized banks was approximately \$4.1 billion at June 30, 2010.

Capital Management

The Company is committed to managing capital to maintain strong protection for depositors and creditors and for maximum shareholder benefit. The Company also manages its capital to exceed regulatory capital requirements for well-capitalized bank holding companies. Table 9 provides a summary of regulatory capital ratios as of June 30, 2010, and December 31, 2009. All regulatory ratios exceeded regulatory well-capitalized requirements. Total U.S. Bancorp shareholders' equity was \$28.2 billion at June 30, 2010, compared with \$26.0 billion at December 31, 2009. The increase was primarily the result of corporate earnings, the issuance of \$0.4 billion of perpetual preferred stock in connection with the ITS exchange, and changes in unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investment

securities included in other comprehensive income, partially offset by dividends.

The Company believes certain capital ratios in addition to regulatory capital ratios are useful in evaluating its capital adequacy. The Company's Tier 1 common and tangible common equity, as a percent of risk-weighted assets, were 7.4 percent and 6.9 percent, respectively, at June 30, 2010, compared with 6.8 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively, at December 31, 2009. The Company's tangible common equity divided by tangible assets was 6.0 percent at June 30, 2010, compared with 5.3 percent at December 31, 2009. Refer to Non-Regulatory Capital Ratios for further information regarding the calculation of these measures.

On December 9, 2008, the Company announced its Board of Directors had approved an authorization to repurchase 20 million shares of common stock through December 31, 2010. All shares repurchased during the second quarter of 2010 were repurchased under this authorization in connection with the administration of

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the Company's employee benefit plans in the ordinary course of business.

The following table provides a detailed analysis of all shares repurchased during the second quarter of 2010:

| Time Period | Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of the Program | Average Price Paid per Share | Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program |
|-------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| April | 26,509 | \$ 27.55 | 19,049,008 |
| May | 3,415 | 24.16 | 19,045,593 |
| June | 1,855 | 24.21 | 19,043,738 |
| Total | 31,779 | \$ 26.99 | 19,043,738 |

LINE OF BUSINESS FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Company's major lines of business are Wholesale Banking, Consumer Banking, Wealth Management & Securities Services, Payment Services, and Treasury and Corporate Support. These operating segments are components of the Company about which financial information is prepared and is evaluated regularly by management in deciding how to allocate resources and assess performance.

Basis for Financial Presentation Business line results are derived from the Company's business unit profitability reporting systems by specifically attributing managed balance sheet assets, deposits and other liabilities and their related income or expense. Refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis Line of Business Financial Review in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, for further discussion on the business lines basis for financial presentation.

Designations, assignments and allocations change from time to time as management systems are enhanced, methods of evaluating performance or product lines change or business segments are realigned to better respond to the Company's diverse customer base. During 2010, certain organization and methodology changes were made and, accordingly, 2009 results were restated and presented on a comparable basis.

Wholesale Banking Wholesale Banking offers lending, equipment finance and small-ticket leasing, depository, treasury management, capital markets, foreign exchange, international trade services and other financial services to middle market, large corporate, commercial real estate, financial institution and public sector clients. Wholesale Banking contributed \$82 million of the Company's net income in the second quarter and \$84 million in the first six months of 2010, or increases of \$14 million (20.6 percent) and \$27 million (47.4 percent), respectively, compared with the same periods of 2009. The increases were primarily driven by higher net revenue, partially offset by higher noninterest expense.

Total net revenue increased \$50 million (6.7 percent) in the second quarter and \$86 million (5.9 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009. Net interest income, on a taxable-equivalent basis, increased \$5 million (1.0 percent) in the second quarter and decreased \$24 million (2.4 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009. The decrease in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same period of 2009, was driven by a reduction in average loans as a result of lower utilization of existing commitments and reduced demand for new loans, as well as the impact of declining rates on the margin benefit from deposits, which were partially offset by improved spreads on loans and higher average deposit balances. Total noninterest income increased \$45 million (18.4 percent) in the second quarter and \$110 million (24.2 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009, due to strong growth in commercial products

revenue, including standby letters of credit, syndication, commercial loan and capital markets fees and a favorable variance in income from equity investments relative to the prior year.

Total noninterest expense increased \$38 million (13.4 percent) in the second quarter and \$53 million (9.6 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009, primarily due to higher compensation and employee benefits expense and increased costs related to OREO. The provision for credit losses decreased \$9 million (2.6 percent) in the second quarter and \$5 million (.6 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009. The favorable changes were primarily due to decreases in the reserve allocation, partially offset by higher net charge-offs. Nonperforming assets were \$2.2 billion at June 30, 2010, \$2.5 billion at March 31, 2010, and \$2.2 billion at June 30, 2009. Nonperforming assets as a percentage of period-end loans were 3.90 percent at June 30, 2010, 4.43 percent at March 31, 2010, and 3.60 percent at June 30, 2009. Refer to the Corporate Risk Profile section for further information on factors impacting the credit quality of the loan portfolios.

Consumer Banking Consumer Banking delivers products and services through banking offices, telephone servicing and sales, on-line services, direct mail and ATM processing. It encompasses community banking, metropolitan banking, in-store banking, small business banking, consumer lending, mortgage banking, consumer finance, workplace banking, student banking and 24-hour banking. Consumer Banking contributed \$178 million of the Company's net income in the second

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quarter and \$374 million in the first six months of 2010, or decreases of \$33 million (15.6 percent) and \$53 million (12.4 percent), respectively, compared with the same periods of 2009.

Within Consumer Banking, the retail banking division contributed \$42 million of the total net income in the second quarter and \$137 million in the first six months of 2010, or decreases of \$9 million (17.6 percent) and \$9 million (6.2 percent) over the same periods of 2009. Mortgage banking contributed \$136 million of the business line's net income in the second quarter and \$237 million in the first six months of 2010, or decreases of \$24 million (15.0 percent) and \$44 million (15.7 percent) from the same periods of 2009, reflecting lower mortgage loan production, including lower interest income on average mortgage loans held for sale.

Total net revenue decreased \$60 million (3.4 percent) in the second quarter and \$55 million (1.6 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009. Net interest income, on a taxable-equivalent basis, increased \$34 million (3.4 percent) in the second quarter and \$40 million (2.0 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009. The year-over-year increases in net interest income were due to increases in deposit balances and loan spreads, partially offset by a decline in the margin benefit of deposits. The year-over-year increases in average deposits primarily reflected increases in savings accounts. Total noninterest income decreased \$94 million (12.0 percent) in the second quarter and \$95 million (6.6 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009. The year-over-year decreases in noninterest income were driven by lower mortgage banking revenue, principally due to lower production, and lower deposit service charges due to the impact of Company-initiated revisions to overdraft fee policies and lower overdraft incidences, partially offset by improvement in retail lease residual valuation losses and higher ATM processing servicing fees.

Total noninterest expense increased \$84 million (9.0 percent) in the second quarter and \$160 million (8.8 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009. The increases reflected higher compensation and employee benefits expense, higher processing costs and net occupancy and equipment expenses related to business expansion, and higher servicing costs associated with OREO and foreclosures.

The provision for credit losses decreased \$93 million (18.1 percent) in the second quarter and \$133 million (14.4 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009, as stress within the residential mortgage, home equity, installment and other consumer loan portfolios moderated. As a percentage of average loans outstanding on an annualized basis, net charge-offs increased to 1.55 percent in the second quarter of 2010, compared with 1.46 percent in the second quarter of 2009. Nonperforming assets were \$1.5 billion at June 30, 2010, \$1.5 billion at March 31, 2010, and \$1.2 billion at June 30, 2009. Nonperforming assets as a percentage of period-end loans were 1.51 percent at June 30, 2010, 1.52 percent at March 31, 2010, and 1.23 percent at June 30, 2009. Refer to the

Corporate Risk Profile section for further information on factors impacting the credit quality of the loan portfolios.

Wealth Management & Securities Services Wealth Management & Securities Services provides trust, private banking, financial advisory, investment management, retail brokerage services, insurance, custody and fund servicing through five businesses: Wealth Management, Corporate Trust, FAF Advisors, Institutional Trust & Custody and Fund Services.

In July 2010, the Company announced a strategic alliance with a third party under which it will receive an ownership interest in the third party in exchange for the long-term asset management business of FAF Advisors, primarily representing the equity and fixed income mutual funds. U.S. Bancorp Asset Management will retain the Company's money market fund business.

Wealth Management & Securities Services contributed \$60 million of the Company's net income in the second quarter and \$113 million in the first six months of 2010, or decreases of \$25 million (29.4 percent) and \$69 million (37.9 percent), respectively, compared with the same periods of 2009. The decreases were primarily attributable to lower net revenue and higher total noninterest expense.

Total net revenue decreased \$10 million (2.7 percent) in the second quarter and \$74 million (9.5 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009. Net interest income, on a taxable-equivalent basis, increased \$11 million (15.5 percent) in the second quarter and decreased \$13 million (8.0 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009. The increase in net interest income in the second quarter, compared with the same period of 2009, was primarily due to higher deposit volumes, partially offset by a decline in

the related margin benefit. The decrease in net interest income in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same period of 2009, was primarily due to a decline in the margin benefit from deposits, partially offset by higher deposit volumes. Noninterest income decreased \$21 million (6.9 percent) in the second quarter and \$61 million (9.9 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009, as low interest rates negatively impacted money market investment fees and lower money market fund balances led to a decline in account-level fees.

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| Three Months Ended June 30 (Dollars in Millions) | Wholesale Banking | | | Consumer Banking | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | Percent Change | 2010 | 2009 | Percent Change |
| Condensed Income Statement | | | | | | |
| Net interest income (taxable-equivalent basis) | \$ 503 | \$ 498 | 1.0% | \$ 1,028 | \$ 994 | 3.4% |
| Noninterest income | 290 | 245 | 18.4 | 692 | 786 | (12.0) |
| Securities gains (losses), net | | | | | | |
| Total net revenue | 793 | 743 | 6.7 | 1,720 | 1,780 | (3.4) |
| Noninterest expense | 317 | 277 | 14.4 | 1,002 | 911 | 10.0 |
| Other intangibles | 4 | 6 | (33.3) | 17 | 24 | (29.2) |
| Total noninterest expense | 321 | 283 | 13.4 | 1,019 | 935 | 9.0 |
| Income before provision and income taxes | 472 | 460 | 2.6 | 701 | 845 | (17.0) |
| Provision for credit losses | 343 | 352 | (2.6) | 420 | 513 | (18.1) |
| Income before income taxes | 129 | 108 | 19.4 | 281 | 332 | (15.4) |
| Income taxes and taxable-equivalent adjustment | 47 | 39 | 20.5 | 102 | 121 | (15.7) |
| Net income | 82 | 69 | 18.8 | 179 | 211 | (15.2) |
| Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests | | (1) | * | (1) | | * |
| Net income attributable to U.S. Bancorp | \$ 82 | \$ 68 | 20.6 | \$ 178 | \$ 211 | (15.6) |
| Average Balance Sheet | | | | | | |
| Commercial | \$ 34,002 | \$ 41,080 | (17.2)% | \$ 5,987 | \$ 6,306 | (5.1)% |
| Commercial real estate | 21,561 | 21,499 | .3 | 11,748 | 11,498 | 2.2 |
| Residential mortgages | 77 | 80 | (3.8) | 26,363 | 23,494 | 12.2 |
| Retail | 45 | 58 | (22.4) | 44,322 | 44,392 | (.2) |
| Total loans, excluding covered loans | 55,685 | 62,717 | (11.2) | 88,420 | 85,690 | 3.2 |
| Covered loans | | | | 7,494 | 9,906 | (24.3) |
| Total loans | 55,685 | 62,717 | (11.2) | 95,914 | 95,596 | .3 |
| Goodwill | 1,475 | 1,475 | | 3,254 | 3,108 | 4.7 |
| Other intangible assets | 71 | 93 | (23.7) | 1,880 | 1,570 | 19.7 |

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| | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Assets | 61,081 | 67,528 | (9.5) | 108,397 | 109,212 | (.7) |
| Noninterest-bearing deposits | 18,159 | 17,343 | 4.7 | 14,604 | 14,296 | 2.2 |
| Interest checking | 10,687 | 12,369 | (13.6) | 22,724 | 20,868 | 8.9 |
| Savings products | 10,036 | 7,076 | 41.8 | 32,073 | 25,672 | 24.9 |
| Time deposits | 10,890 | 12,630 | (13.8) | 19,233 | 26,576 | (27.6) |
| Total deposits | 49,772 | 49,418 | .7 | 88,634 | 87,412 | 1.4 |
| Total U.S. Bancorp shareholders equity | 5,455 | 5,003 | 9.0 | 8,230 | 7,349 | 12.0 |

| Six Months Ended June 30 (Dollars in Millions) | Wholesale Banking | | | Consumer Banking | | |
|---|----------------------|----------|-------------------|---------------------|----------|-------------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | Percent Change | 2010 | 2009 | Percent Change |
| Condensed Income Statement | | | | | | |
| Net interest income (taxable-equivalent basis) | \$ 985 | \$ 1,009 | (2.4)% | \$ 2,017 | \$ 1,977 | 2.0% |
| Noninterest income | 564 | 457 | 23.4 | 1,345 | 1,440 | (6.6) |
| Securities gains (losses), net | | (3) | * | | | |
| Total net revenue | 1,549 | 1,463 | 5.9 | 3,362 | 3,417 | (1.6) |
| Noninterest expense | 597 | 539 | 10.8 | 1,948 | 1,775 | 9.7 |
| Other intangibles | 8 | 13 | (38.5) | 34 | 47 | (27.7) |
| Total noninterest expense | 605 | 552 | 9.6 | 1,982 | 1,822 | 8.8 |
| Income before provision and income taxes | 944 | 911 | 3.6 | 1,380 | 1,595 | (13.5) |
| Provision for credit losses | 813 | 818 | (.6) | 791 | 924 | (14.4) |
| Income before income taxes | 131 | 93 | 40.9 | 589 | 671 | (12.2) |
| Income taxes and taxable-equivalent adjustment | 48 | 36 | 33.3 | 214 | 244 | (12.3) |
| Net income | 83 | 57 | 45.6 | 375 | 427 | (12.2) |
| Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests | 1 | | * | (1) | | * |
| Net income attributable to U.S. Bancorp | \$ 84 | \$ 57 | 47.4 | \$ 374 | \$ 427 | (12.4) |

Average Balance Sheet

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|--------|
| Commercial | \$ 34,604 | \$ 42,021 | (17.7)% | \$ 6,006 | \$ 6,380 | (5.9)% |
| Commercial real estate | 21,584 | 21,352 | 1.1 | 11,711 | 11,542 | 1.5 |
| Residential mortgages | 77 | 84 | (8.3) | 26,156 | 23,461 | 11.5 |
| Retail | 45 | 65 | (30.8) | 44,440 | 44,519 | (.2) |
| | 56,310 | 63,522 | (11.4) | 88,313 | 85,902 | 2.8 |

Total loans, excluding covered
loans

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|--|-------|-------|--------|
| Covered loans | | | | 7,702 | 9,970 | (22.7) |
|---------------|--|--|--|-------|-------|--------|

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Total loans | 56,310 | 63,522 | (11.4) | 96,015 | 95,872 | .1 |
| Goodwill | 1,474 | 1,475 | (.1) | 3,252 | 3,171 | 2.6 |
| Other intangible assets | 73 | 96 | (24.0) | 1,896 | 1,527 | 24.2 |
| Assets | 61,419 | 68,647 | (10.5) | 108,326 | 109,182 | (.8) |
| Noninterest-bearing deposits | 17,568 | 16,773 | 4.7 | 14,340 | 14,098 | 1.7 |
| Interest checking | 11,247 | 10,449 | 7.6 | 22,438 | 20,387 | 10.1 |
| Savings products | 10,746 | 7,362 | 46.0 | 31,303 | 24,931 | 25.6 |
| Time deposits | 10,991 | 14,047 | (21.8) | 19,645 | 26,714 | (26.5) |
| Total deposits | 50,552 | 48,631 | 4.0 | 87,726 | 86,130 | 1.9 |
| Total U.S. Bancorp shareholders equity | 5,493 | 4,982 | 10.3 | 8,250 | 7,438 | 10.9 |

* *Not meaningful*

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| Financial Management & Securities Services | | | Payment Services | | | Treasury and Corporate Support | | | Consolidated Company | | Per Share |
|--|----------------|----------|------------------|----------------|--------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|--|-----------|
| 2009 | Percent Change | 2010 | 2009 | Percent Change | 2010 | 2009 | Percent Change | 2010 | 2009 | | |
| \$ 71 | 15.5% | \$ 332 | \$ 276 | 20.3% | \$ 464 | \$ 265 | 75.1% | \$ 2,409 | \$ 2,104 | | |
| 304 | (6.9) | 788 | 723 | 9.0 | 78 | 16 | * | 2,131 | 2,074 | | |
| | | | | | (21) | (19) | (10.5) | (21) | (19) | | |
| 375 | (2.7) | 1,120 | 999 | 12.1 | 521 | 262 | 98.9 | 4,519 | 4,159 | | |
| 218 | 17.0 | 415 | 352 | 17.9 | 297 | 276 | 7.6 | 2,286 | 2,034 | | |
| 17 | (23.5) | 49 | 46 | 6.5 | 8 | 2 | * | 91 | 95 | | |
| 235 | 14.0 | 464 | 398 | 16.6 | 305 | 278 | 9.7 | 2,377 | 2,129 | | |
| 140 | (30.7) | 656 | 601 | 9.2 | 216 | (16) | * | 2,142 | 2,030 | | |
| 6 | (66.7) | 359 | 509 | (29.5) | 15 | 15 | | 1,139 | 1,395 | | |
| 134 | (29.1) | 297 | 92 | * | 201 | (31) | * | 1,003 | 635 | | |
| 49 | (28.6) | 108 | 33 | * | (41) | (92) | 55.4 | 251 | 150 | | |
| 85 | (29.4) | 189 | 59 | * | 242 | 61 | * | 752 | 485 | | |
| | | (9) | (5) | (80.0) | 24 | (8) | * | 14 | (14) | | |
| \$ 85 | (29.4) | \$ 180 | \$ 54 | * | \$ 266 | \$ 53 | * | \$ 766 | \$ 471 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| \$ 1,199 | (9.0)% | \$ 5,162 | \$ 4,500 | 14.7% | \$ 98 | \$ 974 | (89.9)% | \$ 46,340 | \$ 54,059 | | |
| 569 | 1.9 | | | | 275 | 161 | 70.8 | 34,164 | 33,727 | | |
| 387 | (3.9) | | | | 9 | 3 | * | 26,821 | 23,964 | | |
| 1,560 | 6.5 | 17,338 | 15,414 | 12.5 | 16 | 3 | * | 63,382 | 61,427 | | |
| 3,715 | (.3) | 22,500 | 19,914 | 13.0 | 398 | 1,141 | (65.1) | 170,707 | 173,177 | | |
| | | | | | 12,960 | 795 | * | 20,454 | 10,701 | | |
| 3,715 | (.3) | 22,500 | 19,914 | 13.0 | 13,358 | 1,936 | * | 191,161 | 183,878 | | |
| 1,512 | .7 | 2,335 | 2,348 | (.6) | 413 | | * | 8,999 | 8,443 | | |
| 265 | (21.5) | 971 | 873 | 11.2 | 132 | 8 | * | 3,262 | 2,809 | | |
| 6,006 | (2.0) | 27,231 | 24,093 | 13.0 | 78,745 | 59,268 | 32.9 | 281,340 | 266,107 | | |
| 4,925 | 16.5 | 611 | 491 | 24.4 | 803 | 333 | * | 39,917 | 37,388 | | |
| 4,071 | 18.3 | 115 | 83 | 38.6 | 1,160 | 2 | * | 39,503 | 37,393 | | |
| 6,623 | * | 23 | 18 | 27.8 | 3,613 | 139 | * | 60,291 | 39,528 | | |
| 6,575 | (10.6) | 1 | 1 | | 7,603 | 3,129 | * | 43,607 | 48,911 | | |
| 22,194 | 39.6 | 750 | 593 | 26.5 | 13,179 | 3,603 | * | 183,318 | 163,220 | | |
| 2,067 | 2.6 | 5,286 | 4,717 | 12.1 | 6,327 | 9,066 | (30.2) | 27,419 | 28,202 | | |

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| Financial Management & Securities Services | | | Payment Services | | | Treasury and Corporate Support | | | Consolidated Company | | Per Share Change |
|--|----------------|----------|------------------|----------------|--------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|---|------------------|
| 2009 | Percent Change | 2010 | 2009 | Percent Change | 2010 | 2009 | Percent Change | 2010 | 2009 | | |
| \$ 163 | (8.0)% | \$ 677 | \$ 546 | 24.0% | \$ 983 | \$ 504 | 95.0% | \$ 4,812 | \$ 4,199 | | |
| 617 | (9.9) | 1,529 | 1,414 | 8.1 | 89 | 132 | (32.6) | 4,083 | 4,060 | | |
| | | | | | (55) | (214) | 74.3 | (55) | (217) | | |
| 780 | (9.5) | 2,206 | 1,960 | 12.6 | 1,017 | 422 | * | 8,840 | 8,042 | | |
| 449 | 10.0 | 795 | 682 | 16.6 | 491 | 369 | 33.1 | 4,325 | 3,814 | | |
| 33 | (18.2) | 101 | 91 | 11.0 | 18 | 2 | * | 188 | 186 | | |
| 482 | 8.1 | 896 | 773 | 15.9 | 509 | 371 | 37.2 | 4,513 | 4,000 | | |
| 298 | (37.9) | 1,310 | 1,187 | 10.4 | 508 | 51 | * | 4,327 | 4,042 | | |
| 14 | (57.1) | 815 | 942 | (13.5) | 24 | 15 | 60.0 | 2,449 | 2,713 | | |
| 284 | (37.0) | 495 | 245 | * | 484 | 36 | * | 1,878 | 1,329 | | |
| 102 | (35.3) | 180 | 88 | * | (45) | (171) | 73.7 | 463 | 299 | | |
| 182 | (37.9) | 315 | 157 | * | 529 | 207 | * | 1,415 | 1,030 | | |
| | | (16) | (12) | (33.3) | 36 | (18) | * | 20 | (30) | | |
| \$ 182 | (37.9) | \$ 299 | \$ 145 | * | \$ 565 | \$ 189 | * | \$ 1,435 | \$ 1,000 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| \$ 1,289 | (17.4)% | \$ 5,023 | \$ 4,394 | 14.3% | \$ 107 | \$ 1,007 | (89.4)% | \$ 46,805 | \$ 55,091 | (| |
| 571 | 1.2 | | | | 280 | 98 | * | 34,153 | 33,563 | | |
| 392 | (4.6) | | | | 9 | 3 | * | 26,616 | 23,940 | | |
| 1,536 | 6.1 | 17,375 | 15,045 | 15.5 | 12 | 5 | * | 63,502 | 61,170 | | |
| 3,788 | (3.7) | 22,398 | 19,439 | 15.2 | 408 | 1,113 | (63.3) | 171,076 | 173,764 | | |
| | | | | | 13,237 | 1,052 | * | 20,939 | 11,022 | | |
| 3,788 | (3.7) | 22,398 | 19,439 | 15.2 | 13,645 | 2,165 | * | 192,015 | 184,786 | | |
| 1,512 | .4 | 2,348 | 2,342 | .3 | 413 | | * | 9,005 | 8,500 | | |
| 273 | (21.6) | 987 | 886 | 11.4 | 140 | 4 | * | 3,310 | 2,786 | | |
| 6,106 | (4.2) | 27,113 | 23,724 | 14.3 | 78,822 | 58,512 | 34.7 | 281,530 | 266,171 | | |
| 4,950 | 12.3 | 610 | 532 | 14.7 | 889 | 354 | * | 38,964 | 36,707 | | |
| 3,812 | 26.6 | 110 | 80 | 37.5 | 1,127 | 2 | * | 39,747 | 34,730 | | |
| 6,466 | * | 22 | 18 | 22.2 | 3,554 | 123 | * | 59,615 | 38,900 | | |
| 6,496 | (13.1) | 1 | | * | 8,322 | 4,286 | 94.2 | 44,601 | 51,543 | (| |
| 21,724 | 38.2 | 743 | 630 | 17.9 | 13,892 | 4,765 | * | 182,927 | 161,880 | | |
| 2,081 | 1.9 | 5,318 | 4,706 | 13.0 | 5,738 | 8,307 | (30.9) | 26,919 | 27,514 | | |

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Total noninterest expense increased \$33 million (14.0 percent) in the second quarter and \$39 million (8.1 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009. The increases in noninterest expense were primarily due to higher compensation and employee benefits expense.

Payment Services Payment Services includes consumer and business credit cards, stored-value cards, debit cards, corporate and purchasing card services, consumer lines of credit and merchant processing. Payment Services contributed \$180 million of the Company's net income in the second quarter and \$299 million in the first six months of 2010, or increases of \$126 million and \$154 million, respectively, compared with the same periods of 2009. The increases were primarily due to increases in total net revenue and decreases in the provision for credit losses, partially offset by higher noninterest expense.

Total net revenue increased \$121 million (12.1 percent) in the second quarter and \$246 million (12.6 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009. Net interest income, on a taxable-equivalent basis, increased \$56 million (20.3 percent) in the second quarter and \$131 million (24.0 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009, primarily due to strong growth in credit card loan balances and improved loan spreads, partially offset by the cost of rebates on the government card program. Noninterest income increased \$65 million (9.0 percent) in the second quarter and \$115 million (8.1 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009, driven by higher volumes across all products.

Total noninterest expense increased \$66 million (16.6 percent) in the second quarter and \$123 million (15.9 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009, due to higher compensation and employee benefits expense, higher technology and communications expense, the result of increased volume, and higher intangibles expense.

The provision for credit losses decreased \$150 million (29.5 percent) in the second quarter and \$127 million (13.5 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009, due to a favorable change in the reserve allocation due to lower delinquencies, partially offset by higher net charge-offs. As a percentage of average loans outstanding, net charge-offs were 6.72 percent in the second quarter of 2010, compared with 6.55 percent in the second quarter of 2009.

Treasury and Corporate Support Treasury and Corporate Support includes the Company's investment portfolios, funding, recently acquired assets and assumed liabilities prior to assignment to business lines, capital management, asset securitization, interest rate risk management, the net effect of transfer pricing related to average balances and the residual aggregate of those expenses associated with corporate activities that are managed on a consolidated basis. Treasury and Corporate Support recorded net income of \$266 million in the second quarter and \$565 million in the first six months of 2010, compared with \$53 million in the second quarter and \$189 million in the first six months of 2009.

Total net revenue increased \$259 million (98.9 percent) in the second quarter and \$595 million in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009. Net interest income, on a taxable-equivalent basis, increased \$199 million (75.1 percent) in the second quarter and \$479 million (95.0 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009, reflecting the impact of the FBOP acquisition, the current interest rate environment, wholesale funding decisions and the Company's asset/liability position. Total noninterest income increased \$60 million in the second quarter of 2010, compared with the second quarter of 2009, primarily due to the \$28 million gain related to the Company's investment in Visa Inc. and higher syndication revenue on tax-advantaged transactions. Total noninterest income increased \$116 million in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same period of 2009, primarily due to lower net securities losses in the current year and the \$28 million gain on the Company's investment in Visa Inc., partially offset by a gain on a corporate real estate transaction recognized in the first quarter of 2009.

Total noninterest expense increased \$27 million (9.7 percent) in the second quarter and \$138 million (37.2 percent) in the first six months of 2010, compared with the same periods of 2009. The increases in noninterest expense were driven by the FBOP acquisition, debt extinguishment costs and higher costs related to affordable housing and other tax advantaged projects, partially offset by the FDIC special assessment recognized in the second quarter of 2009.

Income taxes are assessed to each line of business at a managerial tax rate of 36.4 percent with the residual tax expense or benefit to arrive at the consolidated effective tax rate included in Treasury and Corporate Support. The consolidated effective tax rate of the Company was 20.9 percent in the second quarter and 20.3 percent in the first six months of 2010, compared with 17.1 percent in the second quarter and 16.3 percent in the first six months of 2009. The year-over-year increases in the effective tax rate reflected the marginal impact of higher pre-tax earnings.

NON-REGULATORY CAPITAL RATIOS

In addition to capital ratios defined by banking regulators, the Company considers various other

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measures when evaluating capital utilization and adequacy, including:

Tangible common equity to tangible assets,

Tier 1 common equity to risk-weighted assets, and

Tangible common equity to risk-weighted assets.

These non-regulatory capital ratios are viewed by management as useful additional methods of reflecting the level of capital available to withstand unexpected market conditions. Additionally, presentation of these ratios allows readers to compare the Company's capitalization to other financial services companies. These ratios differ from capital ratios defined by banking regulators principally in that the numerator excludes shareholders' equity associated with preferred securities, the nature and extent of which varies among different financial services companies. These ratios are not defined in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) or federal banking regulations. As a result, these non-regulatory capital ratios disclosed by the Company may be considered non-GAAP financial measures.

Because there are no standardized definitions for these non-regulatory capital ratios, the Company's calculation methods may differ from those used by other financial services companies. Also, there may be limits in the usefulness of these measures to investors. As a result, the Company encourages readers to consider the consolidated financial statements and other financial information contained in this report in their entirety, and not to rely on any single financial measure.

The following table shows the Company's calculation of these measures.

| (Dollars in Millions) | June 30, 2010 | December 31, 2009 |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Total equity | \$ 28,940 | \$ 26,661 |
| Preferred stock | (1,930) | (1,500) |
| Noncontrolling interests | (771) | (698) |
| Goodwill (net of deferred tax liability) | (8,425) | (8,482) |
| Intangible assets, other than mortgage servicing rights | (1,525) | (1,657) |
| Tangible common equity (a) | 16,289 | 14,324 |
| Tier 1 capital, determined in accordance with prescribed regulatory requirements | 24,021 | 22,610 |
| Trust preferred securities | (3,949) | (4,524) |
| Preferred stock | (1,930) | (1,500) |
| Noncontrolling interests, less preferred stock not eligible for Tier 1 capital | (694) | (692) |
| Tier 1 common equity (b) | 17,448 | 15,894 |
| Total assets | 283,243 | 281,176 |
| Goodwill (net of deferred tax liability) | (8,425) | (8,482) |
| Intangible assets, other than mortgage servicing rights | (1,525) | (1,657) |
| Tangible assets (c) | 273,293 | 271,037 |
| Risk-weighted assets, determined in accordance with prescribed regulatory requirements (d) | 237,145 | 235,233 |
| Ratios | | |
| Tangible common equity to tangible assets (a)/(c) | 6.0% | 5.3% |
| Tier 1 common equity to risk-weighted assets (b)/(d) | 7.4 | 6.8 |

Tangible common equity to risk-weighted assets (a)/(d)

6.9

6.1

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company comply with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and conform to general practices within the banking industry. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions. The Company's financial position and results of operations can be affected by these estimates and assumptions, which are integral to understanding the Company's financial statements. Critical accounting policies are those policies management believes are the most important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results, and require management to make estimates that are difficult, subjective or complex. Most accounting policies are not considered by management to be critical accounting policies. Those policies considered to be critical accounting policies relate to the allowance for credit losses, fair value estimates, purchased loans and related indemnification assets, MSRs, goodwill and other intangibles and income taxes. Management has discussed the development and the selection of critical accounting policies with the Company's Audit Committee. These accounting policies are discussed in detail in Management's Discussion and Analysis - Critical Accounting Policies and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the Company has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act)). Based upon this evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

During the most recently completed fiscal quarter, there was no change made in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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U.S. Bancorp

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Consolidated Balance Sheet

| (Dollars in Millions) | June 30, 2010 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2009 |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Assets | | |
| Cash and due from banks | \$ 5,033 | \$ 6,206 |
| Investment securities | | |
| Held-to-maturity (fair value \$519 and \$48, respectively) | 590 | 47 |
| Available-for-sale | 47,777 | 44,721 |
| Loans held for sale (included \$4,650 and \$4,327 of mortgage loans carried at fair value, respectively) | 4,912 | 4,772 |
| Loans | | |
| Commercial | 46,766 | 48,792 |
| Commercial real estate | 33,944 | 34,093 |
| Residential mortgages | 27,252 | 26,056 |
| Retail | 63,639 | 63,955 |
| Total loans, excluding covered loans | 171,601 | 172,896 |
| Covered loans | 19,983 | 21,859 |
| Total loans | 191,584 | 194,755 |
| Less allowance for loan losses | (5,320) | (5,079) |
| Net loans | 186,264 | 189,676 |
| Premises and equipment | 2,257 | 2,263 |
| Goodwill | 9,002 | 9,011 |
| Other intangible assets | 3,068 | 3,406 |
| Other assets | 24,340 | 21,074 |
| Total assets | \$ 283,243 | \$ 281,176 |
| Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity | | |
| Deposits | | |
| Noninterest-bearing | \$ 41,673 | \$ 38,186 |
| Interest-bearing | 113,024 | 115,135 |
| Time deposits greater than \$100,000 | 28,426 | 29,921 |
| Total deposits | 183,123 | 183,242 |
| Short-term borrowings | 33,797 | 31,312 |
| Long-term debt | 29,137 | 32,580 |
| Other liabilities | 8,246 | 7,381 |
| Total liabilities | 254,303 | 254,515 |
| Shareholders' equity | | |
| Preferred stock | 1,930 | 1,500 |
| | 21 | 21 |

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Common stock, par value \$0.01 a share authorized: 4,000,000,000 shares; issued: 6/30/10 and 12/31/09 2,125,725,742 shares | | |
| Capital surplus | 8,292 | 8,319 |
| Retained earnings | 25,367 | 24,116 |
| Less cost of common stock in treasury: 6/30/10 208,740,074 shares; 12/31/09 212,786,937 shares | (6,381) | (6,509) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | (1,060) | (1,484) |
| Total U.S. Bancorp shareholders' equity | 28,169 | 25,963 |
| Noncontrolling interests | 771 | 698 |
| Total equity | 28,940 | 26,661 |
| Total liabilities and equity | \$ 283,243 | \$ 281,176 |

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

U.S. Bancorp

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Consolidated Statement of Income

| (Dollars and Shares in Millions, Except Per Share Data) (Unaudited) | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Interest Income | | | | |
| Loans | \$ 2,515 | \$ 2,345 | \$ 5,020 | \$ 4,695 |
| Loans held for sale | 47 | 71 | 91 | 134 |
| Investment securities | 394 | 402 | 804 | 836 |
| Other interest income | 39 | 22 | 73 | 42 |
| Total interest income | 2,995 | 2,840 | 5,988 | 5,707 |
| Interest Expense | | | | |
| Deposits | 229 | 314 | 465 | 638 |
| Short-term borrowings | 137 | 131 | 265 | 274 |
| Long-term debt | 272 | 341 | 549 | 694 |
| Total interest expense | 638 | 786 | 1,279 | 1,606 |
| Net interest income | 2,357 | 2,054 | 4,709 | 4,101 |
| Provision for credit losses | 1,139 | 1,395 | 2,449 | 2,713 |
| Net interest income after provision for credit losses | 1,218 | 659 | 2,260 | 1,388 |
| Noninterest Income | | | | |
| Credit and debit card revenue | 266 | 259 | 524 | 515 |
| Corporate payment products revenue | 178 | 168 | 346 | 322 |
| Merchant processing services | 320 | 278 | 612 | 536 |
| ATM processing services | 108 | 104 | 213 | 206 |
| Trust and investment management fees | 267 | 304 | 531 | 598 |
| Deposit service charges | 199 | 250 | 406 | 476 |
| Treasury management fees | 145 | 142 | 282 | 279 |
| Commercial products revenue | 205 | 144 | 366 | 273 |
| Mortgage banking revenue | 243 | 308 | 443 | 541 |
| Investment products fees and commissions | 30 | 27 | 55 | 55 |
| Securities gains (losses), net | | | | |
| Realized gains (losses), net | | 69 | 12 | 125 |
| Total other-than-temporary impairment | (30) | (331) | (117) | (712) |
| Portion of other-than-temporary impairment recognized in other comprehensive income | 9 | 243 | 50 | 370 |
| Total securities gains (losses), net | (21) | (19) | (55) | (217) |
| Other | 170 | 90 | 305 | 259 |
| Total noninterest income | 2,110 | 2,055 | 4,028 | 3,843 |
| Noninterest Expense | | | | |
| Compensation | 946 | 764 | 1,807 | 1,550 |

| | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|----------|----------|
| Employee benefits | 172 | 140 | 352 | 295 |
| Net occupancy and equipment | 226 | 208 | 453 | 419 |
| Professional services | 73 | 59 | 131 | 111 |
| Marketing and business development | 86 | 80 | 146 | 136 |
| Technology and communications | 186 | 157 | 371 | 312 |
| Postage, printing and supplies | 75 | 72 | 149 | 146 |
| Other intangibles | 91 | 95 | 188 | 186 |
| Other | 522 | 554 | 916 | 845 |
| Total noninterest expense | 2,377 | 2,129 | 4,513 | 4,000 |
| Income before income taxes | 951 | 585 | 1,775 | 1,231 |
| Applicable income taxes | 199 | 100 | 360 | 201 |
| Net income | 752 | 485 | 1,415 | 1,030 |
| Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests | 14 | (14) | 20 | (30) |
| Net income attributable to U.S. Bancorp | \$ 766 | \$ 471 | \$ 1,435 | \$ 1,000 |
| Net income applicable to U.S. Bancorp common shareholders | \$ 862 | \$ 221 | \$ 1,510 | \$ 640 |
| Earnings per common share | \$.45 | \$.12 | \$.79 | \$.36 |
| Diluted earnings per common share | \$.45 | \$.12 | \$.79 | \$.36 |
| Dividends declared per common share | \$.05 | \$.05 | \$.10 | \$.10 |
| Average common shares outstanding | 1,912 | 1,833 | 1,911 | 1,794 |
| Average diluted common shares outstanding | 1,921 | 1,840 | 1,920 | 1,801 |

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity

| | U.S. Bancorp Shareholders | | | | | | Other | Total | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----|
| (and Shares in Millions) | Common Shares Outstanding | Preferred Stock | Common Stock | Capital Surplus | Retained Earnings | Treasury Stock | Comprehensive Income | Shareholders' Equity | Noncontrolling Interests | |
| December 31, 2008 | 1,755 | \$ 7,931 | \$ 20 | \$ 5,830 | \$ 22,541 | \$ (6,659) | \$ (3,363) | \$ 26,300 | \$ 733 | \$ |
| Change in accounting principle | | | | | 141 | | (141) | | | |
| Net income | | | | | 1,000 | | | 1,000 | 30 | |
| Change in unrealized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale | | | | | | | 1,520 | 1,520 | | |
| Change in temporary impairment recognized in earnings on securities available-for-sale | | | | | | | (370) | (370) | | |
| Net gain on derivatives | | | | | | | 394 | 394 | | |
| Change in currency translation | | | | | | | 40 | 40 | | |
| Change in provision for realized losses | | | | | | | 222 | 222 | | |
| Change in deferred taxes | | | | | | | (686) | (686) | | |
| Change in comprehensive income | | | | | | | | 2,120 | 30 | |
| Change in provision of preferred stock | | (6,599) | | | | | | (6,599) | | |
| Change in stock dividends and accretion | | 168 | | | (358) | | | (190) | | |
| Change in stock dividends | | | | | (184) | | | (184) | | |
| Change in common and treasury stock | 157 | | 1 | 2,562 | | 123 | | 2,686 | | |
| Change in treasury stock | | | | | | (4) | | (4) | | |
| Change in noncontrolling interests | | | | | | | | | (18) | |
| Change in contributions to noncontrolling interests | | | | | | | | | (30) | |
| Change in common and restricted stock | | | | 42 | | | | 42 | | |
| June 30, 2009 | 1,912 | \$ 1,500 | \$ 21 | \$ 8,434 | \$ 23,140 | \$ (6,540) | \$ (2,384) | \$ 24,171 | \$ 715 | \$ |
| December 31, 2009 | 1,913 | \$ 1,500 | \$ 21 | \$ 8,319 | \$ 24,116 | \$ (6,509) | \$ (1,484) | \$ 25,963 | \$ 698 | \$ |
| Change in accounting principle | | | | | (73) | | | (73) | (16) | |
| Net income | | | | | 1,435 | | | 1,435 | (20) | |
| Change in unrealized gains and losses on securities available-for-sale | | | | | | | 855 | 855 | | |
| Change in temporary impairment recognized in earnings on securities available-for-sale | | | | | | | (50) | (50) | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|--|------|--|-------|-------|-------|------|------|--|
| securities available-for-sale | | | | | | | | | | | |
| net loss on derivatives | | | | | | | (206) | (206) | | | |
| currency translation | | | | | | | 30 | 30 | | | |
| recognition for realized | | | | | | | 56 | 56 | | | |
| taxes | | | | | | | (261) | (261) | | | |
| comprehensive income | | | | | | | | 1,859 | (20) | | |
| and stock dividends and | | | | | | | | | | | |
| accretion | | | | | | (37) | | (37) | | | |
| on stock dividends | | | | | | (192) | | (192) | | | |
| of preferred stock | | 430 | | 10 | | 118 | | 558 | | | |
| of common and treasury | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | | | (97) | | 143 | | 46 | | | |
| of treasury stock | (1) | | | | | (15) | | (15) | | | |
| or changes in | | | | | | | | | | | |
| rolling interests | | | | | | | | | | 145 | |
| contributions to noncontrolling | | | | | | | | | | (36) | |
| of common and restricted stock | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 60 | | | | 60 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|--------|----|
| June 30, 2010 | 1,917 | \$ 1,930 | \$ 21 | \$ 8,292 | \$ 25,367 | \$ (6,381) | \$ (1,060) | \$ 28,169 | \$ 771 | \$ |
|----------------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|--------|----|

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

U.S. Bancorp

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Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

| (Dollars in Millions) (Unaudited) | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|------------------------------|---------|
| | 2010 | 2009 |
| Operating Activities | | |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | \$3,960 | \$774 |
| Investing Activities | | |
| Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale investment securities | 1,060 | 3,810 |
| Proceeds from maturities of investment securities | 6,714 | 3,658 |
| Purchases of investment securities | (9,968) | (6,727) |
| Net decrease in loans outstanding | 507 | 366 |
| Proceeds from sales of loans | 1,030 | 1,881 |
| Purchases of loans | (1,807) | (1,277) |
| Acquisitions, net of cash acquired | 832 | 222 |
| Other, net | (779) | 838 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities | (2,411) | 2,771 |
| Financing Activities | | |
| Net increase (decrease) in deposits | (602) | 4,307 |
| Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings | 1,832 | (4,285) |
| Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt | 2,923 | 4,682 |
| Principal payments or redemption of long-term debt | (6,684) | (3,741) |
| Fees paid on exchange of income trust securities for perpetual preferred stock | (4) | |
| Proceeds from issuance of common stock | 43 | 2,684 |
| Redemption of preferred stock | | (6,599) |
| Cash dividends paid on preferred stock | (38) | (237) |
| Cash dividends paid on common stock | (192) | (834) |
| Net cash used in financing activities | (2,722) | (4,023) |
| Change in cash and due from banks | (1,173) | (478) |
| Cash and due from banks at beginning of period | 6,206 | 6,859 |
| Cash and due from banks at end of period | \$5,033 | \$6,381 |

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1 Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and, therefore, do not include all information and notes necessary for a complete presentation of financial position, results of operations and cash flow activity required in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. In the opinion of management of U.S. Bancorp (the Company), all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair statement of results for the interim periods have been made. These financial statements and notes should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. Certain amounts in prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation. Accounting policies for the lines of business are generally the same as those used in preparation of the consolidated financial statements with respect to activities specifically attributable to each business line. However, the preparation of business line results requires management to establish methodologies to allocate funding costs, expenses and other financial elements to each line of business. Table 10 Line of Business Financial Performance included in Management's Discussion and Analysis provides details of segment results. This information is incorporated by reference into these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 2 Accounting Changes

Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets Effective January 1, 2010, the Company adopted accounting guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) related to transfers of financial assets. This guidance removes the concept of qualifying special-purpose entities and the exception for guaranteed mortgage securitizations when a transferor had not surrendered control over the transferred financial assets. In addition, the guidance provides clarification of the requirements for isolation and limitations on sale accounting for portions of financial assets. The guidance also requires additional disclosure about transfers of financial assets and a transferor's continuing involvement with transferred assets. The adoption of this guidance was not significant to the Company's financial statements.

Variable Interest Entities Effective January 1, 2010, the Company adopted accounting guidance issued by the FASB related to variable interest entities (VIEs). Generally, a VIE is an entity with insufficient equity at risk requiring additional subordinated financial support, or an entity in which equity investors as a group, either (i) lack the power through voting or other similar rights, to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact its performance, (ii) lack the obligation to absorb the expected losses of the entity or (iii) lack the right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity. The new guidance replaces the previous quantitative-based risks and rewards calculation for determining whether an entity must consolidate a VIE with an assessment of whether the entity has both (i) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. This guidance requires reconsideration of whether an entity is a VIE upon occurrence of certain events, as well as ongoing assessments of whether a variable interest holder is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. The Company consolidated approximately \$1.6 billion of assets of previously unconsolidated entities, and deconsolidated approximately \$84 million of assets of previously consolidated entities upon adoption of this guidance. Additionally, the adoption of this guidance reduced total equity by \$89 million.

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The amortized cost, other-than-temporary impairment recorded in other comprehensive income, gross unrealized holding gains and losses, and fair value of held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities were as follows:

| | June 30, 2010 | | | | | December 31, 2009 | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|---------|----------|-------------------|------------|-------------|---------|--------|
| | | | Unrealized | | | | | Unrealized | | |
| | Amortized | Unrealized | Other-than- | Other | Fair | Amortized | Unrealized | Other-than- | Other | Fair |
| (Dollars in Millions) | Cost | Gains | Temporary | | Value | Cost | Gains | Temporary | | Value |
| Held-to-maturity (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Treasury and agencies | \$ 63 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ 63 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Mortgage-backed securities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residential | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agency | 4 | | | | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| Non-agency | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subprime | 4 | | | | 4 | | | | | |
| Commercial | 10 | | | (6) | 4 | | | | | |
| Asset-backed securities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Securitized debt | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mortgage-backed securities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Collateralized debt | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mortgage-backed securities | 208 | 9 | | (29) | 188 | | | | | |
| Other | 132 | | (2) | (7) | 123 | | | | | |
| Mortgage-backed securities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Collateralized debt | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mortgage-backed securities | 30 | 2 | | (2) | 30 | 32 | 2 | | (1) | |
| Other debt securities | 139 | | | (36) | 103 | 11 | | | | |
| Total held-to-maturity | \$ 590 | \$ 11 | \$ (2) | \$ (80) | \$ 519 | \$ 47 | \$ 2 | \$ | \$ (1) | \$ |
| Available-for-sale (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Treasury and agencies | \$ 2,533 | \$ 14 | \$ | \$ | \$ 2,547 | \$ 3,415 | \$ 10 | \$ | \$ (21) | \$ 3,4 |
| Mortgage-backed securities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residential | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agency | 32,461 | 993 | | (19) | 33,435 | 29,288 | 501 | | (47) | 29,7 |
| Non-agency | | | | | | | | | | |
| Subprime (c) | 1,342 | 10 | (104) | (51) | 1,197 | 1,624 | 8 | (110) | (93) | 1,4 |
| Subprime | 1,230 | 7 | (294) | (36) | 907 | 1,359 | 11 | (297) | (105) | 9 |
| Commercial | 14 | 1 | | | 15 | 14 | | (1) | | |
| Asset-backed securities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Securitized debt | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mortgage-backed securities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Collateralized debt | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mortgage-backed securities | 147 | 24 | (6) | | 165 | 199 | 11 | (5) | | 2 |
| Other | 918 | 13 | (6) | (9) | 916 | 360 | 12 | (5) | (10) | 3 |
| Mortgage-backed securities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Collateralized debt | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mortgage-backed securities | 6,861 | 38 | | (115) | 6,784 | 6,822 | 30 | | (159) | 6,6 |
| Other debt securities | 6 | | | | 6 | 6 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|----------|----------|---------|
| Investments of foreign governments | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corporate debt securities | 1,154 | | (227) | 927 | 1,179 | | | (301) | | 8 |
| Equity securities | 482 | 29 | (80) | 431 | 483 | 30 | | (90) | | 4 |
| Other investments (d) | 403 | 45 | (1) | 447 | 607 | 9 | | (13) | | 6 |
| Total available-for-sale | \$ 47,551 | \$ 1,174 | \$ (410) | \$ (538) | \$ 47,777 | \$ 45,356 | \$ 622 | \$ (418) | \$ (839) | \$ 44,7 |

- (a) *Held-to-maturity securities are carried at historical cost adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts and credit-related other-than-temporary impairment.*
- (b) *Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value with unrealized net gains or losses reported within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity.*
- (c) *Prime securities are those designated as such by the issuer or those with underlying asset characteristics and/or credit enhancements consistent with securities designated as prime.*
- (d) *Includes securities covered under loss sharing agreements with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) with a fair value of \$266 million and \$231 million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.*

The weighted-average maturity of the available-for-sale investment securities was 5.5 years at June 30, 2010, compared with 7.1 years at December 31, 2009. The corresponding weighted-average yields were 3.78 percent and 4.00 percent, respectively. The weighted-average maturity of the held-to-maturity investment securities was 5.9 years at June 30, 2010, and 8.4 years at December 31, 2009. The corresponding weighted-average yields were 1.38 percent and 5.10 percent, respectively.

For amortized cost, fair value and yield by maturity date of held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities outstanding at June 30, 2010, refer to Table 4 included in Management's Discussion and Analysis, which is incorporated by reference into these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Securities carried at \$31.5 billion at June 30, 2010, and \$37.4 billion at December 31, 2009, were pledged to secure public, private and trust deposits, repurchase agreements and for other purposes required by law. Included in these amounts were securities sold under agreements to repurchase where the buyer/lender has the right to sell or pledge the securities and which were collateralized by securities with a carrying amount of \$8.7 billion at June 30, 2010, and \$8.9 billion at December 31, 2009.

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The following table provides information about the amount of interest income from taxable and non-taxable investment securities:

| (Dollars in Millions) | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Taxable | \$ 317 | \$ 328 | \$ 650 | \$ 684 |
| Non-taxable | 77 | 74 | 154 | 152 |
| Total interest income from investment securities | \$ 394 | \$ 402 | \$ 804 | \$ 836 |

The following table provides information about the amount of gross gains and losses realized through the sales of available-for-sale investment securities:

| (Dollars in Millions) | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|--------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Realized gains | \$ | \$ 70 | \$ 12 | \$ 127 |
| Realized losses | | (1) | | (2) |
| Net realized gains (losses) | \$ | \$ 69 | \$ 12 | \$ 125 |
| Income tax (benefit) on realized gains (losses) | \$ | \$ 27 | \$ 4 | \$ 48 |

In the fourth quarter of 2007, the Company purchased certain structured investment securities (SIVs) from certain money market funds managed by FAF Advisors, Inc., an affiliate of the Company. Subsequent to the initial purchase, the Company exchanged its interests in certain SIVs for a pro-rata portion of the underlying investment securities according to the applicable restructuring agreements. The SIVs and the investment securities received are collectively referred to as SIV-related securities.

Some of the SIV-related securities, as well as certain acquired securities covered under loss sharing agreements with the FDIC, evidenced credit deterioration at the time of acquisition by the Company. Investment securities with evidence of credit deterioration at acquisition had an unpaid principal balance and fair value of \$1.1 billion and \$466 million, respectively, at June 30, 2010 and \$1.2 billion and \$483 million, respectively, at December 31, 2009. Changes in the accretable balance for these securities, were as follows:

| (Dollars in Millions) | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Balance at beginning of period | \$ 319 | \$ 224 | \$ 292 | \$ 349 |
| Impact of other-than-temporary impairment accounting change | | | | (124) |

| | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Adjusted balance at beginning of period | 319 | 224 | 292 | 225 |
| Accretion | (8) | (1) | (15) | (2) |
| Other (a) | (9) | (49) | 25 | (49) |
| Balance at end of period | \$ 302 | \$ 174 | \$ 302 | \$ 174 |

(a) *Represents changes in projected future cash flows on certain investment securities.*

The Company conducts a regular assessment of its investment securities with unrealized losses to determine whether securities are other-than-temporarily impaired considering, among other factors, the nature of the securities, credit ratings or financial condition of the issuer, the extent and duration of the unrealized loss, expected cash flows of underlying collateral, market conditions and whether the Company intends to sell or it is more likely than not the Company will be required to sell the securities. To determine whether perpetual preferred securities are other-than-temporarily impaired, the Company considers the issuers' credit ratings, historical financial performance and strength, the ability to sustain earnings, and other factors such as market presence and management experience.

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The following table summarizes other-than-temporary impairment by investment category:

| Three Months Ended June 30, (Dollars in Millions) | 2010 | | | 2009 | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| | Losses Recorded in Earnings | Other Gains (Losses) | Total | Losses Recorded in Earnings | Other Gains (Losses) | Total |
| Available-for-sale | | | | | | |
| Mortgage-backed securities | | | | | | |
| Non-agency residential | | | | | | |
| Prime (a) | \$ (1) | \$ (1) | \$ (2) | \$ (1) | \$ (10) | \$ (11) |
| Non-prime | (11) | (11) | (22) | (49) | (96) | (145) |
| Asset-backed securities | | | | | | |
| Collateralized debt obligations/Collateralized | | | | | | |
| loan obligations | (4) | | (4) | | (1) | (1) |
| Other | (5) | 3 | (2) | (26) | (136) | (162) |
| Perpetual preferred securities | | | | (12) | | (12) |
| Total available-for-sale | \$ (21) | \$ (9) | \$ (30) | \$ (88) | \$ (243) | \$ (331) |

| Six Months Ended June 30, (Dollars in Millions) | 2010 | | | 2009 | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | Losses Recorded in Earnings | Other Gains (Losses) | Total | Losses Recorded in Earnings | Other Gains (Losses) | Total |
| Held-to-maturity | | | | | | |
| Asset-backed securities | | | | | | |
| Other | \$ (2) | \$ | \$ (2) | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Total held-to-maturity | \$ (2) | \$ | \$ (2) | \$ | \$ | \$ |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---------|---------|--------|----------|----------|
| Available-for-sale | | | | | | |
| Mortgage-backed securities | | | | | | |
| Non-agency residential | | | | | | |
| Prime (a) | \$ (3) | \$ (10) | \$ (13) | \$ (8) | \$ (129) | \$ (137) |
| Non-prime | (46) | (43) | (89) | (77) | (199) | (276) |
| Commercial | | | | (1) | (1) | (2) |
| Asset-backed securities | | | | | | |
| Collateralized debt | | | | | | |
| obligations/Collateralized loan obligations | (5) | | (5) | (5) | | (5) |
| Other | (10) | 2 | (8) | (41) | (41) | (82) |
| Perpetual preferred securities | | | | (207) | | (207) |
| Corporate debt securities | | | | (3) | | (3) |
| Other debt securities | (1) | 1 | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Total available-for-sale | \$ (65) | \$ (50) | \$ (115) | \$ (342) | \$ (370) | \$ (712) |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|

(a) *Prime securities are those designated as such by the issuer or those with underlying asset characteristics and/or credit enhancements consistent with securities designated as prime.*

The Company determined the other-than-temporary impairment recorded in earnings for securities other than perpetual preferred securities by estimating the future cash flows of each individual security, using market information where available, and discounting the cash flows at the original effective rate of the security. Other-than-temporary impairment recorded in other comprehensive income was measured as the difference between that discounted amount and the fair value of each security. The following table includes the ranges for principal assumptions used at June 30, 2010 for those available-for-sale non-agency mortgage-backed securities determined to be other-than-temporarily impaired:

| | Prime | | | Non-Prime | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | Minimum | Maximum | Average | Minimum | Maximum | Average |
| Estimated lifetime prepayment rates | 4% | 15% | 13% | 1% | 13% | 6% |
| Lifetime probability of default rates | 3 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 20 | 8 |
| Lifetime loss severity rates | 38 | 69 | 43 | 37 | 70 | 57 |

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Changes in the credit losses on non-agency mortgage-backed securities, including SIV-related investments, and other debt securities attributed to credit loss are summarized as follows:

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|
| (Dollars in Millions) | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Balance at beginning of period | \$ 391 | \$ 358 | \$ 335 | \$ 299 |
| Credit losses on securities not previously considered other-than-temporarily impaired | 2 | 21 | 15 | 75 |
| Decreases in expected cash flows on securities for which other-than-temporary impairment was previously recognized | 19 | 55 | 52 | 60 |
| Increases in expected cash flows | (12) | (27) | (13) | (27) |
| Realized losses | (18) | (7) | (25) | (7) |
| Other | | | 18 | |
| Balance at end of period | \$ 382 | \$ 400 | \$ 382 | \$ 400 |

At June 30, 2010, certain investment securities had a fair value below amortized cost. The following table shows the gross unrealized losses and fair value of the Company's investments with unrealized losses, aggregated by investment category and length of time the individual securities have been in continuous unrealized loss positions, at June 30, 2010:

| | Less Than 12 Months | | 12 Months or Greater | | Total | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------|
| (Dollars in Millions) | Fair Value | Unrealized Losses | Fair Value | Unrealized Losses | Fair Value | Unrealized Losses |
| Held-to-maturity | | | | | | |
| Mortgage-backed securities | | | | | | |
| Residential | | | | | | |
| Non-agency | | | | | | |
| Non-prime | \$ | \$ | \$ 3 | \$ | \$ 3 | \$ |
| Commercial | | | 4 | (6) | 4 | (6) |
| Asset-backed securities | | | | | | |
| Collateralized debt | | | | | | |
| obligations/Collateralized loan obligations | | | 119 | (29) | 119 | (29) |
| Other | | | 22 | (9) | 22 | (9) |
| Obligations of state and political | | | | | | |
| subdivisions | 1 | | 9 | (2) | 10 | (2) |
| Other debt securities | | | 94 | (36) | 94 | (36) |
| Total held-to-maturity | \$ 1 | \$ | \$ 251 | \$ (82) | \$ 252 | \$ (82) |
| Available-for-sale | | | | | | |
| U.S. Treasury and agencies | \$ 401 | \$ | \$ 51 | \$ | \$ 452 | \$ |
| Mortgage-backed securities | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|----------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Residential | | | | | | |
| Agency | 3,351 | (18) | 100 | (1) | 3,451 | (19) |
| Non-agency | | | | | | |
| Prime (a) | | | 1,129 | (155) | 1,129 | (155) |
| Non-prime | 71 | (10) | 779 | (320) | 850 | (330) |
| Commercial | 2 | | 2 | | 4 | |
| Asset-backed securities | | | | | | |
| Collateralized debt | | | | | | |
| obligations/Collateralized loan obligations | 23 | (3) | 8 | (3) | 31 | (6) |
| Other | 226 | (2) | 27 | (13) | 253 | (15) |
| Obligations of state and political | | | | | | |
| subdivisions | 1,582 | (18) | 2,261 | (97) | 3,843 | (115) |
| Obligations of foreign governments | 6 | | | | 6 | |
| Corporate debt securities | | | 927 | (227) | 927 | (227) |
| Perpetual preferred securities | | | 317 | (80) | 317 | (80) |
| Other investments | | | 3 | (1) | 3 | (1) |
| Total available-for-sale | \$ 5,662 | \$ (51) | \$ 5,604 | \$ (897) | \$ 11,266 | \$ (948) |

(a) Prime securities are those designated as such by the issuer or those with underlying asset characteristics and/or credit enhancements consistent with securities designated as prime.

The Company does not consider these unrealized losses to be credit-related. These unrealized losses primarily relate to changes in interest rates and market spreads subsequent to purchase. A substantial portion of securities that have unrealized losses are either corporate debt or non-agency mortgage-backed securities issued with high investment

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grade credit ratings. In general, the issuers of the investment securities are contractually prohibited from prepayment at less than par, and the Company did not pay significant purchase premiums for these securities. At June 30, 2010, the Company had no plans to sell securities with unrealized losses and believes it is more likely than not it would not be required to sell such securities before recovery of their amortized cost.

Note 4 Loans

The composition of the loan portfolio was as follows:

| (Dollars in Millions) | June 30, 2010 | | December 31, 2009 | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Amount | Percent of Total | Amount | Percent of Total |
| Commercial | | | | |
| Commercial | \$ 40,621 | 21.2 % | \$ 42,255 | 21.7 % |
| Lease financing | 6,145 | 3.2 | 6,537 | 3.4 |
| Total commercial | 46,766 | 24.4 | 48,792 | 25.1 |
| Commercial real estate | | | | |
| Commercial mortgages | 25,573 | 13.3 | 25,306 | 13.0 |
| Construction and development | 8,371 | 4.4 | 8,787 | 4.5 |
| Total commercial real estate | 33,944 | 17.7 | 34,093 | 17.5 |
| Residential mortgages | | | | |
| Residential mortgages | 21,771 | 11.4 | 20,581 | 10.6 |
| Home equity loans, first liens | 5,481 | 2.9 | 5,475 | 2.8 |
| Total residential mortgages | 27,252 | 14.3 | 26,056 | 13.4 |
| Retail | | | | |
| Credit card | 16,762 | 8.7 | 16,814 | 8.6 |
| Retail leasing | 4,303 | 2.3 | 4,568 | 2.3 |
| Home equity and second mortgages | 19,326 | 10.1 | 19,439 | 10.0 |
| Other retail | | | | |
| Revolving credit | 3,467 | 1.8 | 3,506 | 1.8 |
| Installment | 5,588 | 2.9 | 5,455 | 2.8 |
| Automobile | 10,017 | 5.2 | 9,544 | 4.9 |
| Student | 4,176 | 2.2 | 4,629 | 2.4 |
| Total other retail | 23,248 | 12.1 | 23,134 | 11.9 |
| Total retail | 63,639 | 33.2 | 63,955 | 32.8 |
| Total loans, excluding covered loans | 171,601 | 89.6 | 172,896 | 88.8 |
| Covered loans | 19,983 | 10.4 | 21,859 | 11.2 |
| Total loans | \$ 191,584 | 100.0 % | \$ 194,755 | 100.0 % |

The Company had loans of \$54.6 billion at June 30, 2010, and \$55.6 billion at December 31, 2009, pledged at the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB), and loans of \$43.8 billion at June 30, 2010, and \$44.2 billion at December 31, 2009, pledged at the Federal Reserve Bank.

Originated loans are presented net of unearned interest and deferred fees and costs, which amounted to \$1.3 billion at June 30, 2010, and December 31, 2009. In accordance with applicable authoritative accounting guidance effective for the Company January 1, 2009, all purchased loans and related indemnification assets are recorded at fair value at the date of purchase. The Company evaluates purchased loans for impairment in accordance with applicable authoritative accounting guidance. Purchased loans with evidence of credit deterioration since origination for which it is probable that all contractually required payments will not be collected are considered impaired (purchased impaired loans). All other purchased loans are considered nonimpaired (purchased nonimpaired loans).

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Covered assets represent loans and other assets acquired from the FDIC subject to loss sharing agreements and included expected reimbursements from the FDIC of approximately \$3.8 billion at June 30, 2010 and \$3.9 billion at December 31, 2009. The carrying amount of the covered assets consisted of purchased impaired loans, purchased nonimpaired loans, and other assets as shown in the following table:

| (Dollars in Millions) | June 30, 2010 | | | | December 31, 2009 | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Purchased impaired loans | Purchased nonimpaired loans | Other assets | Total | Purchased impaired loans | Purchased nonimpaired loans | Other assets | Total |
| Commercial loans | \$ 76 | \$ 410 | \$ | \$ 486 | \$ 86 | \$ 443 | \$ | \$ 529 |
| Commercial real estate loans | 2,383 | 6,448 | | 8,831 | 3,035 | 6,724 | | 9,759 |
| Residential mortgage loans | 4,061 | 1,797 | | 5,858 | 4,712 | 1,918 | | 6,630 |
| Retail loans | | 974 | | 974 | 30 | 978 | | 1,008 |
| Losses reimbursable by the FDIC | | | 3,834 | 3,834 | | | 3,933 | 3,933 |
| Covered loans | 6,520 | 9,629 | 3,834 | 19,983 | 7,863 | 10,063 | 3,933 | 21,859 |
| Foreclosed real estate | | | 791 | 791 | | | 653 | 653 |
| Total covered assets | \$ 6,520 | \$ 9,629 | \$ 4,625 | \$ 20,774 | \$ 7,863 | \$ 10,063 | \$ 4,586 | \$ 22,512 |

At June 30, 2010, \$0.9 billion of the purchased impaired loans included in covered loans were classified as nonperforming assets, compared with \$1.1 billion at December 31, 2009, because the expected cash flows are primarily based on the liquidation of underlying collateral and the timing and amount of the cash flows could not be reasonably estimated. Interest income is recognized on other purchased impaired loans in covered loans through accretion of the difference between the carrying amount of those loans and their expected cash flows. The initial determination of the fair value of the purchased loans includes the impact of expected credit losses and, therefore, no allowance for credit losses is recorded at the purchase date. To the extent credit deterioration occurs after the date of acquisition, the Company records an allowance for loan losses. There has not been any significant credit deterioration since the respective acquisition dates.

Changes in the accretable balance for purchased impaired loans for the Downey Savings and Loan Association, F.A., PFF Bank and Trust, and First Bank of Oak Park Corporation transactions were as follows:

| (Dollars in Millions) | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Balance at beginning of period | \$ 2,825 | \$ 2,405 | \$ 2,845 | \$ 2,719 |
| Accretion | (104) | (87) | (205) | (183) |
| Disposals | (11) | (36) | (18) | (47) |
| Reclassifications (to) from nonaccretable difference | 68 | (212) | 160 | (233) |
| Other | (29) | 4 | (33) | (182) |
| Balance at end of period | \$ 2,749 | \$ 2,074 | \$ 2,749 | \$ 2,074 |

Net gains on the sale of loans of \$92 million and \$253 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$203 million and \$369 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, were included in noninterest income, primarily in mortgage banking revenue.

Note 5 Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Variable Interest Entities

The Company sells financial assets in the normal course of business. The majority of the Company's financial asset sales are residential mortgage loan sales primarily to government-sponsored enterprises through established programs, the sale or syndication of tax-advantaged investments, commercial loan sales through participation agreements, and other individual or portfolio loan and securities sales. In accordance with the accounting guidance for asset transfers, the Company considers any ongoing involvement with transferred assets in determining whether the assets can be derecognized from the balance sheet. For loans sold under participation agreements, the Company also considers the terms of the loan participation agreement and whether they meet the definition of a participating interest and thus qualify for derecognition. With the exception of servicing and certain performance-based guarantees, the Company's continuing involvement with financial assets sold is minimal and generally limited to market customary representation and warranty clauses. The guarantees provided to certain third parties in connection with the sale or syndication of certain assets, primarily loan portfolios and tax-advantaged investments, is further discussed in Note 22 in the

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Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. When the Company sells financial assets, it may retain servicing rights and/or other interests in the transferred financial assets. The gain or loss on sale depends on the previous carrying amount of the transferred financial assets and the consideration received and any liabilities incurred in exchange for the transferred assets. Upon transfer, any servicing assets and other interests that continue to be held by the Company are initially recognized at fair value. For further information on mortgage servicing rights, refer to Note 6. The Company has no asset securitizations or similar asset-backed financing arrangements that are off-balance sheet.

The Company is involved in various entities that are considered to be VIEs. The Company's investments in VIEs primarily represent private investment funds or partnerships that make equity investments, provide debt financing or support community-based investments in affordable housing, development entities that provide capital for communities located in low-income districts and for historic rehabilitation projects that may enable the Company to ensure regulatory compliance with the Community Reinvestment Act. In addition, the Company sponsors entities to which it transfers tax-advantaged investments.

As a result of adopting new accounting guidance, the Company consolidated certain community development and tax-advantaged investment entities on January 1, 2010 that it had not previously consolidated. The consolidation of these VIEs increased assets and liabilities by approximately \$1.0 billion. The equity impact of consolidating these VIEs was a \$9 million decrease, which represents the recognition of noncontrolling interests in the consolidated VIEs. At June 30, 2010, approximately \$2.5 billion of the Company's assets and liabilities related to community development and tax-advantaged investment entities VIEs. The majority of the assets of these consolidated VIEs are reported in other assets, and the liabilities are reported in long-term debt on the consolidated balance sheet. The assets of a particular VIE are the primary source of funds to settle its obligations. The creditors of the VIEs do not have recourse to the general credit of the Company. The Company's exposure to the consolidated VIEs is generally limited to the carrying value of its variable interests plus any related tax credits previously recognized.

The Company also deconsolidated certain community development and tax-advantaged investment entities as a result of adopting the new accounting guidance, principally because the Company did not have power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIEs. The deconsolidation of these VIEs resulted in an \$84 million decrease in assets and \$77 million decrease in liabilities. The deconsolidation also resulted in a \$7 million decrease to equity, which was principally the removal of the noncontrolling interests in these VIEs.

In addition, the Company sponsors a conduit to which it previously transferred high-grade investment securities. Under accounting rules effective prior to January 1, 2010, the Company was not the primary beneficiary of the conduit as it did not absorb the majority of the conduit's expected losses or residual returns. Under the new accounting guidance, the Company consolidated the conduit on January 1, 2010, because of its ability to manage the activities of the conduit. Consolidation of the conduit increased held-to-maturity investment securities \$.6 billion, decreased loans \$.7 billion, and reduced retained earnings \$73 million. At June 30, 2010, \$.5 billion of the held-to-maturity investment securities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet were related to the conduit.

The Company is not required to consolidate other VIEs in which it is not the primary beneficiary. In such cases, the Company does not control the entities' most significant activities or does not have the obligation to absorb losses or right to receive benefits that are significant to the VIE. The Company's investments in unconsolidated VIEs ranged from less than \$1 million to \$107 million, with an aggregate amount of approximately \$2.2 billion at June 30, 2010, and from less than \$1 million to \$63 million, with an aggregate amount of \$2.4 billion at December 31, 2009. The Company's investments in these unconsolidated VIEs generally are carried in other assets on the balance sheet. While the Company believes potential losses from these investments is remote, the Company's maximum exposure to these unconsolidated VIEs, including any tax implications, was approximately \$5.0 billion at June 30, 2010, compared with \$4.7 billion at December 31, 2009. This maximum exposure is determined by assuming a scenario where the separate investments within the individual private funds were to become worthless, and the community-based business and housing projects and related tax credits completely failed and did not meet certain government compliance requirements.

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Table of Contents**Note 6 Mortgage Servicing Rights**

The Company serviced \$163.2 billion of residential mortgage loans for others at June 30, 2010, and \$150.8 billion at December 31, 2009. The net impact included in mortgage banking revenue of assumption changes on the fair value of mortgage servicing rights (MSRs) and fair value changes of derivatives used to offset MSR value changes was a net gain of \$55 million and \$45 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010, and 2009, respectively, and a net gain of \$97 million and \$47 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Loan servicing fees, not including valuation changes included in mortgage banking revenue, were \$143 million and \$126 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$285 million and \$243 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Changes in fair value of capitalized MSRs are summarized as follows:

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|--------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| (Dollars in Millions) | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Balance at beginning of period | \$ 1,778 | \$ 1,182 | \$ 1,749 | \$ 1,194 |
| Rights purchased | 33 | 42 | 38 | 75 |
| Rights capitalized | 117 | 239 | 249 | 432 |
| Changes in fair value of MSRs: | | | | |
| Due to change in valuation assumptions (a) | (314) | 131 | (350) | (4) |
| Other changes in fair value (b) | (71) | (112) | (143) | (215) |
| Balance at end of period | \$ 1,543 | \$ 1,482 | \$ 1,543 | \$ 1,482 |

(a) Principally reflects changes in discount rates and prepayment speed assumptions, primarily arising from interest rate changes.

(b) Primarily represents changes due to collection/realization of expected cash flows over time (decay).

The estimated sensitivity to changes in interest rates of the fair value of the MSRs portfolio and the related derivative instruments at June 30, 2010, was as follows:

| | Down Scenario | | Up Scenario | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| (Dollars in Millions) | 50 bps | 25 bps | 25 bps | 50 bps |
| Net fair value | \$ 10 | \$ 4 | \$ 8 | \$ 15 |

The fair value of MSRs and their sensitivity to changes in interest rates is influenced by the mix of the servicing portfolio and characteristics of each segment of the portfolio. The Company's servicing portfolio consists of the distinct portfolios of government-insured mortgages, conventional mortgages, and Mortgage Revenue Bond Programs (MRBP). The servicing portfolios are predominantly comprised of fixed-rate agency loans with limited adjustable-rate or jumbo mortgage loans. The MRBP division specializes in servicing loans made under state and local housing authority programs. These programs provide mortgages to low-income and moderate-income borrowers and are generally government-insured programs with a favorable rate subsidy, down payment and/or closing cost assistance. Mortgage loans originated as part of government agency and state loans programs tend to experience slower prepayment rates and better cash flows than conventional mortgage loans.

A summary of the Company's MSRs and related characteristics by portfolio at June 30, 2010 was as follows:

| (Dollars in Millions) | MRBP | Government | Conventional | Total |
|---|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Servicing portfolio | \$ 12,068 | \$ 24,454 | \$ 126,709 | \$ 163,231 |
| Fair value | \$ 160 | \$ 281 | \$ 1,102 | \$ 1,543 |
| Value (bps) (a) | 133 | 115 | 87 | 95 |
| Weighted-average servicing fees (bps) | 40 | 39 | 31 | 33 |
| Multiple (fair value/weighted-average servicing fees) | 3.33 | 2.95 | 2.81 | 2.88 |
| Weighted-average note rate | 5.88% | 5.54 % | 5.44% | 5.49 % |
| Age (in years) | 4.1 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Expected life (in years) | 6.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 |
| Discount rate | 11.9% | 11.4 % | 10.6% | 10.8 % |

(a) Value is calculated as fair value divided by the servicing portfolio.

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At June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company had authority to issue 50 million shares of preferred stock. The number of shares issued and outstanding and the carrying amount of each outstanding series of the Company's preferred stock was as follows:

| | June 30, 2010 | | | | December 31, 2009 | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------|--------------------|
| | Shares Issued and Liquidation | Preference | Discount | Carrying Amount | Shares Issued and Liquidation | Preference | Discount | Carrying Amount |
| (Dollars in Millions) | Outstanding | | | | Outstanding | | | |
| Series A | 5,746 | \$ 575 | \$ 145 | \$ 430 | | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Series B | 40,000 | 1,000 | | 1,000 | 40,000 | 1,000 | | 1,000 |
| Series D | 20,000 | 500 | | 500 | 20,000 | 500 | | 500 |
| Total preferred stock | | | | | | | | |
| (a) | 65,746 | \$ 2,075 | \$ 145 | \$ 1,930 | 60,000 | \$ 1,500 | \$ | \$ 1,500 |

(a) *The par value of all shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, was \$1.00 a share.* On June 10, 2010, the Company exchanged depositary shares representing an ownership interest in 5,746 shares of Series A Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock with a liquidation preference of \$100,000 per share (the Series A Preferred Stock) for approximately 46 percent of the outstanding Income Trust Securities (ITS) issued by USB Capital IX to third party investors, retired a pro-rata portion of the related junior subordinated debentures and cancelled a pro-rata portion of the related stock purchase contracts. The Series A Preferred Stock has no stated maturity and will not be subject to any sinking fund or other obligation of the Company. Dividends, if declared, will accrue and be payable semi-annually, in arrears, at a rate per annum equal to 7.189 percent through a specified stock purchase date for the remaining untendered ITS expected to be April 15, 2011, and thereafter, payable quarterly, at a rate per annum equal to the greater of three-month LIBOR plus 1.02 percent or 3.50 percent. The Series A Preferred Stock is redeemable at the Company's option subsequent to the stock purchase date, subject to prior approval by the Federal Reserve Board.

For further information on junior subordinated debentures and preferred stock, refer to Notes 14 and 15, respectively, in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Note 8 Earnings Per Share

The components of earnings per share were:

| | Three Months Ended June 30, | | Six Months Ended June 30, | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|----------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| (Dollars and Shares in Millions, Except Per Share Data) | | | | |
| Net income attributable to U.S. Bancorp | \$ 766 | \$ 471 | \$ 1,435 | \$ 1,000 |
| Preferred dividends | (18) | (90) | (37) | (190) |
| Equity portion of gain on ITS exchange transaction, net of tax | 118 | | 118 | |

| | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|----------|--------|
| Accretion of preferred stock discount | | (6) | | (14) |
| Deemed dividend on preferred stock redemption | | (154) | | (154) |
| Earnings allocated to participating stock awards | (4) | | (6) | (2) |
| Net income applicable to U.S. Bancorp common shareholders | \$ 862 | \$ 221 | \$ 1,510 | \$ 640 |
| Average common shares outstanding | 1,912 | 1,833 | 1,911 | 1,794 |
| Net effect of the exercise and assumed purchase of stock awards and conversion of outstanding convertible notes | 9 | 7 | 9 | 7 |
| Average diluted common shares outstanding | 1,921 | 1,840 | 1,920 | 1,801 |
| Earnings per common share | \$.45 | \$.12 | \$.79 | \$.36 |
| Diluted earnings per common share | \$.45 | \$.12 | \$.79 | \$.36 |

Options and warrants to purchase 56 million and 109 million common shares for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and 56 million and 109 million common shares for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, were outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because they were antidilutive.

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The components of net periodic benefit cost for the Company's retirement plans were:

| (Dollars in Millions) | Three Months Ended June 30, | | | | Six Months Ended June 30, | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|------|---------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|------|
| | Pension Plans | | Postretirement Welfare Plan | | Pension Plans | | Postretirement Welfare Plan | |
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| Service cost | \$ 23 | \$ 20 | \$ 2 | \$ 2 | \$ 46 | \$ 40 | \$ 4 | \$ 3 |
| Interest cost | 39 | 38 | 3 | 3 | 78 | 76 | 5 | 6 |
| Expected return on plan assets | (53) | (53) | (1) | (2) | (107) | (107) | (2) | (3) |
| Prior service (credit) cost and transition (asset) obligation amortization | (3) | (2) | | | (6) | (3) | | |
| Actuarial (gain) loss amortization | 16 | 12 | (2) | (2) | 32 | 24 | (3) | (4) |